

# THE EQUITY.

VOL. XIII, No. 29.

SHAWVILLE, CO. OF PONTIAC, P. Q., THURSDAY, JAN. 2, 1896.

SUBSCRIPTION: One Dollar a Year in advance.

## BANK OF OTTAWA.

Capital Authorized .. \$1,500,000  
Subscribed .. 1,487,000  
Paid up .. 1,504,980  
Reserve .. 587,116.60

HEAD OFFICE, Ottawa

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

A General Banking business transacted.  
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## R. S. DOWD,

M. D., C. M. TRINITY: L. B. C. P. & S., EDINBURGH  
LICENTIATE OF FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND  
SURGEONS, GLASGOW.  
Residence—over H. S. Dowd's Store, Q'yon.  
Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m. and 7 to 9 p. m.

## DR. T. C. GABOURY,

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

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

## JAS. HOPE & Co.

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lers, Bookbinders, Printers, etc. Depository  
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## ARTHUR McCONNELL.

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

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

NOTARY PUBLIC. Clerk of the Magistrates  
Court at Shawville. Agent for the Credit Fon-  
cier Franco Canadian. Money to lend on easy terms.

## WILLIAM ELLIOTT

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

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

ADVOCATE, SOLICITOR, ETC., ETC.  
ATTORNEY FOR THE REVENUE DISTRICT  
OF PONTIAC.  
Bryson, Que.

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

## HENRY AYLEN,

ADVOCATE  
Hull, - - - Que.

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

## JOHN COYNE.

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

## ST LAWRENCE HALL.

D. McLEAN, Proprietor, Main St. Quyon, Que.  
This house is in every way furnished to afford  
excellent accommodation for the travelling public.  
Commercial men will find the sample rooms second  
to none on the road. The Bar is always supplied with  
the best brands of liquors, wines, and cigars. Good  
livery in connection.

## GRAND CENTRAL HOUSE,

H. F. Turpin - - Prop.  
BRYSON, Q.

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

## PONTIAC HOUSE,

Shawville, - - - Que

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

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Office Work, Shorthand, Typewriting,  
Telegraphy, and Penmanship. Come to  
us. We have helped thousands. Can  
we help you? Write for circular describ-  
ing the courses and methods of teaching.  
Address JOHN KEITH, Principal,  
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## "THE EQUITY"

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

Subscription, \$1.00 per Annum  
Advertising rates made known on applica-  
tion.

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 5 cents per line  
money to accompany the manuscript in every  
case.

J. A. COWAN, Publisher

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## R. H. KLOCK, M. D. C. M.

PHYSICIAN AND ACCOUCHER,  
Office next door to Masonic Hall,  
Main Street, Shawville, Que.

## Local and General.

G. Fred Hodins' big Cost Clearing  
Sale is attracting the crowds.

W. C. McGuire, D. V. S., of Carleton  
Place, spent Christmas at home.

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

Miss F. Moy, a former teacher in the  
Academy, spent her Christmas holidays  
with Mrs. A. Hodins.

The concert held on Xmas night in aid  
of the Presbyterian church was fairly well  
attended, despite the wretched weather  
which prevailed; the audience, however,  
was composed almost altogether of the  
villagers, who turned out in good num-  
bers.

The entertainment consisted of music  
by the village band, with a number of vocal  
selections by resident talent and a  
solo by Master A. Pattison of Aylmer.  
Short addresses were given by Messrs.  
Thos. J. Wilson and J. T. Pattison. Mr.  
Robt. McCredie occupied the chair.  
\$26.90 were realized.

To say that Xmas passed off quietly in  
Shawville, would be putting it mildly in-  
deed. In a religious sense the festival  
was observed by the customary special  
services in both Anglican and Methodist  
churches. But nothing beyond the fact  
that business places were closed, and  
citizens cast aside their working apparel,  
would indicate the observance of a holiday,  
until the afternoon, with a commend-  
able spirit of unselfishness, the band  
braved the inclemency and discomforts of  
the weather, and made a general parade of  
the town, paying special honors to some  
of the citizens here and there. And it  
might be remarked, there was a general  
expression of gratification to see that the  
boys were capable of acquitting them-  
selves in a manner so creditable.

Our communicated report of social at  
Mr. Baird's, Bristol, in last week's  
issue, contained two slight errors which  
we herewith correct.—The sentence  
"Same as previous quartettes," should  
have read "Same persons as previous  
quartettes." The hour of dispersion  
given as "two" should have been "ten."  
This latter, of course, would be generally  
understood, without pointing it out, as  
such late hours would not harmonize  
with the acknowledged reputation of the  
Bristol folk for sobriety and decorous  
conduct.

The thaw which prevailed for exactly  
15 days spent itself out in a heavy rain  
fall on Tuesday night last. Its mission  
seems to have been the utter rout of old  
King Winter, and this it accomplished in  
a manner most unmistakable. Even the  
"oldest inhabitant" was puzzled to call  
to mind anything from the experiences of  
the hoary past that could afford a parallel.

At no time during the past twelve  
months, did the streets of our village pre-  
sent a more deplorable sight, and they  
simply gave an idea of the state of the  
highways in the surrounding country.  
Frost disappeared almost entirely from  
the open fields, and in several cases that  
we have heard of, the work of fall-ploughing  
was renewed without difficulty.

While the thaw has its disadvantages  
in many ways, such as the damaging of  
fresh meat, of which there is a large quan-  
tity throughout the country—and inter-  
fering with the forwarding of supplies, as  
well as the actual operations in the woods,  
it did much good in the way of creating a  
water supply in dried up sections of the  
country, where otherwise there must  
necessarily have been considerable priva-  
tion throughout the winter.

4 lb. Mixed Candies for 25c at G.  
Fred Hodins' Clearing Sale.

Mr. S. W. Wilson, spent a couple of  
days last week visiting friends in this vicin-  
ity.

Miss Beaubier, of Ottawa, has been  
visiting at the Russell House during the  
past week.

You can by G. Fred Hodins' regular  
25c Tea at 21c during Sale. Its a bar-  
gain anyway at a quarter.

A good specimen of sign writing has  
been erected in front of Mr. Fred Hod-  
ins' store. Our local artist, Jackson's  
name appears in the corner.

The devotees of Terpsichore amongst the  
young people of the town, spent the  
closing hours of Xmas in tripping the  
"light fantastic toe" at the Russell House.

## Clarendon Schools.

Town Hall, Shawville, Dec. 20, '95.

Board of School Commissioners of Cla-  
rendon met this day. Members present  
—James Hart, chairman; Commissioners  
Jas C. Armstrong and W. B. Hodins.

Minutes of last meeting read. Moved by  
W. B. Hodins seconded by Jas C. Arm-  
strong that the minutes of last meeting  
as now read be and are hereby confirmed.  
At this juncture com'r James Wilson  
took his seat.

The contracts for firewood were award-  
ed as follows:

- SCHOOLS:  
No. 1—Matthew Thompson, 5 cords pine 95  
cents; Jas A. Armstrong, hardwood  
15 cords \$1.20.  
2—Wm Lynn, 8 cords pine 75 cents; 10  
cords elm 75 cents.  
3—Wm Smart, 7 cords pine 95 cents; 8  
cords hardwood 95 cents.  
4—Norman Campbell, 8 cords pine \$1.00;  
10 cords hardwood \$1.20.  
5—Wm Hodins, dry pine \$1.00; Mrs.  
Goodwin, 10 cords hardwood \$1.20.  
6—John Armstrong, W. R.'s, 5 cords pine  
90 cents; 9 cords hardwood, \$1.10.  
7—Alex Smiley, 6 cords pine 70 cents; 10  
cords hardwood 95 cents.  
8—Wm Seaman, 6 cords pine 80 cents; 10  
cords hardwood 80 cents.  
9—Samuel Horner, 6 cords pine 90 cents;  
11—Jas Smiley, 6 cords pine 90 cents; 10  
cords hardwood 90 cents.  
12—John Palmer, 9 cords pine 75 cents; 8  
cords hardwood 85 cents.  
13—Mrs. Hobin, 10 cords pine 75 cents;  
John Greer, 10 cords hardwood 95c.

Resolved that the inspectors be in-  
structed to accept no unsound wood, or  
wood under 22 inches or over 26 inches  
in length. Those putting in the wood  
are to be instructed to pile only two rows  
together and leave a space of two feet so  
that both ends can be seen.

The following parties are appointed in-  
spectors of said wood:—No. 1, Alonzo  
Draper; No. 2, Jas P. Carson; No. 3,  
Thos Stark; No. 4, John W. Knox;  
No. 5, James Wilson; No. 7, Thomas  
Prendergast; No. 8, John Stewart; No.  
9, James Hanna; No. 10, Robert Arm-  
strong; No. 11, John Grant; No. 12,  
John Dagg; No. 13, Geo Towell.

Moved by W. B. Hodins seconded by  
James C. Armstrong that Mrs. Hobin be  
exempted from paying monthly fees for  
one child for this year; and the Secretary  
Treasurer take no notice of Ledger's chil-  
dren for this year.—Carried.

Moved by Jas C. Armstrong seconded  
by W. B. Hodins that the trustees ap-  
pointed in School Section No. 3 proceed  
to make the necessary repairs as they  
think best for the present.—Carried.

Moved by Jas C. Armstrong seconded  
by James Wilson that George Hodins be  
and is hereby exempted from paying ar-  
rears of fees charged him for a child from  
the Home; and that said arrears be charged  
to School District No. 5.—Carried.

Moved by W. B. Hodins seconded by  
James Wilson that the teacher of School  
No. 9 be charged one dollar as a rebate of  
an overcharge for cleaning school house  
No. 9, as per her order.—Carried.

Moved by James Wilson, seconded by  
Jas C. Armstrong that the following bills  
be paid: John Palmer, School 12, \$4;  
Jas A. Armstrong, School 7, \$1.75; Thos  
Eades, School No. 7, \$14.50.—Carried.

Moved by Jas C. Armstrong seconded  
by W. B. Hodins that the Sec-Treasurer  
be and is hereby instructed to pay the  
bill of seats and desks for the schools as  
presented—\$131.75—and that he send it  
by post office orders.—Carried.

Moved by Jas C. Armstrong, seconded  
by James Wilson that the following resolu-  
tion be inserted in the minutes of this  
meeting, to wit: Instructing every school  
district in this municipality to appoint  
three trustees from among themselves,  
who will consider the wants of their  
respective schools; and that each of the  
said three will appoint one of themselves  
as chairman of the three, the said chair-  
man to represent the wants of the dis-  
trict to this board, and not exceed \$10.—  
Carried.

Moved by W. B. Hodins seconded by  
James Wilson that the Sec-Treasurer be  
and he is hereby instructed to advertise  
for sale and adjudication such lands on  
his list in arrears of taxes if the same be  
not paid before the required date.—Car'd.

At this juncture it was moved, second-  
ed and carried that we adjourn.

By order,  
H. MATHEWSON,  
Sec-Treas.

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

First class cheese only 9c per lb., at G.  
Fred Hodins' Clearing Sale.

As a home remedy for throat and lung  
diseases, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is inval-  
uable. Druggists now have Ayer's Alman-  
ac.

Dandruff is an enfeebled state of the  
skin. Hall's Hair Renewer quickens the  
nutritive functions of the skin, healing  
and preventing the formation of dandruff.

The Bryson Dramatic Society have ar-  
ranged to appear at Quyon, on Thursday,  
January 9th, in their new and particu-  
larly entertaining drama, "Among the  
Breakers." They will also repeat the per-  
formance at Bryson on the 13th.

UMBRELLA STOLEN.—The person who  
took an umbrella from Mr. James Knox's  
door on Monday night had better return  
it quietly, if they do not wish to get into  
trouble. They no doubt thought that the  
darkness of the night would screen them  
but they were seen. They picked up the  
umbrella, ran across the road and  
away. Be advised before it is too late.

We notice with much pleasure that our  
young friend, R. T. Mullin, formerly  
telegraph operator at Bryson, and we may  
add a native of the county town, has been  
honored with the chief editorial stool of  
"McGill Fortnightly," a publication issued  
by the students of McGill University,  
where Tom is at present taking a course  
in law. He will graduate next spring  
—with honors, of course.

At North Clarendon, on Dec. 17th,  
Robt. Hodins, for Hodins Bros., laid  
up, with one horse, a saw log containing  
1088 feet of lumber. This mammoth log  
may be seen on the railway not a great  
distance from Hodins Bros.' mill; it is  
pine, 17 feet long and 36 inches at the  
top end—a monster without doubt; but  
what Robert is most interested in, how-  
ever, is to hear of anyone who can beat  
the feat his horse performed in laying it  
up.

Concerted action on the part of the  
several municipalities of the County will  
probably be taken to oppose the exten-  
sion of time that is to be applied for  
by the P. P. J. Railway at the approach-  
ing session of Parliament. The move-  
ment has originated with the people of  
the Upper townships, who have lost con-  
fidence in the ability or willingness of the  
present Company to extend and complete  
the line, through the western portion of  
the county. It cannot be denied these  
people have received very unjust treat-  
ment in having so long been deprived of  
the railway communication which is their  
just due, and it is not surprising they  
should be doubtful as to the sincerity of  
the company's intentions for the future,  
and take such steps as will show their  
determination to put an end to further  
humbugging.

Installation and Banquet.  
The officers of Pontiac Lodge A. F. &  
A. M., were installed on Friday evening  
last by R. W. Bro. A. Lyon, in the ab-  
sence of D. D. G. M., Garrioch, who, al-  
though expected, was deterred from be-  
ing present.

At the close of the ceremony, the  
brethren sat down to a sumptuous ban-  
quet at the Russell, where followed in  
due season the customary "feast of  
reason and flow of soul."

4 lb. Ginger Snaps for a Quarter at G.  
Fred Hodins' Clearing Sale.

Waltham Notes.  
Well, kind Editor, as you have not  
heard from this vicinity for some time,  
I will send you a few items which you  
will greatly favor me by publishing in  
your first issue.

The sudden disappearance of the snow  
caused no little regret, as the young peo-  
ple intended having a sleigh drive on  
Christmas day.

Mr. J. S. Poupore's new brick house is  
now completed, and judging from its fine  
appearance, gives the contractor, W. H.  
Walsh, Esq., of Bryson, great credit.

With feelings of regret we state John  
Flood's recent loss by fire, being his  
house and almost all the contents.

Mr. Bob. Harkins, jr., who came home  
from the woods very sick, is, we are glad  
to relate, rapidly recovering under the  
skilful treatment of Dr. Graham, of West-  
meath.

Mr. Semin Ernault is home to spend  
Christmas which will be very interesting  
news to one young lady.

Miss Shea, our esteemed teacher of  
No. 2 school, left on Tuesday, 24th Dec.,  
to spend her holidays at her home in  
Bryson.

John Duke and his nephew, James  
Duke, have been very sick for the last  
week, but we hope for their speedy re-  
covery, as according to reports, the former  
is soon to give us the wedding.

Say, boys! are you going to the Pine  
Hotel, New Years, for a time.  
Begorrah! I must leave ye, as the  
turkey is squalling at such a rate that I am  
unable to give my attention any longer  
Wishing you, kind Editor, a merry  
Christmas and a happy and prosperous  
New Year, I remain,  
LEWEL.

Boy's Deer Skin Moccasins at 50c a Pair  
at G. F. Hodins' Clearing Sale.

## IN A FEW MORE DAYS

IT WILL BE

# 1895

YEARS SINCE CHRISTMAS FIRST

DAWNED UPON

## THE EARTH

Bringing joy, cheer, comfort and good-  
will to millions who have lived, are liv-  
ing, and will live upon its surface.

—ooOoo—

## Christmas Presents

are a great source of pleasure  
both to the giver and the re-  
ceiver. We are showing the  
usual selection of goods suit-  
able for this purpose, that are  
within the range of every per-  
son.

LADIES' NECK SCARFS,  
GENTS' NECK SCARFS

LADIES' FURS,  
GENTS' FURS,

LADIES' MITS & GLOVES,  
GENTS' MITS & GLOVES,

LADIES' POCKET BOOKS,  
GENTS' POCKET BOOKS,

LADIES' FANCY BRACES.

## On Monday and Tuesday,

December 23rd and 24th,

The two days before Christmas, we will  
offer the following specials:

300 Silk Handkerchiefs, choice for  
5 cents each.

300 Hemmed Stitch  
chiefs for 3 cent

Japanese Cushion C  
Celluloid Cover A for \$ . 83

Extra large Celluloid Cover All worth \$5.00.

Imported Perfumes from 3 cents per bot-  
tle to 25 cents per bottle.

100 Gents' and Boys' Neckties, your  
choice for 10 cents each.

Many other lines worthy of your attention.

## REID BROS.

### THE ARCADE.

P. S.—Dressmaking and Millinery Goods.

Fur Caps, Muffs, Coats and Rubbers  
at cost price until 18th Jan., at G. Fred  
Hodins.

While in the act of jumping a fence  
with a gun on his shoulder, George Arn,  
living near Bridgen, was shot and killed  
a few minutes after leaving his home on  
Monday by the discharge of the gun.—  
North Bay Times.

For hoarseness, loss of voice, and all  
affections of the vocal organs, the favorite  
remedy with many clergymen, singers,  
actors, auctioneers, and public speakers is  
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. As an anodyne-  
expectorant, its beneficial effects are  
promptly realized.

## How the Renowned Mercury Regards It.

The Pontiac Advance man seems to be  
a lover of fat turkeys. He will give a  
three years subscription of his paper to  
any one that will deliver a 20 pound tur-  
key at his office before the 20th of Decem-  
ber, in order to have it in time for Christ-  
mas, or he will give a two years' subscrip-  
tion and 50 cts if preferred, anything to  
get the turkey. There are times when  
newspaper men manifest evidence of im-  
paired digestion at this season, but let us  
hope our worthy and e. c. will escape this  
time and not become a victim owing to  
his too eager solicitude for holiday vianda.

Visions of pearly gates, and choirs of  
angels are no doubt pleasant while one is  
traversing dreamland during this holiday  
season, but when one awakens with a  
painful stomach and aching head, the ce-  
lestial chorists which afforded pleasure in  
sleep have lost their charms."

## Shawville Produce Quotations.

Oats	24 to 25
Peas	48 to 50
Rye	40
Eggs	12 15
Wool	20 25
Lard	9
Butter	13 15
Wheat, (standard) at mill	68 09
Buckwheat	33 35
Potatoes per bag	25 30
Turkeys per lb	7 to 8
Geese	5 5 1/2
Chickens	5 6
Ducks	6 7
Pork per cwt.	4.25 to 4.50
Beef	3.00 to 3.50
Hay per ton	10.00 11 00
Calves	00 to 00
Hides	3.25 to 3.50

# THE SILVER STREAM.

AN IDYL OF THE WYE.

## CHAPTER IV.

The picnic party returned in time for dinner, much to Mr. Frederick Denton's outward and visible joy. Trevor, being younger, and as yet no admirer of the nil admirari school, expressed the opinion that they had had a particularly jolly day—a view fully endorsed by the sisters Moffat. There was sufficient time to change flannels and boating jackets for gray tweed and demi-toilet before the first warning of that "tossin of the soul," the dinner-bell, though Horace Du Maurier made a point of appearing in all the glory of evening dress, with tiny diamond studs in his ample bosom, and moustache waxed to a pitch of perfection only acquired by long and constant practice.

During the progress of the meal, that prepossessing gentleman was unusually brilliant and vivacious. "It is a fortunate thing that we do not dwell in the palace of truth," Decie murmured under his breath, as he noted the many-sided facets of the Frenchman's nature. It would have considerably astonished the unsuspecting guests, had they known that under this dazzling display, this outward appearance of gaiety, Du Maurier was racking his versatile brain to discover some means of escape from the dilemma in which he was placed. Even the most wily adventurer cannot hope to keep up the necessary show without a certain amount of ready-money.

"What have you been doing all day?" asked the Colonel, addressing Decie during a pause in the conversation.—"Ah! you missed a treat, my boy. I never saw Symonds Yat looking more beautiful."

Phil explained. He detailed the account of the accident, Rashleigh listening intently the while, wondering, with the torturing conscience of a coward, if the speaker could possibly have overheard part of his conversation with Du Maurier. As he looked up, his glance encountered Decie's. There was something in the look that caused him to grow cold, and his glance to clink against his teeth with a sudden spasm of fear.

"Beautiful old church," Denton struck in opportunely, "especially interesting, as we are all such critical judges of architecture.—I assure you, Miss Rashleigh, I never saw anything more curious than that tree—an elm in full leaf, actually growing inside the church. A most peculiar sight."

Any further discussion upon this uncommon but nevertheless visible phenomenon was cut short by the exit of the ladies. Colonel Scobell pushed a silver cigarette box round the table and rang the bell for more claret. In two of the Oxford men, both fishing enthusiasts, he had discovered a pair of ready listeners, to whom he was detailing the account of a wonderful fish, caught by "hookign a cast left in the salmon's gills by an angler, who had been broken by the same finny monster on the previous day."

"These fishermen beat any other sportsmen out of sight," Trevor murmured.—"Did you hear that Phil? Come into the drawing-room."

"Presently. Not that there is any particular reason why you should wait for me. I want to speak to Rashleigh now."

Horace Du Maurier had disappeared. Rashleigh remained smoking feverishly, paying more attention to the claret than was good for him or his nerves, the weak-minded men in the hour of trouble or anxiety will do. As Phil watched him suddenly on the shoulder, he started with something in his heart akin to terror.

"What do you want?" he asked a little defiantly, and instinctively upon his guard against some invisible though not unexpected danger.

"Come and play a game of billiards," Decie replied. These signs of Rashleigh's perturbation were not lost upon him. "We shall be sure to have the room to ourselves."

Rashleigh obeyed reluctantly, and together they crossed the hall. Once in the room, Decie closed the door; and turning up the lamps, chose himself a cue, and without further preamble, commenced the play. Rashleigh, though by no means an inferior player, was no match for Decie, though usually he was the more scientific exponent of that fascinating game.

"You have something on your mind," Decie observed, executing a brilliant cannon.—"Not a bad shot that. I'll tell you what I will do. Two to one in half-crowns I pot the red and tell you what you are thinking about."

"You would lose," Rashleigh laughed recklessly.—"Ah! missed the red.—The other shot of yours would be about as successful."

"By no means. Let me finish. You are at your wits' end to know where to find that money you owe Du Maurier. And further, you would like to tell me something, if you only dared."

"How on earth did you know I owed Du Maurier anything?" Rashleigh exclaimed, off his guard. "He told me no one knew but ourselves."

"I do know, and you can't deny it. I would rather be under an obligation to my bitterest enemy than to that man. What do you owe him? I am not asking out of idle curiosity."

"What do I owe him? Well, really I cannot quite say there are so many transactions. Perhaps eighty or ninety pounds altogether."

Decie spotted the red which his antagonist had potted. He seemed to have forgotten his previous curiosity in his new and revived interest in the game. Still, there was a grim dross in his voice and manner that puzzled Rashleigh, and for which he was utterly at a loss to account.

"I do not wish to pry into your affairs," Decie remarked at length. "But you might just as well own the truth. You owe Du Maurier four hundred—money he has swindled you out of at cards, I presume. What possessed you to take up with a common blackleg like that?" "I don't know," Rashleigh replied, his face aflame. "I've been an awful fool, Decie."

"If I don't make a mistake you've been something worse," Decie put in sotto voce.

"Well, I have. And now the murder is out. I daresay you know we are both members of the Lotos—the gambling club in H—Street. I am quite in Du Maurier's power. He has only got to carry out his threat and post me as a defaulter. I couldn't face Cambridge after that. Decie, I am the most miserable wretch under the sun!"

The unhappy boy threw his cue aside, and falling across the table with his face buried in his hands, sobbed aloud. He was not naturally bad, only weak and easily led into temptation, like many another lad wandering amongst the traps and pitfalls of university life.

Phil laid a hand upon the other's shoulder, speaking not unkindly. "I think I can help you," he said. "I don't want to force your confidence; only, at the same time I have not the smallest intention of paying Du Maurier any sum he chooses to demand. And I don't want him to know I have a hand in this. I haven't much money with me—no more than a hundred pounds—but I can make up that sum. Offer him that, and he will jump at it."

"Not he," Rashleigh returned mournfully. "He holds my paper to the amount of four hundred. You don't know him as I do."

"Fortunately, I don't. I know him a great deal better—or worse," said Phil dryly. "I have an idea he will take it. Make the offer as if you meant it, and be a man for once. You shall have the money now, if you like. By good luck, I happen to have so much with me. And one word in conclusion. If he turns restive, just remark that Selby is of opinion that he is uncommonly lucky to get that."

Hope springing eternal in the human breast, gave Rashleigh a momentary feeling of elation. But he was too much under the Frenchman's sinister influence to shake off the bondage as a bold spirit would have done. He stood, inspired alternately by joy and fear, till Decie returned. He had in his hand a crisp roll of bank-notes, which he placed in Rashleigh's hand.

"There!" he exclaimed hurriedly. "I have just seen Du Maurier, who is inquiring for you.—Now is your time. If you have any lingering traces of manliness, show a bold front, and the victory is yours."

Decie had barely time to leave the room before Du Maurier entered. He seemed a trifle pale and agitated, now that he was alone with his fellow-conspirator and the mask had fallen from his face. "I am fortunate in finding you here," he said. "We must forget our little difference this afternoon in face of the common danger.—See, my dear Gerard; the situation grows critical. I, even I, am puzzled. I must get away from here to-morrow; and how to raise the wind, as you call it, I do not know. I am reluctantly compelled to look to you, mon cher."

"Supposing, by a lucky accident I am able to accommodate you. If I was to say to you: 'Du Maurier, here is a hundred pounds in hard cash,' what advantage am I to have in return?"

"Advantage! The boy is mad. It is not for you to make terms with me. I shall teach you to kick over the traces! Bah! why these theatricals?"

Rashleigh braced himself for the coming trial. The possession of money to silence his tormenter's tongue gave him a new and sweet sense of power. "I will be perfectly candid with you," he said. "Give me my paper, and in return I will hand you a hundred pounds. It is a fair bargain. You are driven into a corner, and I can help you out. You know how those I.O.U.'s were obtained. I will not discuss that. Take my terms or leave them."

"Par dien, I shall do nothing of the sort. You shall give me the money, and trust to my honor to give you further time to pay the balance."

"Rather a frail reed to rest upon," said Rashleigh with a reckless laugh. "Nonsense, Du Maurier. It is I to make terms; and, honestly speaking, I don't owe you anything. I think I am dealing very liberally with you—an opinion shared by more than one; indeed, Selby—you remember Selby?—says you are uncommonly lucky to get that."

During this interesting conversation, Decie had remained in the habit of watching the progress of events; not that he anticipated failure on Rashleigh's part, but that he was genuinely anxious that the lad should himself throw off the fetters which bound him. Failure was impossible, as Phil very well knew, so long as he had the whip-hand of the versatile Du Maurier. Still, if Rashleigh could assert his own independence unaided, it would be a great step towards a speedy regeneration.

While Phil was still pacing the hall, turning over these thoughts in his mind, a light footstep descending the stairs attracted his attention; and though there was only a dim light burning, he was enabled to distinguish the face and figure of Beatrice Rashleigh. There was a restless, troubled look in her eyes; but the face grew a trifle colder as she recognized Decie.

"Why did you not come with us today?" she asked. "Oh, surely you must have misunderstood me. I do not wish to make your visit unpleasant."

"Please set your mind at rest on that score. My excuse was really no idle one, and so far as regretting the day's pleasure, my decision promises to be one of the most fortunate things I ever did in my life."

Beatrice looked up surprised at the quiet ring of triumph in the words. She felt an irresistible impulse to remain with him, yet at the same time, woman-like, she blamed herself for this weakness. Like the moth fluttering round the flame, she could not keep from the dangerous lure.

"I am glad to hear it," said Beatrice with a little sigh. "Would you mind telling me where Gerard is? I suppose I may go into the billiard room?"

"Well, I think I would wait a moment. He is in there with Du Maurier, only I fancy they are talking over some private business."

Beatrice laughed lightly, the first sign of mirth Phil had noticed since they met, and crossed over to the billiard-room with a determined step. Regardless of Decie's entreaties, which only served to increase her resolution, she threw open the door and took a step inside. One glance was quite enough. Du Maurier, his face flaming with passion, stood facing Rashleigh, the latter very white and agitated, but presenting a picture of quiet determination. So engrossed were they in their quarrel, that they were quite oblivious to the presence of the deeply interested spectators.

"Then what follows?" Du Maurier hissed through his clenched teeth. "I go to M'sieu Decie and say to him I know who stole that bracelet. Can you guess?—No.—Then I will tell you. Rashleigh was the thief!"

"And what would he say?" Rashleigh

returned unsteadily. "He would simply tell you that he had known it all along. He has known it from the first."

"Ah! you say so. And the little episode of the watch! The Philip Reid who raises money on his valuables—'Which was pledged for me. I was driven almost mad for the want of a little money. Decie was not the rich man he is now. It was for me alone that money was obtained. It was to prevent my sister knowing what a miserable criminal I am, that caused Decie to sacrifice his happiness.—And now do you see?'"

Decie, the first to recover himself, drew Beatrice back and closed the door unseen. Her face was white as marble, her limbs trembled under her; she would have fallen had he not put his arm round her. As their eyes met, hers soft, sorrowful, and pleading, his smiling tenderly, she found sufficient voice to speak: "O, Phil, what have I done to you? What a miserable girl I am! And to think that he—Gerard—Let me go. I cannot, dare not speak to you yet."

With a fierce gesture of passionate abandon, she broke from the shelter of his arms, and flew up-stairs with the speed of a hunted deer. Phil followed her with his eyes, shining with love and triumph, a feeling of wild exultation at his heart. Then, without further ceremony, he opened the billiard-room door and strode in with set determination of purpose.

"You need not go over that miserable business again," he said, seeing that the Frenchman was about to speak. "You seem to have lost your philosophic calm. I know everything you would say; but now listen to me. You will retire to your room without seeing any one to-night, and write a letter to Colonel Scobell saying that you are bound to leave by the 8.10 train to-morrow. You will also leave Rashleigh the securities you hold. Nothing more need be said."

"I have them already," Rashleigh explained. "As to the rest—"

"As to the rest, we shall meet again in Cambridge," Du Maurier exclaimed. "Then we shall see—"

"You will do nothing of the kind, for the simple reason that you will not return to that happy hunting-ground, where there are too many of your class already. You will take your name off the college books."

"And if I refuse?"

"Refuse! You dare not! Decie cried contemptuously. "You have your money. Go or I shall be tempted to give you the chastisement you deserve."

With a gesture of impotent rage and one backward look of hatred, the baffled swindler left them. It was the last time either of them was ever to see Horace Du Maurier. When morning came the gentlemanly cavalier had disappeared, leaving no trace and no regret behind.

Phil turned to Gerard Rashleigh, and held out his hand. "I congratulate you heartily. You have done a wise thing, Gerard. It will be your own fault if you don't go straight from now. Let us say no more about it. The rest lies in your own hands."

"There is one thing to be done," Rashleigh returned, a new light in his eyes. "Do not be too hard upon me, Phil. I will make the best atonement I can. Will you leave me for a moment to recover myself? I am quite unmanned."

With a delicate innate sympathy, always so ready to measure the feeling of others, Decie left him, and passing through the open French window, stepped on to the tennis lawn. It was cool and quiet there under the cedars, bathed in the peaceful moonlight, the silence of night broken only by the occasional ripple of laughter from the drawing-room. Decie for the moment felt a need for silence and solitude, a peacefulness brook all too soon by the appearance of Rashleigh, and with him a figure that caused Phil's heart to give a quick leap and stop as if it were still.

"I have been telling her," Rashleigh said abruptly.

Decie smiled and held out his hand.

Beatrice stretched out both of hers with an impulse of mingled pity and sorrow. As Phil held the fluttering fingers in a firm grasp, he turned to hear what the penitent would say.

"I will not make any excuses," he continued in a faltering unsteady voice. "I—I took the bracelet, and Phil saw me. On my life I had no idea that he would be suspected, or I would have cut off my right hand first.—But even when you were so foolish, Beatrice, he would not speak; he did not care for you to know how bad I was. Then Du Maurier got the whole thing out of me; the name I used, even the whole story how Phil pledged his watch to lend me money. Finally, he succeeded in obtaining the ticket. What use he made of it, you know better than I. You see I used the same name that Phil assumed, and so there was something suspicious about the whole thing.—Do not ask me to say any more. Forgive me if you can; to forget is impossible."

"Nevertheless, we will try," said Phil cheerfully. "Only, do not elevate me to the rank of a guardian angel, when I have only been selfishly playing for my own hand. Your presentiment is quite right. I overheard your conversation yesterday, or how should I have known?—But there; we will say no more about it. Shake hands, old fellow; and repay me, if you owe me anything, by doing the same for some one else in due season."

Rashleigh put out his hand silently, for he could not trust himself to speak. Beatrice freed her fingers from Decie's warm grasp, and throwing her arms round her brother's neck, kissed him. He turned and walked away in the broad moonlight, slowly, thoughtfully; but there was a higher carriage of the head, a more elastic step, and a new warm feeling of unaccustomed lightness and freedom glowing in his breast.

"Phil, you have done a very noble thing!" Beatrice murmured at length. "Will you crown it by forgiving me for my sinful folly?"

He passed his arm round her and drew her face close to his. For a time there was a long delicious silence as he looked into her troubled eyes. With all a woman's sweet hypocrisy, she asked for a favor she already had, but the sense of her self-humiliation was not the less precious for that knowledge.

"My darling, I am too happy to feel any soreness at present. I have found you again; that is enough for me. I daresay I ought to have been stern and haughty; to have taken my revenge and left you. But I am only human, and I shall love you all the days of my life."

By-and-by others of the party wandered out into the perfect evening, strolling in the moonlight in twos and threes; but, with a certain electric sympathy, they kept at a little distance from the lovers. Presently Miss Edith with a white boating cap perched upon her fair

head passed by, and leaving her companion for a moment tripped lightly across the lawn. "It was not bad news, then?" she asked demurely.

"No, indeed," replied Phil gaily; the very best in the world. I said you should be the first to know; but mind it is a profound secret for the present. Though how long it will remain so, the speaker thought, is quite another thing. Anyway, it's nothing to be ashamed of!" Beatrice echoed indignantly.—"Phil, I believe I am the happiest girl in the world!"

(The End.)

## My Darling's Ransom.

BY RICHARD DOWLING.

### CHAPTER I.—THE JEWEL STOLEN.

It was a time of profound peace in Europe. Just five years before, there had been a great war between two mighty peoples, and it would be five years longer before two mighty peoples would be ready for another great war.

Statesmen were preparing plots and alliances, and strategists were mapping out campaigns against the countries towards which their own governments, were now swearing the most loyal and devoted friendship; and the great mass of mankind was busy in the field or in the factory, and that happy section of mankind which had nothing to do had given itself up to enjoyment.

Paris, Naples, Vienna, Rome, and even Berlin were gay. The sterner side of life had turned away. There was not even a hint of a diplomatic unpleasantness anywhere, and the telegrams from foreign capitals dealt with nothing but marriages in high life, and balls, and the fine arts, and fetes, and military reviews that menaced no one, and royal speeches intended to conciliate all.

Now, the most peaceful and prosperous of all the European States was the Grand Duchy of Odenwald. It was a most fertile country; its people were models of industry and prudence, and the Grand Duke Frederick was one of the best rulers under whom it had ever been the fate of men to serve. He was the fifteenth Frederick of his line, middle-aged, a bachelor, and a trifle eccentric. He was gallant; but it was well known he meant never to marry. He was enormously wealthy, full of harmless whims, and of a most kindly and benevolent nature.

There were many reasons why, had the Grand Duke been a marrying man, he would have found no great difficulty in securing a consort, notwithstanding his middle age and his eccentricities. He was very rich, owing about half the land of his Grand Duchy; he was amiable, unexacting, and had no fault beyond a slight disposition to linger over the after-dinner wine-flagon; he was liberal without extravagance, and had the reputation of possessing enormous savings; and last, but not least, he was known to own one of the finest collections of jewels in the world.

When Frederick XIV. had died, newspapers devoted a whole column to his jewels alone. But Frederick XV. had more than doubled the number in his time; and now the question was, whether the Odenwald was the fourth or fifth most valuable collection of precious stones in the world. The Odenwalders held it was the fourth, while those others who claimed to have the fourth declared the Odenwald to be no better than a good fifth. But all agreed that the Grand Duke Frederick's collection deserved to be spoken of in terms of the highest respect.

In this time of peace the Continental correspondents of the London daily newspapers had to fall back on all kinds of unusual topics to interest folks who that nothing of great moment was going on abroad, and amongst other things a long account of the jewels which had lately appeared. Circumstances following soon after the appearance of that article, which was translated into many of the important European papers, fixed the history and fate of one stone in the head of most of the vast horde of readers on this Continent.

At the time the article was written for the newspaper, the stone, a large ruby, formed the pinnacle of the Grand Ducal crown. It was the largest ruby known, and without a flaw. No other stone in the Odenwald collection could compare with it, and people came long distances to see Fuego del Animo, as the gem was called. Its value could not be estimated in money. It had never changed hands for mere gold. Its history was as eventful as that of an empire, and its vicissitudes had been more numerous than those of a hundred knights errant. It was known in Asia before the Christian era began, and it had come into Europe through Africa.

The history of Fuego del Animo began in Tibet, from the capital of which—Lassa—it was stolen about the seventh century, and carried down south into India. Thence it found its way into Arabia about the tenth century. In the twelfth century the Turks took it with them into Egypt, thence across the north of Africa to Spain. Here it fell into the hands of the Christians on the expulsion of the Moors in the fifteenth century, and here it got its name, Fuego del Animo (fire of the soul). From Spain it passed into the Low Countries, and from the low countries to Odenwald in the eighteenth century.

And from Odenwald it was stolen during the Great Peace. That was one of the sensations of the Great Peace, and the wonder of it lasted much longer than nine days, ay, than nine months. The great gem disappeared as absolutely as though it had sunk beneath the surface of the water in mid-ocean, as though it had been drawn up from the face of the earth into the planet Mars from which, in its eastern legend, it was supposed to have fallen to earth during a great thunder-storm three thousand years ago.

The circumstances surrounding the jewel and the robbery were briefly these: The great Odenwald jewels were kept in an iron cage in a detached tower of the Castle of Odenwald above the city of Odenwald, capital of the Grand Duchy of the same name. A captain's guard was always on duty at the Castle, and

a sergeant's guard, two of whom were sentries, was always on duty at the jewel-tower. The two sentinels walked up and down at each side of the tower. The remaining men of the guard sat in the watch-house, which lay against one side of the tower, close to the only entrance.

The jewel-tower consisted of two chambers, one on the ground-floor, where the old man in charge of the gems lived, and one chamber above, that in which the regalia was kept.

The manner of the robbery was simple. Between the ceiling of the jewel-room and the roof of the tower was a cockloft, never used for any purpose. From the top of the cage in which the gems were kept to the door into this cockloft was only about eight feet. The robber managed, by the aid of a crutch-stick, or some such appliance, to hoist himself into this cockloft during the day.

In this loft he lay until night, when owing to exceptional circumstances, the crown not being in the cage, the thief descended, cut off the Fuego del Animo, crawled back into the cockloft, removed some of the roof, let himself down carefully by a rope, while the two sentinels were sheltering in their boxes from the rain, and was allowed to pass out through the gate unsuspected.

For daring and simplicity there had never been such another robbery. In time it came to be the despair of the police and the admiration and envy of all the thieves of Europe.

The exceptional circumstance which caused the crown to be out of its proper case during the evening and night of the robbery was connected with a young Englishman named Walter Aubyn. He was an artist and amateur photographer, and had got permission to photograph the crown of Odenwald. It was late in the day when he arrived with his order and his camera at the jewel-tower.

He showed his order, got his camera up-stairs, and had everything ready—the crown in position, and even the sensitized plate in the camera—when the old custodian, who happened to be an ex-sergeant of the Grand Ducal Guard, uttered a loud oath, and ordered the young photographer to halt instantly at his peril. The order had been dated for the next day, and the rigid old disciplinarian would not allow a single thing more to be done or undone until then. The brass cap had not been removed from the lens.

Aubyn could do nothing for it but grumble his disappointment in English. This relieved his mind without annoying any one; for the old sergeant knew no language but his own and French. Then Aubyn withdrew.

The old man was sorely vexed at not having seen from the first that the order was for next day. He took a chair up to the jewel-room, and resolved, by way of expiating his sin, to sit up with the regalia all night.

It had been a dark gloomy day and as night came on rain began to fall. The old man sat a long time, and would no doubt have carried out his purpose of remaining up all night, only that his little grandson Fritz came up in the dark to say his mother, the sergeant's widowed daughter, was below, and wished to see him. In the dark the boy knocked up against the camera, and, putting up his hand, caught something that twisted round, slipped through his fingers, and fell on to the floor with a metallic rattle.

The old man locked the door of the jewel-chamber and went down, intending to be back in a few minutes to put the crown into its cage, and resume his vigil.

The old man's daughter had a long story to tell of law proceedings threatened by the representatives of her late husband; and when the stories of her troubles was at last brought to an end, the rain continued to fall, and she could not set out on her homeward way.

The outer door of the tower was shut. There was, the old man thought, no one in the tower but his daughter, his little grandson Fritz, and himself. The jewel-room above was securely locked, and there were sentinels and the guard without. To his mind nothing could be more secure. So he smoked his pipe and chatted with his daughter until a very late hour. The sound of the rain, and the noise made by Fritz playing around him, and their own voices, helped father and daughter not to hear any unusual movements in the chamber above.

(To be Continued.)

### HOTTEST SPOT ON EARTH.

A Description of the Manner in Which Drinking is Obtained.

The hottest region on the earth's surface is said to be on the southwestern coast of Persia, on the border of the Persian Gulf, where for forty consecutive days in the months of July and August the mercury has been known to stand above one hundred degrees in the shade night and day, and to run up as high as one hundred and thirty degrees in the middle of the afternoon.

A writer in Lippincott's gives the following information concerning the means of getting drinking-water at this place:

"At Bahrein, in the center of the most torrid part of this most torrid belt, as though it were nature's intention to make the place as unbearable as possible, water from wells is something unknown. Great shafts have been sunk to a depth of one hundred, two hundred, three hundred, and even five hundred feet, but always with the same result, no water. This serious drawback notwithstanding, a comparatively numerous population contrives to live there, thanks to copious springs which burst forth from the bottom of the gulf more than a mile from the shore."

"The water from these springs is obtained in a most curious and unusual manner. 'Machadores' (divers), whose sole occupation is that of furnishing the people of Bahrein with the life-giving fluid, repair to that portion of the gulf where the springs are situated and bring away with them hundreds of skin-bags full of the water each day. The water of the gulf where the springs burst forth is nearly two hundred feet deep, but these machadores manage to fill their goat-skin sacks by diving to the bottom and holding the mouth of the bag, over the fountain-jets—this, too, without allowing the salt water of the gulf to mix with it. The source of these submarine fountains is thought to be in the hills of Osmond, four hundred or five hundred miles away. Being situated at the bottom of the gulf, it is a mystery how they were ever discovered, but the fact remains that they have been known since the dawn of history."

# THE LAST GREAT CONFLICT

## THE TURCO-RUSSIAN WAR OF 1877 AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

A Tremendous Conflict That Brought No Results to the Victors—How Russia Lost Her Share of the Spoils.

The possibility that at any moment a furious war may break out in Eastern Europe over the Turkish question recalls, with some vividness, the fact that just about twenty years ago the last great struggle between Russia and Turkey began, a struggle that more than once during its course threatened to involve the whole civilized world in strife.

Like not a few of the great wars in history, its origin was comparatively insignificant. It began in Herzegovina, a mountain district between Bosnia and Servia, noted for the turbulent character of its population, who had never been known quietly to submit to any authority, and the occasion was a dispute between a Turkish tax collector and a Herzegovinian blacksmith about the age of the latter's daughter. The collector in the course of the argument offered to the girl a gross insult, whereupon the enraged blacksmith struck him dead with a single blow of his hammer and fled with his family to the mountains, where he was joined by many malcontents and the standard of revolt was raised against the Ottoman Government. This was in June, 1875, and before a month had elapsed from the date of the collector's death the whole of Herzegovina was in open rebellion. For a time the Turkish Government made light of the matter, but by the end of the summer the insurrection was acknowledged to be a matter of some consequence, as the rebels defeated one Turkish force after another dispatched against them, and

### DEFIED ALL EFFORTS

to storm their mountain strongholds. Great excitement prevailed in Bosnia, Albania and Bulgaria, and the leading spirits among the European provinces of Turkey, hoping that the day of deliverance from Turkish rule had come at last, began agitating the question of joining in the war on their own account, while in Servia there was the liveliest sympathy for the rebels and as much aid and comfort as could, under the circumstances, be extended.

During the severe winter of the Balkan mountains military operations were almost suspended, but early in the spring of 1876 the concentration of large bodies of Turkish troops on the borders of the disturbed districts caused grave alarm to both Servia and Montenegro, and representations to the Porte having been made in vain, both countries declared war against Turkey. In less than a year from the beginning of the contest it had thus involved the whole of European Turkey seemed on the point of open outbreak. The Turkish army was immediately raised to a war footing by calling out all the reserves, and over 400,000 men were put in the field and forwarded to the Balkans. In the meantime the Ambassadors of the Powers busied themselves in efforts to compose matters and prevent a further spread of the trouble, but found their task one of exceeding difficulty from the palace dissensions, which culminated in the murder of Abdul Aziz and the elevation of Murad to the throne, shortly followed by his deposition and the accession of the reigning Sultan.

In the midst of all these difficulties came an incident which destroyed nearly all the hope of peace that remained. Some time in July a revolt broke out in Bulgaria, a greater or more significant than those which had taken place in a dozen other localities, but the Ottoman Cabinet, becoming frightened at the spread of the insurrection in the districts far removed from the original scene of trouble, turned loose an unbridled and ferocious soldiery on the helpless inhabitants of a peaceful district, and the result was the

### BULGARIAN MASSACRE.

Over 15,000 persons perished during this butchery, and the fairest part of the province was laid waste by the Kurdish and Circassian horse deputies to do the bloody work.

Many weeks elapsed ere the full extent of the massacre was known, but when the details were revealed a thrill of horror ran throughout all Christendom. But the autumn was far advanced, and during the winter nothing was done save by the diplomats, who still kept up their efforts to restore peace, but, as they themselves confessed, with little hope of success. With the spring came general concentration of Russian armies along the Danube and in Asia, and on April 23, 1877, the Russian Ambassador left Constantinople, and war was declared, the Czar appealing to his cause against the Turks.

The movements of the Russian forces were directed against the Turkish dominions in both Europe and Asia, for simultaneously the Russian armies entered Turkey in Europe and crossed the boundaries of Armenia. By the beginning of June the European forces of Russia were concentrated on the Lower Danube, but the river had not been crossed, and it was estimated that if it were properly defended the lives of 100,000 men would be sacrificed on a footing could be established on the southern bank. The marvelous incapacity of the Turks, however, proved the good fortune of the Russians, for, while the Ottoman Generals were watching a demonstration in one direction, a bridge was hastily constructed, a division of the Russians with cavalry and artillery crossed and took up a favorable position before the Turks knew what was going on. When they found out they made strenuous efforts to retrieve their fault, and a severe battle ensued, but re-enforcements kept pouring across and the baffled Turks were forced to retreat and seek a better position to give battle.

Then ensued a series of conflicts in the plains of Bulgaria, none of them decisive, but each ending by pushing the Turks a little further back and bringing the Russians a little nearer to the great line of Turkish defense, the tremendous

## BALKAN RANGE

that divided the territory between the Danube and the Mediterranean into nearly equal parts. Less than a month after the Russians had crossed the Danube, Gen. Gourko, at the head of a strong body of cavalry, with a few field batteries, made a raid through one of the Balkan passes and penetrated to the plains of Roumelia, but as a military movement the excursion amounted to nothing. By the close of the season the Russian Generals had succeeded in dividing the Balkan passes, one portion holding the Balkan passes, while the other, under the noted Osman Pasha, was left in the Bulgarian plains, and finally was shut up in Plewna. Very severe conflicts occurred in the Schipka Pass, where Gourko had fortified himself after being expelled from Roumelia, the Turks recognizing the importance of the position as the key to the plain of Adrianople, and making desperate efforts to drive out the Russians. All, however, were unsuccessful, the pass was held in spite of the tremendous forces brought against it, while the Turkish army in the plains of Bulgaria was so placed that it could not co-operate with that advancing from the south.

By the beginning of September Plewna was completely invested, an army of 120,000 men surrounding it on all sides, and then began one of the most heroic defenses of the century. The Turkish army in Plewna did not exceed 30,000 men, but with this force Osman Pasha defended the place with success until December 9, when the provisions gave out, and a movement of some kind or a surrender became necessary. Gathering all his forces, Osman marched out of Plewna and made a tremendous effort to break through the Russian lines and escape, but as soon as this movement was discovered the Russians came in overwhelming force, and, after a bloody battle, Osman was surrounded and forced to capitulate. He surrendered less than 30,000 men, but the event was recognized as ending the war north of the Balkans.

While these stirring events were going forward in Europe, history was being made in Armenia. The Russian advance into Asia Minor had been contemporaneous with that into European Turkey, but the Turkish forces at Kars and Erzeroum developed unexpected fighting qualities, and the Russians were quickly checked, while, at the same time,

### A FIERCE INSURRECTION

broke out among the Moslem subjects of the Czar in Circassia and Georgia, and the Turkish Government, though sorely pressed at home, sent troops and money into the disturbed district, to aid the insurgent Mohammedans. The Russian army in Armenia was thus placed between two fires, and for a time was in a very precarious situation. The natural indolence and inefficiency of the Turkish officers, however, prevented their taking advantage of the Russian distress. Time was lost, heavy re-enforcements were hurried forward from Russia, the rebellion in the Caucasus was suppressed with a ferocity worthy of the Turks themselves. Kars was stormed and taken, Erzeroum fell and one-half of Armenia was overrun by the Cossack cavalry, so that when the spring of 1878 arrived the Russians were in proper position to occupy the greater part of Asia Minor, while there was no Turkish force in the field to oppose them.

The severity of the Balkan winter, though it caused the death through cold and exposure, of thousands of men on both sides, had not been sufficient to stop the advance of the victorious Russian army. Pouring through the passes of the Balkans, the Russians swarmed down into the plains of Adrianople, defeated Suleiman Pasha, the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, in two great battles, and before the advent of spring had occupied nearly the whole of European Turkey, while the remains of the Turkish army had been driven to the Aegean Sea, and were being transported by water for the defense of the capital.

During the entire winter the representatives of the Powers at Constantinople had not relaxed their efforts in behalf of peace, but the Czar had uniformly declined to treat with them and persistently refused mediation. When at last it became apparent that unless active measures were taken the whole of Turkey would be made a Russian province, the British Government intervened, a British fleet was sent through the Dardanelles to the harbor of Constantinople and the Czar was definitely informed that further refusal meant

### INSTANT WAR

with Great Britain. The measure was not taken a moment too soon, for the Russian forces had penetrated to the Aegean on the south and to the Dardanelles on the east, and from the heights where they were encamped the dome and minarets of the City of Constantinople could be plainly seen.

Thus summarily halted, the Czar could do nothing less than treat for peace. Negotiations were entered upon, an armistice declared and the treaty of San Stefano, giving Russia nearly the whole of Armenia and placing the Balkan provinces under the control of the Czar, was hurriedly prepared and signed. Had it been allowed to stand we should have heard nothing of the recent massacres in Armenia, for that territory would now be under a Government nominally Christian and infinitely better than that of Turkey. But the treaty of San Stefano granted Russia more than the powers were willing to concede. Great Britain was unwilling to see Russia get anything, while Germany was also extremely jealous of the growth of Russian power in Southeastern Europe, and Austria was placed in deadly peril. So, after long negotiations the conference of Berlin was called and met June 13, 1878, at which all the affairs of Southeastern Europe were overhauled and readjusted, and the Czar was cheated out of the fruits of his victory. After a war lasting 322 days, the loss of over 100,000 men, the only territory gained by Russia was a slice of Armenia. Servia was made independent in name as well as in fact, Bulgaria was erected into a principality, tributary to the Sultan, and Bosnia was coolly handed over to Austria, in payment for the Emperor's compliance with the English demands on Russia. The treaty satisfied nobody, for Austria wanted more, Germany was not in a position to get anything and Great Britain wanted to establish a protectorate over Syria, but got only Cyprus. The Balkan States and Greece demanded the whole of European Turkey and had to be spoken to very sharply before relinquishing their demands, while even Italy, jealous of English supremacy in the Mediterranean, made a good deal of trouble before final pacification was effected. The Sultan, who had lost over 150,000

men in killed, wounded and prisoners, besides being made bankrupt by the war and the indemnity, promised all sorts of reforms in his empire, and among them those in Armenia, which, through non-performance, are the direct cause of the present trouble there. None of them were put into effect, and the massacres by Turks and Kurds prove that it is the intention of the Ottoman Government to exterminate the Armenians rather than grant them the better government that was solemnly promised to them nearly twenty years ago.

## FRANCE TAXES THE RICH

### INHERITANCES TO BE SUBJECT TO A RADICAL NEW LAW.

The State will levy Death Duties—The National Income Less Than the Outgo, and the New Revenue Is Greatly Needed.

No more significant piece of news has come from Europe for many a month than the word recently flashed over the cables that the French Chamber of Deputies had passed by a majority of more than two-thirds an inheritance tax that is sweeping in its provisions and enormous in the income that the State will henceforth derive from it. All Europe is now standing aghast at the radicalness of the measure, for it aims with terrific force not only at the rich, but also at that great French middle class that moils and toils for decades that it may save and hand down a good bulk of property to its descendants.

The European press outside of France has in the turn of a single phrase given a most apt name to this newly fledged inheritance tax. They term it "Continental Death Duty," and the phrase hits the nail precisely on the head. Such a tariff on death has never been known before.

The bill is levelled directly at the owners of great fortunes—particularly against those who have no lineal descendants to hand their wealth down to. A most curious feature of its provisions is that it will practically prevent the willing away of money to great charities or ecclesiastical establishments. At a single blow, as it were, these institutions will be deprived of their greatest resource—testamentary provision and beneficence. The

### LOWEST DEATH DUTIES

are those to be paid by lineal descendants. These vary from 1-4 to 4 per cent. This is the lowest scale. Lineal descendants for sums under \$2,000 are to pay 1-4 per cent. For sums over \$2,000 and under \$20,000 they will give up to the State 1-3-4 per cent. For over \$20,000 there is a gradually ascending ratio of tax which at \$100,000 reaches 4 per cent., or \$16,000, to be paid into the national treasury.

When a husband or wife inherits the rate for fortunes above \$400,000 is to be 9 per cent. In the case of a brother or sister it will be 14 per cent. In the case of an uncle or nephew 16 per cent. When the property, or any portion of it over \$400,000, is bequeathed to more distant kin or to strangers in blood—this last including any institution, ecclesiastical or charitable—the rate is fixed at 20 per cent.

One peculiarity of this new law is that widows and widowers are treated as twice as far removed from their husbands or wives as they are from their children. The new law was passed after a four weeks' debate, being carried by the enormous majority of 404 to 125. If the Deputies logically represent their constituents it would seem to show that in France the fear of the supremacy of the rich is powering the traditional national feeling of Frenchmen for the welfare of their descendants. The bill was passed, doubtless, owing in some measure to the influence of the Socialists, although they form but a small group in the Chamber.

At the same time France is now in an extremely critical financial position. It is with the greatest difficulty that sufficient revenues are raised each year to make both ends meet. There seems to be a general economic crisis. On every hand there is a

### SERIOUS DIMINUTION

of receipts, a falling of revenues in unexpected ways. Ministry after Ministry has endeavored to devise some remedy, but all in vain. Supplementary credits are renewed each year in a most startling way. Even the most sure of taxes seem to fail.

Meanwhile the expenditure is increasing at the rate of about \$12,000,000 per annum. This year it is even more than that, for the expenses of the expedition to Madagascar—a costly piece of conquest—have torn great holes in what revenues there were.

M. Georges Cochery in his reports on next year's estimates issued in the Chamber about the middle of November, painted this financial condition in the blackest of colors. That he did not go too far is evident from the practical failure of many of the special taxes. Judged by American eyes some of these special taxes appear ludicrous. There are taxes on servants, bicycles, dogs, carriages, concert halls and theatres, and every check that is issued and note that is given must be on stamped paper, which the Government sells. All these, nevertheless, have brought in only a tithe of what was necessary. France does not know now what way to turn for revenue. She has seized on the "Death duty" as the drowning man catches at the straw.

Writing of the new law an exceedingly clever English authority says: "Its seriousness consists in the fact that the majority of Frenchmen have accepted a progressive death duty, rising as a maximum to one-fifth of the total property of the rich. Such an example is certain to be adopted by the Liberal party throughout Europe, and therefore by all governments in financial straits. It does not matter what we English may do in our insular eccentricity, for we people to be avoided, not copied; but French ideas catch on. We fully expect to see every Liberal party on the Continent adopt the progressive death duty to its programme—thus, by the way, catching the Socialist vote—and we have no confidence whatever that governments will resist."

## AGRICULTURAL

### A Happy Man.

A happy man is Farmer Brown. Tho' Fortune smile or Fortune frown. No gold has he, no bonds or lands; He toils for bread with honest hands; His home, tho' plain, aye, even bare, Contains a wife of virtue rare, And love makes labor sweet.

Come winter's cold, or summer's heat, Come rain or snow, or wind or sleet, Come seasons wet or seasons dry; Yet will he not his lot decry, But gladly toils for girls and boys Who fill the home with mirth and noise, And love makes labor light.

While changing seasons come and go, Some fraught with weal and some with woe, Without resources or renown A happy man is Farmer Brown; He loves his neighbor as himself, And soul-wealth more than earthly self, And love ennobles life.

A Few Hints on Stock Feeding.

"We have no doubt, in fact we know of some farmers who are selling their yearling and two-year-old steers that should have been fattened at home this or next winter, getting for them, in many cases, unprofitable prices. Others will rush their well-grown yearlings with boiled potatoes, cheap grain, etc., get rid of them before the spring instead of holding them, as in former years, a season longer. Now, whatever is done in desperation, it should be everyone's object to economize food whenever possible," says Farmers' Advocate.

"Where one has a good root crop, as many have, all fairly good straw can be made very palatable by mixing cut straw and pulped roots, leaving it to warm up before feeding. Such a diet should have added some crushed grain for stock that is expected to do well and produce something for their owner. The writer has had several years' experience with a pulper and finds it one of the most useful and economical machines about the farm. Whether fodder is plentiful or scarce, cattle food can be made so much more palatable by its use that no one without a silo should be without a pulper. And where roots are fed to young cattle casting their teeth, or old cows losing theirs, much better returns can be secured from cutting or pulping roots than when the animals are forced to grange them with their sore mouths after leaving uneaten half their share. It is a fact that some of the most successful cattle feeders consider two bushels of cut turnips worth as much as three fed whole. The animal's comfort must be considered to get the best results in feeding. There is a great deal of hay wasted from year to year by keeping horses' racks and mangers filled, as is so often done, especially by hired men. The result of such feeding is not only wasteful of food, but extremely harmful to animals. Veterinary authorities claim that a great deal of the trouble with farm horses is caused by continuous engorgement with hay, especially when idle. When horses are working, some hay should certainly be fed, but the feeder should have some control of the quantity consumed, instead of allowing a gluttonous animal to gorge himself to his own and owner's disadvantage. Our plan for years, which has been found very satisfactory, is to feed one team well on hay and grain and make it do all the teaming in the winter season. The remainder of the work horses we fed largely on good oat straw, turnips, and carrots. We have found little or no advantage in cutting the straw or pulping the roots for mature horses, as when good-sized mangers are used, and not racks, the straw will be picked over and fairly thoroughly consumed, if care is exercised in feeding it. We might add, however, that pulping carrots for foals or yearlings has advantage over feeding them whole. This is equally true with colts losing their teeth. Not only should feeding straw be chaffed, but there is economy in cutting up bedding, because we all know how stock will drag back long straw with their feet and tramp it into the dung in the gutter. With chaff this is not the case, when economy and care are exercised in bedding the animals. We know there is often a strong protest against cutting straw, because of the labor involved, but is the labor great as it is, not of a productive sort? We must agree that straw can be made to go much farther when cut than whole, both for feeding and bedding, and in handling the manure there is also a great economy. When the field to be manured is within reasonable distance of the barn, a large stone-boat can be used for cleaning out, and the fine manure may be at once spread upon the field to be plowed under on the return of spring."

### Frosted Combs.

We occasionally see advice given in agricultural papers to look for frosted combs among poultry. This warning should not be necessary; but doubtless in northern latitudes frozen combs still occur every winter. It is a shame, however, when there is so much light shed upon matters pertaining to poultry culture, as is the case at the present time.

No poultry should be kept in winter quarters where it is possible for combs to freeze. No hen will lay under such conditions, so it is folly—just absolute folly—to allow any such conditions to exist. A fowl positively must be comfortable to lay eggs, and frozen combs are not, we think, specially conducive to comfort.

There is money in hens, of course there is; but put it down as a fact, there is no money at all in keeping them in cold storage. Warm, snug, yet well ventilated, house, are what fowls must have to a source of satisfaction and remuneration. Warmth is secured by building with tight-matched boards, covering the boards with a couple of layers of building paper and then applying over all either shingles or clap boards.

It is also an excellent idea to have double windows and outside of the windows shutters to close at night. Every person knows what a difference the extra-sash makes in the winter comfort

of the dwelling house, so it is easy to see the benefit it is to the hen house.

Rational means of ventilation must also be supplied. Foul air breeds lots of trouble. Of course gauge the ventilation by the weather and season.

### Protection of Fruit Trees.

Young fruit trees are very apt to be injured during the winter by mice and rabbits gnawing the bark. This is especially true if the orchard has been neglected during the summer season. A heavy growth of grass or weeds about the trees make excellent nests for mice during the winter, and where rubbish heaps have been allowed to accumulate in the orchard, especially if it is near a forest, rabbits will almost invariably congregate. Under these conditions the young trees will almost certainly suffer from the ravages of one or both of these pests. It is important, therefore, that this matter be attended to at once.

There are various remedies recommended for these evils: the first and most successful of which is clean cultivation. If this has not been followed, then remove all loose mulch, dead grass, and rubbish of various kinds from the immediate vicinity of the base of the trees. This will destroy the nesting place of mice and will go far towards protecting the trees from injury. Then in addition to the above, make a smooth, compact mound of earth, a foot high, about the base of the trees, just before the ground freezes. These two precautions will be all that is necessary to insure protection against mice.

Rabbits are not so liable to injure trees where there are other small plants, such as young grape vines or nursery stock in the immediate vicinity of the orchard, as they seem to delight in cutting off the young, tender branches, in preference to gnawing the bark of older trees. It is always safe, however, to protect the trees, and a favorite method is to wrap the trunks with closely woven wire screen, such as is used for screen doors. This may be cut into strips eighteen inches to two feet in length, and wide enough to completely encase the body of the tree. These may be tacked on to the edges woven together, and if they do not fit too closely, may be left on for several years. Instead of the wire screen, ordinary roofing tin is sometimes used. Sheathing paper is also used with good effect, placed on the tree in a similar manner. If one is located near a slaughter house, a very convenient as well as effectual method is to wash the trunks of the trees with blood or rancid grease. This, however, is liable to be washed off by rains, and would need renewal several times during the winter. These and doubtless other remedies, will prove effectual if properly applied. By giving this matter immediate attention, much damage to our young orchards may be prevented.

### FOUND IN AMBER.

Interesting Exhibits in Nature's Imperishable Museum.

In many museums may be seen in the most perfect state of preservation in amber fossilized remains of plants and animals. The science of Egypt in its highest development did not succeed in discovering a method of embalming so perfect as the simple process taking place in nature. A tree exudes a gummy, resinous matter in a liquid state. An insect accidentally lights in it and is caught. The exudation continues and envelops it completely, preserving the most minute details of its structure. In the course of time the resin becomes a fossil and is known as amber. The history of fossil insects is largely indebted to the fly in amber. And to the preserving properties of amber we owe, likewise, our knowledge of some of the more minute details of ancient plant structure.

The coasts of the Baltic are, and have been from the days of the Phoenician traders, the great source of the amber of commerce. It occurs in rolled fragments, in strata known to geologists as oligocene. These are tertiary rocks of a date little more recent than those of the London basin and equivalent to the younger tertiary series of the Isle of Wight. The fragments of fossil resin were washed down by the rivers from the pine forests of the district along with sediment and vegetable debris. In them are found most perfectly preserved remains of the period, as well as of insect life. Fragments of twigs, leaves, buds, and flowers, with sepals, petals, stamens, and pistils still in place, occur. Pollen grains have likewise been found. A recent genus, *deutzia*, has been recognized by its characteristic stamens; the valves of the anthers of cinnamomum are seen in others. In one specimen the pendent catkin of a species of oak is seen as distinctly through the clear amber as if it were a fresh flower. And besides the insect and plant remains thus sealed up in amber, stray relics of the higher fauna of the forest have also been met with.

Fragments of hair and feathers have been caught in the sticky resin and preserved. Among others a woodpecker and a squirrel have been recognized in the Baltic amber.

### Indispensable.

The Teacher—What are the two things necessary to baptism? Small Girl—Please, sir, water and a baby.

### Insufficient Data.

The Lady—Is this novel a fit one for my daughter to read? Salesman—I don't know. I'm not acquainted with your daughter.

### Everything in Sight.

Mrs. Highart (dreamily)—I wish to select a painting for the north-west corner of my parlor. Dealer (briskly)—Yes, madame. James! show the lady Senat's last marine, "The Nor'wester."

### Attentive Clerks.

Clara—Why do you always deal at Sharp, Bargain & Co's? Dora—The clerks are more attentive there than at other places. Clara—I never found it so. Dora—Perhaps you are not engaged to as many of them as I am.

# The Equity.

SHAWVILLE, JAN. 2, 1896.

The by-election to the House of Commons, which took place in the county of Cardwell on Tuesday last, gives another supporter to Mr. Dalton McCarthy in the Parliament of Canada. The contest was a triangular one between Willoughby, Conservative, Henry, Liberal, and Stubbs, McCarthyite. Willoughby polled 1296 votes, Henry 544, and Stubbs 1503, or a plurality of over 200 over the first named. The Liberal seems to have been simply nowhere in the fight, and will lose his deposit, having failed to poll half the number of votes of the successful candidate. The contest hinged mainly on the Manitoba school issue, and it may be taken as an indication of how feeling runs in the sister province regarding that perplexing issue. That the result will have some influence on the stand that will be taken by some of the Ontario members when the question comes up for discussion in the House of Commons, seems to be pretty generally admitted.

Montreal Centre, by a majority of 336 votes on Friday decided that James McShane should at least represent that division for one session in the Dominion Parliament. The incident affords simply an example of the hollow mockery of the outcry, so common among the electors, for "pure Government." The notoriousness of the political record of "The people's Jimmy," standing out in prominent distinctness, even to that of the Langeliers, the Pacauds, the Tartes, et al, highly unsavory though they are, seemed not too nauseating a dose for the supposed refined tastes of the voters of the Dominion metropolis. Pitted against a gentleman of superior intellectual ability, of broad minded views, and above all of unblemished character, we find, incomprehensible though it may be, that victory perches on the banner of Mr. McShane! Surely this cannot be set down as a reflex of the intelligence or the honesty of the people of Montreal Centre. That some other cause exists, is apparent, and our generally level-headed contemporary, the Gazette, in undertaking to supply one, may not be very far wrong when it says:—

"Primarily, we believe, the cause of the overthrow is to be found in a somewhat widely entertained conviction that the Government has been, for the past two years, indifferent to, or negligent of, the interests of Montreal. It is idle to argue that no substantial ground for such a belief exists. We know it to be harbored by scores upon scores of men who have always been identified with the Conservative party, and the situation must be reckoned with accordingly. Many members of the Board of Trade hold the opinion that representatives by that body to the Government upon various matters of public policy, as well as of a purely administrative character, have been either ignored or slightly dealt with, and they have, as a consequence, taken the occasion of a by-election which does not imperil the fate of the ministry to sound a note of warning, and they have done this without intent to abandon their party allegiance at the crisis of a general election shortly to supervene. The delays which have been allowed to occur in the filling of vacancies in the public service, such as the collectorship of this port, and in the filling of Senate vacancies, cost Sir William Hingston more than one vote yesterday. All experience goes to prove that nothing is more fatal to a government than a widely diffused impression that it is lacking in courage and firmness, and that for these qualities, weakness and vacillation are substituted. The bold policy in which the Conservative party has never been lacking, the courage to grapple with great and difficult national problems, which is its greatest pride and boast, must be supplemented by decisive action, even in minor matters of administration."

The support which should be accorded the country newspaper office is set forth by the editor of the Greenwich, R. I., Pendulum, who says there is a certain amount of support that a country newspaper requires in order that it may be made a paying investment. The people expect that the local paper will give them all the local news notice their many improvements and give them the columns to preserve anything they consider worth handing down to posterity. It is rarely that there is a charge made for these articles, and never unless they savor of an advertisement. Where, then, is the local paper to receive the support that it must have to meet running expenses? Aside from the subscriptions there are but two sources of income, one the advertisements the other the job printing. In asking for one we feel that you are paying money which will be returned to you many-fold. In asking for the other it is simply a matter of honest pay. A newspaper is not a charity that must be supported by begging, but it must be run on a paying basis. If you wish to have a good local paper you must contribute to its advertising and job work. No country paper lives by subscriptions.

The Cobden correspondent of the Pembroke Standard gives his opinion of "obituary poetry" in the following language:— "We are glad to see Mr. Editor, that out of consideration for the feelings of your numerous readers you have resolved to print no obituary poetry unless the poets pay for it. The reading of such poetry with its many expressions such as "pearly gates," "streets of gold," etc., mixed up with other common place stuff would give one a pain under the vest, and the wonder is that those on whose death the "Lines" are written can lie quiet in their

graves, while such abominable caricatures of poetry, so to speak, are being written and published about them. In administering this, I should think effective medicine to this class of poetsasters, you are showing your respect for the dead who cannot offer their remonstrances."

### Some Information for Farmers.

Prof. H. H. Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College, delivered a lecture at Almonte last week, under the auspices of the North Lanark Farmers' Institute, taking for his Subject "Some needs of the Dairy Market and How to Fill Them". The Professor said that he had visited some of the commission men and wholesalers in Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow and obtained from them what was needed in dairying products in order to hold the trade in Great Britain. "Canadian cheese is all right," said most of the dealers. Two suggestions were made in reference to cheese. First, that a little more moisture should be left in spring cheese in order to suit the English taste in early cheese. Makers should not stir spring curds quite so much nor use quite so much salt on them as both these tend to remove moisture. Secondly, fault was found with the boxes in which our cheese are sent to market. Many of these are broken and in bad condition by the time they reach the consumers. Greater care should be exercised in the handling when being loaded and unloaded on cars and on the ships. A regular supply of cheese is needed and not too many at one time, which glut the market.

### BUTTER.

Our cheese is a credit to Canada, but not so the butter, he continued. Canadian butter has several faults for the English trade. 1. It lacks, frequently, the pleasant, fresh aroma needed to suit critical palates, because it is held too long before being shipped. 2. The salt is too high. Half an ounce of salt to the pound of Butter is quite sufficient for the taste of the Britisher. 3. The color is usually too high: a light straw color is suitable. 4. Packages are not prepared as they ought. All tubs, boxes, etc., should be lined with parchment butter paper so that they may be easily stripped from the butter. Australian butter resembles a block of marble

### Honor Rolls.

#### No. 4, BRISTOL—DECEMBER.

Fourth Class—Jemima Drummond 1. Elsie Smiley 2. Ada Smiley 3. Mabel Telford 4. Third Class—Minnie Smiley 1. Mina Drummond 2. Ada Keeler 3. Willie Emmerson 4. Second Class, Sr.—Jim Glenn 1. Second " Jr.—Ella Smith 1, Ann Glenn 2. First Class, Sr.—Milton Smiley 1, Willie Smith 2. First Class, Jr.—Wellington Emmerson 1, Emma Emmerson 2.

TENA ROSS, Teacher.

#### No. 6, BRISTOL.

Fifth Class—May Manary 1, Louisa Taber 2. Fourth Class—Katie Reid 1, Mary Drummond 2. Third Class—Tommy Manary 1, Birdie Hughes 2. Second Class—Gertie Cox 1. First Class—Maggie Manary and Harrie Hughes (equal); Annie Meldrum 3. Conduct—1st. Louisa Taber, Katie Reid, Mary Drummond, Tommy Manary, Mary Manary.

FLORENCE MOY, Teacher.

#### No. 8 SCHOOL, CLARENDON.

Grade V.—Linda Smiley 1, Maggie Smiley 2, Maud McLean 3, James Stewart 4. Grade IV.—Maud Smiley 1, Jessie McLean 2, Ada Telford 3, Robt Cameron and Eddie Telford (equal) 4. Grade III, Sr.—Eury Ann Horner and Carrie Horner (equal) 1, Eva Stewart 3, Vins Telford and Ethel Telford (equal) 4. Walter McDowell 5. Grade III, Jr.—Agnes Connelly 1, James Connelly 2. Grade II—Frances Telford 1, Hector Telford 2. I Primer—James Cameron and James Allen (equal); Agnes Cameron 3, Josephine Thomas 4, and Telford and Mary A. Telford (equal) 5. Leonard McDowell 6. I Primer—Mary A. Thomas 1, Johnnie Cameron 2.

WILLETTA ARMSTRONG, Teacher.

### OBITUARY LINES.

[All matter under this head charged for at the rate of 3 cents per line. Money in all cases to accompany manuscript.]

#### IN MEMORY OF DARLING ANDREW.

Og, friends, so dear, can it be true  
That he is dead and gone,  
Forever from our earthly view,  
Our brother we loved so long?  
All sympathize with you, our parents dear,  
In this bereavement sore;  
How sudden was dear Andy's end,  
How soon the struggle o'er!  
Weep not too long, nor grieve for him,  
But trust he dwells above;  
In that bright region far away,  
Where all is joy and love.  
A warning here is given to all,  
That death will surely come;  
Be ready for the Master's call  
At midnight, more or less.  
How oft we ask "why must it be  
Our best beloved should die;  
Why from our sight they fade away  
And in the cold grave lie?"  
Yet this is not for us to tell—  
Our Father knows what's best;  
And "He who doeth all things well,"  
Hastaken him to rest.  
Although our home is sad and lone,  
And we will miss him more and more,  
Think of him safe and free from care  
On Canaan's happy shore.  
[Written by his brother, John T. Farrell.]

#### LINE ON THE DEATH OF THE LATE THOMAS C. HODGINS, WHO DIED DEC. 27th, 1895.

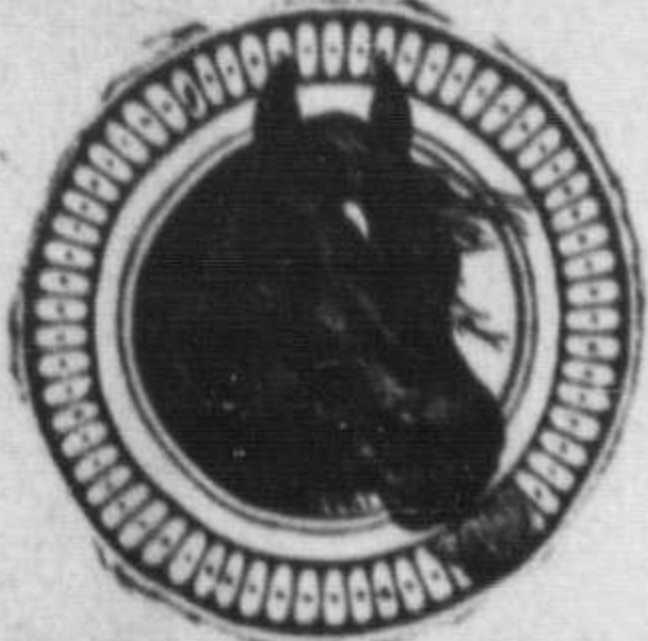
"He is not dead but sleepeth."  
Unto that peaceful land of rest  
His gentle spirit flew;  
But into the hearts of his kind friends  
Deep sorrow did renew.  
Though safely in his Father's home  
He dwells for evermore,  
His early death we do regret—  
His loss deeply deplore.  
A tender father, loving husband,  
A kind and faithful friend,  
Endeared himself to all in life—  
Ever a helping hand to lend.  
He will be long and sadly missed—  
'Twill be hard to fill his place;  
No more on earth we'll hear his voice  
Or see that friendly face.  
With his bereaved wife we sympathize,  
She'll miss him more than all;  
But God, the darkest gloom can raise  
That on the heart can fall.  
The angels watched at his bedside  
Until death closed his eyes,  
Then through that valley did him guide  
With lights to Paradise.  
[Written by John A. Telford.]

when the packages have been removed. It is possible for Canadian pluck and intelligence to do in the butter trade what has been done in reference to cheese.

### BACON.

Bacon for the English market should have the fat firm, the lean mellow, and no salt on the outside. Some brands of Canadian bacon are equal to the best Danish. The Danes feed their pigs on cut clover and meal which gives the desired quality in the lean. They sell all their hogs at a live weight of about 170 to 180 pounds. These hogs are graded at the slaughter houses in different classes—No. 1 bringing the top price. Such hogs are long and lean and do not weigh more than 180 pounds. Danish farmers co-operate in the slaughtering of hogs and the curing of bacon.

Attention should also be paid to home markets. It is difficult to get first-class cheese and butter in the grocery stores of Ontario. Grocersmen too often buy culled cheese and stale butter to supply their customers. This deadens the demand for dairy products, and, as a result, Canadians are neither cheese nor butter eaters to that extent they would be were they supplied with goods of first quality. Let us cultivate our home markets as well as those abroad, he said. Every intelligent dairyman and every person connected with the dairy business should make a careful study of the wants of the markets of the world and endeavor to supply these in the very best possible manner.



### NOTICE TO HORSEMEN.

The well known and most successful Veterinary Surgeon, Dr. Kennedy, of Wakefield, is again going to visit Shawville, on 1st Monday in January, and remain for a few days.

Parties requiring his services will find him at the "Pontiac House."

### Public Notice.

Province of Quebec, Municipality of Clarendon. Public notice is hereby given that a public meeting of the proprietors of real estate and resident householders of this Municipality will be held in the town hall in the village of Shawville, on Monday the thirteenth day of the month of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at the hour of ten of the clock in the morning, to proceed with the election of three Councillors in the room and stead of James Hart, Alexander Workman and William C. McDowell, Esquires, whose terms of office have expired. Given at Shawville this twenty-sixth day of the month of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.  
H. MATHESON,  
Sec. Treasurer.



### New Furniture

arrived this week at  
**Jas. McArthur's,**  
Shawville, Q.

Call and inspect, it is a beautiful selection and will be sold cheap.

### Pulpwood Wanted!

1,000 Cords of Pine, Spruce and Balsam Pulpwood wanted, delivered during sleighing time along the line of the P. P. J. Railway, at any of the stations or sidings between Clark's and Wyman's, also,

1,000 Cords of Pine and Spruce Pulpwood 12½ feet long, delivered on either banks of the Ottawa River, between Grand Roché and Ross Point Ferry. The latter will be culled and paid for before it is rolled into the water.

Further particulars as to prices etc. may be obtained by calling on or communicating with

**A. N. WILSON,**  
Shawville.

Dec. 16th, 1895.

## THE CASH STORE.

E. HODGINS & SONS.

### READY MADE CLOTHING.

We are offering the balance of MEN'S and BOYS' OVERCOATS at

Exceedingly Low Prices.

Anyone wanting a good overcoat will save money by procuring one now.

In fact we believe our prices for Clothing is the lowest in town.

### Our Bargain Counter.

For the past month we have been putting our odds and ends of stock on this counter and marking them at half price. If you are on the hunt for Bargains take a look at our counter. It would be useless enumerating articles as probably the ones we would mention in our advertisements would be the first sold out. But the public may rely on our keeping this department.

Brimful of useful bargains.

Terms:—

Cash or Trade. No Credit.

E. HODGINS & SONS.

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

Manufactured by

**P. NOLIN, QUYN, Q.**

(MAIN STREET.)

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

### 3 Points in which he excels:

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

YOUR ORDERS SOLICITED.

### A. J. JACKSON.

SHAWVILLE, QUE.

House & Sign Painter, Gilder, Glazier, Decorator.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

ORDERS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTY PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Waterproof Coats

Umbrellas

Rubbers

**J. H. SHAW.**

P.S.—Stock of X'mas Goods still large and well assorted.

J.H.S.

### Jno. G. McGuire, BUTCHER,

Dealer in

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

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

We Keep...

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

A full line Fresh Confectionery always on hand.

### New Process Canadian DIAMOND

—AND—

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

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

Our prices are low and shipments prompt.

The Rogers & Morris Co., (LIMITED.)

Successors to... The Samuel Rogers Oil Co. Ottawa and Brockville.

## Sleighting will come

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

**JOHN LESTER,**  
who has just received a stock of

**Cutters and Driving Sleighs**

Very best make and finish.

Make a point of inspecting these rigs before purchasing elsewhere.

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

**WINTER GOODS FOR WINTER WEATHER.**

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

### Cheap Sale of

**Harness Collars Whips Blankets Bridal Halters Sweatpads Bells** to adorn your Horses, and thereby make your best girl happy.

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

**B. W. YOUNG.**

Shawville, Oct. 30, 1895.

## SLEIGHS, CUTTERS

AND EVERYTHING IN THE LINE OF

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

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

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

None but best Material used.

Now is the time to order.

**J. A. BECKETT.**

**Morrison's Factory**

Is still running on time.

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

**Lumber Planed & Matched** on the Shortest Notice.

**BLACKSMITH WORK** AS USUAL IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

**Hiram Morrison, SHAWVILLE, QUE.**

### Elmside Cheese Factory.

The annual autumn meeting of the Patrons of the above named factory was held on Friday, Dec. 13th, at two o'clock p. m. The attendance was large and a keen interest taken in the proceedings. Mr. Andrew Grant was elected chairman and D. W. Campbell appointed secretary. The minutes of the spring meeting, held in April, were read and confirmed on motion of E. Graham, seconded by W. W. McKechnie. D. W. Campbell on behalf of the auditors then read the following report:

Bristol, December 7th, 1895. To the Patrons of the Elmside Cheese Factory.

Gentlemen,—We, the undersigned auditors of the books and accounts of the aforesaid cheese factory, beg leave to report as follows:

Having examined the books we find them correct and entries vouched for.

The amount of milk supplied to the factory during the season was 959,061 lbs. Amount of cheese produced 92,694 lbs. Milk required to make one pound cheese, 10.34—about 10½. Average price of cheese, 7.49—about 7½. Cash obtained during the season \$6,946.90. Average price of milk per 100 lbs, 48.25.

Your committee regrets the low price of the cheese, but this is a matter over which neither manufacturer nor patrons can exercise control; however, as an evidence of the caution and careful management of the selling of the cheese by Mr. McKechnie, we are able to say that up to the present time payment has been received for all sales made. This applies to former years as well as the present season, and should be a matter of satisfaction to the patrons. In connection with the price of cheese we would place on record our disapproval of the course and attitude of the Government in not passing the necessary legislation to have all factory made cheese branded. Dealers who make a practice of buying early made cheese, holding it up and selling it for September and October make, have thus been encouraged and helped; and as a result, the reputation of our products has been injured in our best foreign market, a few middle men, whose honesty is not above question, have been assisted, while the farmer, the producer of the article, is compelled to suffer.

We desire to call the attention of patrons to one serious error into which many are drawn and the grave mistake which they make. The belief prevails that it pays so to withdraw the milk from the factory in the autumn, especially in October, and convert it into butter. A careful study of the books and the facts which they furnish, products, prices, and sales of different months, proves beyond a doubt that such is not the case, the very opposite being true. During the warm months it takes about 10½ lbs. milk to one lb. cheese and the price of it was about 7 cts. In October 8½ lbs. milk produced one lb. of cheese, and the price obtained for the cheese runs over 8 cts. Now it is very evident that when over a fifth more cheese can be obtained from the milk, and one seventh more obtained in the price of the article, the gain in autumn is very decided. For example, in June and July patrons received 42½ cents for their milk per 100 lbs., while in October they had 65 cents for 100 lbs., a difference of 22 cents for 100 lbs., in favor of October, this means that the patron gets 50 per cent or one half more for his milk in October than in June and July. Again in June and July 1000 lbs of milk produces 93 lbs of cheese which sold at about 7 cts per lb., and was worth \$6.50; in October 1000 lbs. of milk gave nearly 118 lbs. of cheese which sold at 8 cents and represented \$9.44 or a difference of \$2.93 in favor of October for each 1000 lbs of milk.

These are approximate figures but substantially correct, and go far to show that the factory is not only as profitable in autumn as in summer, but more so. In this connection we would also point out the serious injustice done to the proprietor of the factory by patrons who stop their milk before the close of the season. Mr. McKechnie pays most of his milk drawers by the season; they are paid a stipulated sum to deliver the milk received from the patrons on a certain route or in a certain district. This sum they are paid whether the patrons send a large or small quantity, whether they stop early or continue till the close of the factory. As Mr. McKechnie's revenue depends upon the number of lbs. of cheese made, it is very clear that when patrons discontinue to send their milk, he, Mr. McKechnie, loses his pay for the manufacture of the milk thus withdrawn; but in the mean time he must continue to pay the milkman for his trips every day even if he has not half a load and bear other current expenses, very much the same as if a full complement of milk were obtained every day. In view of these facts it is scarcely honorable or honest on the part of patrons to discontinue their milk before the close of the factory.

We would again endorse the payment of patrons according to the quality of their milk as determined by the Babcock test. It is the most honest method yet known; it involves an outlay of time on the part of the manufacturer and a considerable expenditure in cash. Patrons should seek to become acquainted with the method by which the test is applied and the process by which results are obtained as a means of appreciating its advantages.

The low price of cheese and the consequent limited returns from the factory during one season should not discourage patrons nor is this likely to be the case with those who have been supporters of the factory for many years. New patrons are most likely to have misgivings. It should be remembered that the price of all farm produce is low, hay being a slight exception this year. One thing is clear to any thinking person, namely, that in

order to keep farms and soil in condition to yield good crops stock must be kept, and if so, common sense suggests that it is but to raise such stock as will produce the largest annual revenue to the farmer, and in this direction no animal has as yet been found which can surpass "Bossie."

Consequently the means and methods by which the largest number of good cows can be kept at the least possible cost consistent with the highest annual revenue, form a vital question which should receive the most careful study and consideration by every agriculturist; farmers can do but little to affect the price of their products beyond seeking to produce the very best article of each class, and thus secure the highest current price; but they may do much in producing larger quantity and at less cost. More good agricultural papers should be carefully studied. Among these there is one which every man who keeps cows should read the whole year round. The cost is only one dollar per year, for a twenty page weekly paper. We refer to "Hoard's Dairyman."

Respectfully yours,  
Signed (D. W. CAMPBELL, E. GRAHAM, ANDREW GRANT, Auditors.

A lively good natured discussion followed on some points of and items in the report.

Mr. H. Lothian then moved, seconded by Mr. George Cuthbertson, that the report be adopted, and the motion was unanimously carried.

Mr. A. W. McKechnie, the proprietor, then read a statement of the respective richness of the milk furnished by individual patrons. The average of butter fat was about 3.60 per cent. Quite a number showed a very high percentage, the best 3.96. One of the remarkable features in connection with the year's operations, was the fact that notwithstanding the low price at which cheese sold during the early and midsummer months, the flow of milk continued good till the very last. This was not only gratifying to the proprietor but highly creditable to the honor and uprightness of the patrons. It is pleasing to learn from the auditors' report, that they, the patrons, suffered no financial loss by their fidelity to the factory at a time when matters were rather discouraging and the inducements to act otherwise was somewhat strong, especially to those who have not been patrons for many years.



Dr. H. F. Merrill.

**No Other Medicine SO THOROUGH AS AYER'S Sarsaparilla**

Statement of a Well Known Doctor  
"No other blood medicine that I have ever used, and I have tried them all, is so thorough in its action, and effects so many permanent cures as Ayer's Sarsaparilla."  
Dr. H. F. MERRILL, Augusta, Me.

**Ayer's The Only Sarsaparilla**  
Admitted at the World's Fair.  
Ayer's Pills for liver and bowels.

### Cheese Maker Wanted.

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

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

Builders and Contractors, MANUFACTURERS OF

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

Rough and Dressed lumber on Hand.

Orders by Mail Promptly Attended To.

### STRAYED.

Strayed from the premises of H. S. Elliott about August 1st a year old heifer (dark red). Information that will lead to her recovery will be thankfully received. Anyone found harboring the animal after this notice, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the law.

JOSEPH BROBNTLEE, Shawville, Dec. 26, 1895. P. O. Box 24.

### NOW GET

your Suits made at

**A. R. MCGUIRE'S,**  
SUCCESSOR TO BURROUGHS & Co.

**SHAWVILLE DRUG STORE.**

Prescriptions carefully filled.

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

**H. H. KNOX, M.D.**

### NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an Act to incorporate the Kingston and Pontiac Railway Company, and to extend the time for commencing and completing the works thereon authorized.

A. FERGUSON, Solicitor for the Applicants. Dated 23rd Dec., 1895.

### AVIS

EST donné par le présent que demande sera adressée au Parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte reconstituant l'acte constitutif de la compagnie de chemin de fer Kingston et Pontiac; et aussi de prolonger le délai fixé pour compléter l'entreprise de la Compagnie.

A. FERGUSON, Solliciteur des requérants. Daté, 23 décembre 1895.

### WOMEN IN DOUBT

SHOULD TAKE **PENNYROYAL WAFERS** To correct irregularity and weakness, keep the organs in healthy condition. The wafers are "pleasant" to young women, and give no inconvenience, provide painless, regular periods. Ask for The Pennyroyal Wafers, and be sure you get all them at 1¢ per box. 30 boxes ready for women known.

### NOTICE

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

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

### AVIS

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

H. L. MALTRY, Secrétaire de la Compagnie de Chemin de fer Pontiac et Junction du Pacifique. Daté le 4 décembre, 1895. D12-2

### NOTICE TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

ALL PARTIES having claims against the Estate of the late Nathaniel Brownlee of Clarendon are requested to file the same with me on or before the Tenth day of January, 1896. Claims not presented by that date will not be acknowledged. All accounts or notes due the said estate are required also to be settled by the above date.

MRS. WIDOW BROWNLEE, Yarm, Clarendon, Dec. 16, 1895.

### Farm for sale.

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

### SHAWVILLE

**Hair Dressing Parlor**  
SILAS YOUNG - PROP.

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

AGENTS SOLICITED. Shop next door to Turner Shears and Scissors sharpened at reasonable prices by means of a new patent machine which does the work perfectly. Dec 15, 1892.

## Livery.

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

One of the best equipped Liveries in the District.

CHARGES MODERATE.

**J. A. McLEAN,**  
—THE LEADING—

Painter and Decorator,  
**QUYON, QUE.**

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

Estimates furnished, and mail orders promptly attended to.

**PATENTS**  
CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, COPYRIGHTS.

CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A Handbook of information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and thus are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. \$3 a year. Sample copies sent free. Building Edition, monthly, \$2.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in color, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address MUNN & CO., New York, 361 BROADWAY.

### THE PERFECT TEA

**MONSOON TEA**

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

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

That is why "Monsoon" the perfect Tea, can be sold at the same price as inferior tea. It is put up in sealed caddies of ½ lb., 1 lb. and 5 lbs., and sold in three flavours at 40c., 50c. and 60c. If you are not sure, tell him to write to STEWART, HAYTER & CO., 21 and 23, Bond Street, London.

## THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

## THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

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

## CANADA.

Canadian trade for November amounted to \$23,577,017.

Robert Stewart was crushed to death between two cars at Winnipeg.

R.W. Jameson was elected Mayor of Winnipeg by 639 majority over D. W. Bole.

Lieut.-Col. Moore has been gazetted to the command of the Thirteenth Battalion.

A ten-year-old son of Mr. David A. Kay of Paris was drowned in the river there.

The balance in the Dominion savings banks on November 30 was \$27,711,335, as against \$27,202,988 a month previous.

Patterson & Corbin's car works at St. Catharines were destroyed by fire on Friday. Loss \$12,000; insurance, \$8,000.

C. P. R. employees at Montreal have received notice of an increase of 15 per cent in their salaries, to begin with the new year.

Mr. Provand, member of Parliament for one of the divisions of Glasgow, is at present in Ottawa seeking for an extension of time for the construction of the Chignecto ship railway.

Many Canadian vessels have started out in search of the abandoned Strathnevis, believed to be floating in the Pacific. She will prove a rich prize to the craft that overhauls her.

Bridges and things are still sliding into the Humber street tunnel at Hamilton. Senator Sanford's stable is anchored in his back yard with immense chains and has not tumbled in yet.

A Scotchman named James Smith committed suicide in his room in a boarding house in Montreal on Saturday by hanging himself. He had been unable to secure employment and became despondent.

It is thought in Montreal that Ald. Wilson Smith will be the next Mayor of that city. The French people, it is expected, will support his candidate, as it is the turn of an English-speaking citizen to be Mayor.

Speaking of the Venezuelan affair, Mr. Dickey, Minister of Militia, said yesterday that the chief defence of Canada against aggression from the United States is in the common sense of the United States citizens.

Sir William Whiteway, Premier of Newfoundland, is at present in Montreal. In an interview he expressed great indignation at the lying reports respecting his province that have been sent to all parts of Canada and the United States.

Two ten-year-old boys drifted out into the Niagara river at Bridgeport, Ont., Sunday in a boat without oars. They jumped into the river and attempted to swim. One was drowned, and the other was rescued by a lad named Willie Coleclough, aged 16, who was passing at the time.

Two men, named Smith and Broom, were sentenced at Toronto on Wednesday, respectively, to fifteen and thirteen years, on a charge of manslaughter, their crime having consisted in assaulting Mrs. Mary Atkins, in the Queen's park last May, from the injuries of which, it was alleged, she died.

A despatch has been received by the Dominion Government from Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, asking for full information as to the extent to which foreign imports have displaced similar British goods, and the causes of such displacement.

His object is to promote trade between the Mother Country and her colonies.

A deputation from Brantford, headed by Hon. A. S. Hardy, waited upon Mr. L.J. Seargeant at Montreal to request that the Grand Trunk workshops should not be removed from that city.

Brantford gave the company a bonus of \$30,500 to get the shops, but will insist on having it back if the shops are removed. Mr. Seargeant promised to consider the matter carefully, and the deputation left, satisfied that the shops would not be removed.

John W. Miller says that he was drugged by means of a medicated cigar and robbed of a large sum of money at London on Friday night. On Saturday morning he spoke to a nightwatchman, who found that his left hand was badly smashed. It was afterwards amputated. Miller at first refused to talk, but subsequently said he was robbed.

He denies having an accident insurance policy. He is insured in the Odd-fellows' Order and the Travellers' Union of New York.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

The Marquis of Queensberry is going to visit his hopeful son, Lord Sholto, in California.

An anonymous donor has sent 11,000 new sixpenny pieces to be distributed among the London workhouse children.

The Italian Government has ordered in England one hundred thousand tins of preserved meats for the use of the Italian troops in Abyssinia.

All efforts to pull the North German Lloyd steamer Spree off the Warren ledge, near the Isle of Wight, on which she ran on Thursday, have failed. She is still on hard and fast.

The German steamer Spree stranded on Warden Ledge, near the Isle of Wight, and tugs were unable to release her. The passengers and mails were landed at Southampton.

Mr. W. S. Gilbert, the famous dramatist, was sued for libel by the Countess of Brentford. The action was tried in the Queen's Bench Division of the English High Court and dismissed.

It is understood that after the opening of Parliament Sir Matthew White-Ridley, the Home Secretary, will give his decision regarding Mrs. Maybrick, under a life sentence for the murder of her husband. It is not expected that the case will be reopened.

Edward Collis, who has been sentenced to prison for eighteen months in London for bigamy and cruelty, fifteen years ago, when he was a young soldier in the British artillery in India, at the battle of Maiwand, led his gun alone against a hundred Afghans, everyone of whom was firing pointblank at him, and the act was described as a "deed of daring courage as high as that of Horatius at the bridge."

The young Crown Prince of Germany and his brother, Prince Eitel Fritz of Prussia, will attend public school at Ploen, a small town in the province of Holstein. It has been a custom in the royal family of Prussia to give all the boys an education in public schools, in order to educate in the child the habit of meeting other people on equal terms. They are taught thereby to aspire to a good standing in school in competition with other children of their own age.

It is only a few years since the most intelligent among those who make a study of human diseases became aware of the important fact that many of the ills which afflict the body of man and bring him to an untimely grave are caused by microbe germs existing and multiplying in the blood or in some of the tissues. Previous to that the art of medicine had made very little progress since the days of Hippocrates. It was a mass of empirical practice, not based upon scientific knowledge, for which reason there was no science of medicine. The patient who recovered often did so rather in spite of the doctor than in consequence of his efforts to relieve or cure.

The discovery of the bacteria by the aid of the microscope has changed all this, and since the character and work of these minute entities were first investigated there has been rapid progress. It early was discovered that the gangrene which forms upon open wounds is due to the presence of little parasitic organisms, and the surgeons have learned how to prevent them from doing their deadly work. Then the agency of bacteria in other diseases was suspected, and the suspicion has been justified by close observation through such a long list of ailments that it now appears highly probable, if not almost certain, that about all the inflammatory affections of the human frame, whether general or local, many of which develop into fevers if unchecked, are due to the operations of bacteria.

It has long passed into a proverb that "a knowledge of the disease is half its cure," and the discovery of bacterial ravages soon was followed by the finding out that different kinds of disease are caused by differently formed bacteria. Then came the problem of how to deal with them. Less has been accomplished in the latter direction, but the investigators have here and there conquered the difficulty, and from the statements made in the medical journals it now looks as if many of the diseases which afflict humanity are within the control of the intelligent and scientific physician. It is probable that much greater progress would have been achieved but for the conservatism of the average "doctor," which is based upon the numerous failures of the past and a distinct appreciation of the fact that the most widely lauded "remedies" of other days have proved to be utterly worthless. And the well-known professional distrust of "specifics" is slowly yielding. Quinine is known to be a specific remedy for malaria, vaccination a specific preventive of smallpox, and now comes Dr. Edson of New York, widely and favorably known to the profession all over Europe as well as the United States, with a bold proclamation that he has found a specific remedy for consumption, yellow-fever, and malaria. Then there is the anti-toxin, which is being used in many cities as a cure for diphtheria with great success, the percentage of fatality among those to whom it is administered being reduced to a very low minimum.

The claim is made, and apparently supported by pretty strong proof, that Dr. Bracelin of Davenport, Ia., has found a means of curing diphtheria swiftly and effectually, using hypodermic injections and vapor inhalations. It is said that out of 105 cases treated by him only one resulted in death, and the doctor thinks even that patient could have been saved if the treatment had been applied forty-eight hours sooner. The remedy is cheap and its ingredients so common that a prescription for it can be filled at any drug store. Dr. Bracelin is so anxious to have the remedy fully tested and judged on its real merits that he has placed parcels of it with the different hospitals in Chicago, requesting that the treatment be given gratuitously to any regular physicians who will engage to use it in his practice. The material has the advantage of being immediately available, while the "serum" may have to be obtained from the horse or brought from New York, pending the wait for which the patient may die. Also the treatment is less open to objection from some medical men than is that which is exclusively subcutaneous. So it should seem to be the duty of our medical men to prove in their practice the truth or falsity of the claim, as if it be true the sooner it is made known all over the country the better it will be for the people. This is especially advisable as winter weather is the worst for diphtheria, and many thousands will die of it in the next few months unless the disease be fought on scientific lines.

## Princes in Public School.

The young Crown Prince of Germany and his brother, Prince Eitel Fritz of Prussia, will attend public school at Ploen, a small town in the province of Holstein. It has been a custom in the royal family of Prussia to give all the boys an education in public schools, in order to educate in the child the habit of meeting other people on equal terms. They are taught thereby to aspire to a good standing in school in competition with other children of their own age.

## UNITED STATES.

Floods have done great damage in Missouri.

President Cleveland is reported to be preparing for another issue of gold bonds.

Two lives were lost in the burning of the Ann Arbor Railway shop at Owosso, Mich.

The strike of the Union Traction Company's employees at Philadelphia has been declared off.

The trolley strike in Philadelphia still continues, and the situation is practically unchanged.

By a coal mine explosion at Egypt, N. C., on Thursday, forty men were either killed or imprisoned in the shaft.

Three Italian labourers were blown up and almost instantly killed by an explosion of dynamite cartridges at New Rochelle, N.Y., on Saturday afternoon.

The date for the holding of the Irish National Conference has now been fixed for May, America, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa will send delegates.

The case of murderer Holmes, under conviction at Philadelphia, has been appealed to the Supreme Court. January 26 has been appointed for argument.

Professor Woolsey, of Yale, has written this sentiment to the Boston Reform Club: "Jingoism between nations is like brag and bluster between individuals. It is undervalued."

A baby girl born the other day in Kokomo, Ind., is the fourteenth daughter of a fourteenth daughter of a fourteenth daughter—a record which is thought to be unprecedented.

W. Hasell Wilson, president of the Belyvidere railroad, a part of the Pennsylvania system, is probably the oldest railway president in the world in active service. He is 86 years old.

The United States Senate has passed the bill providing for a commission to investigate the Venezuelan boundary and left the naming of the commissioners to President Cleveland.

More than six thousand tailors are locked out in New York, and an extension of the trouble is threatened which will deprive eighteen thousand garment workers of employment.

Professor E. Otis Kendall has resigned the chair of astronomy at the University of Pennsylvania. He served that institution for just forty years, having become its professor of mathematics in 1855.

The Cuban insurgents are advancing steadily, and it is feared the Spanish troops under Captain-General de Campeo will not be able to check them. A feeling of uneasiness prevails in Havana.

A number of business men of New York have signed a petition calling for a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, to consider the situation arising out of President Cleveland's message.

The attention of the States Department in Washington has been drawn to the fact that the Schomburgk line is given as the boundary of Venezuela on the official map issued by the department a few weeks ago.

An accident occurred at the Midvalley colliery, at Shamokin, Pa., whereby a number of men were injured, four of them fatally. A coupling broke and a train of cars dashed down a steep incline.

George Moore, a working miner of Grand Ronde, Wash., celebrated his one hundred and second birthday on December 20. He is in perfect health, and does as good a day's work at his placer as many of the younger miners.

The Michigan Central Railway Company are the chief promoters of the bridge over the Detroit River at Windsor. Besides the application to the Dominion Parliament they have a bill before Congress, and hope to be able to start the work at an early date.

Discussing the event of a war with Great Britain, Major-General Wesley Merritt, commanding the Department of the Missouri, says the first step to be taken must be the destruction of the Welland canal and the military possession of Canada. No British force could prevent this.

The Pacific Cable Company has been incorporated in Trenton, N.J., with a capital of one million dollars. The object of the corporation is the construction and operation of electric submarine cables in the Pacific ocean, with telegraphic lines and connections for the transmission of messages.

A fire broke out on the German steamer Athena some distance off Cape May. While the crew were being rescued by a British ship a large quantity of naphtha on board the Athena exploded and the captain and seventeen of the crew were either burned to death or drowned.

A despatch from Albany, N.Y., says that Governor Morton has granted a respite in the case of Bartholomew Shea, convicted of the murder of Robert Ross, at Troy, on election day two years ago. He fixes the date of execution as January 7, and in the meantime will look over the application for commutation.

The week immediately preceding the Christmas vacation is always dull one in wholesale trade, and this week has been no exception to the rule. Of course the political situation is having a serious effect, but independent of this business generally is dull and prices are still declining. In boots and shoes the demand is about maintained though lower prices are reported and expected to continue.

Leather has again declined. Iron and other metals are weak. There is little change in cotton goods. Print cloths are weaker, and woollens have not improved.

## GENERAL.

The Cretans are said to have defeated the Turks in a pitched battle.

Signor Crispi, the Italian Premier, is expected to pay a visit to England during the coming spring.

The report is confirmed in Yokohama that China has offered Chan-Som-Bay to Russia for a winter station.

It is rumored that Italy will extend to the United States and Great Britain an offer to arbitrate the Venezuelan difficulty.

A boat belonging to the British warship Acorn was capsized at Monte Video on Friday and five seamen were drowned.

It is stated in Paris that President Faure will resign before next March, owing to the unearthing of a fresh financial scandal.

The Sultan is exultant over the Venezuelan difficulty, which he expects will prevent Great Britain interfering with his massacre of Armenians.

The Italian forts at Massowah and on the coast are being garrisoned by sailors, in order to permit all the soldiers to go to the front.

When Stuart Cumberland, the mind-reader, recently gave an exhibition in Stockholm, King Oscar acted as his interpreter to the audience.

The Roman police on Friday evening made a seizure of a large number of copies of a Socialist manifesto attacking the Government and the monarchy.

Nijni Novgorod's exhibition next year is to be a national one, of Russian products alone. It will be opened soon after the Czar's coronation at Moscow.

M. de Buriel, President of the Belgian Council and Minister of the Interior and of Instruction, is suffering from congestion of the brain, and his condition is serious.

The captains of the foreign guardships at Constantinople had a conference for the purpose of arranging a concert of measures for public safety in case of need.

The Pope has sent 20,000 lire for the relief of the sufferers from Turkish misrule in Anatolia, in addition to the 50,000 lire previously given by him for the same purpose.

A special despatch from Moscow says that a conspiracy against the life of the Czar has been unearthed there. Several men and women have been arrested in connection with the plot.

Feeling in the South American States over President Cleveland's message runs high against England, and the opinion is that Venezuela will fight before submitting to the British demands.

M. Poincare, who has been investigating the action of the moon on the meteorology of the earth, has discovered that it has an influence not only on the production of cyclones, but also on their direction.

Advices received from Vladivostok say that the secret treaty between Russia and China is an accomplished fact, and that a survey of the proposed railway from Siberia through Manchuria has been ordered.

The Paris Eclair denies that French sympathies are with England, saying that on the contrary they are with the Republic, adding if England's power and prestige are lessened nothing would be more to the advantage of France.

Cabman Moore, of Paris, who shot a pistol at M. Lockroy some years ago, will benefit by the latter's elevation to the Cabinet. Moore was sentenced to a long penal servitude, but Minister Lockroy is now about to obtain his release.

The latest despatches from Cape Coast Castle, in British West Africa, indicate that King Prempeh is preparing to offer a stubborn resistance to the British, and that the Ashanti expedition will not be the walk-over that at one time it was expected to be.

China has invited the powers to claim grants of settlements at various ports which were opened to foreign trade by the treaty of Simonseski in order to forestall the Japanese in the exclusive exploiting of these privileges, as they claim they have a right to do.

On the ground that she was hypnotized, the St. Petersburg Court of Appeals has reduced the sentence of death imposed upon a girl to five years' imprisonment, the evidence showing that she was completely under the control of the man who compelled her to poison her father.

Japan is going to build up her commercial navy by giving subsidies to shipbuilders for every ton above 1,000, and to shipowners for all ships of 1,000 tons that can make ten knots an hour, the subsidy being increased for every 500 tons additional burden or every knot additional speed.

Lord Glasgow, the governor of New Zealand, recently attended a cattle show at Napier. He particularly admired a certain short-horn bull. The bull did not admire the Governor, and expressed that fact by unceremoniously tossing his Lordship over a convenient fence. Then the Governor went home.

The King of Portugal, who left the country to borrow money, expended a large sum during his recent travels. In London he purchased several valuable paintings, and in Paris his inclination to my bric-a-brac, books, etc., had to be checked by his advisers. King Carlo has luxurious tastes, and is not a good financier.

Austria has the unusual pleasure of seeing a surplus in its accounts of twenty million florins for the year 1894, in spite of the unusual expenditure of twenty-four million florins in putting the currency on a gold basis, and the prospect of an equally large surplus for 1895. At the same time the public debt has been reduced by 48,000,000 florins.

## THE QUEEN'S HEALTH

Requires More Care—The Physicians Have Ordered a Stricter Regimen.

A despatch from London says:—The fact that the Queen's health is feeble has obliged her physicians to order a stricter regimen for her. Early in the morning she has a cup of cocoa and a thin slice of toast. At noon she takes an egg beaten in wine. At 2 o'clock she has luncheon, which is the heaviest meal of the day. This consists of soup, fish, and fowl. Then she takes short repose, followed by a drive or a walk. At 9 o'clock dinner is served. Her Majesty then drinks watered claret or a glass of dry champagne. She continues her regular official work, signing papers dealing with State matters before luncheon.

## Public Opinion.

She—People say you are marrying me for my money.

He (hotly)—The miserable slanderers! I'll sue them in a court of law! I won't stand it! I'll horsewhip 'em! I'll—

She—But, my dear, all that will make talk, and it will get into the newspapers besides.

He—I don't care, I won't be lied about that way.

She—You needn't be, my darling. I'll make over my share to my brothers and sisters, and let everybody know it.

He—Um—er—never mind. Who cares what people say? I don't.

## A Serious Question.

Mr. Goodheart—My income is \$2,200 a year. Don't you think your daughter could live on that?

Mrs. Spendwell—She probably could, with economy, but how would you live?

## THE FIELD OF COMMERCE.

## Some Items of Interest to the Busy Business Man.

The earnings of Canadian Pacific for the second week of December are at \$422,000, an increase of \$82,000.

The net earnings of Toronto Street Railway for November are \$40,556 as compared with \$36,592 the same month in 1894.

The visible supply of wheat increased over 3,000,000 bushels the past week, and the total in the United States and Canada is now 66,824,000 bushels as compared with 88,161,000 a year ago, and 80,142,000 two years ago. The amount on passage to Europe increased 1,520,000 bushels during the week, and the total is 27,280,000 as against 28,880,000 bushels a year ago.

In Montreal wholesale circles the week has been a quiet one. In groceries a moderate sorting movement prevails. There has been rather more enquiry for teas, both from the country and jobbers, and better business is looked for with the turn of the year. Sugars have not developed the further advance which seemed generally anticipated.

The rush for dried fruits is about over, leaving stocks in some lines pretty well depleted, and further supplies of currants, etc., have been ordered from London. Dry goods are quiet, with most of the travelers at home, as retailers are not generally anxious to see these gentlemen at this season. Metals, oils, paints, and glass are all very quiet; in the latter line the market shows increasing firmness. Hides are a shade stronger, though there is not a great deal doing, and leather does not yet show any signs of renewed activity.

Woolen manufacturers are reported to be busy cleaning up orders for spring goods, but are light buyers of raw material at the moment. General collections do not show material improvement.

There has been a fairly good trade in wholesale circles at Toronto during the week. Notion and fancy goods dealers have been very busy with holiday goods, and jewelry houses report some activity. Staple dry goods quiet, and there is not likely to be any movement in this department until February.

Seasonable goods in hardware and groceries are going out pretty freely. Collections are a little slow at present, while there are no material changes in quotations. The retail trade of the city is fairly active, there being an increase in the volume of business as compared with the past two seasons. The grain markets are very quiet with a further decline in wheat, oats and peas.

On the Northern white wheat is now selling at 65 cents, while red winter sells at 63 cents, G.T.R. West. Oats are down to 22 cents, and peas to 49 cents West. The offerings, as a rule, are large, and prospects for the immediate future not very bright. Later on in the spring, however, there is likely to be a recovery in prices.

The money markets are steady at unchanged rates, while British consols are lower owing to the tail-twisting on the Venezuela affair. The gold reserve of the United States Treasury is below \$73,000,000, and new bonds will have to be sold at the beginning of the year to replenish the treasury. The note circulation of Canadian banks shows an increase for November, the total reaching \$36,197,000.

THE RELIGION OF THE ARMENIANS.

They Say Their Ancestors Were Christians 1,800 Years Ago.

Armenians claim that their ancestors were Christians before the end of the first century of our era. But their history points back to Gregory, the Illuminator, a prince of the royal line of Armenian kings, as the founder of their national Church. He was born A.D. 257, and after many persecutions was consecrated in 302 as the head of the Armenian Church. His successors took the title of patriarch, later of catholics, and are elected by the Bishops.

The Bible was translated into Armenian about 431 A.D. The Armenian Church was part of the Greek Church till the year 491, when its catholics solemnly annulled in full synod the decrees of the Council of Chalcedon. Since that time it has been a church by itself, which fact has done much to perpetuate the nationality in spite of its people having been absorbed into other nations.

In doctrine it differs little from the Greek and Roman churches. It has a liturgy of its own, which includes the Nicene creed and prayers of the fathers used in the Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches. It offers prayers for the dead, but does not believe in purgatory nor allow indulgences. It has several orders of clergy, Bishops, priests, and deacons, besides minor officers. Priests must marry before they can be ordained, but not after. The priesthood is hereditary, the son assuming it on the death of his father. Baptism, which is by trine immersion, is administered to infants as well as adults, and the Lord's supper is administered to all baptized persons.

In the 16th century the Jesuits succeeded in creating a schism in the Church and a new organization, called Catholic Armenians. This movement resulted in severe persecutions by the Turkish Government, till in the middle of the 18th century, on petition of the catholics, Peter the Great of Russia took the Armenian Church under his care, and since that time its official head has had his residence in the dominion of the Czar. There are two other officials bearing the title of catholics, also patriarchs at Constantinople and Jerusalem.

What Anti-Toxine Does.

Anti-toxine shortens the time needed for the retention of the tube in the larynx in cases of croup and diphtheria, according to Dr. Bokai, of Budapest. In 215 successful cases where he used a tube without anti-toxine the average period of intubation was 79 hours, while the average duration of 45 successful cases with anti-toxine was 61 hours being a reduction of 18 hours.

## One of Many.

Downton—What's happened to Bliffers? He goes around in rags.

Upton—He has stopped renting and gone to building.

**TOO WEAK TO WALK.**

**Friends Had Given up Hope of Recovery.**

The Trouble Began With a Cough Which Settled on the Lungs—Subject to Fainting Spells, and at Last Forced to Take to Bed—Restored by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills When All Other Medicines Had Failed.

From L'Impartial, Tignish, P. E. I.  
Mr. Dominick P. Chiasson, who lives on the Harper Road, about two miles from the town of Tignish, P. E. I., personally took the trouble to bring before the notice of the editor of L'Impartial, the particulars of the cure of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. A. D. Chiasson, through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The case is certainly a remarkable one, and we cannot do better than give it in Mr. Chiasson's own words. "My son's wife," said he, "has been sick for some seven years past, but previous to that time was a strong healthy person. Just about seven years ago she took a severe cold, which attacked her lungs, and from that time up to the beginning of the past summer her health has been feeble, and at times we despaired of saving her life. It was not her disposition to give up easily, and on some occasions while engaged in household work she would be seized with a fainting spell, which would leave her so weak that she would be confined to her bed for several days in a semi-unconscious state. More than once we thought she was dying. There was a continual feeling of numbness in her limbs, and almost constant severe pains in her chest which were only eased by a stooping position. Added to this she was troubled with a hacking cough, sometimes so severe at night that she



Can Now Walk to Church.

did not obtain more than a few hours sleep. About the end of 1894 we had given up all hope of her recovery, and the neighbors were of the same opinion. She was reduced to almost a skeleton, and could scarcely take any nourishment. She had grown so weak that she could not walk across the bedroom floor without help. We had often heard and read of the great cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and at this stage, when all else had failed, I urged that they be given a trial, and procured a half dozen boxes. After using them for about three weeks she could walk across her bedroom floor without aid, and from that time on she continued improving in health from day to day. She continued taking the Pink Pills for about four months, with the result that she is now a healthy woman, and it is now no trouble for her to walk to church, a distance of two miles, and the grateful praises of herself and friends will always be given Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

The experience of years has proved that there is absolutely no disease due to a vitiated condition of the blood or shattered nerves, that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will not promptly cure, and those who are suffering from such troubles would avoid much misery and save money by promptly resorting to this treatment. Get the genuine Pink Pills every time and do not be persuaded to take an imitation or some other remedy which a dealer, for the sake of the extra profit to himself, may say is "just as good." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when other medicines fail.

**TOO MUCH LAUGHTER.**

Here is the Curious Case of a Negro Which is Now Exciting London's Specialists.

A case of insanity of a curious sort is just now exciting considerable interest among the medical fraternity of London. A negro was found the other day in a gentleman's house at Willesden, and could give no account of himself because of severe fits of laughter, which convulsed his frame. He was taken to the nearest workhouse, and ever since then has done nothing but laugh.

He has not uttered a word in the interval, and what is his name or where he came from is unknown. He laughs continuously from morning till night, and at meal-times he swallows his food like lightning, in order, apparently, that he may continue to laugh. When he goes to sleep his sides shake with laughter, and in the morning, the moment he opens his eyes, his capacious mouth opens too with a guffaw.

At first it was thought he had adopted this means to escape from being tried on the charge of attempted burglary, but physicians who have examined him unite in pronouncing him insane, and saying that his cure is doubtful. The chances are, it seems, that he will literally laugh himself to death.

This form of insanity, though rare, is not unknown to medical science, though the mania is generally of a transitory nature. There are several cases on record of grave personages, who had rarely been seen to smile, suddenly breaking into a habit of uncontrollable and contagious laughter. Dr. Clouston tells of a solid, prudent business man who one day startled his family by a fit of laughter which lasted so long and was so hilarious that every one in the room had to join in.

From time to time after that, he would be seized in the church, in the train or in the streets, and whenever he started all who heard him would have to follow. It was the first symptom of mania. Very soon delusions and the most outrageous conduct supervened, and then—the asylum.

Mrs. Snaggs (who was a school teacher before her marriage)—The scientific name of Turkey is *Meleagris Gallopavo*. Mr. Snaggs—we will abbreviate that name to "Dennis" for the time being.

**It's Dangerous Ground**

that you stand on—with a cough or a cold, and your blood impure. Out of just these conditions comes Consumption.

You must do something. In the earlier stages of Consumption, and in all the conditions that lead to it, Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a certain remedy. This scrofulous affection of the lungs, like every other form of Scrofula, can be cured by it. In severe, lingering Coughs, all Bronchial, Throat, and Lung Affections, and every disease that can be reached through the blood, it is the only medicine so effective that, once used, is always in favor. Pamphlet free. Address: World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Uncle 'Rastus—I done won dat turkey at de raffle to-night. Aunt Dinah—Yo' was lucky, eh? Yes, I was 'po'ful lucky. While de res' was shakin' dice I 'cusced myse'f.

**A POSSIBLE CABINET MINISTER**

Hon. David Mills, M. P., Joins Other Leading Members of the Dominion Parliament in the Strong Endorsement of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

The Sage of Bothwell, as his familiar friends sometimes speak of him, the Hon. David Mills, who is almost certain to again become a Cabinet Minister, should a change of Government take place, was a sufferer from catarrh, and to a public man it proved most annoying. He freely tells, however, the very quick relief he secured when he commenced to use Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. It is one of the great virtues of this medicine, that it does not trifle with the patient, but gives relief almost instantly, and calls for no prolonged period to effect a cure.

One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves in ten minutes, and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis and Deafness. Sample bottle and blower sent by S. G. Detchon, 44 Church street, Toronto, on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

See, here, waiter! Those eggs are hot cooked properly. I know it, sir, but you said they were for your wife, and I knew if the lady was your wife she couldn't be very particular.

**BUSINESS COLLEGES.**

In these days when the conditions of life are changing so rapidly we know of nothing so necessary to everyone as a practical knowledge of bookkeeping. Although there are many business colleges in Canada very few of them do thorough work, therefore great care should be taken in making a choice. In order to provide the people of Canada with a first class institution of this kind Mr. Stapleton Caldecott, President of the Toronto Board of Trade, assisted by Mr. Edward Trout, President of the Monetary Times Co., Mr. Fred Wyld, Wholesale Dry Goods Merchant, Mr. E. R. C. Clarkson, Chartered Accountant, Mr. S. F. McKinnon, Wholesale Milliner, Mr. Wm. McCabe, Manager North American Life Assurance Co. and Mr. D. E. Thomson, Q.C., formed a joint stock company last summer and purchased the British American Business College of Toronto. Specialists in every department of commercial and shorthand work, were employed as teachers; the old text-book method of teaching book-keeping was discarded and students engaged in actual office work from the day they entered the college, making their entries directly from the papers received and issued. The immediate result of this was the filling of the institution to its utmost capacity by students from all parts of Canada, and the enthusiastic support of the leading merchants of Toronto.

Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario officiated at the presentation of the gold medals on Friday last and complimented the College on its high standing of efficiency. The new term begins on Monday January 6th. Full information regarding rates, etc., may be obtained by writing to the Secretary, Mr. David Hoskins, British American Business College, Confederation Life Building, Toronto.

**Underfed Germans.**

How insufficiently the lower classes in Germany are fed with nourishing, wholesome meat is well known. From the annual statistics of the forty-seven large German cities just published we gather the following illustrative item: In Berlin the annual meat consumption a head of population has decreased from 85 kilos to 69 kilos, or just about 6 ounces of meat a day. An increase is shown in the consumption of horseflesh for human food, while dogs' meat has become a regular staple article for the poor man's diet. In Chemnitz and in Dresden especially this uninviting article of food has been increasing enormously. In Chemnitz some 327 dogs have been slaughtered and sold for human food, to the knowledge of the authorities, to say nothing of the many cases where the fact did not come to their knowledge.

**Catarrh**

Is a constitutional disease and requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Snuffs and inhalants can give only temporary relief, but Hood's Sarsaparilla perfectly and permanently cures. "My little boy was a great sufferer with catarrh. Medicines he took from physicians did not help him, and he began using Hood's Sarsaparilla. We have given him three bottles of this medicine and it has effected a complete cure." Mrs. R. L. TRASTER, Roxobel, N. C. Get only

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Prepared only by C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

**WHERE HEART DISEASE IS UNKNOWN.**

A Beulah Land in Contrast With This Age of Fret and Fume.

Where this Beulah Land? Thousands will enquire, for Heart Disease is striking down its victims in every corner of the land, and its terrors grow apace. Beulah Land to the victims of heart disease is to be found in the use of that remarkable medical discovery, Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, which is miraculous in its effectiveness. In desperate cases it gives the quickest relief—really within 30 minutes after first dose is taken—and in a short time banishes the disease. Where the symptoms are less pronounced every wise man and woman will take this medicine as a certain means of freeing the system of any elements of heart trouble. Only one positive statement does this medicine make—It is an absolute cure for heart trouble.

Diseased blood, constipation, and kidney, liver and bowel troubles are cured by Karl's Clover Root Tea.

False praise can please and calumny affright, none but the vicious and the hypocrite.—Horace.

Catarrh.—Use Nasal Balm. Quick, positive cure. Soothing, cleansing, healing. Judge—Defendant, can you advance anything more towards your defense? Defendant—No, your honor. I had only \$1 and I have already given that to my lawyer.

Consumption can be cured by the use of Shiloh's Cure. This great Cough Cure is the only known remedy for that terrible disease.

Bacon.—That lawyer you recommend is not a man of his word. Egbert—Why not? He told me I could talk freely to him, and look at the bill he's sent me!

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

I wonder if that diamond Mudge has is of the first water? I doubt it. It has been soaked so many times that it must be of the tenth or eleventh water by this time.

Continued trials prove that St. Leon Mineral Water is worth double the quantity of any other medicine.

See how clean of snow Brown's sidewalk is and look at Jacobson's next door. Yes, but you don't understand. What? I saw Brown borrow Jacobson's snow shovel two hours ago.

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

A. P. 795.

**trust him**

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

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

**FREE.** Write for prices paid for old stamps before 1872 or send for my latest Highest prices. Address W. R. ADAMS, 7 Ann St., Toronto, Ont.

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**FLORIDA LANDS** of extraordinary fertility in healthy location; immense profits on shipping winter grown vege. ables to northern market. No clearing, drainage or irrigation needed. Low prices; easy terms. W. J. FENTON, 233 Church Street, Toronto.

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

**BAKERS—** Get my descriptive catalogue about Dough Mixers effort to do without them. G. T. Penderith, M'fr., 13 to 15 Adelaide St. W. TORONTO, ONT.

**You Won't Know** Yourself if you are one of those miserable dyspeptics and make up your mind to try St. Leon. We have the testimony of thousands to this effect, and your case is no worse than theirs. Write for abundant testimony.

**St. Leon Mineral Water Co.** Head office, King St. West TORONTO.

**Timely Warning.**

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

Consumers should ask for, and be sure that they get, the genuine Walter Baker & Co.'s goods.

**WALTER BAKER & CO., Limited,** DORCHESTER, MASS.



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

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

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