

THE EQUITY.

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SHAWVILLE, Co. PONTIAC, P. Q., THURSDAY, JAN 26, 1899.

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"THE EQUITY"

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Shawville every Thursday.

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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.

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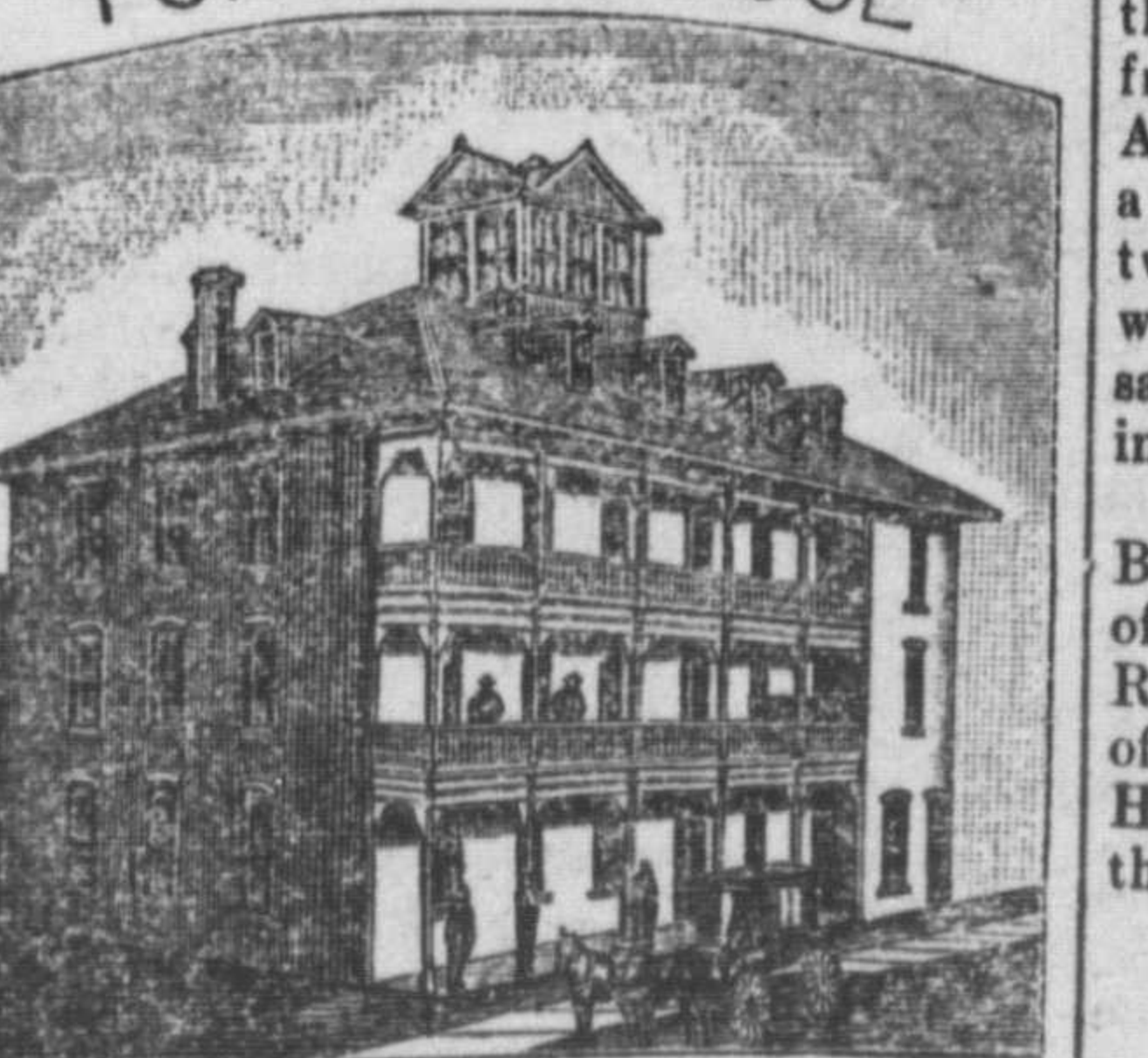
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Photos—Good Photos at low prices. Gallican, Quyon.

The lady who forgot her muff at the Forester's entertainment on Wednesday evening will recover the same by calling at Mr. W. J. Eades'.

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

A soiree and musical entertainment, under the auspices of the ladies of St. George's church, Portage du Ford, is announced for Tuesday evening, February 14th.

It is expected work on the extension of the P. P. J. line will begin in the month of March, when the rock cutting which requires to be done will be undertaken. It is said also the G. V. R. will be extended this year from Gracefield to Maniwaki.

A large turn-out of Bristol people favored the "Open Installation" with their presence on Wednesday evening last. The entertaining committee had much pleasure in making one representative from that section contribute to the evening's enjoyment.

Just one dollar is all you will be asked to pay for one half dozen cabinets. We won't charge you ten cents extra for postage, and 25 cents extra for some other imaginary thing to make up the price, nor will we give you more than half a dozen at the price quoted. Don't forget the day and place. Handford, Pontiac House, Friday, Feb. 3rd.

Public Installation.

The public installation of officers held by Court Shawville, I. O. F., on Wednesday evening of last week was a most successful affair, so far as attracting a large crowd of people was concerned, and entertaining them in a manner hospitable and to some extent instructive.

The installation was the first item of the evening's proceedings, after which refreshments (in abundance) were served. An impromptu programme—comprising a few songs and readings and a speech or two—then occupied the time till 10.30. When the audience dispersed, evidently satisfied that they had made no mistake in coming out.

The officers elect were installed by Bro. H. M. McLean, District Deputy of Eardley, assisted by Bro. P. McC. Ritchie of Bryson, Bro. Albert Horner officiated as S. Marshall, and Bro. Lewis Hodgins S. Conductor. Following are the names of the new officers:—

Bro. Hugh Hobbs, C. R.
" J. G. McGuire, V. C. R.
" H. S. Barnett, F. Secy.
" J. A. Cowan, R.
" A. Lyon, Ct. Physician.
" D. McRae, Chaplain.
" T. B. Draper, Sr. Woodward.
" Wm. Elliott, Jr.
" D. Wilson, Sr. Beadle.
" Thos. Wallace, Jr.
" Wm. A. Hodgins, C. D. H. C. R.

See Cuthbertson & Graham's ad. on 8th page.

FURS.—A few Ladies' fur coats, collars and muffs at very low prices. See them. J. H. SHAW.

Miss Mary Wilson, Ottawa, arrived on a visit to her parents on Saturday.

The Raymond Sewing Machine equals any in the market. For sale by A. Smiley Shawville, from \$20 up.

Mr. R. C. Miller, of the Pembroke Observer, who recently returned from the Yukon, was in this neighborhood last week visiting relatives.

During the present month I will offer mens', youths' and childrens' suits, pants, smocks, ulsters, overcoats, hats and caps, and dress goods at reduced prices.
J. P. COTIE, Portage du Ford.

Mr. J. R. Booth, of Ottawa, mourns the loss of his youngest daughter, May Belle, who passed away on Monday morning, after a long illness. She was 23 years old.

A SNAP FOR SOME ONE.—The first party who brings a load of lumber to our mill in Shawville, will get the same dressed free of charge. Put on a big load and get out early or you may get left.
ELLIOTT & BARBER.

It becomes our duty this week to record the death of Mr. James Armstrong, an old and respected resident of Radford, after an illness of some weeks' duration. His decease occurred peacefully on Monday night, the 23rd. inst., following that of his wife but a few months.

Mr. Ben. Smart, of Parkman, who has been laid up some time with an attack of erysipelas, which has become seated in one of his legs, left last week to enter the hospital at Ottawa for treatment. We shall be glad to hear of his speedy recovery.

Mr. Alf. McRae, who was taken very seriously ill shortly after his return from Manitoba some weeks ago, has gone to Ottawa to place himself under treatment of Dr. Courtney, specialist, for an affection of the ear, which is a result of the illness referred to. We trust he may be much benefited, although it is feared his sense of hearing will never be fully restored.

Alex Grant Won.

New York, Jan. 17.—The Knickerbocker and New Jersey Athletic Clubs held a joint athletic meeting in Madison Square Garden, and most of the prominent athletes in the east took part in the various events.

The last contest on the long programme was a five-mile race, in which eighteen runners started from scratch. Dick Grant, of Harvard, led up to the end of the third mile. Then McGirr took the lead, but soon fell back leaving Dick Grant and Alexander Grant, of the University of Pennsylvania, struggling for the lead. The Harvard man held the premier position until the last lap, where his namesake from Pennsylvania passed him and crossed the tape about a yard in front of Dick, who was nearly 75 yards ahead of McGirr.

Grant's time was 27, 34 4-5.
It may be well to explain that the young men mentioned are well known in Bristol, where "Dick" was on a visit during the holidays last summer. They are cousins of Messrs. Andrew and George Grant of Elmfield.

Caldwell Notes.

Jan. 23.—Mr. W. H. Lucas is doing a rushing business at present, as is also our blacksmith, Mr. J. Rennick, and Mr. Robert Latham.

Several of our farmers took wheat to Renfrew mill last week.

Mrs. John Donaldson, who has been visiting her mother and sister, Mrs. Barton, returned home to Ottawa last week.

Mrs. Hickey has gone to join her husband at the Crows' Nest.

What has happened the Weirstead reporter? I imagine she has something hotter than ginger to occupy her attention.

The Misses. Smiley of Weirstead spent a jolly time at G. H. Connelly's, last week. So says
SPY.

BRISTOL MINES

Rev. T. A. Nelson conducted service in the school house on Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. George Sly and Miss J. May left for Gladstone, Manitoba, on Monday, 16th. Quite a number of friends and acquaintances accompanied them to Arnprior. Mrs. Sly goes to join her husband who has been in Manitoba since last spring.

Messrs. Joe and Willie Craig returned from Chelsea on Tuesday.

Mr. John Sly and daughter, Jennie, of Gladstone, Manitoba, and Mrs. McDonald of Winnipeg, have returned to their homes after spending a few weeks with friends here.

Mrs. J. Baird is suffering again from aneurism. We hope soon to hear of her recovery.
X.

Are you using Dowd's Flour?

BARGAINS.—We are selling all kinds of winter goods at special cut-prices. Come and see us.
J. H. SHAW.

Mr. Michael Brennan, contractor, of Sand Point, was united in marriage last week at Pembroke, to Miss Maggie Davis of Fort Coulonge, His Lordship Bishop Lorrain officiating.

BRISTOL

Jan. 23.—Rev. Jas. McFarlane is holding meetings for "Bible Study" in the brick church. The meetings are being largely attended. Mr. McFarlane is an eloquent speaker.

Miss Maggie Cuthbertson, of Carleton Place, has been visiting relations here.

Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, of Horton, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Allison last week.

Miss Bella Harren, who has been for several months in Montreal, has returned home.

Miss M. McCredie, of Shawville, was the guest of Miss Hanna McCredie, last week.

Mrs. T. S. Dean, of Starke's, is visiting at her mother's.

Mr. Alex. H. Orr, who has been laid up with a sore foot for the past week, is able to be about again.
SAILOR.

STEELE LINE

Rev. Mr. Garvin is holding evangelistic meetings in the new hall, and are very largely attended.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Ross of Bristol, spent Tuesday evening at Mr. T. Craig's.

Mrs. Woolsey of Quyon is visiting at Mr. R. McKenny's.

Mr. A. McKenny has returned to Rochester after spending two months with friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Craig spent Wednesday at Elmfield, the guests of Mrs. R. Campbell.

Mr. Alonzo Findlay is at present visiting friends here.
ALMA.

YARM

The weather out here is something past the knowledge of the old prophes. One day lovely and the next cold enough to freeze old Nick or the printer's devil. How is it with you, Mr. Elitor?—the same, I hope. Human nature treats all alike.

The post master and lady spent Monday and Tuesday visiting old acquaintances in Thorne and Aldfield. The postmaster brought back with him a German beehive made of straw. He is showing it to his Yarm friends. It is quite a curiosity.

I think our friend of the pink house is not driving his horses enough, as they ran away recently, (he said walked away) However, they did not do much damage—only gave Thomas a run for his health.

In my last notes you forgot to mention Gilbert Telford with Miss Telford and Miss MacFarlane. You should not make such mistakes, as it was he who had the letters to mail (I think) at the post office after the social.

Notes are useful some times, the buggy is home, I see; you can take a hint, F.

Miss C. Argue got a very pretty little watch by mail this morning. Good for you, Cecelia; long may you live to wear it.

I hear that William Kennedy's second oldest son who resides in Aldfield, got his foot badly cut while working in one of the lumber shanties in that vicinity. This is very unfortunate, as his oldest boy had to go to the hospital last fall to have his foot taken off. Our sympathy is with the family.

S. E. Hodgins lost his best cow one day last week with inflammation.

Mrs. H. Dunn, our old teacher, was here visiting last week. Every person old and young was glad to see her and gave her a hearty welcome.

Yarm is getting to be a noted place: Last Sunday eve after the meeting held by Mr. Whiteside, in our school house, the Hornerites and antis or oppositionists, got into quite a dispute about giving the school house for Hornerite meetings. I am afraid they lost all the good they got at the meeting. Now, it is nonsense for neighbors to dispute about the matter as it was sifted to the bottom some time ago, in the first place the commissioners own the school house—not the people; then why not go to the commissioners and not bother the people about the matter? The commissioners said plainly before that they would not give it for that purpose, then why go and bother any more about it. Where there is such strife there is no religion. Is that what they call Holiness and Sanctification? But we must give in, it is bible all right: brother against brother and father against son. They also remind me a good deal of that man mentioned in Holy writ who stood up with a high head and thanked his father that he was not like other men. But I would rather fall in line with the other poor sinners who hold down their heads like the poor Publican and say Lord be merciful to me a sinner. But I better stop writing or you will say what hypocrisy are you preaching?
SANDY.

Herrings, Syrup, Rolled oats, Corn meal and Flour.
J. H. SHAW.

Have you tried Dowd's "High Loaf" Flour?

BILLERICA

Jan. 23.—Mrs. Hudson who has been seriously ill for some time past is slowly recovering.

Miss Chapman, teacher, was obliged to close school a few days last week on account of illness. She was able to resume duties Monday morning.

Mr. Alonzo Richards, who has been for some time in Klondike, has arrived home. Mr. Andrew Scobie, and family, of Aylmer, formerly of this place, has removed to the Northwest to engage in ranching. We wish him success in his undertaking.

Miss Kate Telford has gone on a visit to Eardley.

Several sleigh loads from here drove down to Mr. Meredith's Friday night. On arriving there, they were met by a crowd of young folk from that neighborhood. All united together in having a jolly good time until the 'wee sma hours' when all departed for their homes, hoping to meet soon again on such pleasant terms.

There was a party at Mr. Thos. Reid's last week. As usual a good time was spent for Tom, he is "a jolly good fellow."
SNOWFLAKE.

Honor Roll

No. 2 SCHOOL BRISTOL.

Senr. Grade IV.—1, John B. Duff; 2, Maggie Harkness and Clementina Duff, equal; 3, Milton McKechnie; 4, Norman Dods. Junior IV.—1, Annie Duff; 2, Arline and Herbie Cuthbertson and Etta Shirley, equal; 3, Lewis Harkness; 4, Edey McKechnie; 5, Andrew Dods; 6, Vina Campbell; 7, Duncan Campbell; 8, Tolbert McCriston; 9, Pearl Shirley. Senr. II.—1, Willie Stewart and Elsie Stewart, equal. Junr. III.—1, Donald Duff; 2, Eva Shirley; 3, Leslie McCredie; 4, Annie Angus; 5, Ethel Anderson; 6, Arnold Angus. Grade II.—1, Edna Cuthbertson and Stanley McKechnie, equal; 2, Alice Duff and Elton McCredie, equal; 3, John Dods. Grade I.—1, Leonard Angus; 2, Gordon Campbell and Marcus Dods, equal; 3, Mabel Stewart.
LILA J. SMILEY, Teacher.

A Merrickville Minister's Very Sad Death.

Merrickville, Jan. 14.—Rev. Edward Aston, Presbyterian minister, Merrickville, died under very sad and brutal circumstances. It seems that some years ago a member of his congregation laid a damaging charge against the reverend gentleman, which was afterwards withdrawn. On the evening of Dec. 23rd a public school entertainment was given in the hall at Merrickville. To this Mr. Aston escorted a lady friend, and on applying for a seat to the usher, who proved to be Mr. Aston's old enemy, was greeted with most insulting language. Mr. Aston was naturally greatly agitated at this piece of humiliation, and took a seat in the rear of the hall. Shortly afterwards he keeled over in an epileptic fit and was taken home unconscious. He revived, and during his conscious moments referred to the persecution he had been subjected to, and also said he was dying of a broken heart.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

The following are last Saturday's quotations on the Ottawa market:

Peas 00 to 00 cents.
Oats, 30 to 32c.
Wheat, 00 to 00c.
Rye, 00 to 00c.
Buckwheat, 40 to 45c.
Barley, 00 to 00c.
Hay, \$6 to \$9 per ton.
Straw, \$4 00 to \$4 50 per ton.
Potatoes 60 to 65c per bag.
Veal, 4 to 5c per lb.
Lamb, 6 to 8c per lb.
Butter, print, 18 to 22 cents.
Butter, tub, 15 to 17 cents.
Eggs, fresh, 23 to 25 cents.
Eggs, stored, 16 to 00 cents.
Apples, \$2 50 to \$3 50 per bbl.
Tomatoes, 15 cents per gallon.
Hides, rough, 6c per pound

Shawville Produce Quotations

Oats 00 to 28
Peas 57 to 58
Buckwheat 38 to 40
Rye 37 to 40
Eggs, (fresh), ... 15
Wool 18 to 18
Butter 14 to 15
Pork per 100, dressed 4.75 to 5.25
Bref 3 to 4c.
Hay per ton 6.50 to 7.00
Califakes 35 to 50
Hides 6.00 to 6.75
Pelts 40 to 75
Turkeys 7 to 8c.
Geese 5 to 5c.
Chickens 5 to 6c.
Ducks 6 to 7c.

LOVE AND WAR

A STORY OF SLAVERY DAYS.
By MARY J. HOLMES.

CHAPTER XV.—Continued.

Would they get him from her? She'd like to see them do it, she said, as she led the childless deserter to the hearth, leaning heavily upon her, and falling, rather than sitting upon the chair she brought. Weary of a soldier's life, and satisfied with one taste of battle, he had stolen away one night when the rain and the darkness sheltered him from observation. Gradually magnifying the value put upon himself, as well as the chances for detection, he had not dared to take the cars, lest at every station there should be one of the police waiting to secure him. So he had made the entire journey from Washington on foot, travelling by night and resting by day, sometimes in barns, but oftener in the woods, where some friendly stump or leafless tree was his only shelter. He had reached his home at last, but his haggard face, his blood-shot eyes, his blistered feet and tattered garments bore witness to his long, painful journey.

With streaming eyes the mother listened to the story, then opening the bed of coals, she warmed and chafed his half-frozen limbs, handling tenderly the poor, blistered feet, from which the soles of the shoes had dropped, leaving them exposed. But all in vain did she prepare the cup of fragrant tea, sent her that afternoon by Mrs. Mather. Billy could do little more than taste it. He was too tired, he said he should be better in the morning, after he had slept. So with eager, trembling hands his mother fixed the bed in the little room which had not been used since he went away, bringing her own pillows, and the nice rose blanket given by Mrs. Mather, together with a strip of carpet which she spread upon the floor so as to make it soft for Billy's wounded, bleeding feet. How sick he was, and how he moaned in his fitful sleep, now talking of Hal, now of being shot, and again of the Bible on the stand, and the prayer he heard his mother make.

Mrs. Baker was not accustomed to sickness, but she knew this was no ordinary case, and she suggested sending for the doctor; but Billy started up in such dismay, telling her no one must know that he was there unless she wanted him killed, that he succeeded in communicating a part of his terror to her, and she spent the entire Sunday by her child's bedside, doing what she could to allay the raging fever increasing so fast, and keeping watch to see that no one came near to drag her boy away.

The next morning it became absolutely necessary for her to leave him for a time, as she must procure the few necessities he needed, and taking advantage of the heavy sleep into which he had fallen, she stole noiselessly out, hoping to return ere he should wake. Scarcely, however, had she left the lane and turned into Mainstreet, when Rose came tripping to the gate, drawn thither by a curiosity to see if her suspicions were correct. She had learned from her husband of Bill's exit from Washington, and for some days had been expecting to hear of his arrival in town. That he had come, she was certain, and telling Annie where she was going, she had started rather early for Mrs. Baker's. As her knock met with no response she entered without further ceremony, and passing on through the low dark kitchen came to the door of the little room where, Bill lay breathing heavily, and muttering about camps, and guard-houses, and deserters. The sight of suffering always awoke a chord of sympathy in Rose Mather's bosom, and without a thought of danger she bent close to the sick man, and involuntarily laid her soft, cool hand upon his burning forehead. The touch awoke him, but in the wild eyes turned upon her there was no glance of recognition, or look of fear. He evidently fancied himself back in Washington, and asked the name of her regiment.

"Oh, I know," he continued, still keeping his eyes fixed upon her, "you are the chap I took, but you've fell away mightily since then. Yankee fare don't set well on your Rebel stomach, I guess, and a wild, coarse laugh rang through the room, making Rose shudder and draw back, for she felt intuitively that Billy was mad.

She was not, however, afraid of him, and standing at a little distance, she tried to reason with him, telling him she was not a Rebel,—she was Mrs. Mather, come to do him good.

Bill only laughed derisively. "Couldn't cheat him. Guess he knew them eyes and them hands, white as cotton wool. I'll bet I've got a ring that'll fit 'em," he continued, and reaching for his pantaloons, which he had insisted should lie behind him on the bed, he took from the pocket the costly diamond once worn by the Rebel captive, and confiscated by him as contraband. "Try it on," he said to Rose, who mechanically obeyed, wondering why it should look so familiar to her.

It was too large for her slender fingers, and dropping off, rolled upon the floor. Rose at once set herself to finding the missing ring, and had just returned it to its owner when Mrs. Baker came in, terribly alarmed at finding Mrs. Mather there. Rose, however, quieted her fears at once by telling her she had known for some days past of Bill's desertion, and had kept it from every one but Annie, because her husband thought it best. She did not believe he would be followed, she said, for Will wrote that he had become so reckless and discontented that his absence was no loss to the army, but for a while it might be well that his presence should not be known

in Rockland, as the people might be indignant at a deserter, and perhaps in their excitement do him some injury.

"He ought to have medical advice, though," she added, "for I think he's very sick."

Mrs. Baker knew he was, and fear lest he should die overcame every other feeling, making her consent that Rose should call their family physician. It was nearly noon ere he arrived, and in the meantime Rose had reported the case to Annie, and then returning to Mrs. Baker's took her place by Billy, who called her "his little Rebel" and ordered her about as if he had been a commanding officer, and she his subordinate. The novelty of the thing was rather pleasing to Rose, and notwithstanding that the physician pronounced the disease typhus fever in its most violent form, she persisted in staying, saying some one must help Mrs. Baker, and she was not afraid.

So day after day found her in that comfortless dwelling, while the frequent callers at the Mather mansion wondered where she could be. It came out at last that she was nursing William Baker, lying dangerously sick of typhus fever in his mother's dilapidated home, and then, as villagers will, the Rockland people wondered and gossiped, and wondered again how the aristocratic Rose Mather could sit hour after hour, in that poverty-stricken cottage, ministering, to the wants of despised Bill Baker. Rose hardly knew, herself, and when questioned upon the subject could only reply—

"I guess it's because he's a soldier, and I must do something for the war. Will knows it. He says I'm doing right, and Annie Graham, too."

And so, with her heart kept brave by thinking that Will and Annie approved her course, Rose went every day to Mrs. Baker's, doing more by her cheerful presence and the needful comforts she supplied to arrest the progress of the disease and effect a favorable change, than all the physicians in the country could have done. Bill owed his life to her, and it was touching to witness his childish gratitude when reason resumed her throne, and he learned who it was he had sometimes called his "little Rebel," and again had fancied was some beautiful angel sent to cure and comfort him. He had often seen Mrs. Mather in the streets before he went away; but never as closely as now, and for hours after his convalescence he would lie looking into her face, which seemed to puzzle him greatly. Occasionally, too, he would take from his pocket a picture, which he evidently compared with something about her person, then, with a sly wink, which began to be very annoying, he would return it to its hiding-place, and ask her sundry questions, which, under ordinary circumstances, she would have resented as being too familiar.

At last, one afternoon, as she was sitting by him, while his mother did some errands in the village, he suddenly surprised her by dropping upon her lap an elegant gold watch, which Rose knew at a glance must have belonged to some person of taste and wealth.

"What is it? Whose is it?" she asked, and Bill replied:

"'Twas his'n, the chap's I took, you know. He's down to the old Capitol now, set up. Didn't you never hear of him?"

"You mean the young man you captured," Rose replied. "Tell me about him, please. Who was he, and where was his home?"

"You tell," Bill answered, with one of his peculiar winks. "He gave it to John Brown; but a chap who knowed him said 'twas something else. He wasn't a Rebel neither—that is, it wasn't his nature, for he come from Yankee land."

"A traitor, then," Rose suggested, and Bill replied:

"You needn't guess again; and you and I or to be glad that no such truck belongs to us."

Rose colored scarlet, but made no response, for recreant Jimmie flashed across her mind, and she shrank from having even the vulgar Bill know how intimately she was connected with a traitor. Bill watched her narrowly, and thinking to himself—

"I'm on the right track, I'll bet," he continued, "I hain't no relations in the Confederate army, I know, and I don't an atom believe you have."

No answer from Rose except a heightened bloom upon her cheek, and her inquisitor went on:

"Have you any friends there?" Rose could not tell a lie, and after a moment's silence, she stammered out:

"Please don't ask me. Oh, Jimmie, Jimmie, I wish I knew where he was!" and the great tears trickled through the snowy fingers clasped over her flushed face.

"I'll be darned if I ain't cryin' too," Bill said, wiping his eyes with his shirt sleeve, "but bein' I'm in for it I may as well see it through."

"What might be your name before it was Miss Marthens?"

"Carleton!" and Rose looked up quickly at Bill, who continued:

"You came from Boston, I believe?" "Yes, from Boston," and Rose leaned eagerly forward, while Bill with his favorite "Nuff said," plunged his hand into his pocket, and taking out the picture, passed it to Rose.

prisoner and carried to Washington?" "If James Carleton is your brother, I s'pose it was," Bill said; "and that's the very picture he stuck to like a chest-nut burr, begging for it like a dog, and offerin' everthing he had if I'd give it up."

"Why didn't you, then?" and Rose's eyes blazed with anger, making Bill shrink before their indignant gaze.

"'Twas rotten mean in me, I know," he said, timidly, "but they was contraband according to law, and I felt so savage at the pesky Rebels then, I didn't know 'twas you he teased so for, actually cryin' when I wouldn't give it up. I'm sorry, I be, I swan, and I'll give you ever confounded contraband. You've got the watch, and there's the ring, the spectacles the jobarker box, and the thingumbob for cigars, the sum total of his traps, except a chaw or so of the weed that I couldn't very well bring back," and Bill's face wore a very satisfied expression as he laid in Rose's lap every article belonging to her brother.

She knew who the prisoner was in whom she had felt so strange an interest. It was Jimmie, and the mystery concerning his fate was solved. He was a captive at Washington, and her heart ached to its very core as she thought of both her brothers languishing so many weary months in prison. Very minutely she questioned Bill, eliciting from him little or nothing concerning Jimmie's present condition. He only knew that he was a captive still, that he was represented as maintaining the utmost reserve, seldom speaking except to answer direct questions, and that he seemed very unhappy.

"Poor boy, he wants to come home, I know," and Rose sobbed aloud, as she thought how desolate and homesick he must be. "I can't stay any longer to-day," she said, as she heard Mrs. Baker at the door, and bidding Bill goodbye, she hurried home, where, after a long, passionate flood of tears, wept in Annie's lap, she wrote to her mother and husband both, telling them where Jimmie was, and begging of the former to come at once and go with her to Washington.

CHAPTER XVI.

That night, as Rose sat alone in her cheerful boudoir, musing upon the strange events which had occurred within the last few months, a letter was brought to her, bearing her mother's handwriting. It had passed hers on the road, and Rose tore it open, starting, as a soiled, tear-stained note dropped from the inside upon the floor. Intuitively she felt that it was from Jimmie, and catching it up, she read the home-sick, heart-sick, remorseful cry of penitence and contrition which the weary Rebel-boy had at last sent to his mother. Stubbiness and proud reserve could hold out no longer, and he had written, confessing his error, and begging earnestly for the forgiveness he knew he did not deserve. "I am not all bad," he said, "and on that quiet morning, when beneath the cover of the Virginia woods I lay, watching the Union soldiers coming so bravely on, there was a dizziness in my brain, and a strange, womanly feeling at my heart, while a sensation I cannot describe thrilled every nerve when I saw in the distance the Stars and Stripes waving in the summer wind. How I wanted to warn them of their danger, to bid them turn back from the snare so cunningly devised, and how proud I felt of the Federal soldiers, when contrasting them with ours. I fancied I could tell which were the Boston boys, and there came a mist before my eyes, as I thought how your dear hands and those of little Rose had possibly helped to make some portion of the dress they wore."

"You know about the battle. You read it months ago, and wept, perhaps, as you thought of Jimmie firing at his own brother, it might be, but mother, I did not. I scarcely fired at all, and when I was compelled to do so to avoid suspicion, it was so high that neither the wounded nor the dead can accuse me as their murderer, and I'm glad now that it is so. It makes my prison bed softer to know there is no stain of blood upon my soul."

"Poor Tom, I dare say, has written to you of our encounter in the woods, but he does not know the shock it was to me to meet him there, and know I could not help him. Dear Tom, my heart aches more for him than for myself, for the Richmond Prison Guards are not like those who keep watch over us. There are humane people there,—kind, tender hearts,—which feel for any one in distress, but the jailers, the common soldiers, and the rabble are not, I fear, as considerate as they might be. Many of them have been made to believe the war entirely of the North's provoking, that Hamlin is a mulatto, and Lincoln a foul-hearted knave, whose whole aim is to set the negroes free. But enough of Southern politics. It will all come clear at last, and the Star-Spangled Banner wave again over every revolted State."

Write to me, mother, say you forgive your Rebel-boy. Say that, for I am exchanged, as I hope to be, I may come home, and that you will not turn away, from your sinful, erring Jimmie."

There was a message of love from Rose, and then the letter closed with one last, touching entreaty that the mother would forgive her child and take him back again to her confidence and love.

"Of course she'll do it," Rose said, vehemently, and seizing a pen and paper she wrote to Will, inclosing a note to Jimmie, full of pardon and tender love, bidding him when he should be released come directly to Rockland, where their mother should be waiting for him, and where she, forgetting all the past, would nurse him back to health.

Nearly a week went by, and then there came a letter from Will, telling how he had visited the Rebel Jimmie in his prison, and Rose wept frantically as she read the particulars of that interview when her brother first met the sister's husband, of whom he had never heard.

To Be Continued.

Grippe Epidemic

Again Sweeping Over Canada
With Unusual Virulence.

The most Violent Attack Since 1890, Leaving Behind a Host of After Effects that Make Life Miserable.—Prompt and Effective means should be Taken to Strengthen the System.

La grippe, now sweeping over this country in one of its periodic epidemics, is one of the most treacherous and difficult diseases with which medical science has to cope. It is in its after effects that it is particularly disastrous, and these assume many forms, prominent among which may be mentioned heart weakness, bronchial and lung troubles, nervous prostration, alternate chills and fever, a feeling of constant lassitude and an indisposition to either mental or physical exertion. Often the sufferer does not recover from the after effects of la grippe for months, and in cases of previously enfeebled constitutions and among those of advanced age, the number of cases terminating fatally is appalling.

Even after a mild attack of la grippe it is imperative that the system should be thoroughly toned up, the nerves strengthened and the blood enriched. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the only medicine that can be depended upon for promptness and thoroughness in this emergency. These pills are a true blood feeder, bringing to the vital fluid the constituents that give it richness, redness and strength, thus driving out disease and acting as a tonic and bracer to the whole system.

Mr. Harry Dagg, a well known farmer living near Ninga, bears testi-

mony to the great value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in removing the after effects of la grippe. The disease left him a victim to cold chills, violent headaches, dizziness and severe palpitation of the heart. Mr. Dagg says:—"I finally went to Pissevain and consulted a doctor, who stated that the trouble was likely to develop into consumption. I was under his care for about three months but was gradually growing weaker and unable to do any work. At this stage one of my neighbors advised me to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial, and as my case was critical, I determined to give them a fair trial and purchased a dozen boxes. Before the third was used there was good evidence that they were helping me, and before the dozen boxes were used I was as strong and vigorous as I had ever been, and I can heartily recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for the manifold troubles that follow an attack of la grippe."

If you have suffered from an attack of la grippe procure a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at once, and they will put you right. Insist upon getting the genuine, as imitations never cured anyone. If your dealer does not keep them, send direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and they will be mailed post paid, at 50c. a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

WHITE VICTIMS OF CANNIBALS.

More Europeans Eaten by the Natives of the Mobangi River, Africa.

The cannibals of the upper Mobangi River are again making white men the victims of their appetite for human flesh. According to a despatch from Antwerp, four Belgian commercial agents, in the service of the Antwerp Trading Company, have recently been killed and eaten. The Mobangi River is the largest tributary of the Congo, and no rivers of Europe, except the Volga and Danube, equal it in length or in the volume of water. Its 1,500 miles of river banks are densely peopled, most of the way, and the inhabitants are the most inveterate cannibals in the Congo basin. In other parts of the Congo region the first explorers were able to buy food with beads and brass wire, but along the Mobangi these articles of trade were not desired. "Give us men to eat," shouted the natives, "and we will give you all the manioc, goats and chickens you want. We don't want your trade goods, and we will sell you nothing except for men."

Grenfell, Van Gele and the other pioneers on the Mobangi used to tell of the expeditions of large canoes they met. Hundreds of men were paddling up and down the river bound for destinations sometimes scores of miles from their starting point. They were not on the warpath, but were simply on their way to other tribes to buy slaves for consumption, and coming home the bottoms of their canoes would be covered with poor wretches.

BOUND HAND AND FOOT.

whom they had purchased.

About a dozen white men, thus far, have been killed and eaten by Congo natives, and most of the victims have been Frenchmen at the French stations on the Mobangi. The natives have never made war on the whites for the purpose of eating them. Too often the Europeans have been the aggressors. They have shot natives because they have not supplied the quantity of rubber demanded of them and for other insufficient reasons; and at last the blacks have sought revenge by killing white men. Imperative orders from the governments controlling the Congo basin have at last secured better treatment of the native tribes at the hands of the white agents.

Many of the Batetela tribe fought side by side with the whites in the recent war with the Arabs which resulted in the expulsion of all the Arab slave dealers from the Congo State. The Batetela cannibals are splendid fighters, but are among the worst savages who have been found in Africa. "During excursions in the neighborhood of their town," wrote Dr. Hinde, "I on more than one occasion saw a public execution. When the chief of a town, who is of course an absolute monarch, decides that a man must die, he hands him over to the people. The man is immediately torn to pieces and disappears as quickly as a hare is broken up by a pack of hounds. Every man lays hold of him at once with one hand and with the other whips off a piece with his knife; no one stops to kill him first, for he would, by so doing, lose his piece. More than once, after a drumhead court-martial, when

a spy or deserter was shot, the on-lookers have said to us, 'Why do you bury him? It's no use; when you are gone we shall, of course, dig him up.' Hanging fetiches over the grave with a view to preventing the people from touching it for fear of magic had no effect. These people seem to have no form of religion, whatever, and

NO FEAR OF DEATH.

or evil spirits. Through the whole of the Batetela country, extending from the Lubefu to the Luiki and from the Lurimbi northward for some five days' march, one sees neither gray hairs nor halt nor blind. Even parents are eaten by their children on the first sign of approaching decrepitude. It is easy to understand that, under the circumstances, the Batetela have the appearance of a splendid race. These cannibals do not, as a rule, file their front teeth, nor do they tattoo the face."

Between 5,000 and 10,000 of these Batetela cannibals fought in the war against the Arabs. The fact that so many cannibals were fighting under Baron Jhanis proved an important element in his success. "The teaching of the Mohammedan religion," wrote Dr. Hinde, "does not concede that a man whose body has been mutilated can enter into the highest heaven, where only perfect men are admitted. As a consequence of this belief, the white Arabs and other faithful followers of Islam would, after a rebuff, instead of trying to retrieve the fortunes of the day, flee from the field with all possible speed—not so much to save their lives as through fear that their bodies, in the event of their falling, would be torn to pieces."

SOME OF RUSSIA'S PRISONS.

Prisoners Ill-Treated, Prisons Filthy and Hospitals Crowded Like Pigstyes.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Daily Mail says:—"Privy Councillor Salomon, of the Prisons Administration, has just returned from a five-months tour in prison and exile colonies of the Russian Government in Siberia and the Island of Saghalien, off the east coast of Asia. He has furnished me with the chief points of his personal reports to the Czar. Its leading feature is M. Salomon's conclusion that banishment is useless and undesirable as a form of punishment, because it produces complete moral degradation of the exile. Salomon found the prisons in Western Siberia in fair condition, with no signs of overcrowding or dirt, but in Eastern Siberia the conditions were quite different. Matters he found still worse in Saghalien. The prisoners are badly treated, prisons filthy, and the hospitals crowded like pigstyes. He dismissed two chief directors of prisons for cruelty and embezzlement, and eight minor officials for cruelty."

He has drafted a comprehensive system of reforms in prison treatment, greatly ameliorating the existing condition and providing payment for penal work, and facilities for settling in Siberia on the expiration of sentences. He believes his suggested reforms will be speedily adopted by the Czar."

THE LARGEST STANDING ARMY.

Russia possesses the largest standing army on earth. Every year some 280,000 conscripts join the Russian forces, which in time of peace number 11,000,000 men. On a war-footing this rises to 2,500,000, and calling out the reserves would increase it to 6,947,000 well-trained soldiers. Should necessity arise the militia would be called out, bringing the Czar's forces up to 9,000,000 men.

A WILD MAN.

An Embellisher Found After Several Years Roaming the Woods.

In a forest of Galicia, Austria, near the town of Bialak, the peasants have just captured a wild man who for years has been the terror of the district. Travellers in numerous instances had been attacked by him, and he was accustomed to plunder the cottages of the peasantry for food. By those who to their sorrow had seen the man he was described as a monster, unkempt, innocent of clothing and covered with hair from head to foot. Finally a hunting party was organized, and the wild man was captured after desperate resistance. His appearance quite bore out the worst of the descriptions. After he had been washed, shaved and clothed he was identified, to the surprise of his captors, as John Herman, formerly Secretary of the District Council in Wodnian, Austria. Several years ago Herman belonged to the fashionable circle in Wodnian, and went at an exceedingly rapid gait. He embezzled 5,000 gulden, fled to escape pursuit and could not be traced. He seems to have taken refuge in the forest, which he was forced to leave, and it was the life he was forced to lead there that transformed him from a sybarite into a savage.

OUT OF HIS LINE.

Do you know, cautiously inquired a young man who was making his first trip on an ocean steamer, approaching a group of passengers on the deck, whether there's a doctor on board?

Yes, replied a fun-loving passenger. That is one standing over there near the rail.

The young man hastened over to the grave, elderly personage who had been pointed out to him.

Beg pardon, he said hurriedly, but you're a doctor, ain't you?

Yes, replied the other, with a slight smile, doctor of laws.

Well, Doctor Uvlaus, rejoined the young man, I wish you would come down to the cabin with me. My wife is awfully sick to her stomach.

A MISUNDERSTANDING.

How soon will father be home? asked the boy who had a large book on his knees.

Very soon, answered Mrs. Cumrox. Do you wish to ask him something?

Yes I want to ask him if he ever saw what this man calls an ornithorynchus. It has a body like an otter, web feet and a face like a duck's.

Freddie I am sorry it should be necessary to assure you that your father never drinks!

ADVICE.

Old Doctor—"Now, my boy, let me give you a word of advice before you cut loose and hang out your shingle."

Young Doctor—I shall be glad to receive it, I assure you.

Old Doctor—Whenever you are called on to prescribe for a woman make her put out her tongue, so that you may study it thoroughly. This will seldom help you to determine what her trouble is, but a woman can't talk while she has her tongue out.

CONJUGAL AGREEMENT.

Mr. Winkle—There, I've forgotten to post your letters again. I am very absent-minded.

Mrs. Winkle—Yes, your mind has been absent a good many years.

A writer in "The Stockbreeder" assigns to Thomas-Phosphate Powder something approaching the important place it is evidently destined to occupy in agriculture in the future. "Possessing as I do keen sympathy with our cattle breeders, graziers, and farmers generally, I would esteem it a privilege to add, through your columns, my quota of testimony to the splendid manurial qualities of this somewhat recently introduced form of phosphate. I have used it on my land, where it has transformed pure grass into a beautiful clover-bed, of the greater feeding and meat-producing of which, compared with the former condition of the herbage, it is needless to expatiate upon, here and now. But to refer for a moment to Mr. Wallis' able criticism of the Glasgow Technical College report, I am one with your correspondent "J.W.H." when he says: "In the closing paragraphs the difference in albuminoid feeding value, of the turnips, I take as the pith of the whole experiment. If there is a benefit in Thomas-Phosphate Powder, as here shown, why do not professors attempt to lay it before us?" I beg to hazard, with some deference, a conjectural reply to this question: that certain professors of agricultural science may possibly fear that if the recuperative and wealth-producing properties of this Thomas-Phosphate received the full appreciation which its merits deserve, it would simplify so many problems which it seems their delight to harp upon—as constituting their raison d'être—as to render many of their formerly accepted dicta at an inconvenient discount.

THE DEBTOR'S STRATAGEM.

Yes, said the business man, I have given up trying to collect that little bill from Bilkins. You see, he is a pretty big, husky fellow, and he used to throw my collectors out.

They why didn't you employ a woman collector? He couldn't do that to a woman.

That's what I thought, so I got one and sent her around, but she never came back.

Why not?

He married her.

Winter Warnings

We never know when an apparently healthy system may succumb to a cold or an attack of pneumonia, typhoid fever or the grip. The only safety at this season is in keeping the blood pure, the appetite regular. Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills are the most effective and valuable winter medicines. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, enriches, and vitalizes the blood, tones and strengthens the stomach, creates an appetite and gives good digestion, and Hood's Pills keep the liver and bowels in a healthy condition, cure biliousness, constipation, indigestion and headaches.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is Canada's Greatest Medicine. Sold by all dealers in medicine. Price \$1.

Hood's Pills

act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Price 25c.

NO RIGHT TO BE MURDERED.

Lord Monek, at one time Governor of Canada, sat in the House of Commons for an English constituency. An Irishman himself, he was very patronizing to the Irish members. Meeting Vincent Scully, the member for Tipperary, in the lobby one night, he slapped him on the shoulder and said familiarly: Well, Scully, how are you? The other, annoyed by this form of address, rejoined: I will thank my lord not to deprive my name of the last letter. Or, if you do pray add it to your own, and call yourself Monkey. Vincent Scully once gave utterance in the House to a ludicrous confusion of thought. A landlord had been murdered in Tipperary, and, during a discussion in regard to the crime, an attempt was made to prove that it was agrarian. Mr. Scully spoke of the murdered man in terms of the highest praise. He was much beloved, said he; he distributed food to the starving people, and no man had less right to be murdered.

CONTRACT SURGEONS IN ENGLAND.

The surgeons of the collieries and the lodge doctors in Durham have inaugurated a movement to obtain better pay for their services. The present fee of the colliery surgeon is a shilling a month from each collier, and for this sum he is expected to treat the entire family and to furnish all needed medicine.

BIG JAPANESE TOWNS.

Japan with a population of 45,000,000 has 220 towns that have more than 100,000 inhabitants. In 1886 the number of such towns was 117. Osaka has increased from 360,000 to 510,000 inhabitants in ten years. Yokonama from 89,000 to 180,000. Kobe from 100,000 to 185,000. Tokio has now a population of 1,300,000.

To Our Readers.

The editor desires to inform his readers that he is authorized, through the courtesy of N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., to offer each one suffering from Catarrh, fetid breath, bronchitis, &c., a sample outfit of Catarrhazone. Catarrhazone is a liquid which, when inhaled reaches every diseased spot, cleansing and invariably curing catarrh and all nasal and throat diseases. For a short time these samples will be given free. It never fails to cure. So write at once to the above address.

A BRAVE HUSBAND.

Watts—I noticed a photograph of a wildcat not long ago, taken just when the beast was about to spring at the photographer.

Potts—That is nothing. Peck has a snapshot he took of his wife as she was coming at him with a kettle of hot water.

ALBERTS' THOMAS-PHOSPHATE POWDER

THE IRISH OF IT.

McLubberty, hearing a suspicious noise in the kitchen—Moikey, phwat are you doin' out there?

Little Mike—Nawthin' sor.

McLubberty, sternly—Well, stop it at wance!

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

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Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

As the winner of the Derby wears the Blue Ribbon of the Turf, so Blue Ribbon is the Champion of all Teas.

DON'T'S.

Some Good Old Rules That Will Bear Repetition.

Don't read facing the light. Don't read in the twilight or in badly-lighted rooms.

Don't hold the book nearer than is necessary for clear, sharp vision.

Don't think because you have good eyes that they will bear all kinds of abuse.

Don't make a practice of reading type too small to be seen readily at 18 inches.

Don't attempt to read in a train or other jolting vehicles. It is a strain on the directing muscles of the eye.

Don't read when very sleepy, as the accommodation and convergence are naturally relaxed, and the extra effort necessary to force the unruly members to work may be shown by a congestion of the blood-vessels of the eyeball.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Mrs. W. Rowe, of Woodstock, Tells a Thrilling Story.

Prostrated by Female Weakness, Kidney and Liver Troubles—Her Doctors Gave Her up to Die—Saved by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Woodstock, Ont., Jan. 23.—Mrs. W. Rowe, who keeps a grocery store at No. 311 Dundas street, here, and who is known to, and respected by, a very large number of people in the town, had a very narrow escape from an untimely death, recently.

To our reporter, who called on the lady, and asked for particulars of the incident, Mrs. Rowe said:

"I have had an experience such as fall to the lot of very few women. Twelve years of my life were made almost unendurable by 'Female Weakness,' together with Kidney and Liver Complaints.

"My physicians did all they could for me, but they could not give me either relief or cure. They finally announced to me that I could never get better.

"Then I began to try what the various proprietary medicines that were advertised in the papers, would do for me. I took a good many bottles of one remedy and another, but my case continually grew worse.

"One day I was advised by a friend to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. They will cure you, I know, for they saved my daughter's life, and she was worse than you are."

"Well, I took her advice. In two days a wonderful change for the better had occurred. I felt myself growing stronger daily. My appetite returned, the dull, heavy, weary ache went out of my back; the terrible leaden weight from my legs, my head-aches, vanished, my sleep became sound and refreshing. To-day I am healthier, stronger and better every way than I have been for twenty years.

"Dodd's Kidney Pills are the best medicine on earth for weak, sickly, suffering women."

THE POINT OF VIEW.

Matters are getting so confused that you can't tell what a man's political bias is by his opinions.

Yes, you can. Select some political meeting at random and see whether he says it was a brilliant success or a dismal failure.

W P C 955

CALVERT'S

Carbolic Disinfectants, Soaps, Ointment, Tooth Powders, etc., have been awarded 100 medals and diplomas for superior excellence. Their regular use prevent infectious diseases. Ask your dealer to obtain a supply. Lists mailed free on application.

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Write for special terms during January and February. S. CORRIGAN, 113 Yonge St.

Stammerers—Every stammerer can and will talk if they will come and try. I have spent 40 years' study on this distressing habit. Come and satisfy yourselves. Nearl. W. K. BATT, Specialist, 392 College St., Toronto.

Bookbinding: Send your magazines, have them nicely printed. Bound. 300 Heads, Statements, Letter Acct. Books. 200 and receive post-paid counter daybook \$2.14, 180 pages ruled. G. H. LAMONT, 21 King St. Hamilton.

LAW Mills, Mills & Hales Barristers, etc., removed to Wesley Bldg., Richmond St. W., Toronto.

Stammerers—Especially those who have failed to be cured elsewhere, write to Dr. Arnott, Berlin, who will convince you he can cure you.

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and probably more than that number will be given this week. Remember we are giving free only 500 Graphophones in all for the purpose of introducing our medicines throughout this country.

These are the latest improved Edison Talking Machines fit for concert hall as well as parlor, giving you all the latest songs (comic, sacred and secular) greatest bands and orchestras, most noted singers, pianists, violinists, reciters and orators. If you want one of these machines you will write a letter enclosing this advertisement to British Chemists Co., Toronto, Can.



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For Hospital or Sanitarium is complete without them. Thousands in use.

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GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

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HEALTH RESTORED without medicine most disordered Stomach, Lungs, Nerves, Liver, Blood, Bowels, Kidneys, Brain and Breasts by

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Revalenta Arabica Food.

which cures Invalids and Children, and also Reverses successfully Infants whose Affluents and Debility have been wasted all other treatments. It digests when all other Food is rejected, saves 50 times its cost in medicine.

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Branch Offices—Winnipeg, Man., Vancouver, B.C.

DEPOSITS are received at interest, paid or compounded half yearly.

INTERESTS issued in Current or Sterling with interest coupons attached, payable in Canada or in England. Executors and Trustees are authorized by law to invest in the Debentures of this Company.

MONEY ADVANCED on Real Estate security at current rates and on favorable conditions as to repayment.

Mortgages and Municipal Debentures purchased.

J. HERBERT MASON, Managing Director.

DARN A HOLE in Three Minutes.

IT CAN EASILY BE DONE WITH THE

Swiss Darners...

After a little practice we pay ladies \$10 a week salary who have learned to become sufficiently proficient with the Swiss Darners to teach others in their locality. We require thousands of sample darnings for our business, and girls and women who have the Swiss Darners can easily earn from \$3 to \$5 weekly in darning samples for us. The Swiss Darners will put a fresh heel or toe in a stocking in two minutes. It mends table cloths, curtains, underwear and all fabrics with equal nicety and speed, and a child can operate it as easily as a grown person. The Swiss Darners, neatly boxed, complete with full instructions, testimonials, etc., sent to any address on receipt of Price, 25 cents. Sample darnings, five cents additional. The Swiss Darners Co., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.



Price, 25 cents. Sample darnings, five cents additional. The Swiss Darners Co., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

THE ODORLESS, CREMATORY CLOSET.



Hundreds

of these closets are in use, giving entire satisfaction.

Particulars of them would not be without them for twice their cost. They can be placed in Cellar, Attic or Bath Room, or in any place where there is a flue or chimney.

Fire required only once in two weeks.

For circular and price write

THE ODORLESS CREMATORY CLOSET CO., Hamilton, Ont.

The Equity.

SHAWVILLE, JAN. 26, 1899.

The lively interest which is being taken of late in the Ottawa canal scheme is not by any means on the wane. The meeting held in Ottawa last week (a report of which will be found in our news columns today) attended and taken part in by the most influential men of the city, as well as representatives from other places, demonstrates that the project is daily coming more prominently before public notice, and that the trend of public sentiment, as well, is decidedly sympathetic. Mr. Poupore's announcement that the Premier of Canada had become a convert to the scheme is a very important one indeed, and the fact must surely constitute a very sturdy spoke in its favor. With the Premier, the Minister of Public Works, the Minister of Railways and Canals, the Secretary of State, the Minister of the Interior, pronounced in favor of the canal, opposition from other sources,—should there be any—cannot be of a very serious nor impeding character; so that it will not surprise us at all if the Government decides to take the matter up at the next session of Parliament. By so doing, not only will the Government be committing itself to a great and statesman-like undertaking—the greatest which can possibly present itself to its consideration—but it will be a stroke of policy which would be decidedly injudicious to avoid at this particular juncture. This fact is realized by more than one of the ministers, and there scarcely now exists a doubt that it will be taken advantage of.

While we are on this important subject, we must remark that it seems singular indeed, so little interest, apparently has been awakened to the project in this country—the county which perhaps more than any other along the route, is bound to profit by the undertaking and completion of so gigantic an enterprise. The difficulty seems to be that the people cannot bring themselves to realize that so big a thing is verily within the possibilities of the near future. "It would be a great thing no doubt," say they, "but we will never see it in our day," and thus the question is dismissed from the minds of many without further concern. This cold indifference is certainly to be deprecated. Now that the agitation is hot, it becomes not the people of Pontiac to stand idly by and await results, but they should aid in every conceivable and legitimate way to keep the ball rolling. True, in the county's representative they have a very able and indefatigable advocate, but if the people appreciate his services in this regard—and we have no doubt they do—would it not be a source of encouragement to him to know that some effort was being made to strengthen his hands? Our neighbors on the south of the Ottawa have shown that they are fully alive to the importance of the scheme by holding large meetings on more than one occasion at Arnprior, Pembroke and Mattawa, and the result of those meetings has been to lay the matter before many in a light they had not before thought of. We want something of this kind in Pontiac, and we would like very much to see the suggestion thrown out a few weeks ago by our Campbell's Bay correspondent acted upon. There can be no mistaking that its effect would be good, and if Campbell's Bay decides to take the initiative in having the canal project discussed at a meeting there, THE EQUITY will be glad to further the idea in any way possible.

Notes of The Legislature.

Quebec, Jan. 16.—To-day Hon. S. N. Parent presented several bills. The first was to fix the northeast, north and northwest boundaries of certain counties. He explained that this action was necessary in view of the acquisition of the new territory to the province. His second bill was an act to erect civilly the three territories of Abitibi, which will be joined to judicial and registration purposes for Pontiac district, Mistassini to Lake St. John district and Ashuanipi to the Saguenay district.

The third act entitled "An act amending the law respecting public lands" provides that the registration of a transfer does not exempt the transfer from fulfilling all the conditions to which the original acquirer was bound. The delay for the publication of advertisement of cancellation is fixed at thirty days, instead of sixty. There are also clauses regarding the condition of sale of timber limits. It provides for a description of the limits, their location, and also for the placing of a plan in the department or in the office of the timber agent for the district, where the sale is to be made. This bill will be discussed in committee.

The fourth act introduced by the Commissioner of Lands, Forests and Fisheries, provided for an amendment of the law respecting protection of forests against fire. The amendment consists in a change of the date when fires are forbidden, from July 1st to September 1st. Under the present law, the time will be from June 15th to September 15th. The commissioner will have the power, in exceptional cases, to extend or limit the time.

Hon. G. W. Stephens introduced his bill to consolidate the Municipal Code. He explained that his intention was to have the new code printed and distributed, and the members could study the matter during the next session, and to have the code as revised sent to some of the secretaries of municipalities, and to get suggestions from them. Then, at the present session, the code could be adopted,

Lost, Strayed or Stolen

On January 13th, 1899, one HOUND PUP, 10 months old, from the premises of Benjamin Workman, Sr., Charlevoix, Clarendon, and belonging to E. H. Workman, Campbell's Bay. Any person or persons keeping this pup without answering to this advertisement will be prosecuted. E. H. WORKMAN. Campbell's Bay, Jan. 16, 1899.

PLANING, MATCHING & DRESSING

NOW DONE AT
Elliott & Barber's Mill
SHAWVILLE.

We wish to inform the public that having just added a first-class Planing Machine to our other plant, we are prepared to do Planing, Matching and Dressing at short notice, and also supply all demands for rough and dressed lumber.

A Quantity of
Logs and Shingle Wood
Still Required.

ELLIOTT & BARBER.
Shawville, January 24, 1899.

with such amendments as would be found necessary. The measure in its present form had been studied by a committee of the ministers, including the secretary of the province.

EDUCATION BILL.
Hon. Mr. Robidoux, provincial secretary, begged to leave to introduce the Education Bill. He explained that it was a good deal on the same lines as that brought down last year. What amendments were made to last year's law regarded the application of the law rather than the law itself. The measure tended to uniformity of books, and provided, at least in a measure, for the free distribution of books to all children. The clause regarding appeals is left out. The gratuitous distribution of books will not interfere with the choice of the books by the council. The council and the superintendent will retain their powers. The teaching of agriculture and drawing, which was optional, is made obligatory.

Hon. Mr. Flynn enquired whether there were not some subtractions, and wished to know definitely whether the Minister of Education was left out. The leader of the Government would say nothing definite on this question on Thursday last, and the leader of the Opposition thought the House had a right to be informed on this point.

The provincial Secretary admitted at last there was no Minister of Education provided for in the bill.

In answer to Hon. L. P. Pelletier, the secretary said the bill did not fix a minimum salary for inspectors.

The bodies of the American soldiers who fell in battle and otherwise in Cuba, are to be disinterred, placed in hermetically sealed coffins and brought home to the States, in order that the relatives may have the opportunity of burying them as they desire. The Government will bear all expense.

The trading stamp business, against which there were many objections, with little to be said in compensation, has pretty nearly run its course, so it is reported. An effort, likely to be successful, is to be made to legislate it out of existence at the approaching session of the Ontario Legislature.

The first contingent of the Doukhobors, numbering over 2,000, touched the shores of Canada last week, and are being despatched by rail to Portage La Prairie, Winnipeg and Dauphin, where the Government will provide for them till Spring. They are spoken of as being a healthy looking race of people, and much more cleanly and thrifty than the Galicians, with whom Canadians were far from being favorably impressed.

The Kansas Legislature is making a record. It has put one of the heaviest taxes known on insurance companies doing business in the state. It has ordained a general reduction in the rates of railway carriage. It has ordered that the price of sending telegraph messages shall be cut down 40 per cent.; and it has instituted a court of visitation to go about and see that its edicts are lived up to. It is advertising that men with money to invest should keep away from Kansas. One of the most remarkable passages in the very remarkable speech from the throne at the opening of the Legislature implied a censure on the late Conservative Government for having reduced the ordinary receipts by the extinction of several sources of revenue. The abolition of the taxes on persons and real estate transfers is evidently what is meant. In their speeches in the country the imposition of these very taxes was made a grievance against the Conservative Government by the ministers responsible for the speech from the throne. The records will be looked through for a long time past to discover anything so contradictory in the utterances of men counted capable of directing the affairs of a province.—Montreal Gazette.

To Lease.

The undersigned is desirous of leasing for a term of years that well situated premises occupied as store and post office at Thornby, being at a good business point on the main road leading from Campbell's Bay to Otter Lake, 9 miles from Campbell's Bay, 5 miles from Otter Lake and 5 miles from Thornby Centre. This would be a good opening for a young man with some capital to invest. The stock-in-trade can be had very reasonable. Good reason for going out of business. Possession can be had 1st April, next. Thornby, Jan. 6, 1899. JOSEPH HILL.

Logs for Sawing and Shinglewood

Wanted.

The undersigned are prepared to saw or buy any quantity of Sawlogs and Shinglewood, delivered at any of their three saw-mills, at Hodgins Brothers', Hamilton's, or at what is known as the Armstrong mill.

HODGINS BROS.,
North Clarendon.

Lumber

Sawing.

The undersigned desires to inform the public that he has rented RALPH HODGINS & SONS' Sawing Plant, at the Shawville Brick and Tile Yard, and also that it is thoroughly equipped for sawing purposes.

I am prepared to do all kinds of Custom Sawing during the Winter months.

I have also added a Shingle Machine to the plant, and am therefore in a position to cut shingles for all who require them.

Satisfaction guaranteed to all customers at \$2.50 per 1000 feet or logs taken in exchange.

JOHN J. McCLEARY,
SHAWVILLE.

NOTICE

TO FARMERS.

For the greater convenience of my customers, in addition to my Storehouse at Bristol, I have erected two new Storehouses—one at McKee's and the other at Wgman's—and am prepared to buy all kinds of good, clean Grain, for which I will pay the highest price the market will allow.

E. GRAHAM.

Elmside, Oct. 17th, 1898.

NEW GOODS

NEW GOODS

I am now receiving and passing into stock a complete range of

FALL GOODS

OF ALL LINES

To which I wish to call the attention of my customers and the public generally.

The goods have been selected with great care and bought at close figures, and it is my intention to share both of these advantages with intending purchasers.

SILAS YOUNG,
Starke's Corners.

A Genuine CHEAP

Clearing Out
Sale.

During the next Two Weeks

we offer

the following lines at

SPECIAL CUT PRICES:

Men's Overcoats,
Men's Heavy P. Coats,
Boys' Overcoats,
Men's Lined Mitts & Gloves,
Felt Shoes & Slippers,
Men's Heavy Top Shirts,
All Lines of
Knitted Wool Goods,
Furs—what remains.
Skates and Cow Ties.

The above lines must be sold....

Prices will be made... very tempting.

J. H. SHAW.

SELLING OUT.

I intend going out of the Grocery and Confectionery business and will sell everything in that department at Cost price and under, until all is disposed of. I won't give prices this week, but come along and we will satisfy you that it is a genuine sale and no humbug.

J. G. McGUIRE.

Furniture,
Furniture,
Furniture,
good quality and
of all styles at
Amazingly Low Prices
FOR CASH.

JAMES McARTHUR,
SHAWVILLE.

BARGAINS.

As promised we give a small list of our Bargains for this week:—

Men's Deerskin Moccasins \$1.00
do do 75
do Mitts 75

A few Prints at 5c per yard.
Checked Flannelettes 5c. per yard.
Shirting Cloth 20 cents per yard.
A few Overcoats, and
Three Dress Lengths—
AT COST.

Be sure and see our Goods...

E. HODGINS & SONS.

BUSINESS CHANGE.

The undersigned desire to inform the people of Shawville and surrounding country that they have bought out the Tinsmithing Business and Stock of Mr. HARRY PERRY, in Shawville and that they intend carrying on the same in the old stand—opposite the Russell House. By strict attention to business and square dealing they hope to merit a fair share of the public patronage.

THE STOCK COMPRISES A NICE LINE OF
COOKING BOX AND PARLOUR
-STOVES-
STOVE FURNISHINGS,
COOKING UTENSILS,
TINWARE, AGATEWARE, &c.

JOBING
—of all kinds satisfactorily done, at—
MODERATE PRICES.

GEO. W. DALE. ROBT. A. DALE.

P. T.—The Highest Cash price paid for Hides and Pelts.
Shawville, N. 27. 15, 1898.

ARMS FOR THE KLONDIKE
Where the Gold is! Must be chosen with CARE and JUDGMENT.



Consider—If you can keep the wet out of your rifle it will not rust and freeze. Only **Marlin Repeaters** have Solid Tops, shedding water like a duck's back. Our 157-page book (just out) tells all about them. Up-to-date information about powders, black and smokeless, proper sizes, quantities, how to load, hundreds of bullets, lead, alloyed, jacketed, soft-nosed, mushroom, etc., trajectories, velocities, penetrations. All calibres 22 to 45; how to care for arms and 1,000 other things, including many trade secrets never before given to the public. Free if you will send stamps for postage to The Marlin Firearms Co., New Haven, Ct. U. S. A.

For Prices on MARLINS, (any calibre) consult
YOUR NEAREST DEALER.

Tenders Wanted.

Sealed Tenders, marked "Tender for Cheesemaker," and "Tender for Secretary," will be received by the undersigned up to Saturday, the 18th of February next for a competent Cheesemaker and Secretary for the Clarendon Cheese & Butter Co.

For cheesemaker two forms of tender will be considered, namely:

- 1—Cheesemaker to make amount in wages he will accept per month for making and boxing cheese and keeping milk book, the Company to furnish all supplies necessary.
- 2—The Cheesemaker to state price per 100 pounds for making and boxing cheese, keeping milk-book and furnishing everything required to manufacture cheese.

The quantity of cheese manufactured during the past year by this Company was \$7,020 pounds.

Tenders for the position of Secretary may ascertain the nature and extent of the duties of that office by consulting the By-laws of the Company which may be seen by calling on the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

A. G. MURPHY,
Pres. C. C. & B. Co.
Shawville, Jan. 23, 1899.

Tenders Wanted

By the School Commissioners of the Municipality of Bristol for the building of a School House on Lot 4, Range 11. Tenders to be in the Secretary's office not later than the 7th day of February next, where plans and specifications for building can be seen; the School Board not binding themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

A. W. McKECHNIE,
Sec. Treasurer.
Bristol, Elmside P. O.,
January 23rd, 1899.

Notice of Meeting.

The Patrons of Industry who held their meetings at No. 4 (now 5) School House, Clarendon, are requested to attend a meeting of Patrons at the said School House on TUESDAY, the 14th of FEBRUARY, next at 6 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of settling up the business of the lodge. All Patrons interested are especially requested to be present.

BY ORDER.
Clarendon, Jan. 14, 1899.

Ag. Society Directors Meeting

Minutes of a meeting of Directors of the Pontiac Agricultural Society No. 1, held in Shawville on Friday, the 13th of January, 1899.

Present were Directors Young, Hobbs, Grant, Brabazon, Clarke, McNally, Armstrong, Alexander, Guthbertson and Hodgins.

Minutes of a meeting of Directors held on the 21st Dec. 1898, were read and approved.

Moved by dir. Brabazon, seconded by dir. Cuthbertson that Mr. John Young be re-elected president.—Carried.

Moved by dir. Cuthbertson, seconded by dir. McNally that Mr. H. Hobbs be re-elected vice-president.—Carried.

Moved by dir. Clarke, seconded by dir. Hodgins that E. Graham be re-engaged Sec. Treasurer.—Carried.

The Government's recommendation to hold a milk test was then discussed.

Moved by dir. Hobbs, seconded by dir. Grant, and resolved that we accept the Government's offer of \$25.00 and expend an equal amount, and hold a milk test at our exhibition hall and offer the following prizes, namely:—
1st, \$10.00; 2nd, \$8.00; 3rd, \$6.00; 4th, \$4.00; 5th, \$2.00.

Moved by dir. Grant, seconded by dir. Hobbs that our programme of operations for 1899 consist of our annual fall exhibition, (including a milk test), and a plowing match.—Carried.

Moved by dir. Alexander, seconded by dir. Clarke that we ask Mr. McGuire and Mr. Caldwell for tenders for the Board of Directors and their horses while attending meetings during the present year.—Carried.

Tenders received.
Moved by dir. Alexander, seconded by dir. Clarke that neither tender be accepted.

Moved by dir. Grant, seconded by dir. Armstrong that we offer Mr. McGuire same as last year, namely, 15 cents for meat and 20 cents per horse per meeting.—Carried.

Offer accepted.
Moved by dir. Grant, seconded by dir. Alexander and resolved, that the president, vice-president and Secretary, Treasurer of the Society be and are hereby empowered to accept and receive a deed of donation from the Corporation of the village of Shawville of a certain piece of ground adjoining the Agricultural Society, and to agree to the following conditions of said deed, to wit:—

1st.—To give permanent use of the agricultural grounds to the Corporation of the village of Shawville as a public park, except what the said Society shall require for their grounds for exhibition purposes and other purposes, for the purposes of said Society.

2nd.—To agree and bind the said Society that in case the said Society should cease to exist, from any cause or purpose whatsoever, the said above given property to revert in full property and possession to the Corporation of Shawville.

3rd.—To agree and bind the said Society, that in case the said Society should cease to exist from any cause whatsoever, the said Corporation of Shawville shall have the privilege and option of purchasing the whole of the ground of the said Society, which is now already fenced in at an upset price of \$125.00 per acre; the Society to have the privilege of removing all buildings on the said grounds, except the fence around said grounds.

4th.—To insert in said deed all clauses, which they, in the interest of the said Society, may think proper and fit; and for that purpose to have full power and authority.

5th.—To insert a clause in said deed, that no improvements be made on the grounds of the said Society by the said Corporation of Shawville, without the approval and ratification of the Council of the said Society.

Moved by dir. Hodgins, seconded by dir. Cuthbertson that we adjourn.—Carried.

JOHN YOUNG,
President.
E. GRAHAM,
Sec. Treasurer.

Father Chiniquy Dead

THE NOTED EX-PRIEST PEACEFULLY PASSED AWAY AT THE AGE OF NINETY YEARS.

The Rev. Dr. Chiniquy, whose name is familiar throughout Canada, and in fact wherever the English language is spoken, died at the residence of his son-in-law, Rev. J. L. Morin, Montreal, on Monday, January 16th. The dying man's last moments were watched over by his wife and two daughters, his son-in-law and Rev. R. P. Duclos.

Dr. Chiniquy was born in the same year as Mr. Gladstone—1809—and during the past 40 years his name has been interwoven with the religious history of the country, and he will be remembered as one of the leading controversialists of the age. He was ordained to the Catholic priesthood in 1833, and had as his first charge the Parish of St. Roch de Quebec. From 1834 to 1838 he was chaplain of the Marine Hospital at Quebec, and during that time studied under Dr. Douglas the effects of alcohol on the human system. He became so thoroughly convinced of the debasing character of intemperance, that very shortly afterwards he resolved to devote his life to the work of rooting out the evil. His accomplishments in that direction are said to have been astonishing; so much so as to elicit public recognition from the citizens of Montreal, (by whom he was presented with a massive gold medal) and also from the parliament of Canada, which accorded him a most flattering address accompanied by a gratuity of twenty five hundred dollars.

In 1857 Father Chiniquy removed to the state of Illinois, where he labored among the Roman Catholic colonists of that region, until the rupture occurred with Bishop Smith, which marked the date of the noted priest's separation from the Church of Rome. His career since that time, as the reading public are pretty well aware of, has been a most remarkable one: Stormy, checkered, and on many occasions perilous, it was destined at last to close in peace.

The obsequies, which took place on Thursday, although of a simple character were withal very impressive, and were witnessed by fully 10,000 people.

A PATHETIC INCIDENT.

A few days prior to the passing away of the aged ex-priest, his son-in-law, Rev. Mr. Morin, received the following letter from Archbishop Bruchesi, of Montreal:—

"Sir,—I hear that Mr. Chiniquy is very seriously ill, and that he may soon die. Although he separated from us a long time ago, I cannot forget what he always remains in the eyes of the Church, and I consider it a duty of my pastoral charge to write you that should he desire to see me, I would feel happy to comply with his wish. Kindly make known to the patient that I have taken this step, and accept the expression of my devoted feelings."

To that communication the following reply has been sent by Rev. D. Cousar:—

"My Lord,—Mr. Morin, gripped and laid up in bed, requests me to write you, since he cannot do so himself. He, as well as his family, were deeply touched with the interest which you take in the spiritual welfare of Mr. Chiniquy. He highly appreciates the Christian courtesy of the step you have taken."

"I have the honor to convey to you as exactly as possible, the reply of Mr. Chiniquy to the wish expressed by you, and which was communicated to him by the reading of your letter:—

"I am thankful to the Archbishop, but I have definitely retired from the Church of Rome. I am perfectly happy in the faith in Jesus Christ. God and Jesus suffice me. I long for the moment of leaving."

"I asked him whether he would not be happy to see you in the event of being restored to health: Certainly, said he, most happy."

"Five persons (among whom were the nurse and myself) heard these words, distinctly repeated, once or twice. Besides, they are in conformity with the religious testament of the patient and with all his previous declarations."

"In fulfilling the duty of your pastoral charge, My Lord, you have acquired one more title to our respect. By preserving the convictions which he adopted forty years ago, Mr. Chiniquy attests the sincerity of his faith. He can now only invoke the mercy of the Sovereign Judge before whom we must all appear some day."

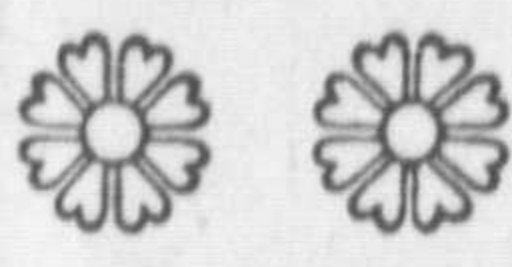
"Please accept, My Lord, the assurance of my profound respect."

Have Right to Marry.

ORDAINED MINISTERS OF THE HOLINESS MOVEMENT AUTHORIZED TO PERFORM MARRIAGES.

The right of a minister of the Holiness movement to perform the marriage ceremony having been questioned, a Citizen reporter called upon Rev. R. C. Horner, the head of the movement, and obtained his statement in the matter. Mr. Horner said that he did nothing without legal advice and that he had consulted the Attorney-General of both provinces—Ontario and Quebec—and held letters from them sustaining his actions in regard to the marriage ceremony. He himself and his ordained ministers performed the ceremony in accordance with these letters and he did not know of any law or order prohibiting them from doing so.

We Make Our Bow..



To the public for the liberal patronage given us during the Holiday Season, and desire to express our appreciation of the same. We have had the best year's business we have ever had, and with the general outlook more encouraging, we are in anticipation of a still greater business during the year which has just been ushered in.

REDUCTION SALE FOR CASH NOW GOING ON of all Winter Goods

Consisting of Overcoats, Caps, Muffs, Gloves, Mitts, Moccasins, Underwear, Horse Blankets, Bells, &c.
Odds and Ends—half the former price.

ALSO WHITE GOODS:

Everything in WHITE GOODS REDUCED for the next month.

Linens, Table Covers, Sideboard Scarfs, Bureau Drapes,

GROCERIES.

BEST BRANDS
BEST QUALITY
BEST VALUES

A full line of choice Fresh Groceries.

Our Coffee, Tea and Cocoa

HAVE A REPUTATION THAT IS UNSURPASSED.

G. F. HODGINS'

... Departmental Store.

P. S.—FISH.

UP-TO-DATE

FURNITURE

OPENING.

CUTHBERTSON & GRAHAM,
Main Street, - - Shawville,

Have just received from one of the most extensive manufacturing houses in Canada, one of the largest, best assorted and most complete stocks of FURNITURE ever brought into the county. The display comprises—

BEDROOM SUITES,
DINING ROOM TABLES,
DINING ROOM CHAIRS,
KITCHEN TABLES,
KITCHEN CHAIRS,

OF ALL STYLES AND AT ALL PRICES.

DINING ROOM ROCKERS,
KITCHEN ROCKERS,
CHILDREN'S ROCKERS,
CHILDREN'S HIGH CHAIRS,
CHILDREN'S CRADLES,
CHILDREN'S TOY SETS—
(1 Table and 2 Chairs.)

OFFICE CHAIRS,
SECRETARIES' DESKS,
HALL RACKS,
CENTRE TABLES,
SIDEBOARDS, (of all kinds and prices.)
LOUNGES,
MORRIS CHAIRS,
FANCY ROCKING CHAIRS,
FANCY REED CHAIRS, ROCKERS
and MUSIC RACKS,
SPRING & FIBRE MATTRESSES.
In fact, everything required to furnish a house in first-class style.

Intending purchasers should see these goods before placing their orders. They will be found of superior quality and finish and at prices to suit all.

UNDERTAKING

This Branch has been fully equipped with all the necessary requirements, including the best Embalming appliances that could be procured.

OFFICE AND SHOW ROOMS - - - A. R. SMILEY'S BUILDING,
NEXT DOOR TO G. M. DONALDSON'S JEWELLERY STORE.

SHAWVILLE
Hair Dressing Parlor
MAIN ST., - - SHAWVILLE.

If you require a Hair Cut or Shave, you are guaranteed satisfaction at the Shawville Hair Dressing Parlor.

Parties wishing to have their razors honed or dressed can have them put in excellent condition for from 15 to 25 cents.

TRY MY HAIR TONIC:

JOHN SMITH.

Ottawa
Business College.
(Established 32 years.)

Fall term commences August 15th. A permanent staff of four experienced able expert teachers; thirty two years of uninterrupted success; being endorsed by the leading business and professional men of the Capital; each graduate getting the Diploma of the Business Educators' Association of Canada; the success of our graduates (they are to be found everywhere) are points for your consideration. Send for new Catalogue.

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

Stylish, Good-fitting Up-to-Date Suits

ALWAYS TO BE HAD FROM

C. FRAME, THE TAILOR

who insures the future custom of those who leave an order with him

A Trial will convince.

Shawville --- Que.

READY

—FOR—

The Winter Trade.

INTENDING PURCHASERS will find me now in readiness for the approaching Winter trade with a large stock of

CUTTERS

Got up in the latest and most stylish designs and finish.

An inspection of these first-class Rigs is respectfully invited.

As usual I am prepared to execute all orders for

Sloops, Sleighs, &c.,

or anything in connection with the Blacksmithing business.

ARTHUR SMILEY,
SHAWVILLE, QUE.

Shawville

Sash and Door Factory.

McCredie & Hodgins, Proprietors.

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

All kinds of Matching and Planing done on shortest notice.

Estimates FURNISHED.

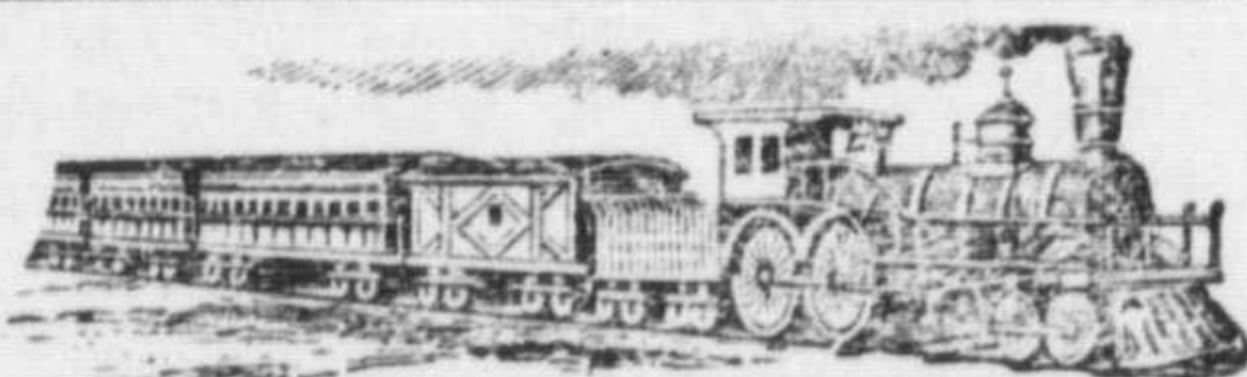
THE HULL ELECTRIC CO.

Cars run at intervals of twenty minutes in the morning and fifteen minutes in the afternoon, daily, Sundays included.

Close connections are made with all Canadian Pacific and Gaitanau Valley trains at Hull and with Pontiac Pacific at Aylmer.

Baggage promptly handled.

W. R. TAYLOR,
Sec. Treas.



Pontiac Pacific Junction Ry.

Official Time Table:

P.M.	Leave	Aylmer	Arrive	A.M.
5.45	Leave	Aylmer	Arrive	9.45
6.01	"	Breckenridge	"	9.21
6.12	"	Eardley	"	9.06
6.18	"	Parker's Crossing	"	8.58
6.29	"	Waters	"	8.50
6.37	"	Quyon	"	8.40
6.47	"	Wynan's	"	8.32
6.56	"	Tank	"	8.14
6.58	"	Bristol	"	8.08
7.04	"	McKee's	"	8.02
7.26	"	Shawville	"	7.52
7.45	"	Clark's	"	7.31
8.00	"	Campbell's Bay	"	7.18
8.03	"	Tank	"	7.16
8.12	"	Vinton	"	7.06
8.30	"	Conango	"	6.54
8.47	"	Mellon's	"	6.39
8.55	Arrive	Waltham	Leave	6.30

*Flag Station. †Tank. ‡Flag Station.
Connecting with Hull Electric Railway at Aylmer.

P. W. RESSEMAN,
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ROUND THE WHOLE WORLD.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE FOUR CORNERS OF THE GLOBE.

Old and New World Events of Interest Chronicled Briefly—Interesting Happenings of Recent Date.

There are 5,000 temperance societies in London.

No less than five systems of law are in use in Germany.

The public buildings of England alone are valued at £240,000,000.

There are twenty-seven royal families in Europe, and two-thirds of these are of German origin.

There are 1,759,000 volumes in the library of the British Museum, and more than thirty-nine miles of shelving.

The largest sewing machine in the world is in operation in Leeds. It weighs 6,500 pounds, and sews cotton belting.

Barcelona is now the most populous city of Spain, the result of a census just taken showing 520,000 inhabitants to Madrid's 507,000.

The successful launching of the cruiser *Nadjeida* at Bordeaux, which will soon be ready for sea, makes the beginning of Bulgaria as a naval power.

Justice Channen, an English judge, in a case before him decided that a bicycle could not be considered as the ordinary luggage for a railway traveler.

Mrs. Helen Formby died at Formby, near Liverpool recently. She attained her 104th birthday in November. Her brother died a year ago in his 93rd year.

New South Wales has spent \$12,000,000 for harbours, in forty years, exclusive of the cost of the port of Sydney, and will spend \$1,500,000 for the same purpose this year.

One hundred officers and men of the New South Wales Lancers may be brought to England in the spring and attached to the cavalry brigade at Aldershot for training.

A railway is to be constructed from the Red Sea to the top of Mount Sinai. A railway station is to be on the spot where it is supposed Moses received the Tables of the Law.

The annual earnings in Australia per head are estimated at £43 and odd, against £32 in the United Kingdom, £27 in the United States, £26 in Canada and Holland, and £25 in France.

The trade of the British Empire is estimated to amount to about \$6,000,000,000 a year, almost equal to the combined trade of France, Germany, Austria, Russia and the United States.

In Okenburg, Germany, is one of the largest gold fish farms. More than a hundred small ponds contain the fish in all stages of growth, the little ones carefully kept from the rapacious big ones.

Sir John Brunner has presented to the National Portrait Gallery in Dublin a portrait of the late Mr. Parnell, by Sidney P. Hall. Sir John originally bought the picture with the object of giving it to Ireland.

The King of Annam has an original idea in the way of a strong box. He has the trunks of trees hollowed out, filled with gold and silver, and flung into his private lake, where a large number of crocodiles ward off intruders.

The British have constructed in India 25,000 miles of railway, which is double the number of miles open ten years ago. Over 400,000,000 articles are sent through the mails of India annually, and the private telegrams exceed 2,000,000.

Sir Martin Conway has succeeded in climbing Illimani in Bolivia and Aconcagua in Chili, and at last accounts was on his way to Tierra del Fuego for the purpose of ascending Sarmiento, the loftiest summit, 6,900 feet, south of the Straits of Magellan.

The British Government laboratory last year analyzed 1,580 samples of so-called "temperance" drinks. Of this number over one-third were found to contain more than the 2 per cent. of alcohol allowed by law. Some of the samples contained as much as 6 to 8 per cent.

Mrs. Spence died at the farm house of Westerton of Roosie, near Montrose, where she had resided for seventy-five years at the advanced age of 100 years. She met with an accident a few weeks ago. Up till six months ago she could read ordinary print without spectacles.

Italy had 294 square miles of land added to its territory in the last seventy years by the advance of the delta of the Po into the Adriatic Sea. The measurement has been made by Professor Marinelli, who carefully compared the Austrian surveys of 1823 with the Italian surveys of 1893.

A bill has been introduced into the Manx Legislature to give incumbents and churchwardens power to sell, if necessary, the whole of the burial ground belonging to a parish church. By the law at present, one half of the land has to be reserved for free graves, although it is very seldom—sometimes once in a number of years—that a free grave is claimed.

The Emperor of Germany stands godfather to all the seventh sons in Prussia.

asia. The former Empress Eugenie, in one year, acted as godmother for 3,834 children who were born in France on March 16, 1895, the same day as the Prince Imperial. Mr. Cecil Rhodes is godfather to about forty young sons of the British aristocracy.

A hundred years have now elapsed since Lord Byron was removed from the grammar school at Aberdeen and entered as a student at Harrow. As no public memorial of him worthy of his great name in literature exists in England or in Scotland, the citizens of Aberdeen and most of the leading men of Aberdeenshire have decided to make an effort to raise a memorial to the great poet.

Aspall Hall, whose name Lord Kitchener has incorporated in his title, is one of the finest old granges remaining in the eastern counties of England. It is a two-storey building, moated in the old style, and has a long family record attaching to it on the Sirdar's mother's side. Her family came into possession of it just 200 years ago. Before that it was the residence of the Cobham family from the time of Lady Cobham, whose husband, Sir John Oldcastle, was burnt as a Lollard in Henry V.'s days.

CERTAIN TEST OF DEATH.

In the Appearance of the Veins and Arteries of the Eye.

Dr. Chalmers Prentice, who has been practising for many years in Chicago as an oculist, asserts that he can infallibly tell whether death is present or not by simply noting the appearance of the veins and arteries of the eye. His experiments in this line began many years ago, and he has never known his simple test to fail. In cases of suspended animation where others have pronounced death his test has proved that life still existed.

Dr. Prentice has observed that during life, when the back portion of the eye is being looked at with an ophthalmoscope, the veins can be clearly distinguished from the arteries. The former, containing venous blood, richly charged with carbonic acid gas, appear of a dark, blackish color, while the arteries, containing blood fresh from the heart, appear a bright crimson. The difference between the two shades of color is so clearly marked that mistake is impossible, and the retina appears as if made up of two separate colors.

The arteries and veins, however, are not situated in the retina, but directly behind it, in that coat of the eyeball known as the choroid. Even in the case of the blind this color distinction is present unless a cataract exists, when the use of an ophthalmoscope would be impossible.

Dr. Prentice has found that in death the shade distinction entirely disappears and the blood in both arteries and veins is transformed into a pinkish color of uniform shade.

THE OCEAN IS OURS.

This poem was written by Hon. Belamy, Storer, United States Minister to Belgium, under the inspiration of a paragraph in an article published in the Paris Temps, on the destruction of the Spanish fleet of Santiago, and was sent to Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, who has kindly consented to its publication in Harper's Weekly. The following is a translation of the paragraph in question:

"If it is true that all the Spanish fleet has been destroyed except a single ship, it is a disaster almost equal to that of the Grand Armada. Once more the sea has betrayed Spain to the profit of that Anglo-Saxon race which appears decidedly, under whatever flag it fights—under the stars and stripes, or under the union jack,—to have all the favors of that element."—The Editor Harper's Weekly.

O'er the Atlantic
Comes the roar of the ship guns—
The English-speaking ship guns—
Telling the "Latin race," frantic and old,
Telling all Russia, gigantic and young,
Telling the feudal boy-Kaiser romantic,
What the Spanish Armada by Howard was told;
What the winds to the salt seas for ages have sung.
Telling the Powers:
"The ocean is ours.
Together we pull,
Nelson and Farragut,
Rodney and Hull."

O'er the Pacific.
Comes the roar of the ship guns—
The English-speaking ship guns—
Singing the beard of the Don at Manila.
As Drake did at Cadiz three centuries gone.
The Orient shakes at the thunder terrific,
Drake's message from Dewey: "We sink their flotilla,
In spite of their forts! As you did, we've done!
The ocean is ours,
The ocean is ours,
Together we pull,
Nelson and Farragut,
Rodney and Hull."

LIGHT ON HISTORY.

Jimmi—I wonder why they always put the preacher away back in the back end of the church?
Tommy—That was done in the days when they was injuns around and the preacher picked out the safest place.

GERMANY A TOY CENTRE.

THE WORLD OVER RECEIVES A SUPPLY FROM THERE.

Immense Factories Produce Them by the Million—Where Toy-making First Originated.

Although the little Thuringian town of Sonneberg, the centre of the modern toy-industry, says Uhland's Wochenschrift, is commonly considered as the birth-place of toy-making, it cannot be denied that the first attempts in the art were made by the village of Judenbach, situated further to the northeast. By reason of its favorable situation near the Nurnberg-Sachsische Geleitsstrasse, a road much frequented over since the thirteenth century, and the only means of communicating with Leipsic and Nuremberg, the village could always readily dispose of its crude wooden house and kitchen utensils, and later, of its little chairs, tables, animals, cross-bows, swords, guns, and musical instruments.

Even long after the art of making woodenware had been introduced in Sonneberg, Nuremberg was still the market for these peasant-products and continued to make the most by the transaction. Not without reason did the city call Sonneberg its Gold-tochterlein little gold-daughter. Not until the Thirty Years' War had destroyed all the regular trade communications, did the Sonneberg tradesmen themselves begin to travel about with their wares. The inhabitants of Judenbach, on the other hand, could never conclude to leave their native village in order to sell their products. While in Judenbach, the toy-industry did not attain great proportions, in Sonneberg, the trade, as early as the seventeenth century, had grown to such an extent that, when public markets were established in Frankfurt-on-the-Main, the merchants of Sonneberg were granted equal exemptions from duties with the merchants of Nuremberg.

Till the eighteenth century, toys were colored with poisonous bismuth paints. An important step in the development of the industry was the endeavour to make those parts which were with difficulty carved of some doughy substance, rye flour mixed with lime water. But this substance softened and mildewed when moistened. A decided advance can therefore be recorded only when Frederick Muller, a crizan of Sonneberg, began to use paper mache, a substance of which he had heard from a French soldier. The figures were no longer modelled as before, but the plastic mass was now pressed into shape by moulds. By means of this new substance Sonneberg produced its wares with almost mechanical rapidity. Toys were no longer made in the houses of peasants, but in factories. The cost of these new wares was, moreover, considerably reduced—a most significant factor in the manufacture of toys.

Strange to say, in the making of dolls but little progress was made. Not until a new method was introduced in Sonneberg, which came from China, by way of England, can any great improvement be recorded. From the first Chinese dolls of 1852, with their movable limbs strung together by cords drawn through the joints, developed the so-called "jointed dolls." In coloring the faces of these dolls, white lead, a poisonous paint, was long employed, until, by legislative action, its use was prohibited. Nowadays the innocuous zinc oxide and similar harmless colors are used. The hair of dolls, after many failures with other material, is now made of mohair and the fur of Angora goats.

In this manner the toy-industry slowly developed to its present state. How numerous are the varieties of toys now made may be inferred when it is considered that the design room of a Sonneberg Chamber of Commerce and Industry proposed the collection of toys made by foreign manufacturers, in order that Sonneberg toy-makers might thus be able to acquaint themselves with the wants and peculiarities of foreign markets. Such a collection of models has now been made and does good service for the manufacturers, as well as for the students at the various industrial schools of Thuringia.

The toys at present made may be divided into the following groups: 1. Wares made entirely of wood, such as cross-bows, guns, violins, flutes, chess and draught boards, rattles, jumping manikins, attractors, soldiers, nippers, rocking horses. 2. Articles made mostly of wood, such as doll-houses, kitchens, shops, furniture, Punch-and-Judy shows. 3. Mechanical toys. 4. Papier mache articles, such as harlequins, riders, caricatures of national types, animals covered with felt or leather, shepherds' houses, menageries, figures of Santa Claus. 5. Animals covered with fur. 6. Metal toys, such as tin figures, toy trumpets, weapons, and theaters. 7. Figures, and toys made of china, burnt clay, stone, and glass. Among these toys may be mentioned toy dishes, marbles, and articles of various kinds made of blown glass. 8. Christmas tree decorations of glass, metal, and wax. In Laguerre wax is the material most used. 9. Dolls with appurtenant wagons, chairs, and swings.

Besides Sonneberg, the towns and villages of Watterhausen, Friedrichroda, Ohrdruf, Ilmdau, Hildburghau-

son, Schleusingen, and Cobourg are engaged in the industry. Toy factories are now scattered more or less over half of Germany; they are distributed from the Black Forest and the Palatinate to the Sudetic Mountains and the Province of Brandenburg. Of particular importance are the Erzgebirge of Saxony, which, on account of their forests and abundant water-power, have enabled the manufacturers of Saxony to produce many of the more common toys formerly made in Sonneberg.

The most recent statistics show that Germany has exported 40,530,000 marks, \$10,125,000, worth of toys, while in 1895 but 30,000,000 marks, \$7,500,000, worth were sent abroad. Including the toys sold in Germany, the product of the entire German industry is probably worth 70,000,000 marks, \$12,500,000, from which 750,000 marks, \$187,500, representing the value of toys imported from foreign countries, must be deducted. Sonneberg undeniably produces half the toys made in Germany. The two largest buyers of German toys are the United States and England. Last year, the United States imported German toys to the value of 11,000,000 marks, \$2,750,000. Of the products exported to the United States, 6,500,000 marks, \$1,625,000, worth were supplied by Sonneberg. A similar proportion holds good for England. To the development of toy manufacture and to the rise of doll-making is due the increase in the number of export houses in Sonneberg. In the sixties there were about thirty export firms. By 1880 the number had increased to forty-eight, and by 1896 to seventy. According to the latest statistics, there are 40,829 persons engaged in German toy-manufactories, of which number 44 per cent. are employed in Sachsen-Meiningen. In the region about Sonneberg about 34 per cent of the population are engaged in toy-making, not including those who, in addition, are otherwise employed.

HOW IT IS DONE IN CHINA.

The Quickest Thing in That Country Is an Execution.

To say to a Chinaman who is about to journey to another district, "I will see you off by the West gate," is nothing less than a gross insult, for the reason that all executions in China, no matter in what province, take place directly outside the walls of the West gate. This has been the custom in China for centuries. Why it is so is that the Chinese believe that life enters by the East gate and departs by the West.

While in the city of Mukden, Manchuria, says a writer in Pearson's, I expressed a wish to witness an execution. Such an occurrence taking place almost daily, on account of that part of China being infested with robbers and brigands, I did not have long to wait before curiosity was satisfied.

At four o'clock one July afternoon, a native and the writer hired carts and proceeded to the execution ground, having heard that three robbers were to be hanged that day.

Arrived there and waiting about ten minutes, the solemn procession was seen emerging from the West gate of the outer city; first four soldiers, with immense banners, then twenty more soldiers with modern rifles and fixed bayonets, followed by an open cart, wherein sat the three culprits stripped to the waist, with hands securely pinioned behind them, and legs inserted in heavy wooden portable stocks which were kept in position by heavy iron chains girdling the loins. Their faces begrimed with dirt, and hair unkempt, but tied up in a knot to leave the neck clear, for they are not permitted to do any toilet during the time of incarceration.

The countenance of one evinced fear at his approaching end, while the two others had a "don't care" sort of expression. At their sides walked soldiers with long

SPEARS AND TRUMPETS.

The latter were blown every now and then.

Immediately behind, mounted on a pony, with a huge knife in a scabbard sloped over his shoulder, came the executioner. Several horsemen, among whom was the district magistrate, brought up the rear. As soon as halted the soldiers formed into a square, the criminals were taken out of the cart and placed in a row in a kneeling position; then the executioner came along, and placing his hand on the first victim, bent his neck into the required position, and gripping the handle of the broad bladed knife with both hands brought it up to his chest and with one swift downward stroke severed the head.

The crowd uttered a piercing "Ha!" showing their approval of the skill displayed by the executioner. Before the headless body had time to fall the executioner grasped it by the shoulder, and thrusting forward a long wooden skewer whereon were strung some ten or more spongy rolls made of flour, he passed it through the body until the rolls were thoroughly saturated and then returned it to the onlooker who originally handed it to him, a representative of some large medicine shop, for the Chinese believe that the only cure for consumption is to eat the blood of those who have been decapitated.

It is needless to say that to obtain this the executioner has to be well bribed. The same process as above described was gone through with the second and third men, and directly all three heads were off they were held up for the magistrate to see, as he is the party responsible for the proper carrying out of the performance, whereupon he and the soldiers returned, the whole occupying not more than seven minutes.

On the Farm.

SHEEP PROSPECTS BRIGHT.

I see no reason why there is not a good prospect before the sheep raiser. I believe that business should be encouraged and extended, by those farmers who will take hold of it and mean business. Half-hearted work here will not pay any better than in any other business. I would not advise farmers to put all the resources of their farms into the production of sheep. I should very much doubt whether the fertility of our farms stocked wholly with sheep says Wm. L. Grover. The grain fed our stock adds much to the value of the dressing, and sheep will not bear as heavy rations of that the year around as cows. I have had no experience with pure breeds. My flocks are all grades, but I doubt if I should have done any better with pure breeds. If I lived near a good mutton market I would try for the mutton, for we are pretty sure of a good crop on good mutton sheep.

As to the prospect of success in raising hothouse lambs, there are a great many things to consider in answering that question properly. You cannot raise hothouse lambs in a cold storage barn, neither from scrub sheep, and one must be willing to put in some night work if the occasion demands it. Judging from my own experience in the last few years, I think it the best paying business I can do. I have sold twins in market that have netted me over \$20 per pair. I shear my sheep from the middle to the last of April. Fat sheep are never much troubled with ticks. I never had any scab and but very little sickness in my flock. I feed my sheep good quality of hay (clover if possible) up to lambing, then grain them, giving small rations of shorts and corn meal, or oats and corn meal, and, after a little while lined meal. I mix the above kinds in equal proportions by weight, and feed my lambs all they can eat, keeping it before them day and night. I have had no experience with roots or ensilage. Clover and some mixed hay should be fed for a change after lambing. I feed my sheep their grain dry, and give them all the hot water they will drink morning and night.

WHAT TO FEED CHICKENS.

Fresh Green Cut Bone contains the elements to make strong hens, vigorous chicks and lots of eggs. Bones are a cheap feed and cut up fine and run through any clean and well oiled bone cutter, they make a tempting ration which is relished by all fowls. Fine cut bone resembles hash meat in fineness, is thoroughly digestible and will make more eggs in winter and spring than anything on the market. Bones are strongly nitrogenous, so build up the frame, strengthen the bones, develop the muscles and the lime they contain makes a strong shell. Bone cutters may be obtained in any sizes and styles and if kept in clean condition, the bones can be cut easily by a child. Among the cheapest in first cost and in repair is Mann's bone cutter. Those who are not experienced in the feeding of bone, or who do not appreciate what a profitable use is thus made of green bone, should send for Mann's circulars, which are free to all.

FERTILIZER FOR GRAPES.

Perhaps grape vines are the only plants which do not need stable manure, owing to the fact that manure contains albuminoids in excess, which makes grapes rot and vines decay. A poor, gravelly soil suits vines better than a rich one. Therefore vineyards are planted on the hill sides. More than nitrogen and acid phosphate, vines need a fertilizer containing 15 per cent of potash. Often we hear farmers boasting of having put tons of commercial fertilizer in the soil of their farms, which may be very good, but we never hear any boast about a well-preserved stable manure, which in this sandy soil particularly is an important necessity, for it furnishes vegetable matter (humus) of which the soil is deficient, improving its condition so as to enable it to hold its humidity, and that addition of commercial fertilizers, if the soil is too loose—as is the case with ours—makes it compact, and if it is stiff it loosens it. It is a fact that the effects of stable manure in the soil have been traced twenty years after.

COMPOSTING FOR SMALL FARMERS.

The farmer who is so fortunate as to have many acres and much live stock and is not in debt may safely regard the compost method of making fertilizers with comparative indifference. His stock green crops and commercial manure make the problem: "How sustain and increase fertility," an easy one. But the small farmer—small in acres, in stock and in floating capital, or possibly in debt, must view the matter with more concern. To him composting is the only feasible solution. Having made the best possible use of his little home supply he must strike out for raw materials from other sources—beg them if he can, buy them if he must.

EXPERIENCED.

Lawyer—Are you a married man?
Witness—No, but I was run over by a trolley car once.

PAUL WAS A PROUD MAN.

REV. DR. TALMAGE TALKS ABOUT THIS GREAT APOSTLE.

He is Tumbled From His Horse into the Dust—Twas a Great Lesson to Paul—His Appearance Before King Agrippa—Dr. Talmage Draws a Picture From Paul's Life for the Modern World to Imitate.

A despatch from Washington, says:—Rev. Dr. Talmage preached from the following text:—

"And as he journeyed, he came near Damascus; and suddenly there shined round about him a light from heaven; and he fell to the earth, and heard a voice saying unto him, Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me? And he said, Who art thou, Lord? And the Lord said, I am Jesus whom thou persecutest."—Acts ix. 3-5.

The Damascus of Bible times still stands, with a population of one hundred and thirty-five thousand. It was a gay city of white and glistening architecture, its minarets and crescents and domes playing with the light of the morning sun; embowered in groves of olive, and citron, and orange, and pomegranate; a famous river plunging its brightness into the scene; a city by the ancients styled "a pearl surrounded by emeralds."

A group of horsemen are advancing upon that city. Let the Christians of the place hide, for that cavalcade coming over the hills is made up of persecutors; their leader small and unattractive in some respects, as leaders sometimes are insignificant in person: witness the Duke of Wellington and Dr. Archibald Alexander. But there is something very intent in the eye of this man of the text, and the horse he rides is lathered with the foam of a long and quick travel of one hundred and thirty-five miles. He cries "Go long" to his steed, for those Christians must be captured and silenced, and that religion of the cross must be annihilated. Suddenly the horses shy off, and plunge until the riders are precipitated. Freed from their riders, the horses bound snorting away. You know that dumb animals, at the sight of an eclipse, or an earthquake, or any thing like a supernatural appearance, sometimes become very uncontrollable. A new sun had been kindled in the heavens, putting out the glare of the ordinary sun. Christ, with the glories of heaven wrapped about him, looked out from a cloud and the splendor was insufferable, and no wonder the horses sprang and the equestrians dropped. Dust-covered and bruised, Saul attempts to get up, shading his eyes with his hand from the severe lustre of the heavens, but unsuccessfully, for he is struck stone blind as he cries out, "Who art thou, Lord?" and Jesus answered him, "I am the one you have been chasing. He that whips and scourges those Damascus Christians, whips and scourges me. It is not their back that is bleeding; it is mine. It is not their heart that is breaking; it is mine. I am Jesus whom thou persecutest."

From that wild, exciting and overwhelming scene there rises up the greatest preacher of all the ages—Paul on whose behalf prisons were rocked down, before whom soldiers turned pale, into whose hand Mediterranean sea-captains put control of their shipwrecking craft, and whose epistles are the avant courier of a resurrection-day. I learn first from this scene that a worldly fall sometimes precedes a spiritual uplifting. A man does not get much sympathy by

FALLING OFF A HORSE.
People say he ought not to have got into the saddle if he could not ride. Those of us who were brought up in the country remember well how the workmen laughed, when, on our way back from the brook, we suddenly lost our ride. Here is Paul on horseback, a proud man, riding on with Government documents in his pocket, a graduate of a most famous school in which the celebrated Dr. Gamaliel had been a professor, perhaps having already attained two of the three titles of the school—Rab, the first; Rabbi, the second; and on his way to Rabbak, the third and highest title. I know from his temperament that his horse was ahead of the other horses. But without time to think of what posture he should take, or without any consideration for his dignity, he is tumbled into the dust. And yet that is the best ride Paul ever took. Out of that violent fall he arose into the apostleship. So it has been in all the ages, and so it is now.

You will never be worth any thing for God and the church until you lose fifty thousand dollars, or have your reputation upset, or in some way, somehow, are thrown and humiliated. You must go down before you go up. Joseph finds his path to the Egyptian court through the pit into which his brothers threw him. Daniel would never have walked amidst the bronzed lions that adorned the Babylonish throne if he had not first walked amidst the real lions of the cave. And Paul marshals all the generations of Christendom by falling flat on his face on the road to Damascus. Men who have been always prosperous may be efficient servants of the world, but will be of no advantage to Christ. You may ride majestically seated on your charger, rein in hand, foot in stirrup, but you will never be worth anything spiritually until you fall off. They who graduate from the school of Christ with the highest honors have on their diploma the seal of the lion's muddy paw,

or the splash of an angry wave, or the drop of a stray tear, or the brown scorch of a persecuting fire. In nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of the thousand there is no moral or spiritual elevation until there has been a thorough worldly upsetting.

Again, I learn from the subject that the religion of Christ is not a pusillanimous thing. People in this day try to make us believe that Christianity is something for men of small calibre, for women with no capacity to reason, for children in the infant-class under six years of age, but not for stalwart men. Look at this man of the text! Do you not think that the religion that could capture such a man as that must have power in it? He was a logician, he was a metaphysician, he was an all-conquering orator, he was a poet of the highest type. He had a nature that could swamp the leading men of his own day, and, hurled against the Sanhedrim.

HE MADE IT TREMBLE.

He learned all he could get in the school of his native village; then he had gone to a higher school, and there mastered the Greek and the Hebrew, until in after years he astonished the Cretans, and the Corinthians, and the Athenians, by quotations, from their own authors. I have never found anything in Carlyle, or Goethe, or Herbert Spencer, that could compare in strength or beauty with Paul's Epistles. I do not think there is any thing in the writings of Sir William Hamilton that shows such mental discipline as you find in Paul's argument about justification and the resurrection. I have not found any thing in Milton finer in the way of imagination than I can find in Paul's illustrations drawn from the amphitheatre. There was nothing in Robert Emmet pleading for his life, or in Edmund Burke arraigning Warren Hastings in Westminster Hall, that compared with the scene in the court-room, when before robed officials Paul bowed and began his speech, saying, "I think myself happy, King Agrippa, because I shall answer for myself this day." I repeat, that a religion that can capture a man like that must have some power in it. It is time you stopped talking as though all the brain of the world were opposed to Christianity. Where Paul leads, we can afford to follow. I am glad to know that Christ has in the different ages of the world had in his discipleship a Mozart and a Handel in music; a Raphael and a Reynolds in painting; an Angelo and a Canova in sculpture; a Grotius and a Washington in statesmanship; a Blackstone a Marshall and a Kent in law; and the time will come when the religion of Christ will conquer all the observatories and universities, and Philosophy will through her telescope behold the morning star of Jesus, and in her laboratory see "that all things work together for good," and with her geological hammer discover the "Rock of Ages." Oh, instead of cowering and shivering when the sceptic stands before you and talks of religion as though it were a pusillanimous thing—instead of that, take your New Testament from your pocket and show him the picture of the intellectual giant of all the ages, prostrated on the road to Damascus while his horse is flying wildly away; then ask your sceptic what it was that frightened the one and threw the other? Oh no, it is no weak Gospel. It is a glorious Gospel. It is an all-conquering Gospel. It is an omnipotent Gospel. It is the power of God and the wisdom of God unto salvation.

Again, I learn from the text a man can not become a Christian until he is unhorsed. The trouble is, we want to ride into the kingdom of God, just as the knight rode into castle gate on palfrey, beautifully caparisoned. We want to come into the kingdom of God in fine style. No kneeling down at the altar, no sitting on "anxious seats," crying over sin, no begging.

AT THE DOOR OF GOD'S MERCY.

Clear the road, and let us come in all prancing in the pride of our soul. No, we will never get into heaven that way. We must dismount. There is no knight-errantry in religion, no fringing trappings of repentance, but an utter prostration before God, a going down in the dust, with the cry, "Unclean, unclean!"—a bewailing of the soul, like David from the belly of hell—a going down in the dust, until Christ shall by his grace lift us up as he lifted Paul. Oh, proud-hearted sinner, you must get off that horse. May a light from the throne of God brighter than the sun throw you! Come down into the dust and cry for pardon, and life and heaven.

Again, I learn from this scene of the text that the grace of God can overcome the persecutor. Christ and Paul were boys at the same time in different villages, and Paul's antipathy to Christ was increasing. He hated every thing about Christ. He was going down then with writs in his pockets to have Christ's disciples arrested. He was not going as a sheriff goes, to arrest a man against whom he has no spite, but Paul was going down to arrest those people because he was glad to arrest them. The Bible says, "He breathed out slaughter." He wanted them captured, and he wanted them butchered, I hear the click, and clash, and clatter of the hoofs of the galloping steeds on the way to Damascus. Oh! do you think that that proud man on horseback can ever become a Christian? Yes! there is a voice from heaven like a thunder-clap uttering two words, the second the same as the first, but uttered with more emphasis, so that the proud equestrian may have no doubt as to who is meant, "Saul! Saul!" That man was saved, and he was a persecutor; and so God can by his grace overcome any persecutor. The days of sword and fire for Christians seem to have gone by. The bayonets of Napoleon I. pried open the "Inquisition" and let the rotting wretches out. The ancient dungeons around Rome are today mere curiosities for the travellers. The Coliseum, where wild beasts used to suck up the life of the martyrs while the emperor watched and Lolian

Paulina set with emerald adornments worthy sixty million sesterces, clapping her hands as the Christian died in the paw and the tooth of the lion—that Coliseum is a ruin now. The scene of the Smithfield fires is a hay-market. No emperor will again lead the pope's mule through St. Mark's Square. The day of fire and sword for Christians seems to have gone by; but has the day of persecution ceased? No. Are you not caricatured for your religion? In proportion as you try to serve God and be faithful to him, are you not sometimes maltreated? That woman finds it hard to be a Christian, as her husband talks and jeers while she is trying to say her prayers or read the Bible. That daughter finds it hard to be a Christian with the whole family arrayed against her—father, mother, brother and sister making her the target of ridicule. That young man finds it hard to be a Christian in the shop, or factory, or store, when his comrades jeer at him because he will not go to the gambling-hell or the house of shame. On, no, the days of persecution have not ceased, and will not.

UNTIL THE END OF THE WORLD.

But, oh! you persecuted ones, is it not time that you began to pray for your persecutors? They are no prouder, no fiercer, no more set in their way than was this persecutor of the text. He fell. They will fall, if Christ from the heavens grandly and gloriously look out on them. God can by his grace make a Roman believe in the divinity of Jesus, and a Tyndal in the worth of prayer. Robert Newton stamped the ship's deck in derisive indignation at Christianity only a little while before he became a Christian. "Out of my house," said a father to his daughter, "if you will keep praying," yet before many months passed, the father knelt at the same altar with the child. And the Lord Jesus Christ is willing to look out from heaven upon that derisive opponent of the Christian religion, and address him not in glittering generalities, but calling him by name. "John! George! Henry!—Saul! Saul! why persecutest thou me?"

Again I learn from this subject that there is hope for the worst offenders. It was particularly outrageous that Saul should have gone to Damascus on that errand. Jesus Christ had been dead only three years, and the story of his kindness and his generosity and his love filled all the air. It was not an old story as it is now. It was a new story. Jesus had only three summers ago been in these very places, and Saul every day in Jerusalem must have met people who knew Christ, people with good eyesight whom Jesus had cured of blindness, people who were dead and who had been resurrected by the Saviour, and people who could tell Paul all the particulars of the crucifixion—just how Jesus looked in the last hour—just how the heavens grew black in the face at the torture. He heard that recited every day by people who were acquainted with all the circumstances, and yet in the fresh memory of that scene he goes to persecute Christ's disciples, impatient at the time it takes to feed the horses at the inn, not pulling at the snaffle, but riding with loose rein faster and faster. Oh, he was the chief of sinners. No outbreak of modesty when he said that. He was a murderer. He stood by when Stephen died, and helped in the execution of that good man. When the rabble wanted to be unimpeded in their work of destroying Stephen, and wanted to take off their coats, but did not dare to lay them down lest they be stolen, Paul said, "I'll take care of the coats," and they put them down at the feet of Paul, and he watched the coats, and the horrid mangling of glorious Stephen. Is it a wonder that when he fell from the horse he did not break his neck—that his foot did not catch somewhere in the trappings of the saddle, and he was not dragged and kicked to death? He deserved to die miserably, wretchedly, and for ever, notwithstanding all his metaphysics, and his eloquence, and his logic.

HE WAS THE CHIEF OF SINNERS.

He said what was true when he said that. And yet the grace of God saved him, and so it will you. If there is any man in this house who thinks he is too bad to be saved, and says, "I have wandered very grievously from God, and I do not believe there is any hope for me," I tell you the story of this man in the text who was brought to Jesus Christ in spite of his sins and opposition. There may be some here who are as stoutly opposed to Christ as Paul was. There may be some here who are as captive of their sins as much so as the young man who said in regard to his dissipating habits, "I will keep on with them. I know I am breaking my mother's heart, and I am killing myself and I know that when I die I shall be lost but it is too late to stop."

The steed on which you ride may be swifter, and stronger, and higher-mettled than that on which the Cilician persecutor rode, but Christ can catch it by the bridle, and hurl it back and hurl it down. There is mercy for you who say you are too bad to be saved. You say you have put off the matter so long. Paul had neglected it a great while. You say that the sin you have committed has been amidst the most aggravating circumstances. That was so with Paul's. You say you have exasperated Christ, and coaxed your own ruin. So did Paul. And yet he sits to-day on one of the highest of heavenly thrones; and there is mercy for you, and good days for you, and gladness for you, if you will only take the same: Christ which first threw him down and then raised him up. It seems to me as if I can see Paul to-day rising up from the highway to Damascus and brushing off the dust from his cloak, and wiping the sweat of exertion from his brow, as he turns clement from his brow, saying, "This is to us and all the ages, and worthy of all a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptance, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners, of whom I am chief."

Once more: I learn from this subject that there is a tremendous real-

ity in religion. If it had been a mere optical delusion on the road to Damascus, was not Paul just the man to find it out? If it had been a sham and pretence, would he not have pricked the bubble? He was a man of facts and arguments, of the most gigantic intellectual nature, and not a man of hallucinations. And when I see him fall from the saddle, blinded and overwhelmed, I say there must have been something in it. And, my dear brother, you will find that there is something in religion in one of three places—either in earth, or heaven, or in hell. We will wake up somewhere somehow, sometime. The only question is,

WHERE?

There was a man who rode from Stamford to London, ninety-five miles, in five hours, on horseback. Very swift. There was a woman of Newmarket who rode on horseback a thousand miles in a thousand hours. Very swift. But there are those here, ay, all of us are speeding on at ten-fold that velocity, at a thousand-fold that rate, toward a glad or a wretched eternity. That was a fearful fall Paul got; but Christ raised him up. Yet there is a fall from which there will be no rising. That was the fall the man got in his last moments turned to his wife, who, by her worldliness, had kept him away from Jesus, and said, with his expiring breath, "Rebecca, you are the cause of my damnation!" That was the fall the man got who said in his last moments, "I have sinned away my day of grace. Oh, I know when my day of grace ended. It was at the close of that religious service," that said, "I am dying unprepared. Great God!" That was the fall thousands have got. They perished while they were speeding on in their career of sin and folly; and at the moment they thought they were most firmly seated in the stirrups, and the girdle most firmly buckled, and the domes of future success were kindled before their vision, they were suddenly flung into shame and everlasting contempt. May Almighty God, from the opening heavens, flash upon your soul this day the question of your eternal destiny, and oh that Jesus, whom you have maltreated by your slights and your neglects, would this day overcome you with his pardoning mercy, as he stands here with the pathos of a broken heart, and sobs into your ear, "I have come for thee. I have come with my back raw from beating. I come with my feet mangled with the nails. I come with my brow aching from the twisted bramble. I come with my heart bursting for your woes. I can stand it no longer. I am Jesus whom thou persecutest."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, JAN 29.

"Christ at Jacob's Well. John 4. 5, 15.

Golden Text. John 4. 1

PRACTICAL NOTES.

Verse 5. Then cometh he. On his way from Jerusalem to Galilee Jesus passed through Samaria. This was not his usual course. Like most Jews, he preferred to cross the Jordan twice on his way to Galilee and pass through Perea, which, though largely inhabited by Gentiles, was not as hostile to the Jews as was Samaria. A city of Samaria. But not necessarily a place of great size or importance. Samaria here means the province. It had done duty as a name for the ancient capital city of the kingdom of Israel, and for the kingdom itself. Its people at the present time were mongrels, whose origin is told in 2 Kings 17. 23-41. They mingled the worship of Jehovah with foreign superstitions. They hated the Jews, and constantly persecuted them in petty fashion. Which is called Sychar. This was formerly supposed to be Shechem, or Sichem, as it is called in the Old Testament, situated in a green and fruitful valley between the mountains Ebal and Gerizim. The people of the place point out an ancient tomb there, which they call the tomb of Joseph, and a well of abundant and cool water, much resorted to, which is probably Jacob's well. See Josh. 24. 32. But it is now reasonably certain that a village about two miles to the east, very near to Jacob's well, which still bears the name of El-Askar, is referred to. The parcel of ground that Jacob gave to his son Joseph. We only know that Jacob bought ground from Shechem, and that the whole region afterward was inherited by the son of Joseph.

6. Jacob's well was there. Jacob's spring. It is one of the sacred sites which has perhaps never been disputed. The traveler finds it on a slight eminence near to Mount Gerizim. There is no mention of it in the Old Testament. In the Middle Ages the Crusaders built a church over it, and recently devout hands have erected a chapel amid the ruins of the older building. The well is about nine feet in diameter and seventy-five feet deep. Weighed with his journey. A tired man, as weary as we should have been if we had walked as far. Sat thus on the well. Sat as he was by the spring, reclined on or against the curb. 7. There cometh a woman of Samaria. A very undignified character. She was a woman, and in the ancient East that meant a thing to care and a feast of burden, but hardly implied possession of an intellect or a soul. She was a Samaritan woman, and therefore of peculiar contemptibility to the eyes of Jews. She was a poor woman very evidently from the rest of the story, and bad. To draw water. She came down probably with a rope in her hand, and a leather bucket over her shoulder,

and a crockery jar on her shoulder or on her head. Jesus saith unto her, Give me to drink. Here was a strange sort of rabbi! He jarred and shocked rabbinic prejudice at every turn. It is a good lesson in the art of winning souls to God to note that Jesus used his own thirst as a means of approach to the woman's heart.

8. His disciples were gone away into the city to buy meat. Food; not necessarily flesh. Many Jews would not eat provisions purchased in Samaria.

9. How is it that thou, being a Jew, asketh drink of me. This woman had a deep nature underneath much of froth. And it really was strange for Jesus thus to reject the restraints of caste. How did she know he was a Jew? Jews have never been hard to identify. Doubtless by his features, by his dress, and by his dialect. "Jew" here does not mean Judean, but is applied to the race broadly. The Jews have no dealings with the Samaritans. This remark is singularly illustrated by the unneighborly words of the son of Sirach: "There be two manner of nations which my heart abhorreth, and the third is no nation; they that sit upon the mountain of Samaria, and they that dwell among the Philistines, and that foolish people that dwelleth at Sichem." According to Greek and Roman writers Jews habitually refused to give any information to Gentiles who inquired concerning the road from town to town or to the nearest well.

10. Jesus answered and said unto her. He saw that she was susceptible to the truth. Patiently and kindly he led this inquiring mind, but he pays no attention to the captious question; he had greater work to do than to recognize the quarrels of sects. The gift of God. Water in the East, especially in Egypt, is often referred to by this phrase. The best gift of God is the grace and mercy now offered. Who it is. "It is the Son of God who asks water of thee." Thou wouldst have asked of him. The positions would have been reversed; in reality she was the thirsty one and he the abundant giver. Living water. Running water, or water from a spring but here referring to the water of life, which cleanses the soul from sin (Isa. 123; 44.3). Our Lord's manner of speech, was richly figurative, and he was always ready to use objects immediately before him as illustrations of spiritual truth.

11. Sir. A phrase that might be translated "My Lord." The woman's respect is rising. Thou hast nothing to draw with, and the well is deep. She is "fencing." It is evident that he does not refer to this well; but what does he refer to?

12. Art thou greater than our father Jacob. The Samaritans claimed a descent from Jacob and Joseph; but they were a mixed race of Eastern people, probably with little of Israelitish blood among them. 2 Kings 17. 24-41. "Jacob, the great patriarch, had to toil hard to secure this boon to his children. Who is this stranger, that he can give it without even a bucket to draw with?"—Moulton.

13. Whosoever drinketh of this water. Compare John 7. 37-39. They who drink of this well will for a time be refreshed; but their natural thirst will return again. They who drink of the fountain of life and salvation will find all their desires satisfied.

14. Whosoever drinketh. "Shall have drunk." Once for all we drink of this spiritual water when by faith we enter into fellowship with Christ and become partakers of the divine nature. Shall never thirst. "Shall not thirst forever." There is a sense in which the Christian sings:

"Insatiate to this spring I fly;
I drink, and yet am ever dry;
Ah! who against thy charms is proof?
Ah! who that loves can love enough?"

But the water of salvation possessed the power to satisfy the longings of the heart. A well of water springing up into everlasting life. A fountain of goodness.

15. Sir, give me this water. She speaks as still understanding his words literally. Before she can realize that it is a spiritual supply the woman must be aroused to the spiritual need. Hence our Lord's next words.

A NEW CURE FOR GRIP.

President George T. Angell, of the American Humane Education Society, offers what he claims is a panacea for the evil. Sulphur is the preventive he suggests. "It has been shown," he says, "how wearing sulphur in the clothing has prevented yellow fever, cholera and other diseases. Half a teaspoonful of powdered sulphur in each shoe or stocking is considered to be sufficient. I find in the London Lancet that no less authority than the President of the Institute of Civil Engineers of London declares that the sulphurous vapor produced by the combustion of coal in that city kills the disease germs in the atmosphere." Sulphur is very cheap, and whether it destroys or keeps out germs of disease from the body or only acts upon the imagination it cannot do much harm to try it.

TRAFFIC OVER LONDON BRIDGE.

It is computed that about 200,000 pedestrians and 20,000 vehicles cross London bridge every day. Each leaves behind a little shoe leather or a little iron—just a trifle. But when litter and dust are added to these minute losses the whole fills between three and four cars. The most surprising fact of all, however, is that the incessant traffic across the bridge reduces to powder about twenty-five cubic yards of granite every year.

HEADS ON COINS.

No hum in head was impressed on coin until after the death of Alexander the Great. All images before that time were of cities.

CITIZENS ENDORSED THE CANAL SCHEME.

PUBLIC MEETING AT THE CITY HALL

Announcement Made that Premier Believes in the Scheme

ENTHUSIASTIC SPEECHES WERE DELIVERED
AND A FAVORABLE RESOLUTION
PASSED—MATTER WILL BE
URGED BEFORE THE
CABINET.

(From the Ottawa Journal, Jan. 18.)

The agitation in favor of the construction of the Ottawa Georgian Bay ship canal was given much additional impetus last night. That the project is being considered by all classes of the community was well shown by the large and distinguished audience in the city hall last night. The place was crowded and for several hours the advantages of the scheme were dilated upon by prominent speakers from different parts of the Ottawa valley. Mr. Poupore, M. P., made the important announcement that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was convinced of the necessity and feasibility of the scheme and intends giving Mr. Poupore an opportunity to explain the project at a cabinet meeting to be held at an early date.

Mayor Payment called the meeting at the request of Mr. McLeod Stewart, and acted as chairman. Sir James Grant, Senator Clemenow, W. J. Poupore, M. P., Alex. Lumsden, M. P., R. J. Loughrin, M. P., J. B. Klock, M. P., Mayor Cloran of Hawkesbury, were among the speakers, while in the audience were noticed Messrs. J. Coates, J. M. McDougall, Q. C., A. D. Morris, H. Carson, R. H. Conley, George Murphy, G. White, F. Larocque, Chas. MacPherson, Dr. Ami, Robt. Sarteles, R. Ryan, R. Simms, F. Connor, J. B. Spence, P. O'Reilly, T. M. Rothwell, A. Powell, J. Tucker, A. W. Fraser, George Cox, O. Hignaw, C. S. Shaw, John O'Leary, John E. Askwith, J. Lamb, Thomas Askwith, F. G. Johnson, C. Aird, A. S. Woodburn, J. L. McDougall, R. Cummings, J. J. MacCracken, Lt. Col. White, J. R. Reid, F. J. Alexander, A. Holland, Dr. Bauman, ex-Ald. Poulin, Chas. Mohr, George O'Keefe, Joseph Kavanagh, Arch. Campbell, A. G. Budd, W. Allan, J. S. Moir, W. M. Howe, Dr. Armstrong, J. D. Lee, G. Balfour, J. Harvey, J. T. Grace, O. Parent, M. D. Graham, J. W. Tierney, J. P. Galvin, W. E. Rowan, Arnprior; M. O'Brien, R. Ruffrey, C. Rankin and Mayor Mooney of Mattawa; Mayor Murray of Pembroke; John Harvey, Arnprior; and many others.

THE MAYOR HOPEFUL

Mayor Payment said the purpose of the meeting was to advance the interests of a scheme which a few years ago seemed impossible, but which will, he thought, be a completed work in but a few years. As to its benefits to Ottawa he said these could not be overestimated. He then appointed Mr. W. J. Cuzner secretary and called on Mr. McLeod Stewart to give the opening address.

MR. STEWART SPEAKS.

Mr. Stewart was heartily applauded when he rose to speak. He thanked Mayor Payment for referring to the scheme in his inaugural address and also for calling the meeting to forward it.

Mr. Stewart said there were three aspects of the scheme which were most prominent: The military, commercial and the industrial aspects. He took occasion to thank Mr. W. J. Poupore for his advocacy of the scheme. Mr. Stewart then went on to quote from speeches of Gen. Sir John Michel, formerly commander of the forces here who highly commended the scheme and advised the people to forward it. His advice was to fortify, arm and build this great waterway from the west and develop the resources of the country. The Duke of Wellington seven years ago, and Gen. Lord Wolseley at a later date endorsed this scheme and considered it a military and commercial necessity. Mr. Stewart said in 1879 when times were hard in Ottawa, he was asked what should be done to advance the city's interests. He advised the building of the Toronto and Ottawa, Canada Atlantic and Peary Sound railway and Georgian Bay Canal. The railways were built and Ottawa's prosperity commenced.

The factors which would help to pay for this scheme, Mr. Stewart said, were gold, silver, iron, pulp and electrical energy. He quoted the opinions of mining men which went to show that the country which would be served by the canal is wonderfully rich. The amount of electrical energy likely to be developed would be, he said, 10 times greater than the amount developed at Niagara Falls and better still this power would be developed at different points. Mr. Stewart said canals helped railways and railways helped canals and quoted Sir W. C. Van Horne and other railway men who said the canal would be a good thing for the railways. He spoke of Sir John Macdonald's prophecy about the building of the canal and railways from the west. He said he would see it fulfilled.

AGREEMENT TO BUILD.

Mr. Stewart stated he had made a provisional agreement with Messrs. Pearson & Son to build the canal in 2½ years and they would put it in operation before asking for a dollar from the government. The cost, Mr. Stewart said, would be between 17 and 20 millions, and if it cost 25 millions it would pay the government to guarantee the interest on the bonds. Elevators, he said, would have to be erected at Mattawa, French River, Pembroke, Ottawa, Hawkesbury and North Bay. Every Governor General and every eminent engineer in Canada and from foreign parts who had examined the scheme pronounced in favor of it. The

time had come, Mr. Stewart said, for unity of action among the people of Canada to forward the scheme. It was broadly national and broadly imperial, and if the present premier desired to have his name handed down to posterity he could go down into history as Laurier the great by aiding the Georgian Bay scheme to a successful outcome. He asked for the sympathy of the people, and said he intended to see the work completed successfully.

MR. W. J. POUPORE.

Mr. W. J. Poupore said the scheme was one given by Divine Providence and it is one of the great arteries of Canada. The St. Lawrence river is not entirely Canadian but the proposed canal would be and he considered it the duty of the people to aid the scheme. The project, he said, was not local but imperial and would afford additional means of communication between the Northwest—the granary of the world—as it was called and the markets. The route he said was 1,000 miles shorter between Duluth and Liverpool than any other route and produce followed the cheapest and shortest line to the world's markets. A few of the national benefits, he said, would be that it would develop untold resources in the Ottawa Valley and the West. Speaking of the untold quantities of iron along the line, he said, smelters would be established and wherever smelters are established cities would grow up. The building of the canal would induce capitalists to come here and operate the low grade ores. He said he was in communication with American capitalists who were prepared to locate smelters at the mouth of the French river when the canal is built. The people, he said, should unite and force the government to help this project.

LEAD REFINERY FOR OTTAWA

Speaking of the possibilities of the lead development, Mr. Poupore said, when the scheme is consummated Ottawa might have a lead refinery and supply lead for all Canada. He advocated the scheme because it was his duty and the best way of serving his constituents and country. He brought the question before the House of Commons through the courtesy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Mr. Poupore said he introduced the project to the attention of the House and expected opposition from the western members but none came. He said he pointed out that the C. P. R., St. Lawrence canals and the Intercolonial railway were built at the expense of the whole country and pointed out that the Ottawa Valley had always paid a large share of provincial and governmental expenses. All that he asked Parliament was to show its confidence in the scheme and guarantee the interest on \$17,000,000 at 2 per cent. No opposition was raised in the House.

Mr. Poupore said several days ago Sir Wilfrid Laurier asked how 14 feet of water would be guaranteed in the canal. Mr. Poupore gave the engineer's explanation, Sir Wilfrid asked for further details and then said, "Poupore, I'm a perfect convert to the scheme," and said also that he would give him an opportunity to meet the cabinet and if he could convince the cabinet then the scheme would be adopted by the government.

Mr. Poupore said he would say to his friends: "We will stand by the government that gives us the support in this scheme." Mr. Poupore said it was well known he was a Liberal Conservative and was more convinced in his principles than ever since Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his party adopted the Conservative policy. "Two years more will tell the tale," said a voice.

Mr. Poupore replied that it was not a party scheme and he would not criticize any man who followed his principles from conviction.

POOR BUFFALO.

The opening of this scheme, he said, would among other things bring the 52 grain elevators at Buffalo to Canada. The representatives in Parliament from the district from Montreal to Georgian Bay, he said, standing together could force the government to take the proper steps to bring this scheme to fulfillment. The motto of the people should be "Georgian Bay Canal and only Georgian Bay Canal."

SIR JAMES GRANT.

Sir James Grant was then called on and opened by congratulating Mayor Payment on his election to the chief magistrate's chair as a representative French Canadian. He reviewed what had been done to advance the canal project, and said it was now a greater scheme than ever. It had a "Gladstone" advocating it in Mr. Poupore, he said. Experience proved that canals and railways do not compete, but co-operate. Since the Hudson Bay route has been proved impossible, it was an additional proof that the Georgian Bay canal is the best scheme. While as a military route it would be a great source for defence, he hoped the day was far distant that the people of North America would not be at peace.

SENATOR CLEMOW.

Senator Clemenow made a strong speech in support of the project. He had watched the development of the scheme, he said, since it was advocated 40 years ago, and he hoped to see it carried to a successful conclusion. He proposed a resolution in favor of the scheme and calling upon the government to aid the project.

Mr. Alex. Lumsden, M. P., seconded the motion, and in his speech quoted figures to show that Canada had always been progressive. The present scheme he endorsed entirely, he said.

MAYOR CLORAN.

Mayor H. Cloran, of Hawkesbury, also spoke in support of the motion, and said he believed the fulfilment of the scheme was bound to develop the Dominion. Cheap transportation, he said, was the keynote to prosperity, and he thought no effort should be spared to forward the

scheme. He called it the one great highway for the great produce of the west. A great engineering firm in England, he said, is prepared to invest \$25,000,000 in the scheme, and ask 2 per cent. on \$17,000,000, and only asked it to be paid after the completion of the work. The government, he said, could not object to the scheme on a financial basis.

Messrs. J. B. Klock, M. P., P. J. Loughrin, M. P., and J. M. McDougall, Q. C., also spoke, and after the resolution endorsing the scheme had been passed the meeting closed with cheers for the Queen, the canal and its promoters. Regrets at their inability to attend were sent by Hon. J. I. Tarte, Hon. George E. Foster, R. Prefontaine, M. P., and C. B. Powell, M. P. P.

Important Judgment in Bryson Will Case.

Geo. J. Bryson obtains a three-fourth
interest in his mother's estate

Judgment was rendered last week by Judge Lavergne in the Bryson will case. The judge grants the application of Geo. Bryson and authorizes him to accept all legacies and benefits bequeathed to him by the last will of his father, the late John Bryson, under benefit of an inventory, and further authorizes him to make an inventory of the assets, properties and liabilities for such purpose.

The effect of the judgment will be to keep the estate distinct and separate from the estate of his first wife, and it is expected it will secure the payment of \$100,000 to Geo. Bryson out of his father's estate alone. He will also obtain three-quarters of his mother's estate besides.

CAUSE OF THE SUIT.

The circumstances leading up to the suit were these: The late John Bryson was married to his cousin, Miss Christina Bryson, in 1874 without a marriage contract, and by the laws of the Province of Quebec what is known as community of property existed between them and in the eye of the law this community owned all the property which they acquired after the marriage, and all the movables that they had at the date of their marriage. The first Mrs. Bryson had therefore owned one individual half of the assets of the property and the late John Bryson the other half. She died on the 21st of September, 1892, leaving two children as her heirs who inherited her interests in the properties of this community. One of the children, Miss Robina Cobb Bryson, died when a minor, and her estate was inherited one half by her father, the late John Bryson, and the other half by her brother, George J. Bryson. So now, after the death of his sister, George Bryson claimed that he owned three eighths of his mother's share of the assets of the community of property.

The late John Bryson died in 1896. Previous to his death he made an inventory of the properties of the community and recognized therein that his first wife owned the undivided half therein which would amount to between eighty and one hundred thousand dollars. In his will the late John Bryson left his bank stock, electric railway stock and debts due him to his second wife and his children, and the balance of his estate he left to his son George, who was born of his first marriage. By a codicil to his will he provided that the share that his son George should receive from his estate would not exceed \$100,000. After the death of the late John Bryson the second wife and his executors had an inventory made which conflicted with the first inventory that he had made himself, asserting that the properties and assets which he himself acknowledged had belonged in part to his first wife, belonged, in fact, entirely to the estate of the late John Bryson. By the second inventory the succession of his first wife was practically wiped out and the present Mrs. Bryson claims that all George Bryson, son of the first marriage, was entitled to was \$100,000 from both the estates of his mother and father jointly, whereas George J. Bryson claimed that he was entitled to three fourths of his mother's estate and \$100,000 out of his father's estate.

At the inventory made by the executors conflicted with the inventory that his father had made in his lifetime, he by petition to the court asked to make a new and faithful inventory of his father's estates, wherein should be recorded the liabilities of the estate of his father to the estate of his mother and of himself. This petition was opposed by the present Mrs. Bryson on the ground that this \$100,000 should come from both estates and on the further ground that by making such a demand, George Bryson had forfeited all benefits accruing to him under his father's will, as the will had contained the clause:

"No litigation shall take place by any of my heirs and any doing so shall forfeit all rights, title or interest they may have in my estate."

Judgment was rendered on this application of George Bryson.

Half a Mountain Fell

THE COURSE OF THE FRASER RIVER CHANGED
BY A LANDSLIDE.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 11.—A tremendous landslide has occurred near Spence's bridge on the Canadian Pacific railway.

Half a mountain, containing about 200 acres of earth, was loosened by a quick thaw and tumbled into the Fraser river, where it plunged through a narrow canyon.

Settlers at the foot of the mountain had fled from their homes the night before owing to the big crack appearing in the

All Suits at Cut Prices DURING JANUARY.

A. R. McGUIRE,
THE TAILOR.

SEE HERE!

Farmers, look to Your Interests
and get your Cattle Dehorned.

Mr. W. J. Starke, the cattle buyer, says they are worth from 5 to 10 per cent more dehorned than otherwise. Last week L. D. Davis dehorned 38 head and last year 38 head for him.

The operation only costs ten cents per head and may save the lives of your cattle besides the great advantage and comfort it affords in stabling them up.

L. D. DAVIS,

Dec. 27, 1898.

SHAWVILLE.

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PRACTICAL
WATCHMAKER
and
JEWELLER
KEEPS
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WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
JEWELLERY,
SILVERWARE
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REPAIRING—
A SPECIALTY.
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House & Sign Painter,
Gilder, Glazier, Decorator.
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ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED.
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FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
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OFFICES: (NEW YORK LIFE BLD'G., MONTREAL CEN. ATLANTIC BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C.)

precipice above them. They stood on the adjoining mountains and saw their homes buried by a mighty fall of earth. They saw the Fraser dried up as if by magic, and the diverted stream, dammed by the mountain, roar and plunge over the fertile Nicola valley, spreading desolation among the highly cultivated ranches, and joining the river bed a mile below.

They saw the mighty ice-jam at the dam rise higher and higher till it reached the mountain tops, and crashed to the ground and roared like a live monster in rage; then, thousands of fish in the exposed river-bed gasping, struggling, and attempted to leap into the diverted stream. Then the Indians, clambering down the bank began to scoop up the salmon, and the following day Indians and Chinamen were ready with pans taking out coarse gold and nuggets.

The harm done by the diversion of the Fraser river is said to be very heavy,

Montreal, Jan. 14.—Albert E. Mussen, teller of the savings bank department of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, was arrested this morning by Detective Grosse, charged with stealing \$5,000 from the bank in September last. Mussen pleaded not guilty and was remanded. The amount of defalcation in which he is involved is over \$50,000.



H. S. Dowd's Column

"THE LEADING HOUSE"

The Secret of Success in the enormous business done by The Leading House

Is in always having the RIGHT GOODS at the RIGHT TIME and at the RIGHT PRICES. Our customers know that they can always get just what they want here. The Fall and Winter season of 1898 will not find us behind the mark. Every department is now filled with only the best goods desirable for a Canadian winter—Comfortable Furs, Comfortable Clothing Comfortable Bedding, etc., etc., and the prices are as near right as the combined efforts of ready money and years of experience can possibly make them.

The Dress Goods Department.

This department is filled with the latest novelties in plain and fancy Black Goods, ranging from 25 cents per yard to \$1.50 per yard. Colored Cashmeres and Serges in all the desirable colors for this season's wearing. Scotch and French Plaids in great variety, from 10 cents to 60 cents per yard.

In the Silk Department

New, fresh goods of all the latest patterns in Blouse Silks and Colored brocades

In the Staple Department

You will find an extensive range of Canadian and English flannellettes from 4 cents to 15 cents per yard.

Blankets and Comforters

We have never shown such a line of White and Gray Blankets and Comforters.

Ladies Woollen Underwear

with, or without sleeves, ribbed or plain, all sizes. The latest novelties in Ladies Wool, Cashmere and Kid Gloves.

The Clothing Department.

Confidence in the clothing department was established long ago, but will be largely increased when you see the well made, neat-fitting stylish-looking suits we are selling at \$5.00, \$6.00 \$8.00 and \$10.00. Men's fall overcoats, equal to tailor-made, at \$5.00 to \$10.00. Men's underwear in all sizes and qualities, and at the very lowest prices.

Groceries of the Table

Are all to be found here in the Pink of Perfection.

Boots and Shoes

You'll be glad if you do and sorry if you don't visit our shoe department, and get our prices on all up-to-date goods. Our store is filled from floor to ceiling with the very latest in Fall Footwear, for ladies and children, men and boys. Our stock is admired by all. Our sales are large, and this year will be a record breaker.

- - THE LEADING HOUSE - -

H. S. DOWD, - - - QUYN.