

THE EQUITY.

VOL. XIII, No. 22:

SHAWVILLE, CO. OF PONTIAC, P. Q., THURSDAY, NOV. 14, 1895.

SUBSCRIPTION:
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ATTORNEY FOR THE REVENUE DISTRICT
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Mr. Henault will regularly attend the
Courts at Shawville, Quyon, P. D. Fort, Bry-
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HENRY AYLEN,

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

JOHN COYNE.

CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT AND MAGISTRATE'S
COURTS FOR THE DISTRICT OF PONTIAC
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All business entrusted to him will receive
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D. M. McLEAN, Proprietor, Main St. Quyon, Que.
This house is in every way furnished to afford
the public every convenience for the travelling public.
Commercial men will find the sample rooms second
to none on the road. The bar is always supplied with
the best brands of liquors, wines, and cigars. Good
livery in connection.

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the public in every way furnished to afford
the public every convenience for the travelling public.
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the best brands of liquors, wines, and cigars. Good
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THIS HOUSE is first-class in every respect.
It being roomy, neat, comfortable and
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for their business all that can be desired.
Guests treated with courtesy and civility.
Bar supplied with only the best brands of
liquors and cigars. Good livery, and
free bus to and from all trains.

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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 3 cents per line,
money to accompany the manuscript in every
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you. Catalogue and specimen of Penman-
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A. M. GRIMES.

Local and General.

For horse blankets, goat robes, grey
and white blankets go to G. F. Hodgins.

A move is on foot to organize a cream-
ery at Mattawa.

Pakenham has an expert milliner in
the person of Mr. Frank Abernethy.

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

A concert is to be held at No. 6 School
house, Bristol, on the evening of Friday,
Nov. 23rd. See posters for particulars.

Mr. J. E. Dolan, the genial proprietor
of the Ottawa House, Portage du Fort,
will give a shooting match for turkeys on
Thanksgiving day—Thursday Nov. 21st.

Mr. Grondin, of Hull, has taken an
action for \$50,000 against Le Spectator,
Hull, for alleged slander. The alleged
libellous articles have appeared in that
paper from time to time, crediting Mr.
Grondin with incivility in the perfor-
mance of his duties in the County Court.

A Portage du Fort correspondent
sends us an account of the nuptials of
Mr. Campbell and Miss Ardill; but the
account published in this issue having
been received and put into type pre-
viously, of course entitles it to the pre-
ference. Our thanks, however, are due to
the thoughtfulness of the P. D. F. writer.

Complaints are being made to us by
some of our subscribers in the back
townships, that they do not receive THE
EQUITY regularly. We trust postmasters
in that neighborhood will be more care-
ful for the future, as a continuance of
the grievance will necessitate our draw-
ing the attention of the P. O. inspector
to the matter.

The funeral of the late Mr. John
Eades, which took place from his father's
residence on Wednesday afternoon last
was the largest that has been witnessed
in this locality for some time past, fully
150 vehicles being in line when the
cortege reached the village. The obse-
quies were conducted under the auspices
of the Orange order, of which deceased
was a member. Five Lodges, namely,
Knox, Shawville, Yarm, Radford and
Campbell's Bay, with representatives of
Stark's lodge, participated in performing
the last sad duty to a departed brother.

A REMINDER.—As a number of sub-
scription accounts, sent out some time
ago, have not as yet borne any fruit,
we would remind the parties to whom
they were sent that they had better
liquidate at once, as there is danger in
delay. While on the one hand we hesi-
tate to saddle any one with law costs,
on the other there is a grave proba-
bility of such a course becoming a neces-
sity to us before long. Parties interest-
ed will therefore act wisely not to test
our patience too severely.

Two Ottawa bricklayers had a fearful
fall on Friday last. They were working
on Cluff's new hotel building, corner of
Gilmour and Bank streets. Three men,
H. Little, W. McEvoy, and Nat Beaven,
were on a scaffold near the third story
windows, pointing the completed brick-
work. Without warning one of the ropes
holding the support broke, and two of
the men, McEvoy and Little, fell to the
ground, a distance of 40 feet. Beaven
succeeded in catching the rope that was
secured and thus saved himself from a
fall. McEvoy escaped without serious
injury, apart from some bruises and a
severe shaking up, but Little was thrown
on his head with the result that the
skull was badly crushed. He died a
short time after the accident. Little was
lately married and leaves a young wife.

Two cars salt just received and selling
at 65c. for coarse and 35 for 50 lb. fine,
cash at G. Fred Hodgins.

Don't forget Dr. Harper's illustrated
lecture in Masonic hall on Friday even-
ing. Proceeds in aid of School library.
Admission, 15 cents.

Mr. William Berggren removed from
here on Thursday last. He intends leav-
ing his family in Cobden for a while and
going on to Minneapolis where he intends
to locate.

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

Mr. W. Harrison, bailiff of Quyon, was
united in matrimony on the 4th inst. to
Miss Kate Clarke, of Eardley. The
ceremony was performed by the Rev. A.
Elliott.

The Chronicle says: A correspondent
writes that the Crown timber agency lo-
cated at Arnprior, embracing the Mis-
sippi, Madawaska, Bonnechere, Parry
Sound and part of the Potawawa Dis-
tricts, shows that 115,000,000 feet (b.m.)
of sawlogs were taken out last season.
This cut is larger than that of the pre-
vious year.

Thomas Moorhead, son of Mr. John
Moorhead of Sand Point, who went down
home from Gillies' Bros' shanty, some
days ago, ill with typhoid fever, suc-
cumbed to the disease on Thursday of last
week. A brother of this young man
was killed in the woods last winter while
working for the same concern. Much
sympathy is experienced for the bereaved
parents and relatives under the circum-
stances.

Last Thursday witnessed the largest
gathering of farmers in our streets that
has occurred since exhibition day. The
cause was the delivery of several hundred
lambs to Mr. W. J. Starke, who
shipped from here last week. The price
paid, we understand was \$2.75 per lamb
weighing 74 lbs. and over. A good many
were culled because they did not come
up to this standard and the owners were
obliged to take them home again. An old
Clarendon farmer, who makes a study of
raising sheep, and as a consequence does
so with profit, says farmers have them
selves to blame for having stunted lambs.
It depends largely if not altogether, he
says, on the way sheep are looked after
and fed during the winter season.

Ottawa Markets.

The Evening Journal of Saturday gives
the following report of the prices which
ruled on the Ottawa market for that day:
Potatoes in abundance with but little de-
mand sold at 20 to 22 cents a bag. Pork
and beef sold at from \$4.75 to \$5.10 per
100 pounds. Fowls 55 to 60 cents a pair
in good demand. Butter 14 to 16 cents
in tubs; 20 to 23 cents in prints. Eggs 14
to 16 cents. Lamb and veal 5 to 8 cents
per pound. Grain and vegetables remain
at last week's prices. One load of hay
brought \$10.

Fur coats, jackets, capes, caps, storm
collars, muffs, etc., just in and marked at
low prices at G. F. Hodgins.

Yarm Notes.

On Tuesday last 5th, inst., Mr. James
Kennedy, of North Clarendon was united
in matrimony to Miss Margaret Glenn,
of the same place. The ceremony was
performed at the residence of Mr. Henry
B. Hodgins by the Rev. Richard Eason,
in the presence of a few friends. After
partaking of dinner the happy young
couple left for their future home, about
2½ miles distant.

The series of revival services at Yarm
School-house, which have been going on
for the past four weeks under the leader-
ship of Misses Perrier and Woods, closed
on Friday night. Much good has
been accomplished.

A number of farmers of the neighbor-
hood delivered their sheep and lambs to
Mr. W. J. Stark at Shawville on Thurs-
day last.

A quantity of Shingles and Dry Lum-
ber For Sale at Mill Prices, at Wm. H.
Lucas, Caldwell.

Honor Roll for October.

NO. 4, CLARENDON.

Good Conduct—Louilla Armstrong.
Perfect Attendance—Mira McDowell,
Thomas Hobbs and Gertie McDowell.

V Grade—Mira McDowell, 1; Etta
Strutt, 2; Emma Armstrong, 3.

IV Grade—Arnold McDowell, 1; Frank
Corrigan, 2; Minnie Corrigan, 3.

III Grade—Muriel Strutt, 1; Franklin
McDowell, 2; Herman Knox, 3.

II Grade—Sophia Wilson, 1; Thomas
and John Hobbs, (equal) 2; Jessie Strutt,
Keisha Knox, (equal) 3.

I Primer—Gertie McDowell, 1;
Lawrence Belcher, 2; Willie Stephens, 3.

I Primer, Division A.—Hollie Corrigan,
Silas and Albert Corrigan, (equal) 1;
May Tait, 2; James Knox, 3.

I Primer, Division B.—Louilla Arm-
strong, 1; Samuel Knox, 2. Hiram
Knox, 3.

L. SIX, Teacher.

Meeting Clarendon S. Commissioners.

Town Hall, Shawville, Nov. 9th, '94.
Board of School Commissioners of the
Municipality of Clarendon met this day.

Members present: James Hart, chairman;
commissioners W. B. Hodgins, William
Elliott, Jas. C. Armstrong and James
Wilson.

Minutes of last two meetings read.
Moved by James C. Armstrong, sec-
onded by William Elliott that the min-
utes of the last two meetings as now read
be and they are hereby confirmed, save
and only my motion, No. 3, of date, 9th
of October, 1895, which is hereby with-
drawn by me, the mover and William El-
liott, seconder.—Carried.

Moved by James Wilson seconded by
William Elliott that we adjourn to meet
at the Sec.-Treasurer's office.—Carried.

Meeting resumed—same members pre-
sent.

Moved by James Wilson seconded by
James C. Armstrong that this board adopt
a common fund principle of conducting
the business of the several schools in this
municipality and endeavor to give each
school justice with a fee of 20 cents per
month per scholar for 8 months in the
year, and to pay each school according to
its requirements.—Carried.

Moved by W. B. Hodgins, seconded by
William Elliott that the collection roll as
it now stands be and is hereby homolo-
gated.—Carried.

Moved by James Wilson seconded by
William Elliott that the Sec.-Treasurer
do get the seats that are required for
Schools Nos. 4 and 5 from Ottawa as early
as possible.—Carried.

At this juncture the Board adjourned.
(Copy.) H. MATHESON,
Sec.-Treas.

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

Echoes from Bristol.

Nov. 9.—The present mild weather
witnesses a large number of farmers trudg-
ing between the handles of the plow and
many fields have changed to black and
brown.

Mr. D. Ballantine has purchased a
large number of lambs, and they are to
have a free passage to Liverpool; and as
the stormy season has set in, sea-sickness
will no doubt be prevalent on their voy-
age.

Mr. Geo. Stewart, who was during the
summer, dangerously ill with typhoid
fever in St. Louis, has come to Bristol
to recuperate. Although improving
nicely, his appearance indicates that the
attack was severe.

Mrs. J. R. Tait, who left Bristol over
thirty years ago, and has since been liv-
ing in Hastings County, Ont., has been
visiting friends here lately. The changes
which have taken place during the long
period are to her very striking. She
looks remarkably well, and was accom-
panied by her daughter, Mrs. Rev. A.
Given, of Williamston, Ont., and two
grandchildren.

The cheese factory has closed. The
quantity of milk received was good up to
the last day.

Mr. D. J. Craig has sold by auction a
large portion of his stock and implements,
rented his large farm, and gone to engage
in evangelistic work under the Ottawa
Presbytery.

Mr. John Baird's pretty new house
draws near completion, and it is whis-
pered that a good "social" is likely to sig-
nalize the move "out of the old house into
the new."

"Socials" are all the rage just now, and
neither dull times, dark nights, tired
horses, the Shortis trial, nor the Eastern
question have the slightest effect upon
their success. The latest of these events
occurred at the house of Mrs. Wm. Gra-
ham and was a model in almost every re-
spect.

It was called a missionary social and its
character harmonized with its title.
Soon after dark the guests began to arrive
and the stream continued till 8 o'clock, or
later. Every room, the hall and stair
were filled, and a more happy, merry,
genial group of young people would be
hard to find. After general conversation
had been indulged in for some time, Mr.
Andrew Grant, of Elmside, was installed
chairman and discharged the duties de-
volving upon him with marked success.

A very acceptable programme, was an-
nounced and carried out with much ac-
ceptance. Among the numbers which
seemed to please the audience specially
were selections by the choir, a duet, in-
strumental, by Miss B. Stewart and Miss
N. Graham; song in character by Master
F. Hughes, vocal solo by Miss Birdie
Hughes, auto harp music by A. Richards
and solo by H. McCredie.

Mr. Graham had procured a few barrels
of apples for the occasion, and at the
close of the program, these appeared and
disappeared with considerable rapidity.
How many of them survived the attack
deponent saith not, but the manner in
which they vanished for a time would in-
dicate that the value of these barrels de-
preciated seriously between 9 and 10
o'clock.

Excellent order prevailed throughout
and after half an hour more spent in
pleasant chat, the assembly dispersed
soon after 10, all seemingly well pleased
with the evening's entertainment.

HEATHER BELL.

REID BROS.

THE ARCADE.

TOOT

YOUR

HORN

or better yet, have a horn that
others may toot. We will give
something to toot about, if you
call at the

ARCADE STORE

—ON—

Friday, Nov. 15th,

—IN—

BOOTS, SHOES AND

RUBBERS.

Friday each week from now until 1st
of January is to be our special

BARCAIN DAY

when you can rely on getting very liberal
reductions in some one of our departments
and we will the previous week announce
which one.

Ladies' Mantles, Children's Ulsters,
Millinery Parlour and Dressmaking De-
partment on second floor.

REID BROS,

THE ARCADE,

ARNPRIOR, ONT.

Telephone No. 81.

P.S.—Men's and Boy's Overcoats mov-
ing quick, at very reduced prices, come
and secure one.

New lot of ladies' readymade jackets
at G. F. Hodgins.

At Coburg recently an old and well-
thought-of citizen named John Phillips,
who had become insane over a law suit,
fatally shot John Y. Cruikshank, a law-
yer, and then committed suicide at the
grave of his daughter.

A deputation of Ottawa gentlemen will
wait on Premier Mowat this week, re-
garding the granting of a subsidy of ten
thousand acres of land per mile to the
Ottawa River canal, the prospects for the
early undertaking of which have become
quite encouraging. It is stated that a
number of large capitalists have taken an
interest in the scheme, and there is now
no doubt of its success.

Bryson Notes.

The last few weeks have passed by
without anything to enliven the social
stagnation of our little town. This, how-
ever, was broken by the tremor of excite-
ment which passed round amongst the
lady portion of the community, when it
was whispered around last Wednesday
night that one of their number had re-
signed the circle of maiden friends to
launch out upon the sea of matrimony.

The fair one who had become the new ob-
ject of comment was Miss Minnie A. Ar-
dill, and the fortunate young man was
Mr. William L. Campbell. Most of the
young ladies thought that it was a shame
that they had not been let into the secret,
but the fact was that the young couple
wished everything to be done in the
quietest manner possible, owing to the
bereavement Mr. Campbell and his moth-
er sustained last spring.

The marriage took place at St. George's
church, Portage du Fort and was per-
formed by the Rev. H. Plaisted, at 10.30
a. m., the 6th of November, so as to al-
low the happy young couple to catch an
early train to convey them on their honey-
moon.

Mr. Campbell had for best man Mr. Geo.
Turpin and the bridesmaid was Miss
Eliza Ardill. The bride was given away
by her brother, Mr. John Ardill.

The happy couple returned home on
Friday night and were welcomed by Mrs.
Campbell, sr., and a few friends, when a
quiet little supper was enjoyed. The
regular wedding breakfast had of course
been served after the ceremony at the
Ottawa House, Portage du Fort, where
the bridal cake had been cut and distri-
buted to friends. [This cake, by the
way, was the first that our local artist,
Mr. Tremblay, had manufactured and
was large and handsome—evidence of the
baker's art.

THE FAMILY DIAMONDS.

CHAPTER II.

Early the next morning, a message arrived from the Cottage. 'Mrs. Missle's love to Miss Patience Missle, and she will be ready to see her at eleven.'

Punctually to the hour, I knocked at the door; but although the church clock had not finished striking, Robert and Martha had already arrived. They had each received a similar message to mine; and there the three of us sat in the small front sitting-room, patiently, yet anxiously, awaiting our relative's appearance. We talked constrainedly and in a whisper; but not a word was said about the events of the preceding evening, although I could see very well that the eggs and the peaches were sitting heavily on their minds. After we had waited a few moments, the door opened, and Aunt Purpose entered. She was a diminutive and withered-looking old woman, and, with her shrivelled yellow skin, and black, twinkling, bead-like eyes, not unlike a bird, as Mary had said. She was dressed in a pale lavender silk dress, with a large white shawl thrown across her shoulders, fastened in the front with an enormous gold brooch, containing a miniature of Uncle Job. A front of black hair, done up into little corkscrew curls at each side, showed from beneath the frill of a cheap fanciful-looking cap, made up out of common white net and scraps and ends of not over-clean white satin ribbon; and her lean, shrivelled, wrinkled hands were covered with long black mittens.

'Dear Aunt Purpose!' cried Martha, emerging from her usual apathetic placidity as she demurely, and with unnecessary fervour, kissed her on each cheek.

'Exactly as I have ever pictured my uncle's wife!' exclaimed that hypocrite Robert, seizing her two hands in his and warmly shaking them.

'I am Patience, Aunt,' I said; 'and you see, I am trying to act up to my name.' This was said with a smile, but it was meant to be ironical, and as a hint to Robert not to hold her hands so long. Seeing, however, that she persisted in monopolising them, I stretched forward, and clasping her right hand over his, gave it a loving squeeze.

'Thank you, my dears,' said the old lady as her bright eyes twinkled at us all in turn. 'Your welcome is very warm.'

'Allow me.' With gushing politeness, Robert wheeled out an arm-chair, in which she seated herself; while after the tank sank on to her knees and, with a tender little deprecating movement, arranged a stool for her feet.

As soon as quiet was restored and their fulsome attentions had come to an end, she turned to us; and at once we all became attentive. I confess it flashed through my mind that she was about to say something about the diamonds, and I knew Robert thought the same, for such a greedy, grasping look came over his face; but no; it was only to thank us separately for our little gifts. Martha sniffed, and looked sheepishly at me; and Robert gave me an unkindly triumphant glance when Aunt said: 'Your blanch-mange was very useful, Patience.' ('Corn-flour shape,' I heard Martha mutter beneath her breath in a perfectly audible whisper; but Aunt did not heed her.) 'Poor Aye! (the black servant) had it for her supper,' she continued. 'She enjoyed it so much. She doesn't take very kindly to the European mode of living.'

How thankful I felt that I had taken the precaution of skimming the milk before making it! We sat there for a long time talking upon different subjects; but not a word, or a hint even, escaped her about the diamonds. I was impatient to go, and sat, speaking metaphorically, on tenter-hooks, for I knew that Mary would let the beautiful little loin of lamb, that I had got in for dinner, burn; but I did not care to be the first to rise; and then Martha and Robert had both behaved so treacherously to me, that I did not think it quite prudent to leave them there alone with Aunt Purpose. I sat on, and so did they, for they seemed quite as reluctant to leave as I did. At last Aunt solved the difficulty by pleading fatigue and dismissing us all at once.

'If there is anything I can do for you, Aunt,' I said as I rose to go. 'I shall be only too happy to do it.'—'At any hour of the day or night, I am at your service,' interposed Martha with a sweet smile; while Robert bowed impressively. 'Myself and all that I have are at your command,' he said with one of his best company airs, that seemed to me to be not only ridiculous, but out of place with a relative. He did not have everything his own way, though; for as we passed out through the porch, I was enabled to point out to him the green parrot just finishing one of his prized nectarines. He turned away from the harrowing sight, and I heard him murmur to himself: 'Sixpence literally thrown away on that beast of a bird!'

The three of us walked on in silence until we reached the bend in the road where Martha would have to part from us. 'She must be quite seventy,' exclaimed Robert thoughtfully. 'I am sure her liver is affected; and with that jaundiced look about her, I should never be surprised at her death. There's a look of suffering about her face that reminds me strongly of old Thornton. You remember he died in less than six months after he came to England.'

'Poor dear!' sighed Martha pityingly. 'I am sure I don't wish her to die; but if she is to suffer much, it would be a happy release.' Both Robert and I echoed her pious fervour. We felt quite at peace with her; but it was really quite provoking that she did not mention the diamonds.

Robert's prognostication was fulfilled sooner than we had expected; but it was bronchitis, and not jaundice, that took her from us, her Indianised constitution not being able to stand the severity of one of our Nettlethorpe winters. She was attacked quite suddenly, and was dead in a few hours. We were all three of us in the house shortly after she had

breathed her last, Robert making himself dreadfully officious.

'I am the executor,' he said pompously. 'Aunt Purpose told me so when I was here yesterday.'

Martha's face elongated at the news, and so did mine. 'They're left to him, depend upon it,' she said after he had left us to institute a search for the will.

During all the time she had been at Nettlethorpe, Aunt Purpose had been most tiresomely reticent about her jewels. We all, at different times, had tried to sound her on the subject; but she never satisfied our natural and pardonable curiosity, by responding to our hints; and we had been afraid of pressing her too much, for fear of offending her. Our attempts had been so unsuccessful, that we had begun to declare their existence to be a myth, until our confidence had been restored by Robert, who, by dint of great patience and perseverance—for her English was almost unintelligible—had managed to elicit from Aye! that the great Maharajah's present was an actual fact, and that her mistress kept it in a small leather case in her bedroom. Aunt Purpose had treated us all so much alike, that not one of us had a real clew to who had been her favorite. I knew that both Martha and Robert had been most assiduous in keeping her supplied with new-laid eggs and fruit and vegetables; but I did not think that their gifts had been appreciated more than my delicate little custards and puddings, for she always thanked me for them so kindly.

My ruminations were disturbed by Robert's return to the room. In one hand he carried an old leather case, very much worn, which he placed on the table, and in the other, a formal-looking document, fastened together with a wafer, with 'My Will' written on the outside in Aunt Purpose's small but clear handwriting.

'Read it, Robert,' I said in a faint voice.

He was very pale, and, in his agitation, his hand shook a little as he broke the seal and unfolded it. Then, with a severe look at Martha, who had just heaved a ridiculous little sigh, he began. It commenced by naming him as the sole executor, and requesting his acceptance of the sum of five guineas for his trouble in acting as such. The furniture was to be sold; and after the funeral and all other expenses had been paid, the balance was disposed of as follows. (I now quote the words of the will.)

'And whereas, since I lived at Nettlethorpe, my nephew and nieces have been very kind and considerate to me, and have at different times made me various presents of eggs, fruit, puddings, and other like articles; and whereas I know that none of them is what the world would call wealthy; therefore, I have kept three books, into each of which, under the name of the donor, I have duly entered each present, together with the date of its receipt, and that which I estimated to be its then marketable value; and it is my will that my executor shall cast up these totals, and out of the said balance in hand, pay to himself and my two said nieces such respective sums as the value of their presents at the time of my death shall have amounted to.'

'Most just and equitable!' exclaimed Robert, as he paused for a moment.

'And so beautifully expressed,' added Martha, throwing herself back in her seat and closing her eyes. 'Pray go on. It is just like a sermon.'

'Ahem!' coughed Robert, clearing his throat before resuming his task. 'My nephew and nieces,' he proceeded to read, 'have often expressed a kindly solicitude about the jewels presented to me by the Maharajah of Baroda, and for which I now thank them. As I have no wish to show any preference for one above the others, and as it would destroy the set if divided, I hereby direct that my said nephew and nieces shall draw lots for them; and to the one who shall thus win them, I give and bequeath the said jewels absolutely.'

The will then gave directions about Aye! being returned, free of expense and with a small sum in her pocket, to her native land; and as to the 'rest, residue, and remainder of her property, whatsoever and wheresoever,' it was to be divided among the three of us, share and share alike.

It was, as Robert had remarked, a most just and equitable will; and we were all, on the whole, satisfied with it.

Martha was the first to speak. 'Shall we draw lots at once?' she asked timidly.

'Let us look at them first,' I suggested.

Robert had found a small bunch of keys, and after trying several, found one that fitted the lock. Oh! how our hearts beat as the key turned with a sharp little click, and he slowly and carefully raised the lid. Both Martha and myself rose and leant over him, and then our mouths and eyes opened as wide as the case before us. It was empty! The jewels were gone! A hundred different suggestions to account for their absence arose in our minds. There must be a secret drawer; they must be in some other box. All search, however, proved worthless. The rooms and every likely receptacle in which they might be hidden were examined, but not a trace of them could be found. At last we thought of questioning Aye! about them, and then we discovered the solution of the mystery. Aye! had not been seen since her mistress's death. She had disappeared—so had the jewels. She must have stolen them. Robert, who, I must confess, is a thorough man of energy and business when once aroused, lost no time in communicating with the police. He had not much confidence in the local constabulary; so, leaving me in charge of everything, he at once started for London to place the matter before the officials at Scotland Yard. I bore our trouble. I flattered myself, with becoming dignity, but that week Martha utterly broke down. She went maundering about the place, bewailing and lamenting the loss, as if the lots had already been drawn and the jewels won by her.

(To be Continued.)

Keep It Quiet.

Now, professor, said the ambitious young man, you have tried my voice. I want you to tell me frankly what it is best adapted to.

And without a moment's hesitation the eminent musician responded: Whispering.

THE HOME.

The Mother's Influence.

'The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world,' is as true to-day as it was one thousand years ago. From time immemorial poets have sung of mothers' love and mothers' influence, and yet mothers are slow to appreciate the immense truth of it. A mother's charge is a holy one; it is in her power to make or mar it. A great man said, 'All that I am my mother made me.' What memories he must have had of her—a sweet, gentle mother, strict in discipline, yet ruling all with love.

How often have mothers seen propensities in their children, when young, that have brought to them later in life sorrow and shame? Yet when the child did what was wrong the mother would laugh and call it 'cute.' A little boy, not more than three years old, very bright for his age, had learned on the street to swear horribly. In his home he was accounted remarkably smart, and the disgraceful habit grew upon the misguided child until he could scarcely say a sentence unaccompanied by an oath. Is this little one to blame? No, it is the mother's shame. How is the world to be redeemed from its errors and vices with such mothers? Many criminals who are inmates of dreary prisons have their mothers to thank for what they are. It must be an awful thought for a mother to know that through her carelessness or indifference her child has turned into the wrong path. If a child is provided with plenty to eat and wear, many believe their duty done. As far as a higher life or morals are concerned, they might as well have been born anything but human creatures.

A mother's love should not blind her in regard to her children's faults. We all know that every one has faults—no one is perfect, and to rectify them while it can be done, will effect the future destiny of her child. Cross words and punishments are not always essential to correction. Example is a wonderful teacher. Mothers would do well to set a high standard and thus draw their children with them. It is a poor man indeed, whose own mother has not made all mothers to be venerated by him.

The Use of the Chafing Dish.

The chafing dish is a boon to the housekeeper. In no other way can 'left-overs' be made so appetizing, while for Sunday night tea or when unexpected company drops in, it will be found to fill a long-felt want, quickly transforming an extremely plain, meager meal into a delicious little collation. The mere fact that the food is prepared before one seems to give zest. In the evening, too, the young folks delight to entertain their friends by stewing oysters, concocting a Welsh rabbit or even scrambling a few eggs over the alcohol lamp. Indeed, chafing dish parties are exceedingly popular.

A chafing dish should come within the means of every purse, as they are of every style and grade, from a \$1.50 tin one to the expensive silver dishes, or those of hard metal silver soldered. The medium priced, nickel-plated ones are the most extensively used. The cost of the alcohol might prove an objection to some, but very little is necessary, an expert claiming that he can cook ten recipes on less than a pint of fluid, while if wood alcohol be employed the expense is reduced to a trifle. This retails for 25c a quart, about a quarter the price of the purer spirit, and burns as well, the only objection being an ethereal odor, while care should be taken not to inhale the fumes more than is necessary. Here are a few of the dainty dishes which can be readily prepared on the table in full sight of the family or guests:

Creamed Codfish.—For this simple but very nice dish use 1-2 pint of salt codfish, picked up, 1 tablespoonful of flour, 2 tablespoonfuls butter, a little pepper and a gill of cream. Melt the butter in the cutlet dish set within the hot water pan, blend with it the flour, and then while stirring constantly add the fish, which should previously have been soaked for an hour in tepid water. Lastly pour in the cream, slightly pepper and allow it to simmer 10 minutes, stirring all the time.

Lobster is delicious prepared in the same manner, but should be simply brought to the boiling point.

Omelettes. Plain or with Jelly; Ham or Cheese.—For a plain omelette take 4 eggs, 1 teaspoonful of butter and 4 tablespoonfuls of water with seasoning to taste. Allow the butter to get very hot in the chafing dish and then pour in the eggs, thoroughly beaten, the whites and yolks separately and well whipped up with the milk. When done, roll the edge quickly over until all rolled up. If a fancy omelette is desired, before folding spread it with grape or currant jelly, with finely chopped ham or with grated cheese.

Welsh Rabbit.—Following is Mrs. Lincoln's recipe, one of the few which do not call for beer or ale. Take 1-4 lb of rich cream cheese, cup cream or milk, 1 teaspoonful mustard, 1-2 teaspoonful salt, a few grains of cayenne pepper, 1 egg, 1 teaspoonful butter, 4 slices toast. Break the cheese in small pieces, or if hard, grate it. Put it with the milk in the chafing dish. Toast the bread and keep it hot. Mix the mustard, salt and pepper; add the egg and beat well. When the cheese is melted stir in the egg and butter and cook two minutes or until it thickens a little, but do not let it curdle. Pour it over the toast.

These are but a few of the many appetizing dishes that can be prepared on the convenient little cooking apparatus. Beefsteak, chops, fish, can all be cooked on it to perfection, and such delicacies as sweet breads, shadroe, and frogs' legs are better thus done than in any other manner, while scraps of ham, smoked beef, a little left-over corn or tomatoes,—indeed almost anything,—will by means of the chafing dish and in the hands of a skillful man or woman come out delicious, with no hint of being a makeshift.

Fresh Eggs.

Eggs may be kept fresh longer with

the small end downward than in any other position, because in this way the yolk is suspended in the albumen and enveloped by it, whereas if placed for any time otherwise, the yolk would come in contact with the shell and decomposition would result.

Kerosene Oil on Carpets.

To remove kerosene from carpets, floor or other surfaces, cover the injured places well with corn meal and allow it to remain over night. The meal will absorb not only the oil itself, but it will also take away the disagreeable odor.

SHIPS OF BATTLE IN ACTION.

A Sailor Tells of His Experience in China-Japanese War.

Such is the account given by Capt. McGiffin, who commanded one of the Chinese battleships at the Yalu. He says that during the latter part of this engagement there was an ominous silence in the military foretop of his vessel. A modern warship has masts, not for sails, but to support elevated turrets, from which machine guns are operated. In this case the foretop was not silent for lack of ammunition, but because a shell had entered through the steel wall and killed every one of the six men inside. Accordingly, military experts are now inclined to think that light steel protection is a failure. On the other hand, the recent war in Eastern waters proved the great value of armor. The ten-inch conning tower of McGiffin's ship at the Yalu was struck by such showers of projectiles that he was almost deafened by the banging of them upon the steel walls, from behind which he directed the movements of his vessel. Yet not one of them penetrated, and the four-teen-inch armor belt that protected the vital parts of the man-of-war was practically unharmed.

The use of solid shot in warfare has been given up practically. The projectile of to-day is a conical

SHELL OF STEEL.

hollow and sometimes loaded with powder so as to explode on striking or by a time-fuse. It is wonderfully different from the shell of twenty-five years ago. In those days one could watch the projectile as it sailed through the air in a graceful curve, at length bursting. There was even time to get out of the way under favorable circumstances. But the new style of shell moves at the rate of a little over half a mile a second. On striking a metal target, its energy being transformed instantaneously into heat, it becomes red hot and a flame is actually seen to burst forth from the point struck. Such a projectile moves, one might say, in a straight line, and its impact at a distance of a mile seems almost simultaneous with the discharge of the gun.

Such a shell, passing near a man, will tear his clothes off, merely from the windage. If it comes near, though without hitting him, it will kill him. He drops dead without the sign of a wound. Whereas an old-style shell would burst into a few pieces, the modern projectile flies into a myriad of small fragments, each of them moving with tremendous velocity. It may easily be imagined that half a dozen six-pound Hotchkiss shells finding their way into a vessel would scatter death and destruction in every direction.

PROTECTIVE ARMOR.

owing to its great weight, can be placed only over the ship's vitals—that is to say, along the middle part of the hull, near the water line, so as to cover the machinery. In future naval battles gunners will direct their fire against the unarmored ends of the opposing vessel.

Commander McGiffin speaks of an extremely novel method of gun fire adopted by the Japanese of the Yalu fight. Every gun on board a ship being aimed at an enemy's vessel, the entire battery, joined in one electric current, was fired by the pressing of a key. The shock of so many projectiles striking simultaneously is fearful, and fires are started at once in many places by the exploding shells. But the most thrilling incident described by the Captain was where the Chinese ship, mortally wounded by a shot below the water line, dashed with desperation upon the foe with intent to ram. Immediately several Japanese vessels concentrated their fire upon it, and just before it could reach the adversary that was its target it plunged nose downward into the depths of the sea, its screws revolving in the air as it disappeared.

If You Would Like to be Popular

Don't find fault.

Don't contradict people, even if you're sure you are right.

Don't be inquisitive about the affairs of even your most intimate friend.

Don't underrate anything because you don't possess it.

Don't believe that everybody else in the world is happier than you.

Don't conclude that you have never had any opportunities in your life.

Don't believe all the evil you hear.

Don't repeat gossip even if it does interest a crowd.

Don't go untidy on the plea that everybody knows you.

Don't be rude to your inferiors in social position.

Don't over or under dress.

Don't express a positive opinion unless you perfectly understand what you are talking about.

Don't jeer at anybody's religious belief.

Killed by a Pumpkin.

John Grisby, of Laurensburg, Ind., was engaged in storing pumpkins in the loft of his barn Friday and his five-year-old girl was standing near by watching him. A large pumpkin, weighing about 30 pounds, rolled from the loft and falling struck the girl in her upturned face, bending her head suddenly backward, breaking her neck and causing instant death.

Evidence.

What makes you think Bob will be a policeman? He walks in his sleep.

HEALTH.

Sprains of the Back.

Sprains of the back usually occur in the region of the neck or the loins, and may be so severe as to affect the ligaments on the internal side of the spinal column. The blow need not come immediately upon the injured spot, as a fall upon the head or hips, or a jar from a railway collision, will effect similar results.

The injury is easy of recognition; swelling is always present, together with stiffness and tenderness. There is rarely discoloration of the skin, however strange it may appear, except when the blow has fallen directly. In very severe cases the injured person is found lying on his side in a more or less bent position.

Occasionally indications of paralysis are found, and if these persist or are aggravated, hemorrhage between the vertebrae or some injury to the spinal cord should be suspected. When the kidneys are affected, blood will appear in the urine.

Sprains of the back are to be distinguished from fractures or dislocations. And this it is comparatively easy to do, as in all cases of simple sprain the line of the spine is preserved, the tenderness is spread over a considerable area, and the person can usually, though sometimes not without great pain, raise himself into an erect position. The symptoms of sprain are never so severe as those of a fracture.

We may be reasonably sure of a good recovery from a sprain of the back, even in the severer cases. Where paralysis is present, even though the paralysis itself may pass off in a short time, there is still some danger of the inflammation spreading to the region of the spinal cord. This danger is most frequent in cases of injury to the neck.

The main treatment of sprains to the back is to be found in absolute rest. This may be best secured by placing the patient flat upon his back, except when there is great local tenderness, upon a firm though not hard mattress. When there is great irritation and the movements of the body cannot be controlled, a jacket of plaster or some similar material may be put on to confine the spine and limit its motions.

Liniments of various kinds may be used, and flannels wrung out of hot water placed over the seat of the injury. The effect of the hot application will be increased by pouring a quantity of laudanum over the surface of the flannel.

In cases of simple sprain of the back the constitutional effects are slight. When such symptoms manifest themselves decidedly, the case demands skillful treatment.

Water as a Medicine.

The human body is constantly undergoing tissue change. Worn out particles are cast aside and eliminated from the system, while the new are ever being formed, from the inception of life to its close. Water has the power of increasing these tissue changes, which multiply the waste products; but at the same time they are renewed by its agency, giving rise to increased appetite which, in turn, provides fresh nutriment.

Persons but little accustomed to drink water are liable to have the waste products formed faster than they are removed. Any obstruction to the free working of natural law at once produces disease, which, if once firmly seated, requires both time and money to cure.

People accustomed to rise in the morning weak and languid will find the cause in the imperfect secretion of wastes, which many times may be remedied by drinking a tumblerful of water before retiring. This very materially assists in the process during the night, and leaves the tissue fresh and strong, ready for the active work of the day.

It would be difficult to find the human ill for which hot water is not a panacea: For sprains, aches, headaches, it is unrivalled. When a woman comes home tired and weary, the Health Journal recommends taking off the bodice and brushing the hair up to the top of the head, then squeezing spongy after spongy of water, as hot as can be borne, on the back of the neck and base of the brain. After five minutes of this, the face should be bathed with hot water, and a rest of five minutes taken on the bed or in an arm chair. If possible, a glass of warm milk or some gentle stimulant, like beef tea or sherry and egg, should be taken.

How Some Colds Are Caught.

'Don't,' begs a physician, 'try to go to sleep with cold feet. You may succeed, but it is at an unnecessary waste of effort. Hot water bags are now so cheap that every bedroom in the house may be supplied with one, or one of the little Japanese hot boxes, which are even more convenient, since they do not have to depend upon the boiler supply. More discomfort is had and more colds, that might never have developed, cemented in this way than in any other.'

The remedy prescribed by a famous German physician for insomnia is on this principle: Wrung out till not a drop drips a pair of white cotton stockings in cold water, put them on as wet as they will still be, and draw over them a pair of dry woollen ones. Let the cotton stockings be larger than those usually worn, and the woollen ones, of course, still bigger. Hand-knitted woolen, or the thick ones sold at the athletic goods shops are the best to use, and the result of this steaming process, so far from being in any way harmful, as might be feared, is said to be magical in its relief and agreeable sensations.

Times Improving.

Politician—Well, how do you find business? Merchant—By advertising for it as usual.

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.

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

CANADA.

Sir Donald and Lady Smith have returned to Montreal.

Thomas Lindsay, who was injured in the Loon Lake fire, is recovering.

The Norwegian ship *Reciprocity* is wrecked on the New Brunswick coast.

Two electric cars collided at Hamilton. A motorman was badly injured.

Mr. William Wainwright will sever his connection with Grand Trunk in March.

Col. Villiers was banqueted at Winnipeg on the eve of his removal to Hamilton.

Two American schooners have been seized at Cape Breton for violating the fishing laws.

Sergeant Colbrooke, who was killed by an Indian cattle-lifter, has been buried at Prince Albert.

At Chatham, N. B., Joseph Doherty shot and killed Arthur Luke. The shooting was the result of a street row.

Ex-Chief of Police Page of St. Cune-gonde, and Cyril Moquin were burned to death in a dredge in the Lachine Canal.

The Ottawa Board of Trade has expressed a strong opinion in favor of two Aldermen for each ward instead of three.

The St. Lawrence at Montreal is at the lowest point ever known—three feet one inch below average low water mark.

The report of Engineer Keating on Hamilton's water works recommends changes that will cost the city about \$275,000.

Mrs. Andrew, the fifth victim of the fire at the Queen's hotel in Hamilton ten days ago, died on Saturday at the hospital.

Capt. Smith, R. N., has been commissioned by the Dominion Government to enquire into the wreck of the *Mariposa* in the Straits of Belle Isle.

It is reported that the projectors of the Toronto, Hamilton, and Buffalo railway will ask for a bonus from Hamilton of \$150,000 to build the Toronto branch.

The Bank of Montreal has received from the gold mines in British Columbia a gold pyramid and brick valued at seventy thousand dollars.

Mr. J. W. Lowndes, of London, Eng., is in Ottawa to urge upon the Dominion Government the desirableness of adopting the Imperial penny postage scheme.

Mr. J. N. Ladouceur, of Keewatin, Rainy River district, has disposed of four mining locations in that district to three Ottawa gentlemen, who propose to work them.

William McCurdy of Vienna, Ont., and Charles Day, two men who went to Manitoba for the harvest, have been killed, the first named on the railway and Mr. Day in a threshing accident.

A vault in the Roman Catholic cemetery at Kingston was broken into on Saturday night and two bodies were carried off. There is no clue to the perpetrators, but medical students are blamed.

Mrs. W. C. Macleod, of Woodstock, Ont., has presented two thousand five hundred dollars to Chalmers' Presbyterian church, of that place, and one thousand dollars to the Woodstock General hospital.

The steamer *Odam* broke her tail shaft on Thursday off Sable Island, and was taken in tow by the steamer *Pennland*, which brought the disabled steamer to Halifax, where they arrived on Saturday.

George Cyr of Hull was sentenced to five years in penitentiary for setting fire to Gilmour & Hughson's lumber piles. Mrs. Lalonde will serve an eighteen months' sentence for burning her residence.

The jury at Beauharnois, Quebec, returned a verdict of guilty against young Shortis on Sunday morning for the murder of Mr. John Loy at the Valleyfield mill. They answered a question regarding the prisoner's insanity in the negative.

The quarterly report of the Department of Trade and Commerce gives details of a gratifying increase in Canada's trade during the first three months of the fiscal year. The live stock and dairy trade has been the chief gainer by this improvement in business.

Commander Spain, of the Canadian fisheries protective service, who seized the United States fishing schooner *Sherman* for selling supplies purchased in a Canadian port to an unlicensed American schooner within the three-mile limit, has been ordered by the Department of Marine and Fisheries to release the vessel, which held a Canadian license and was acting within her rights.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Belfast and Glasgow shipbuilders have conceded the demands of their employees for increased pay.

Mr. Chamberlain will begin immediately the consideration of the details of his great plan to develop the Crown colonies.

By the finding of the Admiralty Court the British steamer *Turkistan* is held responsible for the sinking of the *Edam* in September last.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have received congratulations on the betrothal of Princess Maud to Prince Charles of Denmark.

The marriage of Princess Maud and Prince Charles of Denmark will take place in six months. Prince Charles will shortly visit England.

Edward Stockwell, a street chalk artist, died in London recently. Stockwell was a grandson of Mrs. Sarah Siddons, the famous actress.

The importance to English trade of the Nicaragua Canal was pointed out by Mr. Colquhoun in a paper read before the London Chamber of Commerce.

The Duke of Cambridge, upon his retirement from the post of commander-in-chief of the forces, has been gazetted chief personal aide-de-camp to the Queen and honorary colonel-in-chief to the forces.

In a speech at Dublin Mr. Wm. Red-

mond said the Irish question would never be settled until England was unable to resist or ignore it. He quoted the old saying, "England's danger is Ireland's opportunity."

The Dublin Independent publishes an address, issued by the Amnesty Association, addressed to Irishmen in the United States and Canada, making an appeal for aid in continuing the agitation for the release of the Portland prisoners.

The post of poet laureate is still vacant. Swinburne and Morris are out of the running, the former for his early radicalism, and the latter for his socialistic tendencies. Alfred Austin is mentioned favorably for the position.

The Prince of Wales, wearing a Russian uniform, Prince Nicholas of Greece, and the majority of the members of the diplomatic corps in London, were present Friday morning at the requiem mass on the anniversary of the death of the late Czar of Russia.

It is stated in London that investigations have been made of the operation for ten years past of Germany's law for the insurance of laborers against sickness, accidents, and old age, with the view, possibly, of adopting something similar in Great Britain.

Referring to Senator Chandler's predictions of war between the United States and Great Britain, the London Standard says Senator Chandler may excite enthusiasm among the riff-raff of the great towns, but his prophecies will be received with indignation and disgust by the great bulk of the people of the United States.

As regards the proposed line of fast steamers between England and Canada, Mr. Chamberlain will shortly see Mr. Huddart, the promoter of the scheme. It is not considered likely that the Imperial Government will give a direct money subsidy, but it will give the line the carriage of a portion of the mails on paying terms.

UNITED STATES.

California has produced a sweet-scented violet the size of a large pansy.

Four tailors were burned to death in a fire in Pelham street, New York.

Mgr. Satolli, Papal delegate to the United States, has been made a Cardinal.

A prairie fire burned over a tract of country twenty miles long by two broad near Yorktown.

Theodore Durant, of San Francisco, charged with the murder of Blanche Lamont was found guilty on Friday of murder in the first degree.

Mrs. Elizabeth Graham of Buffalo has recovered \$2,000 from the Niagara Falls (Ontario) Park Commissioners for injuries received through a defective railing.

Mrs. Harriet Kellar has been found guilty, at Oswego, of murdering Albert Kempthorne, a Canadian, in August last, and was sentenced to Auburn prison for life.

After a very brief deliberation on Saturday evening the Philadelphia jury found Holmes guilty of the murder of Benjamin Pietzel in the first degree. The case will be appealed.

Two persons were killed outright and 25 or 30 passengers were injured by the wrecking of the Cincinnati express at Elm Grove, near Wheeling, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Ex-Senator Dolph, in an address at Portland, Ore., on Monday night, said that the United States must either abandon the Monroe doctrine or enforce it, with the sword, if necessary.

Miss Flagler, of Washington, daughter of General Flagler, whose shooting and killing of a negro boy who was stealing fruit, several months ago, created a sensation, has been indicted for manslaughter.

The Masons of Mississippi have made a rule that "no Mason, either as principal, agent, employee, or in any other capacity, shall sell intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage, and the penalty thereof shall be expulsion."

Senator Morgan said in an interview on Friday that if Russia and China have made the treaty reported in the London papers, the United States, whose interests are antagonistic to those of Great Britain, should not interfere.

Horace Manvill, of Woodbury, is probably the oldest Church member in Connecticut or in the United States, he having been received into the Church at Middlebury, December 3, 1815, eighty years old. Mr. Manvill is nearly 101 years old.

At Chicago John W. Cadman, an uncle of Mrs. Cleveland, wife of the President, attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself in the mouth with a 32-calibre revolver. He was removed to the hospital, where it is stated he cannot recover.

It is arranged that Miss Vanderbilt's dot on her marriage with the Duke of Marlborough will be ten million dollars, but so settled on her that she has only the use of the income during her life, and at her death the principal will descend to her issue.

Commander Heermann, of the United States navy died on the Havel at sea, at 4 p.m., October 27. Commander Heermann was in command of the *Kearsarge* when she was wrecked on the Roncador Reef. For that he was suspended from duty, and recently went on the retired list.

Senator Stephen B. Elkins and ex-Senator H. G. Davis have renewed the proposition made by them four years ago to the Presbytery of Lexington, W. Va. The proposition, which has been accepted, contemplates the founding of a Presbyterian College at Elkins, W. Va., to which Messrs. Elkins and Davis will give \$50,000 in cash and land for the site, provided the Presbytery raises a like sum.

Advices from the two chief commercial agencies in New York as to the condition of trade in the United States indicate no decided change either way. If anything, the volume of general business has been rather smaller, though there is better demand for many manufactured products, and the retail demand is fair. The report of works in different parts of the United States closing is by no means unusual at this season of the year, which in trade is always a time of comparative uncertainty. Cotton has made another decided advance, and the mills are reported to contain only moderate stocks. There is increased activity in iron and steel, though some grades are weak in price. Minor metals are also a shade lower. Some shoe factories are closing.

GENERAL.

A little rebellion is reported in Hayti. The King of Corea has chosen another Queen to replace his murdered wife.

The German Asiatic fleet has been ordered to concentrate at Sevalon and Amoy.

The ex-Queen of Hawaii is reported to have purchased winter and summer residences in Italy.

Gen. de Campos has decided to suspend military operations in Western Cuba while the rain lasts.

Mr. J. B. Patterson, formerly Prime Minister of Victoria, is dead. His Ministry resigned September 25th, 1894.

The King of Portugal arrived in Potsdam on Friday night, and was given an enthusiastic welcome by Emperor William. He will visit England.

An extensive anti-foreign outbreak is expected at Canton. Four hundred braves, enlisted at Hong Kong by the Viceroy, have gone to Canton.

Travellers arriving at New York report that all is quiet in Venezuela, and the feeling is that the boundary dispute will be settled without trouble.

The Turkish Government demands the immediate withdrawal of the American missionaries from Sassoun, on the ground that if they remain they may be massacred.

Dr. Lueger, leader of the anti-Semites in Vienna, has been elected burgomaster of that city. Vienna is the first of the capitals of Europe to be administered by an anti-Semite.

The King of Ashanti has rejected the British ultimatum. He says he will fight and that he is prepared for the struggle. A British expedition will be sent against him in the middle of December.

There is a strong feeling against the rule of the Sultan in many parts of Turkey, and it is believed that there will be a fusion of the Mussulmans and Armenians to overthrow the present ruler.

It is learned that Lord Salisbury is dissatisfied with the Sultan's verbal guarantee of Armenian reforms, and the four great powers favour an early European conference on the Turkish question.

The condition of the Czarevitch is steadily growing worse. He is now continuously confined to his bed, and remains in a comatose state, not even recognizing members of the Royal family.

News has been received that the Japanese have captured the inland town of Katchi, in the Island of Formosa. The position of the Blackflags is said to be desperate, and the Japanese demand their unconditional surrender.

The south of France has suffered from a huge railway job, and as the attitude of the Government was regarded as attempting to shield the guilty, the Ribot Ministry has been defeated in the Chamber of Deputies.

Another terrible massacre of Armenians, accompanied by the outraging of women, is reported to have taken place quite recently in the district of Baidurt. The Turkish authorities say the Armenians provoked the outbreak.

The next consistory to be held will leave the Italians in a majority of three over the foreign cardinals in the conclave, so that the supremacy of the Italians is assured over any possible combination in favor of a foreign candidate for the Pontificate.

A despatch from Constantinople says that Kiamil Pasha, having put the Armenian question on the track of settlement, has asked the Sultan to relieve him from the Grand Vaziership; but his Majesty declares that he cannot dispense with his services.

The Mohammedan insurgents in China have captured Lau-Tcheou-Fu, the capital of the Province of Kau-Soo, on the Yellow River. They are defeating the Chinese troops in every direction, and they intend to form an independent kingdom.

Gen. de Campos says that a policy of leniency towards the Cuban insurgents must prevail or one hundred and fifty thousand troops will be necessary, and even then seventy-five thousand of them would perish. He thinks the United States would recognize the insurgents as belligerents before they could be conquered.

The St. Petersburg *Novoe Vremya* publishes a despatch saying that the British squadron of warships in the far east has been concentrated at Foochow, and adds that Great Britain is zealously seeking a pretext for declaring war upon China in order to counteract the success of Russia and restore her shattered prestige in the Pacific.

RISE AND FALL OF A GOD.

Lived in a Cave and Was Pulled Out by the Arm—Disaster in Need.

A Swiss magazine tells a strange story of a new god eagerly worshipped at Date, on the British Gold Coast. Date is one of the stations of the Basel Mission. The town contains 6,000 inhabitants, of whom nearly one-fourth are Christians. A number of years ago a god took up his abode in a cave near Date. A kid was given to him every few days, and he was consulted as a wise oracle. All that the worshippers had ever seen was an arm stretched out of the cave to seize the offered kid. One day some of those who came to present the usual sacrifices resolved to see more of the god. When the arm appeared, they seized it, and dragged out of the cave a man, a wretched-looking object, his nose eaten away by ulcers, his body covered with sores. The men who had dragged him out were terrified and fled to the town. No one understood that they had been deceived. The monster was a god, the mightier because so hideous. And they came out to the cave to appease him. Full of wrath at the affront put on him, "the god" commanded his devotees to destroy their crops and their provisions, promising them to take them back into favor and save them from hunger. The infuriated people did as he commanded; but he then disappeared and left them to suffer a terrible famine. The god betook himself to a town not far off—Kakaya, in German territory. To the people of Kakaya he told his tale—of divine wisdom and power, of indignity and of revenge. They believed him, assigned him a cave as a dwelling, and became his worshippers—they and the inhabitants of a wide district round the town. The heathen of Date, learning what had become of their missing god, earnestly sought by sacrifices and enchantments to bring him back. At last, by the instruction of a girl, instigated by the heathen priests, a hu-

man sacrifice, a slave bought at a distant market, was offered up to propitiate the offended god. The slave was strangled, then set upright in a trench, earth heaped up round him and over him, and an altar thus constructed.

But still the god did not return. The horrid murder leaked out. It came to the ears of the British Governor, who had the altar demolished and the body exposed, and then the priests concerned in the sacrifice executed. The Christians in the town, who had meanwhile been suffering a good deal of persecution at the hands of their heathen neighbors, breathed freely once more, and the cult of the god Konkom (as the miserable man had called himself) was abolished in Date. This was in 1887; but up to a few months ago the god was still worshipped in Kakaya, and his priest possessed great power. Some crime of which he had been guilty—probably some arrogant deed of revenge—brought him within reach of German law. Early in the present year he was seized by a company of German soldiers, tried and shot. The worship of Konkom will not survive this catastrophe.

SOME LATE CABLE NEWS.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE MADE HONORARY COLONEL.

Salisbury and Currie Confer—The King of Ashantee Will Fight—Canadian Appeals in England—Sheep Slaughtered.

A despatch from London says:—Lord Salisbury had a long interview at the Foreign Office on Friday afternoon with Sir Philip Currie, British Ambassador to Constantinople.

The Duke of Cambridge has been appointed chief personal aide-de-camp to the Queen, and honorary colonel-in-chief of the forces. The War Office has issued a special army order on the occasion of the retirement of the Duke of Cambridge from the command of the British army. The order in the Duke's behalf thanks all those who co-operated with him to obtain the efficiency of the army, reviews the changes made during his command, and bids an affectionate farewell. The Duke being assured that he would hand to his successor a force of which the Queen and the empire may justly be proud.

The news of the King of Ashantee's preparations may be quite serious for the British if, as his envoys say, he has fifty thousand rifles. He rules more than eighty million people.

The daily News says it is rumored that Sir Philip Currie, at present British Ambassador to Turkey, goes to Paris as the successor of the Marquis of Dufferin, Sir Henry Drummond-Wolff, now Ambassador to Spain, will replace Sir Philip Currie at Constantinople.

Part of the consignment of 10,228 barrels of apples brought here by the steamer *St. John City* from St. John, N.B., and Halifax, was sold here on Friday. The prices obtained were:—Ribbons, 11s to 13s; Kings, 13s to 15s; various 9s to 11s.

The consignments of apples, in all 5,738 barrels, brought to Liverpool by the steamships *Scotsman* and *Nunidian* from Montreal and Quebec, and Catalonia from Boston, were sold here at auction to-day. Baldwins brought from 12s to 16s per barrel; Greenings, 11s 9d to 13s 6d; Kings, 20s to 21s 6d; Spys, 15s 6d; Newtown Pippins, 14s to 16s.

The sheep brought to this port by the steamer *Scotsman*, from Montreal, were slaughtered after being landed on account of a few cases of scab being found among them. Several cases of the disease have been found lately among sheep from the United States and Canada, and it is feared that if cases continue to be found the Board of Agriculture will adopt drastic measures against sheep from those countries. The agricultural press is beginning to comment on the matter.

A WATERY BED.

Sutcliffe in the Rapids Above Niagara Falls—The Body Caught on a Rock—It Can Be Seen by the Moonlight.

A despatch from Niagara Falls, Ont., says:—"There's my bed," said an elderly man, a stranger, attired in a long military overcoat, to Peter Muldoon, the well-known hack driver on Monday afternoon, pointing to the whirling, seething rapids of the Niagara above the American falls. This remark was brought out by a number of hackmen soliciting the man to hire a hack. He told them that he was penniless, and had no place to go, and wound up his short history by his dramatic utterance, and pointing to the wild rushing waters. The hackmen reported the matter to State Reservation Officer Jacob Anthony, who followed the man and apprehended him. The stranger laughed, and explained his statements by saying he was just joking with the hackmen who were soliciting him. He gave his name as James Hodges, and his home as Philadelphia, where he was a member of the Fourth Battalion. He claimed to have been stopping in the city several days, and was registered at the Hotel Imperial. Under the representations Officer Anthony permitted the man to go, but kept him under surveillance. He was evidently an old Grand Army man, as he gave John Barlow, the old guide, the Grand Army salute, and they had a short talk about the scenery and points of interest.

Hodges, or whatever his name is, sauntered out on to Bath Island bridge. Officer Anthony stood at the end of the bridge, when, suddenly looking back, the man put one foot on the railing of the bridge and jumped over. He went down head first, with his hands extended, striking the water with a splash. The rushing waters carried his body along towards the American Falls. By a turn in the current it was carried over towards Chapin Island, just above Luna Island, where it caught fast in a rock. There is little doubt that if the body could have been secured then the man could have been resuscitated, but it was death to anyone to venture out to the rock. There the body rests, and can be distinctly seen under the moonlight to-night. It is liable to slip off any moment or remain until the next west wind raises the water in the river, and it is washed over the falls.

THE FIELD OF COMMERCE.

Some Items of Interest to the Business Man.

Bar silver is firmer in London with sales at 31 1-8d. per ounce.

The net earnings for Canadian Pacific for the month of September show an increase of \$71,339.

Money continues easy in Toronto, the rates for call loans being 4 to 4 1-2. Prime commercial paper is discounted at 6 to 6 1-2 per cent.

The hide market is in a demoralized state. Toronto dealers on Monday reduced the prices of green 1-2c., and No. 1 are now quoted at 6 1-2.

There is a better demand for Merchants' Bank stock, as well as for Commerce, these issues now selling at the highest prices for months.

Wheat is very firm at Ontario points. This is altogether owing to the fact that farmers refuse to sell in spite of higher markets than elsewhere. Some Toronto grain dealers are buying Chicago wheat instead of Ontario at this season as it is much the cheapest.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada increased 4 1-4 millions last week, and the total is now 50,486,000 bushels as against 78,274,000 a year ago, and 69,345,000 two years ago. The amount on passage to Europe is 24,960,000 bushels, as against 25,280,000 bushels a year ago.

The amount of wheat in store at Fort William is gradually increasing and now is 2,076,480 bushels. An extra fleet of steamers will be put on to take some of the grain east, as a great portion of the elevator capacity at Fort William will be required to hold what is already stored in smaller elevators west of Winnipeg.

A new banking law came into effect in New York state on Nov. 1st. It provides that no officer, director, clerk, or agent of a bank can borrow money from the bank with which he is connected without the consent of the board of directors, and it provides that hereafter no savings bank shall be located in the same room or any rooms communicating with a discount bank. It compels the complete paying in of the capital stock of a bank before it shall begin business. It forbids a majority of the board of trustees of any savings bank to belong to the board of directors of any discount bank.

From Montreal we hear that the fine open fall weather is not wholly favorable to the dry goods trade. Country stocks are reported as not being very much broken into and sorting orders are only moderate, travelers, however, are selling some fair bills of spring goods. City retail trade has shown some improvement the last week or so. Several mills have given notice of advances in hosiery, underwear, flannels, pillow cotton, and bleached and unbleached sheetings. In groceries there is a good demand for currants and raisins, but the market at the moment is bare of stock, and new supplies on direct vessels now due are anxiously looked for. Quite an advance is reported in both lines. Green hides are down another cent this week, and for leather, which continues dull, easier prices prevail. The improvement in wool is well held, and stocks of foreign are quite moderate, a considerable proportion of a cargo from the Cape has been sold to advantage to American buyers. Heavy metals, though not very active, show increasing strength in several lines, notably black and galvanized sheets. Glass is advanced. Shipments of cheese have been heavy and the advanced values are fairly held. The butter market shows much activity and a further gain for the week of a cent to a cent and a half on fine creamery. The long continued lack of rain is becoming a serious matter in the country, farmers in many sections being unable to do their fall plowing owing to the great dryness.

The wholesale trade at Toronto is fairly active, the orders of a sorting-up character being fairly numerous. The tone of the dry goods and hardware markets is strongest, with advances in prices fully maintained. The outlook is considered promising, with stocks of merchandise in the country within bounds. Retail merchants continue to buy cautiously, and are thus enabled the better to meet maturing obligations. Farmers continue to hold back their wheat, and this accounts for Toronto prices being fully 12c. a bushel higher than Chicago. There was a fair crop of wheat in Ontario the past season, and the large Manitoba crop ought to dispel any fear that might exist as to Canada importing wheat within the present cereal year. Coarse grains are also higher, particularly oats and peas. Wool is pretty well cleaned out, the shipments of fleece coming being larger to the States this season. Prices have ruled strong throughout and dealers have done a profitable trade. The hide market, on the other hand, is in a demoralized condition, and prices are fast declining. Green hides are one cent lower than a week ago, the price now being 6c. for No. 1. The depression in the trade at New York and Chicago is given as a reason for the weakness here.

The leading financial centres of Europe are unsettled this week, owing to war news and partial collapse in prices of Kafirs. On the Toronto Stock Exchange there has been a better demand for bank shares, with an advance in some cases. The semi-annual dividends will be paid on Dec. 1.

Great Loss of Life.

According to the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission the railway accidents for 1894 show a total of 6,447 killed and 31,889 injured. This is about fourteen a day killed and 90 a day injured. Although the killed would make a good-sized town and the wounded an important city, the list is smaller than that of any year since 1890. Of the killed 1,823 were employees, 324 passengers and 4,300 were "other persons," the latter figure being a warning against level crossings and other approved methods of destruction.

The Hint Direct.

He (at 11 p.m.)—Well, misery loves company, you know.
She (repressing a yawn)—Not at this hour, I think.

The Equity.

SHAWVILLE, NOV. 14, 1895.

SIR RICHARD'S "BILLION" CALCULATION.

The proposition of the Free Trader is that when a duty is imposed upon an article, we cannot or do not produce, its effects end with its payment and the duty goes into the public treasury, but should it be our misfortune to be producing the article in this country, then the cost of the domestic product is enhanced to the full amount of the duty, and the poor consumers pay this tax into the pockets of the bloated manufacturing monopolists. For instance, Sir Richard Cartwright said in the House of Commons last session that "so far as tariff is protective, the measure of taxation is the total consumption of imported goods plus the goods manufactured under that tariff in the country. Where those goods are double the amount imported, the tax will take \$3 out of the pockets of the people for every one it puts into the treasury; where the goods produced in the country under the tariff are four, or five, times the amount of goods imported, then you may fairly conclude that it will take four or five times more out of the pockets of the people than it puts into the treasury." Sir Richard then illustrates with the case of cotton, stating in effect that we import cottons to the value of \$4,000,000 and manufacture to the value of \$10,000,000. This makes a total consumption of \$14,000,000, on the whole of which, according to Sir Richard, we pay a duty of \$5,600,000, of which the revenue receives only \$1,140,000. The gallant knight then concludes his argument by saying, "as with cottons, so with all manner of articles." Summing all up he makes it appear, apparently to his own satisfaction, that the National Policy, in sixteen years, has cost the people of Canada one billion of dollars!

Now let us test the correctness of his reasoning. He says: "As with cottons, so with all manner of articles; and, of course, if his argument is true in one instance it must be true in all; but if we prove it false in one, then it is false in all. We manufacture and consume in Canada, says Sir Richard, two and a half times as much cotton as we import; therefore, the cotton producers get \$2.50 for every \$1.00 that goes into the treasury. Of woollen goods, we manufacture and consume forty times as much as we import; therefore according to Sir Richard, the woollen producers get \$40 for every one that goes into the treasury. Take the case of wheat and apply Sir Richard's logic. During the last fiscal year we imported 60,000 bushels, for which a duty of \$9,000 went into the treasury; but we produced and consumed in this country last year, six hundred and seventy times as much wheat as we imported; therefore, according to the gallant knight, the producers of wheat in Canada pocketed 670 times \$9,000, on account of the National Policy, or a sum of over \$6,000,000. Just think of it, the farming monopolists of the Dominion stealing, in one year, on their product of wheat alone, over six million dollars from the poor consumers of this country! If we take the other importations of farm products and apply Sir Richard's method of calculation, we could show that the farmers pocketed, last year, the enormous sum of eighteen or twenty millions of dollars, on account of the N. P. Of course, Sir Richard's theory is false, as the farmers of the country, whom it is intended to deceive, will readily see when it is applied to their own business.

Sir Richard's billion calculation logically proves nothing more than that he sometime or other committed to memory the multiplication table.

ALL THINGS IN ALL PLACES.

Mr. Laurier's trade policy seems to be always fashioned for the place in which he is speaking, the Grit leader in every case throwing consistency and national interests to the winds, and setting out merely to please the audience before him. Throughout the Northwest a year ago his cry was "Free Trade as they have it in England." In Montreal and Toronto last winter Free Trade was left in the background, and the manufacturers were appealed to with the promise of greater assistance to them by completely removing all duties from raw material of manufacture, which mainly means the abolition of duties on pig iron and soft coal. But being out in the border country of Prescott the other day, Mr. Laurier did not

think either Free Trade or Free raw materials to be just the thing for his audience, so he spread himself on reciprocity, "which," he said, "I think has always been popular in this part of the country!" That admits the whole story: Mr. Laurier's trade policy, is that which he thinks "is popular in that part of the country" which he is addressing.

Having made up his mind that reciprocity was the tune for Prescott, he said: "There are old people among us who remember the old reciprocity treaty from 1854 to 1866, and they remember that period was the golden era to the farmers of Canada. I charge here upon the Government of Canada that, in 1892, after the election of 1891, it was possible for them to have had a reciprocity treaty on those lines, although limited to a certain extent."

Now, compare the declaration that the Government in 1891 could have obtained a reciprocity treaty with the United States even more limited than that of 1854, with Mr. Laurier's declaration in the House of Commons in the session of 1892 on the same subject:

"They" (the Government) "did not and could not succeed because the basis on which they wanted to negotiate could not be accepted by the American government. The hon. gentlemen did not want to succeed on the basis of unrestricted reciprocity, they wanted to negotiate on the basis of restricted trade, and the American government had intimated again and again that they would not negotiate on any other basis than that of unrestricted reciprocity. So their mission was bound to fail at the outset."

Such contradictory statements from the same lips need no comment. It should be remembered that Mr. Laurier's friends in Quebec declare for the restoration of separate schools in Manitoba and anathematise Orangemen, and he then goes over to Ontario and says: "Appoint a commission," and adds, "Oh, I would have you know I speak the same language in Protestant Ontario as I do in Catholic Quebec!" Mr. Laurier's conduct is not of the kind that gives honest statesmen their good reputation.

In 1878, the farmers of Canada succeeded in getting into the American market about \$12,000,000 of their products by paying into the treasury of the United States a duty of \$4,000,000. In the same year the American farmers sold in our markets, nearly \$15,000,000 worth of their products without paying into the Canadian treasury. The Grit policy today is to bring about a similar state of affairs again. Farmers what do you think of it?

THE FACTORY HELPS THE FARMER.

The price of land is greatly increased by proximity to and diminished by remoteness from the manufacturing centres. You may find land selling at \$80 an acre within a few miles of a manufacturing town, and you may buy the same quality of land at \$5 an acre 50 or 100 miles from manufacturing centres. And why so? Because not only the housewife has a market for her butter and chickens and eggs and cheese, and everything of that character that is produced upon the farm, but the farmer himself has a market for every bushel of wheat, oats, hay, etc., and for every apple, peach, pear, cabbage, and everything of that character that he grows upon the farm when located near a manufacturing centre; and he gets the best price for his grain, flour, meat and other necessary articles produced upon the farm. So, in every view of it, no class of people in this country are more benefitted by the increase of manufactures and the diversity of labor, thus putting down the price of manufactured articles and putting up the price of labor and the price of farm products, than the farmers themselves.

Newspaper Laws.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered wishing to continue their subscription.
2. If subscribers order a discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are responsible until they have settled up their bills and ordered them discontinued.
4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher and the papers be sent to the former address they are held responsible.
5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a periodical from the office or leaving them uncalled for is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.
6. If subscribers pay in advance they are bound to give notice at the end of their time if they do not wish to continue taking it; otherwise the publisher may continue to send it, and the subscriber will be responsible until an express notice, with payment of all arrearages is sent to the publisher.

THE CASH STORE.

E. HODGINS & SONS.

A few
of Our Prices,
Just to Show You
we intend to do a
Cash Business.

Here they are:

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

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

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

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

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

COME AND SEE US.

Everything cheaper than you
ever saw before.

E. HODGINS & SONS.

Morrison's
Factory

Is still running
on time.

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

Lumber Planed & Matched
on the Shortest Notice.

BLACKSMITH WORK
AS USUAL IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Hiram Morrison,
SHAWVILLE, QUE.

Jno. G. McGuire,
BUTCHER,

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

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

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

A full line
Fresh Confectionery
always on hand.

Cash vs. Credit.

This question has for ages agitated the minds of all business men. The universal verdict is that Cash is King.

We heartily agree with this decision and long for its adoption.

There are however obstacles in the way of us doing a ready pay business for the reason that the bulk of our customers are reliable farmers throughout this district, many of whom are not always in a position to pay spot cash for their goods.

Therefore we have not decided to close our books, and shall continue to do business on the same principles as heretofore. We have however gone through our entire stock and have whittled down the prices on every line to the very lowest figures for spot cash or its equivalent and are prepared to meet any competition that presents itself.

We invite comparison on prices and quality.

We carry a large and varied stock of general merchandise, all bought at right prices.

We are now ready to buy your Grain, Hogs, Wool, Butter, Hides, etc., for Cash or in exchange at highest market prices.

Get our prices before buying or selling.

G. FRED HODGINS.

NEW
SHOE SHOP

Just Opened in Armitage's
Old Shop by

T. ROBINSON.

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

Good fit and general satisfaction guaranteed or no sale.

First-class River Boots and Shoes made to order.

REPAIRING
promptly and neatly done.

GIVE HIM A CALL.

T. ROBINSON

Shawville, Que.

Sept. 4, 1895.

3m

A. SMILEY,
General Blacksmith,
SHAWVILLE.

Has just received

A - Car - Load - of
Buggies & Carriages

For the Spring Trade.

It will pay those who require a new rig to look at his stock before ordering.

UNDERTAKING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

A. SMILEY.

Shawville, April 13th, 1895.

FURS,
FURS,
FURS,

COATS,
COLLARS,
CAPS,

MUFFS,

ROBES, etc.,

at very
Lowest Prices.

J. H. SHAW.

JOHN BECKITT, JR.,

Is prepared to supply
the newest designs in

CARRIAGES,
BUGGIES,

and all kinds of

WHEELED VEHICLES,
this season.

Leave your order with him
now, if you want anything in
the above line.

JOHN BECKITT, JR.,
SHAWVILLE.

A. J. JACKSON.

SHAWVILLE, QUE.

House & Sign Painter,
Gilder, Glazier, Decorator.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

FIRST-CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

ORDERS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE
COUNTY PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Farm for sale.

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

Elegant Assortment

+ - OF - +

Ladies' Hats

—and all kinds of—

Fall Millinery

now in stock at

MRS. MCKENZIE'S,
SHAWVILLE.

An inspection of goods will
repay you

When you Come to Town

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

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

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

Picture Framing

—AND—

Repairing

Done with neatness and despatch.

JAMES MCARTHUR,
SHAWVILLE.

WE PRINT

Circulars,
Letter Heads,
Note Heads,
Bill Heads,
Receipt Forms,
Notes of Hand,
Posters,
Dodgers,
Fly Sheets,
Horse Route Bills,
Cards,
Tickets,
Blanks, etc., etc.

In good Style and at rea-
sonable rates.

Orders by mail promptly at-
tended to.

THE EQUITY,
SHAWVILLE, Q.

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

NOTES OF THE LEGISLATURE.

On Wednesday last Hon. Mr. Taillon made a lengthy explanation regarding the charges which had been made in the Cabinet during recess, and maintained that if the Protestant minority had not their share of cabinet representation at the present time, it was because a suitable man could not be found at the time to fill the office of Treasurer. The matter was discussed by Mr. Marchand, Mr. Hall and others and then dropped for the time being.

Mr. Lemieux attacked the Government for dismissing Wm. Clapperton and Jerome Petrie, crown lands agents in Bonaventure, and declared that they had been discharged for political reasons.

In reply Hon. Mr. Flynn gave him an unmerciful scolding. He began by congratulating Mr. Lemieux on at last making his eloquent voice heard after a silence of a whole session. He regretted exceedingly, however, that that gentleman had not seen fit to follow the usual parliamentary procedure, call for all information and digest it before speaking. He then could have spoken with a knowledge of his subject and with some little authority. As it was he had attacked the Government in violent terms without really knowing of what he spoke. This was unfortunate, for it caused him to blunder most egregiously. The terrible scandal which Mr. Lemieux had unearthed, was very simple and easy of explanation. It simply amounted to this: that while there had formerly been three rather inefficient officers of the Crown Lands Department in Bonaventure, receiving \$1,200 in salary, there are now two efficient officers drawing \$1,000. This was the result of reorganization, which he instituted when he took charge of the Department in December, 1891. The three officers then employed were Mr. Maguire, at \$600; Mr. Clapperton, at \$400, and Mr. Pitre, \$200. He reduced these to two in number. Mr. Maguire was retained in office because he was well situated, Mr. Clapperton and Mr. Pitre were not advantageously situated as to locality and they were replaced by Mr. Arseneault, who could easily from his situation cover both their grounds in a satisfactory manner. As far as Mr. Lemieux's insinuation that Mr. Clapperton was discharged because he was a Liberal, was concerned, he would state at once that it is false. On the other hand, it was certain that Mr. Pitre had been appointed by the previous Government, in place of a Conservative, whose only fault was his political views. That Mr. Clapperton entertained no ill will against the Government and consequently had not been ill-treated by it, was very evident from a letter received from him and read by Mr. Flynn. The communication referred to was one of thanks to the Government for its courteous action towards him. With regard to the discharge of Mr. Gilker, of the New Carlisle jail, it was done at the instigation of the Hon. Attorney General, who found him to be guilty of certain irregularities. This could all be found in the proper documents. Mr. Lemieux had charged that ministers had promised certain favors to the electors of Bonaventure if they would return the Government candidate. He certainly knew of no promises of the kind. When he had any favors at his disposal he disposed of them to the best of his employees, and without respect to their political beliefs.

Mr. Tessier (Portneuf) moved for a statement showing the number of suits instituted in connection with infractions of the revenue law, and the sale of liquor without license.

Mr. Stephens made a motion that "no advocate shall act as parliamentary agent before the Private Bills Committee, who is a partner of any member of the Private Bills Committee," but the motion created such a hornet's nest about the head of the mover, that he thought it was wise to withdraw it.

Hon. Mr. Taillon to-day introduced his bill repealing the Act imposing commercial taxes and licenses. It will come into force next October.

Hon. L. P. Pelletier, in answers to Mr. Dechene, said that Hon. G. Guimet, ex-Superintendent of Public Instruction, had been pensioned on the 1st of May, 1895, and received from the Pension Fund \$2,310 annually, the whole in virtue of Art. 676, etc., of the Revised Statutes, and \$3 Vic. ch 15, in virtue of an order in council, No. 110, of the 5th April, 1895, and article 1881 of the Revised Statutes.

Mr. Gladu moved for copies of all accounts by Philippe Villiers in connection with his contract for supplying the furniture to the Court Houses of Montreal, Hull and Pontiac, from June 6th, 1894, and for a statement for the amounts paid to Philippe Villiers, under the contract entered into between him and the Hon. Mr. Taillon on June 17, 1894.

Hon. Mr. Casgrain introduced his bill respecting the election of members of Quebec Legislative Assembly, and explained that his aim was to prevent bribery and corruption, by assimilating our law with the Imperial practice, by which a certain amount was recognized as legal expenditure at elections, and all money spent thereafter was regarded as corruptly expended.

Mr. Cooke has again introduced his bill prohibiting the sale to and use of tobacco by minors, and has given notice of a motion for the abolition of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Stephens has made a motion with a view to secure the better protection of factory employees. This gentleman has also moved for a large number of returns, including a statement showing the cost of the Demers, Hooper and Shortis cases. He will also ask whether it is the intention of the Government to introduce a measure concerning the law of libel, amending the law so that newspapers

giving a verbatim report of speeches at a public meeting will not be liable to an action for libel.

Quebec, Nov. 7.—Mr. Desjardins has again introduced his bill to reduce the seasonal indemnity of members from \$800 to \$600.

In reply to Mr. Gladu, the Premier said the price of commission to be paid the collectors of revenue for collecting the desired taxes imposed by the Statute of 1892, was under consideration.

Hon. Mr. Marchand has asked for documents respecting the arrangements made by the Government with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company with reference to the \$7,000,000.00 due by the Company to the Government; statement of the receipts and expenditure of the province from the 30th June to the 30th October, 1895, inclusively; statement relating to the recent sale of limits in this province; report giving the names of the public officers who have received special indemnities over and above these salaries.

The supplementary estimates for the current fiscal year, amounting to \$73,033.23, were submitted.

On motion of the Premier to refer the estimates to Committee of Supply, Hon. Mr. Marchand entered into a long and hostile criticism of the general policy of the Government, and ended by moving the following want of confidence motion: "That after having heard the explanations given by the Hon. Premier in relation to the ministerial changes which have occurred since the last session, this House is of the opinion that the Cabinet is not so constituted as to effectively represent the different sections of this province or to satisfy the various elements of our population, and ensure by a mutual and cordial understanding their common prosperity."

He was replied to in an able and vigorous speech, in defence of the administration by Hon. Mr. Taillon.

Hon. Mr. Hall and Mr. Cooke set forth their reasons for supporting the amendment, after which the debate was continued by Messrs Greig, Guerin, Hackett, Gladu and Savaria, the latter making a telling speech in support of the Government. The vote was then taken, resulting in the defeat of Mr. Marchand's amendment by 17 of a majority.

Hon. Mr. Pelletier has given notice of a bill relative to the registration of baptisms, marriages and burials.

Lord Salisbury at Walford on Wednesday said Great Britain had had the strongest cause to lament that, when the corn laws were repealed, the 'protectionists' warnings were not heeded. There is a party in Canada to-day telling the people the same pretty fables that the English free traders presented for the fooling of the English farmers, and if they are accepted as gospel Canadians will have the same causes to regret as a British free trade premier declares affect the English agriculturalists.—Montreal Gazette.

The export of sheep from Canada in 1895 are the largest in the history of the export trade, the total being 171,263 head. Exports of cattle 83,480 head as compared with 73,380 in 1894.

Shawville Produce Quotations.

Oats.....	24 to 25
Peas.....	48 to 50
Rye.....	40
Eggs.....	12 15
Wool.....	20 22
Lard.....	9
Butter.....	14 15
Wheat, (standard) at mill.....	70 00
Buckwheat.....	35 38
Potatoes per bag.....	25 30
Pork per cwt.....	4.50 to 4.75
Beef.....	3.4 to 4.4
Hay per ton.....	7.00 8.00
Calfskins.....	00 to 00
Hides.....	4.50

Strayed Pig.

STRAYED on to the premises of the undersigned about 10 days ago, a white and black pig, 3 or 4 months old. The owner is requested to come and settle costs incurred, and remove the animal at once.
JAMES PRENDERGAST,
Nov. 5th, '95. Shawville.

Stray Cattle.

STRAYED from the premises of the undersigned on or about the 20th of August, three heifer calves. One red colored with white spot in forehead; one brown and one red and white. Any information regarding them will be thankfully received by
THOS. HODGINS,
Oct. 2, 1895. Qayon, Que.

Grain Crushing.

The undersigned desire to inform the public that having purchased a Grain Crusher they are prepared to do Provender Grinding on
TUESDAY & SATURDAY
of each week until further notice.

W. H. CORRIGAN.
ADAM ELLIOTT.
Clarendon, Nov. 12, 1895.

WINTER GOODS

FOR WINTER WEATHER.

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

Cheap Sale of

Harness Collars Whips Blankets
Bridals Halters Sweateps 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.

IT COSTS NOTHING

But a postal card.

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

Address
THE CITIZEN,
Ottawa, Ont.

Salesmen Wanted.

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

Allen Nursery Co.,
Rochester, N.Y.

WANTED.

A MAN Honest, bright, hard worker to sell our goods and we're willing to pay him well. Ability more essential than experience. You will be representing a staple line and given the double advantage of furnishing both Canadian and States grown stock. The position is permanent although we are prepared to make an offer to part time men. SALARY AND COMMISSION WITH EXPENSES.
Exceptional chances for experienced men. Write us for particulars.

E. P. BLACKFORD & CO.,
TORONTO, ONT.

SHAWVILLE Hair Dressing Parlor

SILAS YOUNG - PROP.

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

ACALL SOLICITED.

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

LIVERY,

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

One of the best equipped
Liveries
in the District.

CHARGES MODERATE.

PATENTS

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, COPYRIGHTS.
CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to 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 colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts.
Address
MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

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

FARM FOR SALE.

The North-west Half of Lot No. 20 in First Range of the Township of Lithfield, containing one hundred acres of land, being the property occupied by the late William Fraser. Good house and out-buildings are erected on the premises. Will be sold cheap. Good title given. Apply to the undersigned at Bryson.

WM. G. LEROY.
Bryson, Sept. 2, 1895.

Desirable Business Stand for Sale.

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

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

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

For further particulars apply on the premises, or to

A. SMILEY, Shawville:

BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, WAGGONS,

• IMPLEMENTS •

**WASHERS,
WRINGERS,
CHURNS.**

I have opened an agency in Shawville for the sale of the above articles, and am prepared to supply the same on the most favorable terms, and at prices that will suit the times.

It is not too much to say that my buggies are the best finished vehicles that have ever been brought into Shawville.

I sell the famous "Bain" Waggon which has few if any equals in the market.

In Farm Implements I have everything required on a farm.

It will pay intending purchasers to give me a call.

JOHN LESTER
SHAWVILLE.

New Process Canadian DIAMOND

—AND—

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

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

Our prices are low and shipments prompt.

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

The Samuel Rogers Oil Co.
Ottawa and Brookville.

THE PERFECT TEA

MONSOON TEA

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

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

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

It is put up in sealed caddies of 1/2 lb., 1 lb. and 5 lbs., and sold in three flavours at 40c., 50c. and 60c. If your grocer does not keep it, tell him to write to STEEL HAYTER & CO., 11 and 13 Front St. East, Toronto.

Under the Liberal Administration of Lord Rosebery the question of reforming the British House of Lords was talked of, but, like other projects in his programme of "ploughing the sand," it ended in talk. Now that he is out of office he has again taken up the question and makes it a political issue. In his first political utterance since the election which removed him from power he declares that "the primary obstacle to all reform and the greatest danger to the stability of the state lies in the present constitution of the House of Lords." There is no denying the accuracy of the proposition. Nothing is easier than an exposition of the evils and dangers of the situation, but nothing is more difficult than to suggest a practical remedy.

Even Lord Rosebery does not favor the abolition of the upper house. The utmost that can be looked for is some measure of reform, and for this the outlook is not promising. The first definite suggestion which has been made is the suggestion of an elective upper house chosen by the peers. This has a liberal sound, but what would be the practical result? The only change possible from this measure would be to transform a House of Lords in which there are some Liberal peers into a House of Lords composed entirely of Conservatives. There could be no other result. In the existing house nine-tenths of the peers are Tories; in the elective or representative House of Lords ten-tenths of them would be Tories. In other words, the elective plan would intensify and perpetuate the very evil for which a remedy is sought. It would neither "end nor mend" the upper house.

There is food for reflection to every laboring man in the annual report, just completed, of Carroll D. Wright, the United States commissioner of labor. No man who knows anything whatever of Mr. Wright will accuse him of distorting facts and figures against the workingman or of doing anything to his disfavor. Indeed, he has long been known as a champion of the rights of labor, and he owes his position of commissioner largely to the influence of the great trades organizations and assemblies. It will be remembered that he was a member of the commission that investigated the Debs strike and his report in that case was thorough and impartial.

In his present annual report he devotes a considerable space to the subject of strikes and lockouts as they occurred in the seven and a half years prior to June 30, 1894. During that period the total loss in wages to employees was \$190,493,382, and in property and profits to employers of \$94,825,837, showing that the loss to labor was a little more than twice as much as the loss to capital. The vast majority of these strikes utterly fail in accomplishing their purpose, thus adding the pangs of defeat to the workingman. It may also be said as a fair deduction that while the loss of employees was so much more than that of employers in actual cash, the losses indirectly were four or five times as much.

During the period covered by this report Chicago has had 528 strikes, costing the strikers in wages \$8,846,494. While these strikes were in progress the aid given the strikers by the labor unions amounted to only \$1,886,000—about 12 per cent. of the real loss. The Chicago strike of 1894 is treated of separately in the Labor Bulletin, a monthly publication issued by the labor bureau. It narrates the history of the uprising from its beginning to its end, and it shows that the hardship that Debs inflicted on his workmen was an expense of \$1,295,889, for which no possible compensation was made either in glory or reputation. The loss to the railroads was nearly six times as much, or \$6,052,298. This loss, let it be borne in mind, might very well have been put on the city and county had not the railroads released their claims. As it was, it was borne by the stockholders, who are innocent men, women and children, whose savings or capital are invested in railway shares.

There are many other things in this report of the labor commissioner of wide and general interest to the public. It will repay the most careful study, for it proves beyond all question that a state of war between capital and labor—between employer and employee—ends only in loss and disaster to all concerned. There must be some other way devised for settling their disputes.

An Encourager.

My cake is dough, complained the dejected husband.
Well, responded his energetic wife, all cake is more or less dough. All you need is to brace up and cook it.

A Remunerative Organ.

One—That man has made a fortune with his voice.

Tother—Is he such a fine singer as that?

One—No. Auctioneer.

Of the total length of the great Siberian road, 4,700 miles, rails are already laid on over 1,000 miles.

AGRICULTURAL.

Raising Hogs for Market.

In raising hogs for market, we should have a definite object in view. This object should be to produce the hog that will realize the highest price in the market at the least cost for production. If your market requires heavy, fat hogs, the Berkshire, Poland-China, and Chester White are suitable. As a rule, the shorter breeds of hogs can be produced at less cost than the longer-sided fellows. The greater the distance the extremities are from the heart, the greater will be the food required to maintain the animal in life.

In selecting the breed, see that the male animal has a good pedigree, that he is a typical animal of the breed he represents, that he is descended from animals that have been in the habit of producing large litters, and that he is well developed for his age. The sow should be selected for rapid development, regular breeding, producing large litters, and gentle disposition. The brood sow should be retained for several years, as old sows produce stronger pigs. She should be allowed to raise two litters annually. If we wish to have vigorous, healthy young pigs the brood sows should be carefully fed. During the summer there is no trouble, as the sow usually has sufficient variety in her food. With the early spring pigs there is often heavy loss from the fact that the sows are given too concentrated a food and not sufficient variety. No one variety of grain contains all the elements of animal life in proper proportion. Many farmers feed their brood sows largely on peas during the winter, with the result that the young pigs are flabby and weak, and very often live but a few hours. Milk, roots and oat chops, bran or shorts, with access to earth or sods, make a well-balanced ration, and should give good results if the sow has exercise daily. The young pigs require a warm, dry, pen, and should be attended to very closely during the first few hours to see that all are suckled and that none are chilled. Cut straw or chaff makes the best bedding, and only a limited quantity of it should be used at first. Poles should be arranged around the walls to prevent the little fellows from being squeezed by the dam. When a week old they should be encouraged to take some exercise on fine days. This makes them stronger and prevents them from becoming too fat internally. Castration should be performed when the pigs are six to eight days old. When six weeks old they should be weaned, which is best done by removing all at one time and returning them again after twelve hours, and again after twenty-four hours. This makes a gradual change, and is much easier on the dam. The little fellows should average from twenty-five to thirty pounds at this age, and if they have been taught to eat previous to weaning they should continue to grow as though nothing unusual had happened. Milk with oat chop and roots makes the best ration we have tried for young pigs. If the oat hulls are removed by a sieve for the first few days, they will eat the food up clean. The trough should always be clean out before giving the next meal. We find it an advantage to feed the young pigs four times daily until they are at least ten weeks old; after that age three meals daily are sufficient. Regular feeding is just as important with pigs as with any of our farm animals. At ten weeks old they should average from forty to fifty pounds, and after that age, if properly fed, should increase from one and one-half to two pounds daily. For winter feeding we find that about four times the quantity of roots by weight mixed with chopped grain gives us the best results. The grain is chopped fine and mixed with pulped roots, and the whole soaked for twelve hours before being fed. Salt is added at the rate of one ounce for every 1,000 pounds of live weight daily. When milk is plentiful we have more rapid growth and the pigs keep healthier and more vigorous. In his natural state the pig swallows considerable earth daily, and this should always be provided for winter feeding.

To have the best results the pens should be cleaned out regularly; as the pigs rest contented in a dry, clean pen, and are always on the move when the pens are wet. The troughs should be arranged so that each pig will have an equal chance. A pole along the center of the trough to prevent them from putting their feet in, saves a large percentage of the food. In summer, feeding clover or green peas will take the place of roots, and if milk is plentiful very little grain is required. It should be our aim to force the pigs to mature as early as possible. The younger the pigs are when they arrive at market weights, the greater will be the profit. The food of maintenance increases with the size of the hog, while the daily average gain is just the reverse. From careful experiments extending over three years' feeding, we have ascertained that a newly-weaned pig weighing from twenty-five to thirty pounds will increase in weight at a cost of 21-2 cents per pound. When ten weeks old and weighing fifty pounds it will cost 3 cents per pound of increase. At fifteen weeks and an average weight of 100 pounds, the cost of production will rise to 4 cents per pound of increase, and there is a corresponding increase of cost of production as the pig gets older and heavier. These experiments lead to the conclusion that we should make the average daily gain as great as possible, and also that when pork is selling at low prices we should sell the hogs at lighter weights. Hogs weighing from 100 up to 200 pounds have taken the top prices during the past two years. These can be produced at an average cost of 41-2 cents per pound live weight.

Our experience is that buyers make too great a difference in the price of pork live weight and dressed weight. We have been able to realize the best prices by selling the pork dressed. Buyers meet with so many producers who

have their hogs overfed when selling live weight, that they reckon on a higher percentage of offal, and this discriminates on the honest producer. With Berkshire pigs weighing from 160 pounds and up to 200 pounds, we find a difference of from 17 to 20 per cent. between dressed and live weights. With these data you can very soon estimate which way it will pay you best to sell.

Save the Manure.

The preservation of the manure made on feeding farms during the winter season is of great importance if our farms are to be kept anywhere near their original fertility. "With sheep as with other stock kept on the farm one of the important items of income is the manure. While on pasturage this will be distributed more evenly over the field than with any other class of stock," says Wool Markets and Sheep. "As a fertilizer sheep manure is the next richest of any usually secured on the farm, poultry manure, if properly managed, being considered the best. As with all animal fertilizers much depends upon the management as to the quality. Whenever it becomes necessary at any time to commence sheltering the saving of the manure should begin. With anything like fair management the manure secured from any class of stock ought to be sufficient to pay for the labor and care required to feed and manage. One important item in the management, when it is an item to save the manure, is plenty of bedding. When stock of any kind is confined, whether in feed lots or under shelter, sufficient bedding should always be provided to absorb and retain all of the liquid voidings. With sheep this is as important as with any other stock. One of the best plans of management with sheep in the fall and through a good part of the winter is to shelter at night, and on cold or stormy days, and allow them to run out every day that the weather will permit. In supplying bedding not only is it possible to retain all of the liquid voidings and in this way increase the quantity of manure, but it will add to the comforts of the sheep, keeping them warmer and cleaner. There is no special advantage in using more bedding than is necessary to obtain the liquid voidings and to keep the stock clean, as more than this is adding to the quantity and lowering the quality. One important item in keeping sheep healthy in winter is to keep dry, not only over head, but under foot and by using sufficient bedding. This can be done to a good advantage if the roof of the shelter is tight. Where a fair-sized stock of sheep is kept with good management, a considerable quantity of manure can be secured and manure is one of the four possible sources of income with sheep, the other three being wool, lambs and mutton, and being an income it is an item to make the most out of it possible."

Feeding Young Stock.

The question of feeding young cattle should have serious attention during the winter months. We wish right here to condemn the practice of feeding so much corn to growing stock. Only a very small amount of corn should be included in the daily ration of calves, especially at this time when oats and oil meal are so cheap. Feed liberally. Far better to err on the liberal side in feeding young stock than to have them stunted and poor in the spring, as half a year may easily be lost for want of a bit of extra attention during the winter. If you have facilities for it the linseed meal might be mixed with boiling water and poured over a heap of chaffed hay, with which the ground oats had been previously mixed. If not, mix it with the meal and give in two feeds daily, taking care to let them have plenty of water. Young stock are very often injured by being turned out and allowed to stand starving until it suits the herdsman to let them in. Of course, if there is no water in the barns they must be let out, but in that case we would provide plenty of trough room, so that all could get a drink at once, or nearly so, and then bring them in as soon as satisfied. If all their food is dry they should have the chance of water twice daily. Remember there is a scarcity of stock in the country, therefore it is sure to be dear next spring, and, whether to sell or keep, is worth rearing well. Also feeding stuffs are abnormally cheap, and certainly cannot be put to better purpose.

British Warships at Esquimaux.

A despatch from Victoria, B.C., says:—It is reported in naval circles here that Admiral Stephenson's flagship Royal Arthur will shortly be replaced by the Imperieuse, a fighting cruiser of first-class, and sister ship to the Warspite. For the first time in a decade the flagship will winter this year at Esquimaux, which fact, taken with the news that the majority of the ships on the station are to be relieved by larger and more efficient cruisers, is regarded here as significant in view of Britain's strained relations with Russia in the far East.

A Powerful Sermon.

Patrick—Phwy didn't ye go to church, sure?
Bridget—Oi had other things to do.
Patrick—If ye had gone and heard that sermon on "Absenteeism" ye would have been ashamed of yerself for not bein' there.

Day Dreams on the Road.

Ragged Robert—Don't you wish y'r father had been king, or an emperor, or a pope?
Thirsty Thomas (meditatively)—I'd rather he'd been born a brewer.

Business Habit.

I wonder why Gouger is always so glum?
He is a dentist, and it's his business to look down in the mouth.

In Russian Poland all trains must stop at every station until the police (or gendarmes) captain of the place gives permission for its departure.

ABOUT BRITISH COLUMBIA

A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT IN ITS FARMING AFFAIRS.

Interesting Interview With Prof. Robertson—Work of the Travelling Dairy in the Western Province—Appearance and Quality of Some of the Fruits Most Creditable.

Professor Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, returned to the Experimental farm at Ottawa on Tuesday afternoon, after being absent for six weeks in British Columbia and the North-West Territories. To a press representative he said that he found a decided improvement in the farming and business affairs of the Western provinces since the time of his former visits. On the Pacific coast, where everything except floods have been discouragingly pacific for a few years, things have taken a turn, and the better times and hopeful spirit which pervade Vancouver, Victoria, and New Westminster are spreading into the agricultural districts.

How do you account for it? Well, the travelling dairy has been abroad in the land, and the people are getting better butter to eat and more of it. Did you ever notice what an antidote to depression, despondency, and pessimism there is in exquisitely good butter. No! Then you need to eat more of it on bread from No. 1 hard, and find that it is materialised sunshine. The newspaper writer and every other good man should then spread it about as humanized, materialised sunshine.

Are you doing any special dairy work in the West?

Yes; one of our travelling dairies has been visiting nearly all the agricultural districts in British Columbia. The meetings have been well attended by farmers and their wives, and great interest has been shown. As yet there is only one co-operative creamery in the Pacific Province, and two comparatively small cheese factories. The dairying has been carried on chiefly in home dairies, similar to the practise in Great Britain. The farmers of the province do not produce enough butter, cheese, eggs, bacon, and other concentrated foods to supply the demands of the population. The imports are mostly from Manitoba and the North-West Territories. In the spring of the year and early summer, low-priced and inferior butter is sent in in considerable quantities from California and other States, notwithstanding the duty. Next season I expect to see much enlargement of the production of butter in the province.

EXCELLENT FRUIT.

Did you stay with the travelling dairy in the West?

Only a short time at three different places. I visited the Agricultural Exhibitions at Victoria, Mission City, Chilliwack, Kamloops, Vernon, and New Westminster. I also addressed meetings of farmers at several other places. At these exhibitions I had excellent opportunities of seeing the quality of the farm products in the different localities. Potatoes, carrots, and other vegetables were unsurpassed by any I had seen before, and the appearance and quality of some of the fruits were most creditable. An impression prevails—it certainly had clung to me from its frequent expression—that while the fruits of British Columbia were nice-looking in colour, shape, and size, they were inferior in quality, coarse-grained, and deficient in fine, agreeable flavours. I am convinced that the prevailing opinion, current eastward of the Rocky mountains, is an erroneous one. In flesh and in flavour, the apples and plums were particularly good, while the brilliant red and the lustrous, wax-like gloss on the skins of the apples from orchards in the interior of the mainland gave them a superb appearance. The like of them I had never seen before.

Where will they find a market for their surplus fruit?
In Manitoba and the North-West Territories. The supply for the people of that vast area comes mostly from California and the other States, but the superior quality of British Columbia fruit and the reasonably low rates of freight—last fall it was \$1.12 1-2 per 100 lbs.—which the C.P.R. are ready to offer will enable British Columbians to capture the markets. Some seven carloads were shipped this year. Owing to the higher freight rates earlier in the season, defects in packing, and other causes, which can be overcome by experience, some of the shipments were not profitable to the growers. The fruit-growers, as well as the butter producers, need improvement in the means which have been in use to reach the consumers with their product in its best condition.

INTERPROVINCIAL TRADE.

A large interprovincial trade should speedily be developed, with mutual advantage to the mountainous province on the Pacific slopes and the prairie province lying in the geographical centre of Canada. For several years, perhaps for all time, there should be a large exchange of butter and other products from Manitoba and the North-West Territories to British Columbia for fruits and other products. This interprovincial trade would greatly promote the prosperity of the people in both provinces, and would benefit the Dominion of Canada as a whole.

Is the area suitable for the culture of fruit in British Columbia sufficient for the great plains of the West?

I think so, with a great deal to spare. Climatic and other conditions make the people living on the plains crave succulent fruits, and they will become larger and larger consumers of fruit per head as they get better off; but the yield per tree and per acre in British Columbia is enormously large, and there are thousands and thousands of acres where apples and plums can be grown successfully. The Experimental farm at Agassiz has given an impetus to fruit-growing and much information and guidance to fruit-growers in the province. Mr. Sharpe, the superintendent there, is playing a most important part in the progress of the province; and the general plan and equipment of this branch farm are another tribute to

the comprehensive skill of Director Saunders in devising and adopting means whereby each of the branch Experimental farms can best serve the interests of the farmers in the widely different and distant parts of Canada where they are situated.

LORD ABERDEEN'S FARM.

Did you visit the fruit farm of the Governor-General in British Columbia? Yes, I spent several days in the Okanagan valley. His Excellency's main ranch is Coldstream, about four miles distant from Vernon, a thriving place of some thousand or twelve hundred people. Of the number of the population I am not sure; in fact, nearly every budding place in the West, even before it flourishes into a blooming place, is a city with a prospective population a few thousand larger than the residential one. But Coldstream is a beautiful place. More than 100 acres are planted with fruit trees, many of which are just coming into bearing. To my eyes, although not those of an expert fruit-grower, excellent foundation work has been done. The other branches of the ranch are hop culture and the raising and feeding of cattle. At the Guisachan estate, some 40 miles further down the Okanagan valley, the plan includes the joining of dairying to fruit culture. Some 30 or 40 of the neighbouring farmers gathered to a meeting in the house at the Guisachan place one evening, and there, as well as in other parts, I learned that British Columbians are watching Lord Aberdeen's doings as a farmer with a keener interest than they follow his movements as Governor-General. His place has much power of service for the encouragement and guidance of other farmers, as well as great opportunities for a consistent and wholesome advertisement of the agricultural resources and possibilities of the province.

MEETINGS OF FARMERS.

Did you come direct from British Columbia?

No, I stayed there for the Agricultural Exhibition at New Westminster, and then stayed off at Calgary. I went up the Calgary and Edmonton line and addressed meetings of farmers at Red Deer and Innisfail. At each place there is a co-operative creamery, and farmers are generally going into the kind of farming which enables them to feed their crops to some class of live stock. The altitude of the land—over 3,300 feet above the sea level—and the distance from the seaboard make the growing of grain for sale risky as to the ripening of the crop, and unprofitable in the price that may be realized. With the raising and feeding of cattle and swine, the case is quite different. In these, joined to dairying in co-operative creameries, they can do very well. Feed costs very little; and not more than 10 per cent. of the value of butter is absorbed by transportation charges from Calgary to Liverpool. I stayed over one day at Moose Jaw, where we have a branch experimental dairy station. Travellers who pass the place by railway call it a bare, dry, inhospitable district. It does not look particularly promising as a dairy country, but our creamery there will turn over \$10,000 worth of butter this summer, and from reports which I received I am confident that the output next summer will reach 100,000 pounds of butter.

Then you have confidence in the future of what is now Western Canada? Certainly; wherever a cow thrives, there men will do well. That is one of the best means of diagnosing suitability of climate and soil for a prosperous agricultural community. The fine crop of grain throughout Manitoba and the West is late in being harvested and threshed. Perhaps less fall-ploughing than usual is being done; but the frequent rains of the fall have put more moisture into the soil and subsoil than for several years. That is one very promising factor in the outlook for next year.

What kind of weather did you have in the West?

Fine, warm, and agreeable nearly the whole time. I met only two wet days, and one of these was when I had a chance of a holiday to go fishing on a lake in the mountains. It rained as only a British Columbia sky can rain. Never mind how many fish I caught. It rained hard enough to drown some of the trout that slipped off the hook into the bottom of the boat.

GLADSTONE'S MARRIAGE.

An Old Clipping Which Gives an Account of the Affair.

The following paragraph appeared in a Cheshire, England, newspaper of the year 1839: For some time past the little town of Hawarden has been in a state of excitement in consequence of the anticipated nuptials of the two Misses Glynne, sisters of Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart, M. P., who have been engaged for some time past to Lord Litleton and Mr. William Ewart Gladstone. Tuesday was fixed as the date when the ceremony should take place. About 10.30 a simultaneous rising of the large assemblage, accompanied by a burst of melody from the organ, announced that the fair brides had arrived. All eyes were turned toward the door to witness the entrance of the brides and bridesmaids with the rest of the bridal party, and the slow procession up to the communion table. In a few minutes all had arrived, and the imposing ceremony had commenced. At this moment the spectacle presented was an extremely interesting one. The large bridal party exhibited every elegance of costume, and the dresses of the ladies belonging to it, as well as those of many among the spectators, made up a very brilliant and attractive scene, lit up, as it was, by splendid sunshine. The ceremony was performed by Hon. and Rev. G. Neville. At its conclusion the newly wedded couples and their immediate friends passed out amid the felicitations of the throng.

Man's Weak Point.

Mrs. Newed—Are you sure you love me as much as ever?

Mr. Newed—Perfectly.

And you will never, never love any one else?

Never.

And there isn't anything you wouldn't do for my happiness?

Nothing. That is, of course, nothing within the bounds of reason.

Hum! I thought so. You are just like all the rest. You've begun to reason.

The manuscripts of the fifth and twelfth centuries are written with very good black ink, which has not shown the least sign of fading or obliteration.

FASTEST IN THE WORLD

A TRIP ON THE RUSSIAN TORPEDO DESTROYER SOKOL.

The Vessel Was Built on the Thames—She Has the Fastest Engines and Barges Through the Seething Water—Height Expressed at the Marvelous Performance of the Ship.

It is scarcely too much to say that naval experts of all countries have lately been regarding with interest the performances of the little vessel which has just left the Thames for St. Petersburg. On the morning that a small party of naval men and journalists accepted the invitation of Messrs. Yarrow for a trip on "the fastest vessel in the world," the wind was wild and gusty, and all were prepared for a rough time. We were not reassured, writes a representative, by the choppiness of the water at Tilbury, where the little craft that was to be our home for the day was already moored, having just come in from Poplar. It is a fact to be deplored that the "fastest vessel in the world" does not belong to the British Navy, but to the Russian Admiralty; and this, surely, is a matter that needs explanation, seeing that the builders are an English firm, and that, from the keel to her last bolt, the vessel was built on the Thames.

The Russian torpedo-boat destroyer, "Sokol"—for that is the name of what the late Mr. P. T. Barnum would have called "the fastest ship on air,"—was humming and snorting in mid-stream, anxious to be off, and a curious craft she looked. That she was prettier than her predecessors—the "Havock" and "Hornet," of the British Navy—was admitted on all hands, but that was probably due to the fact that she was painted in light colors, while her British cousins were a sombre black. At first the "Sokol" appeared to be no larger than an up-river launch, and even when alongside her dimensions struck one as being small, possibly owing to the fact that attention was mainly directed to the

FOUR HEAVY FUNNELS,

which appeared to be the predominating feature of the vessel. But the "Sokol" was not built for a yacht or a pleasure boat, but for a "flyer," and a flyer she undoubtedly is. Before we were all able to seat ourselves comfortably on the forms which had been lashed to the various parts of the ship's deck, Gravesend had disappeared from view, and we were rushing past steamers and barges towards the mouth of the Thames. The screw went whirling round, making a perfect sea in its wake, a sensation of pins and needles in one's feet became evident as the little ship vibrated from stem to stern, big steamers and small craft that a moment or two before appeared almost as specks on the horizon were passed and left behind, those in exposed parts of the vessel were almost blinded with spray, and only the throbbing of the engines and the rushing of the water were to be heard as we went over the measured mile. On, on, the little craft went, rushing like a mad thing through the seething water, black with the reflection of the heavy clouds overhead, until after a while the vibration ceased, and the whirr of machinery became less marked.

The more nervous of us began again to breathe freely, and, leaving our positions of safety, cautiously crept along the slippery steel deck to the conning tower, where stood one of the engineers, watch in hand. He smiled with a superior air when asked if the ship had been going at full speed. "No," he said, "I am afraid you would all be wet through if we let her go. Why, we have only been going 28 3/4 knots under

HALF-INCH PRESSURE,

and if we wished we could run her at 32 knots."

But I soon discovered that the unfatigued were not the only ones to be surprised at the rate travelled. At least two naval attaches told me they had never been at such a speed before, and the Japanese naval attaché and another subjects of the Mikado expressed their delight at the marvelous performance of the ship. Within two years the speed of this class of vessel had been increased from twenty-six knots (the speed of the "Havock" in 1893) to thirty and one-quarter knots attained by the "Sokol" on her official trial; and, as Mr. Yarrow remarked, "If the same rate of progress be continued in the future it would seem difficult to place a limit to what speed may be ultimately obtained at sea." All the foreign experts on board expressed the highest satisfaction at the speed attained. The gentlemen from Japan were enthusiastic, and on more than one occasion pointed out the fact that it was one of Yarrow's torpedo-boats that led the attack on Port Arthur and Malakal. Having got accustomed to the vibration—which experts assured us was slight—and disposed of the excellent lunch served in the tiny cabins, we were enabled to inspect the marvelous machinery and the aluminum fittings which so largely account for the high speed of the boat. It is unnecessary to go into technical details; suffice to say that after a run of five hours we landed in safety at Greenwich, confident in the belief that before long the Yarrow's will further increase the speed of their ships, but somewhat depressed at the fact that she did not fly the blue ensign.

European Armies.

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

For Baby's Comfort.

When bathing the baby, and the older children, too, be careful that no draft of cold air touches the sensitive little body. A folding screen is a convenience and is easily adjusted around a warm corner, and if any one opens the door of the room you are in, baby is sure to be out of the draft.

You can make one out of a small wooden clothes-horse which may be bought for a few dimes at the stores where such supplies are kept. Paint it with enamel paint, and fit the panels with muslin, dimity or any dainty material. These may be tied on with tiny tapes, so as to be easily removed when they need washing. A more serviceable color for the framework would be cherry stain, which is easily applied. The hangings for this might be of pretty chintz or creton.

The lower rungs will be found a useful towel rack, and may also hold baby's fresh clothes in readiness for the immediate dressing that is to follow the bath.

Crochet two flat mats three inches in diameter, of white Saxony wool, in single crochet stitch. Make a round, flat bag of white flannel, the same size as the mats, and fill it with the best powder. Place a mat upon each side of the bag and join the two by crocheting a pretty border half an inch wide, of pale blue, pink, or yellow Saxony. Run baby ribbon, or yellow Saxony, through one of two rows from the edge, tying it in a pretty bow, to indicate the right side. This will be found very useful in travelling, as there is no danger of waste from spilling as in the case of the powder box, and sufficient powder sifts through when using the bag in the same manner as the ordinary puff.

Cookies.

There is considerable satisfaction in making cookies because they keep. Here are some good recipes.

Caraway Cookies.—Take nine tablespoonfuls granulated sugar and four of butter and cream them well together. Add four well-beaten eggs, one cup of milk, a little grated nutmeg, one ounce of caraway seeds, two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a pinch of salt and enough flour to make a dough that will roll out easily. Cut out with a round biscuit cutter and bake in a moderate oven about twenty minutes.

Cocoa-nut Cookies.—One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, two eggs, one cup of grated cocoanut, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, flour enough to roll. Roll very thin, bake quickly, but do not brown.

Fruit Cookies.—One cupful New Orleans molasses, one cupful sugar, one cupful of seeded raisins boiled together. When cool, add one cupful butter, one half cup hot water, one tablespoonful of soda and spices to suit the fancy. Add flour to roll out, and bake quickly but carefully. These will keep for some time if not eaten.

Testing the Oven.

A French cook gave the following rules for testing the heat of an oven: Try it with a piece of white paper; if too hot the paper will blacken or blaze up. If the paper becomes a light brown the oven is right for pastry; if it turns a dark yellow, it is fit for bread and heavier kinds of cake; if light yellow, the oven is right for sponge cake and light desserts.

Karl's Clover Root Tea purifies the blood and gives a clear and beautiful complexion.

Ruggiero Bonghi, the Italian statesman, philosopher, and author, is dead.

WELL YESTERDAY—DEAD TODAY.

Sudden Taking Off by Heart Disease. That pain in the side that seems of smothering, that palpitation of the heart, that restlessness rendering it impossible for one to remain long in any one position—these are symptoms of heart disease that should be immediately heeded. And practical heed will be given by securing a bottle of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, the most wonderful heart specific that has ever been given to the world. As has been shown frequently in these columns, some of the most desperate cases of heart trouble have been cured by its use. One dose will relieve in 30 minutes. The remedy is harmless as milk, as it is entirely vegetable.

Emperor William laid the cornerstone of the new law courts building at Leipzig.

For Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure.

Sir Henry Parkes, ex-Prime Minister of New South Wales, was married on Thursday. He is 80 years old.

Catharrh.—Use Nasal Balm. Quick, positive cure. Soothing, cleansing, healing. The one hundredth anniversary of the third partition of Poland was observed as a day of national mourning throughout Galicia.

Rev. Dr. Potts says he uses St. Leon, and finds it both curative and refreshing.

The Queen and ex-Empress Frederick of Germany have effected a reconciliation between Emperor William and Prince Henry of Prussia.

Growing Prevalence of Bright's Disease.

Bright's Disease shows itself usually in depression of spirits. Life loses its zest. Efforts bring an early fatigue. There is loss of appetite; justice new, deep falls to refresh. There may, or may not be, pain in the region of the kidneys. It is not only astonishing, but alarming the extent to which this disease is seizing the ablest men of the country. The deceptive nature of the trouble is almost akin to that of consumption. Our dearest friends are carried off with it before we are aware of the nature of their disease. The one salvation is to rid the system of the trouble at its inception. This is being most successfully accomplished by South American Kidney Cure, a medicine that will cure any case of Bright's disease that has not already signed the death warrant of its victim. It is a medicine that most completely rids the system of those elements that go to constitute this disease, working distinctively on the kidneys.

Rio Janeiro despatches state that the British Minister in that place has informed the Brazilian Government that England intends keeping the island of Trinidad.

Thousands of cases of Consumption, Asthma, Coughs, Colds and Croup are cured every day by Shiloh's Cure.

SAVED MUCH SUFFERING.

Rev. Father Butler's Interesting Experience.

Suffered from an Abscess in the Side Which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Cured After Other Medicines Failed, Caledonia, N. S., Gold Hunter.

Faith leads many to believe, yet when one has experienced anything and has reason to rejoice, it is far stronger proof than faith without reasonable proof. About four miles from Caledonia, along a pleasant road, passing by numerous farms, lives Rev. T. J. Butler, the parish priest of this district. Reports having come to the ears of our reporter about a wonderful cure effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, he called on Mr. Butler to seek information on the subject. Mr. Butler spoke in very high terms of the Pink Pills, and said they had saved him untold suffering, and perhaps saved his life. The reverend gentleman felt a little hesitancy at giving a public testimonial at first, but after our reporter remarked that if one was really grateful for a remarkable cure, he thought it was his duty to give it publicity for humanity's sake, he cheerfully consented. His story in his own words is as follows:—"I was led to take Pink Pills through reading the testimonials in the papers. I was troubled with an abscess in my side and had tried many different medicines without avail. I took medical advice on the subject, and was told I would have to undergo an operation to cure it which would cost me about \$100. At last I determined to try Pink Pills, but without a great feeling of faith of their curing me. One box helped me and I resolved to take a three months' course and give them a fair trial. I did so, and to-day I am completely cured of the abscess in my side through using Pink Pills, and I always recommend friends of mine to use Pink Pills for diseases of the blood. As Father Butler is well known throughout this county his statement is a clincher to the many wonderful testimonials that have appeared in the Gold Hunter from time to time. On enquiring at the stores of J. E. Cushing and N. F. Douglass, it was found that Pink Pills have a sale second to none. Mr. Cushing on being asked if he knew of any cures effected by them, replied that he had heard a great many personally say Pink Pills had helped them wonderfully. If given a fair and thorough trial Pink Pills are a certain cure for all diseases of the blood and nerves, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous prostration and the tired feeling therefrom, the after effects of a gripe, diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail, postpaid, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

CATARRAH DEAFNESS OF TWELVE YEARS' STANDING

Cured by Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder—An Extraordinary Experience.

Catarrh nearly always leaves its mark after it. This is frequently revealed in deafness of the victim. A case in point is that of Capt. Ben Connor, of 189 Berkeley street, Toronto, who was deaf for twelve years from catarrh. No medicine or treatment did him any good, until he procured a bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, which gave immediate relief, and continuing to use it, in a short time the deafness was entirely removed. Mr. Connor's friends, who knew the extremity of the malady, are loud in their praise of this medicine, and Capt. Connor himself will be only too glad to answer all enquiries concerning his case and remarkable cure.

Sample bottle and blower sent by S. G. Ditchon, 44 Church St., Toronto, on receipt of ten cents in stamps or silver.

A burglar discovered in apartments at New York fell from a six-storey window and was killed.

Health and sweet breath secured, by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal Injector free.



Purified Blood

Saved an operation in the following case. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures when all others fail. It makes pure blood.

"A year ago my father, William Thompson, was taken suddenly ill with inflammation of the bladder. He suffered a great deal and was very low for some time. At last the doctor said he would not get well unless an operation was performed. At this time we read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and decided to try it. Before he used half a bottle his appetite had come back to him, whereas before he could eat but little. When he had taken three bottles of the medicine he was as well as ever." FRANCIS J. THOMPSON, Peninsula Lake, Ontario. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier Prominently in the public eye today. Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache, etc.

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 Cacaos 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.

Active Exercise

and good food in plenty, tend to make children healthy. If children suffer, however, from Scrofulous, Skin, or Scap Diseases—if their blood is impure and pimples or boils appear, they should be given the right medicine. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery brings about the best bodily condition. It purifies the blood and renders the liver active as well as builds up health and strength. Pale, weak children get a lasting benefit and "a good start" from the use of the "Discovery." It puts on wholesome flesh, and does not nauseate and offend the stomach like the various preparations of cod liver oil. Once used, it is always in favor.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation, headache, indigestion, dyspepsia. One dose. Sold by all dealers.

The Empress of Germany continues in very delicate health.

Rheumatism is Still Being Cured in From One to Three Days by South American Rheumatic Cure—More Testimony.

Mr. Z. A. Van Loven, Governor of the County Gaol, of Napanee, Ont., writes:—"My wife has been a great sufferer from rheumatism for some time past. The disease attacked the limbs by drawing them out of shape. The pain was most excruciating. She could not get anything to cure her. Mr. Hoffman, druggist of this town, recommended South American Rheumatic Cure. The first few drops gave my wife perfect relief. To-day after taking four bottles of the remedy, she is certain that the disease is entirely eradicated from her system and blesses the day she first heard of this remedy."

A. P. 788.

Children Shrink

from taking medicine. They don't like its taste. But they are eager to take what they like—Scott's Emulsion, for instance. Children almost always like Scott's Emulsion.

And it does them good.

Scott's Emulsion is the easiest, most palatable form of Cod-liver Oil, with the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda added to nourish the bones and tone up the nervous system. The way children gain flesh and strength on Scott's Emulsion is surprising even to physicians.

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

FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

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STAMMERING Permanently cured by a strictly Educational System. No advance fees. Write for circular. THE ONTARIO INSTITUTE, 76 Bond St., Toronto

BICYCLES—"THE SUN" A Strictly High Grade Wheel, at a Moderate Price. Send for catalogue. G. T. PENDRITH, Manufacturer, 73 to 81 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

FARMERS here is a snap for you. Harris has sample cloth pieces for quilts. Send \$1 for trial lot, good value. 27, 29, 31 William St., Toronto.

SPORTING GOODS—All kinds Guns, Rifles, Ammunition and Fishing Tackle. Agent for Blue Rock, Clay Pigeons and Traps. T. COSTEN & CO., 1694 Notre Dame St., Montreal

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BUSINESS CHANGES. If you want to buy or sell stock or business of any description write me. I have had large experience in the wholesale. Am selling businesses continually. Correspondence confidential. No charge to buyers. JOHN NEW, 21 Adelaide East, Toronto

The only chemical hand fire extinguisher now approved of by the Inspector of Government of Quebec and all fire department authorities. It is the simplest, the best and the cheapest and is now in use in most public buildings, factories, etc. Price \$24.00 per Dozen.

THE CANADIAN FIRE EXTINGUISHER CO., 7-9 St. Peter St., Montreal.

RHEUMATISM, Dyspepsia, Inflammation of the Lungs, and other disorders.

Remedy: Polycine Oil.

NEW FRENCH DISCOVERY—Apparatus and Oil from \$10 to \$50. Oil can be kept for several years. See certificates of cures obtained. Published in the Montreal papers. EXPLANATORY PAMPHLET \$1.

"ALEXANDRE," Specialist of Paris, 1694 Notre Dame St., Montreal



\$3 A DAY SURE.

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

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



Cures Salt Rheum, Old Sores, Sore Eyes, Piles, Boils, Sore Nipples, Burns, Scalds, etc.

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

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EVERY DISHONEST ACT

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

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

THE MONEY-MAKER KNITTING MACHINE

ONLY \$10. ASK YOUR SEWING MACHINE AGENT FOR IT, OR SEND A 3 CENT STAMP FOR PARTICULARS, PRICE LIST, SAMPLES, COTTON YARN, &c. THIS IS GOOD FOR \$2.00. SEND TO CREELMAN BROS. Mr. S. GEORGETOWN, ONT.

CHAMPION STUMP & STONE EXTRACTOR.

There are more of these Machines in use than all other kinds combined. It has proved them the best. Send for price and terms to S. S. KIMBALL, 877 Craig St., Montreal

CANADIAN SHORT STORIES.

OLD MAN SAVARIN...

AND OTHER STORIES, BY EDWARD WILLIAM THOMSON

Cloth - \$1.00.

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

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

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

WILLIAM BRIGGS, Publisher, 29-33 Richmond St. West, Toronto

MUSIC

and Music Books of every description. All kinds of Musical Instruments. Manufacturers of Band Instruments, Drums, Gun Music Engravers, Printers and Publishers. The largest stock in Canada to choose from. Get our prices before purchasing elsewhere, and save money. Send for Catalogue, mentioning goods required. WHALEY, ROYCE & CO., Toronto

Mgr. Satolli, United States Papal Ablegate, has been elevated to the Cardinalate.

Mr. Tarte is suing W. F. Maclean of the Toronto World for \$50,000 for alleged libel. Nothing small about Tarte.

A petition will be forwarded to Sir Charles H. Tupper, Minister of Justice, praying that the death sentence in the Shortis case be commuted to imprisonment for life.

The earnings of the Canadian Pacific railway for the month of October show an increase of \$111,000 as compared with same month of last year. They were larger than any previous month.

The measures to be introduced by the new French Government include an Income Tax bill and a bill to permit members of the Legislature from becoming directors of financial or commercial undertakings having any transactions with the Government. The declaration of policy also promises the Government support for various suggested reforms in the criminal law. The Government will also introduce measures intended to defend the French peasantry against international speculations, for the formation of a colonial army, etc.

The Clarendon School Question.

The following communication, received by Mr. James Hart, chairman of the board of School Commissioners of the Township of Clarendon, deals with the matter regarding which a deputation was recently sent to Quebec:

Department of Public Instruction,
Quebec, Oct. 30, 1895.

Sir,—In reply to the representations made by you in my office, when you were in Quebec, and to the petition which you left with me I have the honor to say:

First.—I understand that in your school municipality it has been the custom for thirty years to divide the Government grant equally amongst the several school districts and to expend in each district all the school tax levied therein.

Second.—I understand that the petitioners believe that this method, although plainly illegal, has worked well.

Third.—I understand, also, that three of the commissioners and many petitioners wish to continue this illegal method and wish me as Superintendent of Public Instruction to approve of their action, and practically to defy or set aside the laws of the Province.

I will reply to these three statements in order.

1st. Art. 2180, R. S. Q. plainly shows that the method adopted is contrary to law. The supposition is that the laws are just and in the best interest of the people, while the fact that they have been disregarded for years does not in any way sanction illegal proceedings. It is only recently that my attention has been drawn to the facts of this case. The various members of your board of commissioners have been personally liable for years to a fine under R. S. Q. 2193 for wilfully contravening the provisions of the school law, if indeed they knew the law. The present board, at any rate is aware of it and those members who refuse to carry the law into effect are liable to a fine notwithstanding the desire of ratepayers. My sanction of your present method would not relieve you of the liability.

2. There is nothing to show that your method has worked well. The approval of those who benefit by it is expected. If your school board were to declare that each parent must pay all the expenses of educating his own children, probably all those ratepayers who have no children or who would profit by such an arrangement would approve the action.

The clear financial reports which have been submitted to the Department, extending over some years, show that your method has not worked well. The poorer districts have been obliged to have heavy monthly fees and occasionally to resort to special taxes to meet their deficits, even after having short terms or cheap teachers. This has given children an unequal chance and has violated Art. 2038 in spirit if not in the letter. Moreover the law as it stands is just and is based upon accepted principles of taxation. I have pointed out once or twice to your school board that as wealthy men are obliged to contribute to the education of their poorer neighbors, so wealthy school districts must contribute to the education of the poorer districts. It seems to me that this is so plain that it is useless to pursue the subject further.

3rd. The reply to this completely disposes of the case even if nothing had been said on the previous points. The law is enacted by the Legislature and the Legislature alone can change it. It is my duty to see that the law is carried out. No one has the power to exempt people from the operation of a general law. While a law remains upon our statute books it is the duty of every good citizen to obey loyally. If he has any doubt as to the wisdom of a law he has morally but one recourse, and that is to exert himself to have the law altered, while respecting it in the meantime.

In this case I have no doubt as to the wisdom and justice of the law which you ask to have set aside.

I trust that you will without any delay conform to the law loyally, even if you cannot see, as almost every person does, that it is for the best interest of your community.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

BOUCHER DE LABRÈRE,

Superintendent.

The consumption of spirits in the Dominion last year shows a big decrease. There were in all 2,500,000 gallons or 240,000 less than the year previous.

The production of spirits greatly exceeded the year previous. The quantity turned out was 1,605,787 proof gallons compared with 1,603,214 in 1893-4. There were 117,218 gallons exported or 41,190 gallons more than in the previous year.

The revenue of the department fell from \$8,441,496 in 1893-4 to \$7,912,091 in 1894-5.

There was placed in the warehouse 2,803,410 or a million more gallons last year as compared with the year previous.

The revenue per head on spirits and tobacco show a decrease: spirits, \$1.23 against \$1.12 in the previous year; beer, 16 cents against 20 cents, and tobacco 64 cents against 68 cents.

One Thing the C. P. R. Has Done.

It is estimated, that, at least, 5 cents per pound is saved to the people of Canada on the freight of tea, owing to the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Taking the consumption of tea in Canada last year, the saving effected will be over one million dollars which at 3 per cent is the interest on over thirty millions. In other words the saving on the transportation of tea alone pays the interest on more than one half of what the Canadian Pacific cost the Dominion.—Belleville Intelligencer.

The King Must Come Down.

London, Nov. 10.—The Chronicle is informed that the War Office has arranged for an expedition to Ashantee. This leaves no further doubt of the accuracy of the report from Accra, on the Gold Coast of Africa, which was received on October 31, that the King of Ashantee had declined the ultimatum offered to him by Great Britain to the effect that the King should have a British commissioner in his country, and he should place Ashantee under British protection. The despatch of the expedition indicates that Great Britain is determined to reduce the King of Ashantee to complete subjection.

Spruce Limits Sold.

Quebec, Nov. 7.—The most successful sale of spruce limits ever held here took place this morning in the Crown Lands Department, Hon Mr. Flynn, presiding. In most cases the bids were far in excess of upset prices. The result of the sale was per mile as follows:

Lower Ottawa Agency.—Wm Stainford, \$110; Jos. Rogers, \$205.

Grand-Ville Agency.—Alexis Belanger, \$40; Charles Eugene Poult, \$46.

Rimouski West Agency.—Campbell Bros., \$16; Campbell Bros., \$16.

Metazedia Valley Agency.—N. Cayonette & Bros., \$21; L. Morneau, \$15; Martin & Letel, \$25; E. A. Alexander, \$55.

Bonaventure West Agency.—Mr. Yuld, \$73; Mr. Yuld, \$100; Campbell Bros., \$51; R. Sinclair, \$15.

Lake St. John East, Agency.—H. Petit, \$4; J. Gauthier, \$8.

Gaspe Centre.—Wm. Stanley, \$10.

The total amount realized is \$7,269.79 including ground rent and fire tax up to April 30, next.

Ottawa Canal Boom.

EX MAYOR MCLEOD STEWART VISITS HAMILTON—WILL GO TO ENGLAND.

Hamilton Nov. 9.—McLeod Stewart, prime mover in the Ottawa and Georgian Bay canal project, is in Hamilton to day. He had a long interview this morning with Adam Brown, ex M. P., and A. G. Ramsay, president of the Canadian Life Assurance Company. Mr. Stewart leaves for Montreal to-morrow evening, and will address the Board of Trade of that city on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 p. m., on the advantages to Montreal of the opening up of water communication between the tide water of the Atlantic and the Great Lakes. Mr. Stewart is leaving for England by the Britannic on Dec. 4, to interview the Right Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain on this great undertaking, which Field Marshal Sir John Michel reported in 1865 as being not only an Imperial military necessity but also a commercial necessity for Canada.

Pekin in Danger.

London, Nov. 10.—A despatch from Shanghai says that letters received from English missionaries in the northwest of China confirm the statement that the Dugans in that portion of China, who recently revolted, were nearly all provided with Russian rifles.

The leader of the rebellious Dugans has sent an ultimatum to the Imperial Government announcing his intention to advance upon Pekin unless he receives a favorable reply.

The rebels are 60,000 strong, and have entirely overcome the imperial forces. Many large towns and hundreds of villages have been pillaged, and the fields are strewn with dead bodies of men women and children.

Shanghai, Nov. 9.—The Shanghai Mercury says that a very serious mutiny of Chinese soldiers has taken place at Kiu Kiang, a city and treaty port in the northern part of the province of Kiang Si. The troops refuse to disarm and defy the local officials, who are powerless to enforce their commands. The latest reports received from Kiu Kiang say that affairs there are in a very critical state. The natives are in a condition of panic. The wealthy inhabitants are leaving the city with their portable valuables. The foreign inhabitants have armed themselves.

The marriage of the Duke of Marlborough to Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, on Wednesday is reported as being the most brilliant society event which has ever been witnessed in New York. Just think of it, ladies, the bride's wedding costume cost seven thousand dollars!

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the approaching session of the Legislature at Quebec, application will be made for an Act to incorporate "The Coulonge and Crow River Boom Company," by John Bryson, and George Bryson, Legislative Councilors, both of Fort Coulonge, lumberers; Alexander Barnett, lumberer, and George B. Campbell, agent, both of Renfrew, in the province of Ontario; and Alexander Fraser, lumberer, and John R. Booth, lumberer, both of Ottawa in the said province of Ontario, for themselves and others, with power to carry on the business of common carriers, and to construct and establish booms and other works necessary to facilitate the transmission of timber, lumber, pulpwood, sawlogs, and other wood wares, and collect, save, raft, boom and transmit the same in and down the Coulonge and Crow rivers from any point from the head of such rivers to the Government Boom near the mouth of the Coulonge river, and acquire and own all property and plant necessary therefor.

The capital stock of said company shall be \$25,000.00.

J. M. McDUGALL,

Attorney for applicants.

Hull, October 2nd, 1895.

Illustrated Lecture!

Dr. Harper will give an illustrated Lecture in the

Masonic Hall, Shawville,

Friday Eve, Nov. 15th, '95.

The subject selected is "Something about Quebec" to be illustrated by lime-light views, showing the places of interest and beauty in and around Quebec city.

Proceeds in behalf of the School Library.

There will also be

A Programme of Music

prepared by pupils and friends of the school.

General admission, 15c.

Doors open at 7 p. m.

GRAND

CLEARING

SALE.

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

A full line of Ladies' & Men's Rubber Boots and Shoes.

Ready-made Clothing.

Caps worth 50 cents for 35 cents.

Cloth Overcoats for \$5.00.

Suits of Clothes worth \$7.00 for \$5.00.

Men's Beef and Deerskin Moccasins very cheap.

Boots worth \$1.50 for \$1.00.

Ladies' Kid lined Gloves and Mitts.

Men's Buckskin and Kid Mitts.

Fur Overcoats very cheap for ready cash.

All Goods at Low Prices.

Harness

Department.

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

COME AT ONCE.

H. HOBBS,

Shawville.

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

H. H.

The battery of boilers in the building of the Detroit Evening Journal exploded at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning last, wrecking the building, Nos. 45 and 47 West Larned street, killing at least 40 persons, wounding 20 others, more or less seriously, and causing a loss of \$60,000.

'S' 'H' 'S' 'L' 'O' 'M' 'D' 'E' 'S'

All must be sold.

A lot of first quality Shingles.

A lot of first quality Shingles.

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Another seat has been rendered vacant in the Dominion Parliament by the death on Wednesday last of Mr. Simard, Liberal member for Charlevoix County. Mr. Simard was first returned to Parliament at the last general election.

ANYTHING YOU REQUIRE

IN THE LINE OF

HAND-MADE

FOOTWEAR

Manufactured by

P. NOLIN, QUYON, Q.

(MAIN STREET.)

Beef Moccasins on hand and made to order.....

Custom Work and Repairing promptly attended to.....

3 Points in which he excels:

1. Good Material,

2. Good Fit,

3. Good Workmanship.

YOUR ORDERS SOLICITED.

—NEW—

TAILOR SHOP,

—AT—

PORTAGE-DU-FORT.

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

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

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

A CALL SOLICITED.

R. J. M. RAE.

Portage du Fort, Sept. 18, '95.

J. A. McLEAN,

—THE LEADING—

Painter and Decorator,

QUYON, QUE.

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

Estimates furnished, and mail orders promptly attended to.

YOU HAVE A CHANCE

to select from the largest stock of

STOVES AND TINWARE

by visiting the store of

GEO. T. MOHR, - - QUYON,

—who also carries an immense stock of—

HARDWARE OF ALL KINDS,

Comprising Cross-Cut and Hand-Saws,

Cutlery, Tools, and small wares,

Nails, Putty, Paints, Oils, Varnish, etc.

CROCKERY! GLASSWARE! GROCERIES!

SELLING AT A SLIGHT ADVANCE ON COST.

Make your Fall and Winter Purchases NOW. G.T.M.

R. McCREDIE & 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.