

# THE EQUITY.

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**THE EQUITY,**  
A WEEKLY JOURNAL,  
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BY  
**JOHN A. COWAN.**

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**PONTIAC HOUSE,**  
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The above House having been fitted up in good style for an hotel is now open for the accommodation of the public. Guests will be accorded best attention, and the table will always be furnished with the choicest supplies. A commodious Sample Room recently completed. Bar supplied with best Liquors and Cigars. First-class Stables and Store Rooms. Free bus to and from Station.

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This House is in every way furnished to afford excellent accommodation for the travelling public. Commercial men will find the Sample Rooms second to none on the road. The Bar is always supplied with the best brands of Liquors, Wines and Cigars.  
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REPRESENTS the following Companies: Agricultural, Liverpool, London & Globe, Commercial Union, the North British and Mercantile and the British American. The business of the late C. A. Smith of Shawville and H. Heath of Quyon, transacted.

**NOTICE TO FARMERS.**

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**LOCAL NEWS.**

Mr. George Hynes has added an expensive hearse to his undertaking business.

Cheap Headstones and Monuments at Somerville & Co's, Shawville, Que. Farmer's produce taken in payment.

Mr. H. T. Gosselin postponed his lecture announced for the evening of the 3rd till Friday afternoon the 7th inst.

Mr. M. Walsh, late of the Shawville livery, is now engaged as traveller for a wine manufacturing establishment.

The Advance protests against Mr. Mercier's proposed grant of \$10,000 towards the rebuilding of Toronto University.

Mr. A. Leeder intends closing his Coulonge business, to which end he advertises to sell out his stock without reserve.

Mr. G. H. Moore, of the "Star" emporium made an extensive and successful business tour of the Gatineau Valley last week.

The Orange lodge to which the late Mr. Henry Eades belonged, is No. 29 instead of 27 as inadvertently given in last week's issue.

The Rev. Mr. Knox, of Renfrew, filled the pulpit in the Methodist church on Sunday evening. At the same hour Rev. Mr. Mills officiated in St. Paul's.

A. Hodgins of the Pontiac Woolen Mills has just received a fine stock of Spring tweeds and flannels to which he invites inspection.

The carnival on Friday night promises to be a very interesting one, as eight prizes well worth the trouble of competing for have been donated. See posters.

The concert at Quyon on the 18th ult., under the auspices of the Ladies Aid Society, was very successful, touching the programme, but the audience was rather slim, so report says.

Mr. J. A. McGuire is having a new and improved refrigerator built in his meat shop, preparatory to opening of the summer's trade. Mr. T. B. Draper is executing the work.

Thos. Docherty, aged 18, of Bristol, died in the Mattawa hospital on Friday. The remains were taken by train to Sand Point on the 1st inst., from whence they were conveyed to Bristol.

Mr. C. R. Morrison, who recently added a band-saw to the machinery of his carriage shop, had a rather unpleasant introduction to that acquisition on Friday last, the machine lacerating one of his hands very severely.

Posters are issued announcing a carnival at the Shawville skating rink on Friday evening the 14th inst. Prizes will be awarded for the best costumes, etc. Admission—spectators, 15 cents; costumed skaters, 10 cents. All are invited.

The Messrs. Russell began operations at their Bristol iron mine on Monday last, with a staff of eight men, which we understand will be increased to a large force when the snow goes away. The plant used at the abandoned Lawn silver mine has been removed to Bristol.

The Methodists will erect a new church in Beachburg, as well as the Presbyterians. They have sold the church they at present occupy, and have secured a new lot on the opposite side of the street, on which the new church will be erected. On Tuesday a number of teams began to draw stone for the foundation.

The home of Mr. Thomas Sykes, of Westmeath, was the scene of gay festivities on the morning of the 26th of February, where a large number of friends had assembled to witness the marriage of Mr. William Graham to Miss Nancy Sykes. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. M. D. M. Blakeley, assisted by the Rev. A. G. Robertson and Mr. C. A. Sykes, brother of the bride. Mr. Joseph Childerose, of Stafford, assisted as groomsmen, and Miss Julia Bulmer, of Ross, acted as bridesmaid. After partaking of a sumptuous repast, a couple of hours was spent in conversation and singing. Miss Louisa Allum, of Beachburg, presiding at the organ and rendering several very choice selections of music. About 3 p. m. the wedding party accompanied the happy couple to their homes, where an excellent supper was waiting for them and which was greatly enjoyed by all.

Supper being over the party drove to Bethel Church to attend a meeting conducted by the Rev. A. G. Robertson, Miss Judd and Mr. C. A. Sykes, after which the company dispersed to their several homes feeling that a very enjoyable day had been spent, and wishing the bride and groom a most happy and prosperous voyage through life.

Sir John Macdonald was banquetted by the Liberal Conservative Workingmen's Association of Ottawa on Wednesday evening last.

Mrs. James Sheppard, of Thorne, who peacefully passed away last Monday week, was buried in the cemetery of St. James' church, Leslie, the following Wednesday. There was a large gathering of sympathizing and sorrowing friends. Rev. J. L. Puleston-Roberts, incumbent of Thorne, officiated. *Requiescat in pace.*

Chief Engineer Ramsey, of the C.P.R., and his assistants, Messrs Burns and Campbell, have just finished the location of a new line of railway for the C.P.R., between Eau Claire and Callendar stations, throwing out all the heavy grades on that section and improving on the present line in many respects. The new line is some 12 miles long and will be built during the coming summer.

A new Roman Catholic diocese in Ontario is established by authority from Rome, defining its territory to be the civil counties of Glengarry and Stormont, united with Cornwall. Alexandria, the chief town of Glengarry, is made the episcopal See, from which the diocese will take its name and the bishop his title. This territory has hitherto been in Kingston diocese.

On Monday morning of this week, while William Olm was engaged cutting ice on the mill pond, he took off his coat, and laid it down about twenty feet from where he intended to work. About 10 o'clock he returned to the place, and lo! nothing remained of the coat but a heap of ashes and a pair of spectacles. The ignition of a box of matches in the coat pocket was evidently the cause of the miniature conflagration.

A striking incident, says the Pembroke Observer, occurred in the Salvation Army barracks on Wednesday evening, when Captain Savage and Lieut. McKenzie "farewelled." A young lady experienced saving grace, and, determined to show the change that had come to her heart, she announced her intention to cast off a fine plume she wore on her hat. The Captain asked her if he would tear off the plume. She requested him to do so, and the plume was removed in the presence of the audience.

The Ottawa Citizen says a deputation will shortly go to Toronto to urge upon the Ontario Government the advisability of granting a bonus to the new Interprovincial Bridge which is to span the Ottawa River. All the railway interest are now represented in the company. These consist of the Gatineau Valley, Pontiac and Pacific, Vaudreuil and Ottawa and the Canada Atlantic Railway companies. Each of these will be represented on the delegation, which will also include one or two members of the Bridge Company proper.

On Saturday evening last Mr. James Carson bought a parcel of sugar at James Hodgins & Son's and placed the same on his sleigh in C. Caldwell's yard preparatory to his going home. A short time thereafter he returned to the sleigh and found the parcel missing. This theft recalled the fact that a few days previously Mr. Thos. Parker, a Leslie farmer had a parcel of sugar taken out of a bag containing other articles which he had on his sleigh. Happily for the good name of the village, doings of this kind are of rare occurrence here, and it seems a pity that the reputation of the place should be tarnished by such petty acts of meanness.

**S. S. Convention.**

Tuesday and Wednesday, March 25th and 26th, have been decided on as the days on which to hold the Sabbath School convention in this village, to which reference was made in a previous issue. Circulars giving information respecting the matter have been sent to the officers of all the Sunday Schools in the county by the committee. A large attendance is looked forward to.

**The Clarendon Roller Mill.**

In reference to a communication in last week's paper, from the proprietor of the above mills, we might say that the proposition is looked on with favor by the farmers of the township. All that is required now is for one or two live men to take the matter up, and organize a company at once, as it is an offer that is not likely to be repeated, and if the farmers have any real grievance it is a good chance for them to set it right, in a practical way.

**St. Patrick's Day at Vinton.**

Monday next, March 17th, being the feast of Ireland's Patron Saint, Rev. Father Ferreri is making preparations for a grand celebration on that day. The young ladies are very busy, and hope to have the choir in a high state of efficiency. Several clergymen will be present. The sermon on the occasion will be preached by one of the most eloquent divines of the arch-diocese, and is certain to be an intellectual treat. Should the weather prove propitious, a vast assemblage of visitors is expected. All will be welcome—all are cordially invited to attend.

P. J. M.  
Vinton, March 10th, 1890.

If you are in quest of a nice clock, or an article in jewelry, fancy goods, books, stationery, etc., call on C. B. Draper, watchmaker, when in town, who has just received a new and select stock, and cannot fail to suit you.

**Honor Roll, S. S. No. 1, Municipality of St. Elizabeth.**

FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

Fifth Class. Spelling, definitions, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, book keeping, dictation, composition, history, drawing and religious instruction—1, Susannah C. Mousseau; 2, Teresa B. Mousseau; 3, Thos. H. Mousseau.

Fourth Class. Spelling, definitions, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, dictation, composition, drawing and religious instruction—1, Bridget A. Kane; 2, Katie Lynch; 3, Ellen Lynch.

Third Class. Spellings definitions, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, dictation, composition, drawing and religious instruction—1, Bridget A. Mousseau and Mary M. Mousseau, (equal); 2, Peter J. Mousseau; 3, David D. Smith, John Kavanagh and Thomas Kavanagh, (equal); 4, Ellen O'Brien; 5, Ellen Tallant; 6, Mary Ag. Laforest.

Second Class—Spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic and religious instruction—1, Francis Ferrigan; 2, Mark Mousseau; 3, Michael Kane; 4, Matthew J. Tallant; 5, Mary A. Stafford.

Part II. Spelling, reading, religious instruction, &c.—1, John McCoy; 2, James Kane; 3, Maggie E. Tallant.

Part I. Spelling, Reading, &c.—1, Katie Kane and Dennis McCoy, (equal.)  
P. J. MULLAN,  
Teacher.

**The Coulonge Church.**

To the Editor of THE EQUITY.

Dear Sir,—Please allow me a few lines to reply to the correspondence, purporting to come from Coulonge, in your issue of last week and signed "Observer," in which is set forth the inconsistency of accepting what is termed "whiskey money," in subscriptions to aid in the construction of our new church. It is the fixed intention of the building committee to accept money from any one whose generosity is large enough to prompt them to assist, and it is not its intention to inquire into how the subscriber obtained that money, so long as he is a law-abiding citizen, believing that all money honestly come by may be used for building an edifice to the worship of Almighty God, on the principle that everything belongs to him anyway. Will "Observer" say that a gentleman who perhaps may keep an hotel is not obeying the law under which he lives, just as strictly, just as sincerely as he who administers drugs to kill or cure? Where's the difference?

Amongst the promoters of the new church there is not one who was associated with the "Pink Tea" enterprise, to which "Observer" alludes, nor had any part or hand in it whatever, therefore the argument that money from such a source was refused as not being got in the puritanical right way falls to the ground, so far as its application to the promoters of the new church is concerned.

If "Observer" is really in earnest in his denunciations of the Scott Act committee, for not giving to the public a statement of how the monies collected were expended, and if he wants to keep himself posted on matters in connection with the new church, let him forward a subscription in keeping with his exalted position in society, which will entitle him to free access to the books, if the report of the committee, when presented to the congregation, is not satisfactory to him. I agree with "Observer" that it was indeed unfortunate the Scott Act committee persistently refused to give to the Pontiac public a report of how the large sum of money collected was expended. Had such a report been furnished, it no doubt would have removed the suspicious stigma which now attaches to persons of otherwise irreproachable character. But between this and the Coulonge Church there is a great difference. The analogy which "Observer" endeavors to point out does not exist. The Scott Act committee was responsible to the temperance people throughout the county; the promoters of the new church are responsible, for the funds entrusted to them, to the Coulonge congregation alone. If "Observer's" generosity will allow him to send a subscription towards the erection of the new church, he need have no fear that it will be improperly expended, or in any other way but that stipulated.

In conclusion I might say that I have no desire to enter into a newspaper controversy on this subject. I have written with the object in view of laying the facts before the public as I am informed they exist. The people of this section are very much interested in the proposed new church, and a look at the subscriptions so far received, will abundantly show the spontaneous generosity and unanimity which exists amongst them, but as the community is small outside subscriptions from all sources will be cheerfully received.

Yours truly,  
McGINTY.  
Fort Coulonge, 10th March.

New stock of Spring tweeds, and flannels at the Pontiac Woollen Mills. Call and see them.

For some weeks past the Rev. S. I. Kelly has been officiating at the Baptist tabernacle at Ottawa, which at present has no regular pastor.

Pure water on the farm may be affected by water from the surface. The well, being deep, also becomes a drain hole for the water below the surface. No slop or filthy water should be thrown near a well, and the surroundings should be well graded with clay and gravel.

Another of the oldest residents of this community has been removed from our midst, in the person of Mr. Robt. Armstrong, sr., who died suddenly on Wednesday morning after a brief illness. The deceased was eighty six years of age, and came to this township about 60 years ago. Messrs J. and F. Armstrong, Mrs. C. R. Morrison, Mrs. Ed. Hodgins, Mrs. John Dale, and Mrs. A. Hannah, are among the members of the late gentleman's family who survive him.

We are requested to announce that the funeral will leave Mr. Francis Armstrong's on Friday at 10 o'clock a. m.

**To the Wise.**

If you use a medicine like Sutton's Home Cure twice each week, you cannot have rheumatism, dyspepsia, biliousness, pimples, stick or bilious headache, boils, salt rheum, consumption or constipation; but if you have any of the above-named diseases, Sutton's Home Cure will cure you. Price 50 cents; large size \$1.00. Dr. Mackay, Portage du Fort, and Hodgins & Son; Shawville, keep it, also Sutton's Catarrh cure, Ointment and Worm cake.

**Eight Persons Burnt to Death.**

Montreal, March 9.—A terrible disaster occurred this morning at Cote St. Michael, a small village ten miles from here on the St. Lawrence whereby a woman, the wife of a farmer named Collarete and his seven children lost their lives by burning. In five o'clock the man lighted his fire, leaving beside the stove a can of oil and went on to his farm duties. On looking back he found his house in flames, and from the fierceness of the flames he was unable to rescue his family, and his wife an seven children, four boys and three girls, were burned to death before his eyes. Collarete himself now lies at the point of death from burns received in his efforts to rescue his family.

**Ottawa Produce Quotations.**

The following are last Saturday's Ottawa market quotations:—Beef \$4.50 to \$6.50; Pork, \$6.50 to \$7.00; Mutton, 8 to 10 cts. per lb. Turkeys, 12 to 14 cts. per lb.; Geese 75 to 90 cts. each; Hens, 60 to 1.50 per pair; Chickens, 60 to 80 cts. per pair. Print butter, 20 to 24 cts. per lb.; Butter in pails 15 to 18 cts. Eggs, 20 to 25 cts. Cheese, 12 to 15. Lard, 60 to 65 cts. Potatoes, 60 to 65 per bag. Carrots, 40 to 45 cts. per bag. Beets, 35 to 40 cts. per bag. Turnips, 30 to 35 cts. per bag. Oats per bush, 28 to 30 cts. Hides, \$2.00 to \$3.00. Pelts \$0.75 each. Wool 18 cts. Hay, \$8 to \$10.

**Shawville Council Minutes.**

Minutes of regular meeting of Shawville Council held on Monday, March 3rd, 1890.

Present, the mayor, D. McRae and councillors H. Lang, R. McCredie, A. Hodgins, Jno. Lester.

Minutes of last meeting were read. Moved by coun. Lang, seconded by coun. Lester, that the minutes of last meeting as now read be adopted. Carried.

Moved by coun. Lang, seconded by coun. Lester, that all valuers, road overseers, rural inspectors, auditors and pound keepers previously appointed be and are hereby cancelled. Carried.

Moved by coun. Lester, seconded by coun. Hodgins, that Messrs. J. H. Shaw, Edward Hodgins and Francis Wilson be now appointed valuers. Carried.

Moved by coun. Lang, seconded by coun. Hodgins, that the following gentlemen be appointed road overseers, viz: George Hynes for division No. 1, C. H. Wainman, division No. 2, and Thomas Dale for division No. 3. Carried.

Moved by coun. McCredie, seconded by coun. Lang, that the following gentlemen be appointed rural inspectors, viz: C. R. Morrison for Division No 1, Alex. N. Wilson, division No 2, and Wm. Horner for division No. 3. Carried.

Moved by coun. Lang, seconded by coun. Hodgins, that Mr. John Wainman be now appointed pound keeper. Carried.

Moved by coun. Hodgins, seconded by coun. Lang, that Messrs. Wm. A. Hodgins and James McCredie be appointed auditors for the year 1890. Carried.

Moved by coun. Lang, seconded by coun. Lester, that this council meet on Monday the 17th inst., at 7 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of examining and correcting the electoral list and that due notice be given to all members of the council. Carried.

Moved by coun. Lang, seconded by coun. McCredie, that this council do now adjourn. Carried.

W. W. IRELAND, D. McRAE,  
Sec. TREASURER, Mayor.

## LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

### Belgian Farmers Alarmed.

### OVERCROWDING OF THE SCHOOLS IN PRUSSIA.

### A Peculiar Suicide of a French Millionaire.

### A NEW ARM FOR THE GERMAN CAVALRY

A hotel is to be erected, it is alleged, at the foot of the Great Pyramid.

It is said that the French Government has got to a pass where it will soon have to borrow largely.

The universities of Italy are complained of for the inferior grade of education to which they allot diplomas.

The Bishop of Verdun has undertaken to raise a million francs for the erection at Vaucouleurs of a splendid monument to Joan of Arc.

The German Government has decided to connect Berlin with the Baltic by means of a ship canal. The work will be commenced in a few months.

The management of the Court Theatre at Vienna has decided that hereafter no women who are over 45 years old shall be engaged for the ballet.

The Austrian court has just gone out of mourning for Prince Rudolf, having refrained from all entertainments and social enjoyment of every sort for a full year.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that the Russian physician Dr. Bapchinski, announces that he has discovered that diphtheria is easily curable by inoculation of erysipelas.

All the Czech women's associations are about to address a monster petition to the Austrian Reichsrath in favor of the admission of women students to the University.

Princess Victoria, the sister of the Emperor William, will hereafter live most of the time out of Germany, having an allowance of \$50,000 a year for that purpose from her brother.

Germany has been much astonished at learning that every single one of her ships is antiquated, and that in fact every ship the country has was old when it was on the stocks.

There is a new Eiffel Tower on the banks of the Neva, near St. Petersburg, constructed entirely of 10,000 blocks of ice, with restaurants, observation platforms, and other attractions. It is 150 feet high.

It is rumored that the first volume of Bismarck's unpublished correspondence, extending from 1862 to 1880, is about to be issued, and that the second volume will appear soon after the first.

The theme of the Japanese national anthem as recently rendered into English is: "Oh, that the reign of our Emperor might continue for thousands and thousands of years—until oyster shells become rocks."

It is said that the Pope has addressed a letter to the Shah of Persia, thanking him for the protection and liberty accorded Catholics of that country, and forwarding him the insignia of the Order of Pius IX.

Prince Albert of Monaco is said to intend to devote the \$150,000 per year that he gets from the gamblers to the completion of the Cathedral and other public improvements. He is very wealthy himself and has an enormously rich wife.

It is reported from Berlin that the total subscriptions for the Ottoman Anatolian Five per Cent. Gold Obligations Railway Loan of one million sterling in London and Germany amount to £3,150,000, or more than thrice the sum wanted.

A French woman whose name is Gabrielle Bompard, but who is not related in any way to the heroine of the sensational Gouffé murder case, has applied to the courts for leave to change her name on account of the unpleasant notice her present one attracts.

Scientific farming in Italy is to be undertaken this year by a company owning a capital of \$20,000,000. If the operations prove successful the wooden plough, pulled by oxen, that has held the field since an era before the Roman Caesars, will probably have to go.

Switzerland proposes to hold at Lausanne in June a fair that will present specimens of all known alimentary substances, taking in breads, confectioneries, pastries, cooked dishes, vegetables, groceries, preserves, chocolates and so on through all that the human stomach knows.

The various branches of one of the most distinguished Russian families are about to get together at Moscow to celebrate the five hundredth anniversary of their attachment to the imperial service. The family includes the Korsakoffs, the Rymysky-Korsakoffs and the Doundoukoff-Korsakoffs.

The astronomers at the Paris Observatory are in trouble over the projected building of a railroad near their establishment. They say that the earth tremblings caused by passing trains will make their observations useless. They will try to have the Government order a change of the route.

Belgian farmers have become alarmed at the way in which the frogs are being exterminated by French potato-hunters, and have petitioned the King to forbid killing frogs during certain months of the year, as is done with other game. The farmers regard the frogs as a valuable slug and insect destroyers.

Because the Prophet Mohammed has been represented upon a Paris stage the Mohammedans of some of the Indian provinces have been forbidden to attend theatrical performances of any nature whatever under penalty of heavy fines for the first two offences and excommunication for the third.

Lack of work is so keenly and generally felt in the towns and provinces of Italy that the prefects and royal Governors are issuing vigorous proclamations calling upon all owners of property to scrape up some kind of employment for the unemployed, who are literally penniless and at the door of starvation.

Monthly police reports of foreign visitors in the hotels and boarding houses are made at Paris. On Feb. 1 the official number was 27,503, a slight decrease from the preceding month, but with slight variations, the number remains about the same for each month, excluding August and September, the dull season.

The gambling spirits of Paris are dodging the gaming laws with a marble board dotted with shallow holes numbered like those on a bagatelle board. The board is laid in the angle of a billiard table and the balls are rolled over it by hand, winning or losing

according to the hole in which they stop. They call it "baraque."

An Italian journal announces the invention of another new gunpowder. The inventors are Baschieri and Bellagui of Bologna, who have named their invention Acupiria. It is granulated, pale yellow in color, and said to be impervious to damp. It was used by some of the Italian competitors at the Monte Carlo matches.

The Stadschouwburg, an old Amsterdam theatre, has been standing over 100 years. It is built of wood entirely, and has not visible in its interior a single supporting pillar, the galleries seem hung upon the walls, and when the audience goes out the rafters can be heard creaking as they are relieved from the weight that has been hanging from them.

The German War Office has issued a general order that in future no officer is to be served before dinner at a military club with more than one small glass of spirit or liquor and absinthe is absolutely prohibited. It has hitherto been the practice of officers to stimulate their appetites for the heavy early dinner by libations of kummel or kirsch, cognac or gin.

Walter Robinson, the famous cricketer, a member of the All England Eleven, attempted suicide by taking strychnine a few days ago, but was saved by prompt medical attendance, and released upon promising the Court that he would not do it again. It is said that his habits have ruined him, although only a year ago he was one of the finest cricket players in the world.

The Belgian authorities have discovered that the royal palace at Brussels is absolutely devoid of any appliances to prevent its sharing the fate of that at Laeken in case of fire. There is not even an alarm bell, call pipe, or telephone available, and most of the wood work is rotten. All the valuable pictures have been taken to the ground floor to facilitate their removal in the case of necessity.

During the past year it is officially computed that 10,000 persons have emigrated from the Government of Vilna, Russia, chiefly to America. This wholesale emigration has had an unsettling effect upon the Russian peasants of the same province, who without the necessary means are emulating the example of their richer neighbors. The authorities are interfering to stop the emigration.

The tag ball at Vienna at the close of the carnival season was a great success and netted \$9,000 for the poor of the city. The highest members of the local aristocracy in costly caricatures of ragged costumes danced at the ball, grand ladies assisted as beggars, there were ragged quadrilles of honor, three imperial archdukes figured as scavengers, and military officers, disguised as blind beggars, danced a can-can.

The Prussian Landtag has been considering the overcrowded condition of the Prussian schools and the pressing need of more teachers. The lack of teachers has caused a tremendous increase in the size of the classes and a corresponding deterioration in the amount of instruction received by each child. In the last ten years 1,500,000 Prussian children have been taught in classes of 70 to 100, and 600,000 in classes of 100 to 150. In 1886 almost 15,000 children had no teachers.

During the last year Signor Crispi authorized payments to the amount of nearly half a million francs to Italian newspapers friendly to the Government and himself personally. Of this sum 225,000 francs went to newspapers in Rome, 80,000 francs to the Neapolitan press, 60,000 francs to newspapers at Milan, 50,000 francs to Ministerial organs at Turin, 25,000 to Venice, and 20,000 francs to Florence. The balance was spent on the Sicilian press and individual correspondents.

The German Cavalry are to be armed with lances, the shafts of which are to be constructed of hollow steel. Although they will be made as light as possible, it remains somewhat doubtful whether their weight will not materially increase the amount each horse has already to carry, and whether these new lances will be as handy as the old ones of bamboo. The lances will have small flags in Prussian colors nailed to them near the head.

A French millionaire named Ramouling, spending the winter at Nice, a few weeks ago ordered a coffin of a special pattern, and purchased ground in a cemetery upon which he had a vault built under his personal supervision with room for three coffins. "I want room enough to be quite at ease," he said to a friend who asked him why he made it so large. When all was done he shot himself dead in his room at the hotel, after having made a will leaving all his money to the widows and orphans of men killed in the recent explosions in the mines at St. Etienne.

Give a Congo porter his rations of rice and dried fish and he is fully equipped for his trying marches along the river. The increasing number of negroes in the service of white enterprises on the Congo, and their large consumption of fish, have resulted in a company formed in Belgium, with \$20,000 capital, to catch and dry fish on the lower Congo. Companies are constantly coming into view to carry on various industries on the Congo. Among them is the company of Congo Products, which to-day has a herd of 600 cattle on an island in the river and a large establishment for making palm oil; and the Society of the Upper Congo, which has just increased its capital to \$600,000, and has steamers on the river and ivory selling in the Antwerp market.

There is some talk of a French expedition to Dahomey. The King of that happy land recently amused himself by cutting off a tribe of some chiefs and natives of a tribe under the protection of France. The warriors who carried out his Majesty's orders wrapped the heads up in the French flags and sent them to the royal palace. It appears that the present King has an old grudge against Frenchmen. He was educated in the lycéums of Marseilles, and for two years, according to the *Voltaires*, he went through the regular course, or at least appeared to do so. He was a lazy, stupid, good-for-nothing fellow, and gave great trouble to his professors. One day M. Armand, the President of the Geographical Society, was teaching a class in which the heir to the throne of Dahomey was a member. The young man became disorderly and disrespectful, and the professor at length seized him by the collar, dragged him to the door in spite of his furious resistance, and put him out with a parting kick that displayed the reverse of respect for royalty.

Notwithstanding his education in France, this King is just as savage and bloodthirsty as his much-lamented father was; and decapitations in honor of his royal parent form his principal delight.

## THE LATEST CONGO DISCOVERIES.

### Mr. Hodister Finds Some Unexpected and Unusual Things in the Mongala Basin.

One would think that the list of novelties in African discovery was about exhausted; but every now and then a traveller re-appears from some obscure quarter of the Dark Continent with a fresh lot of wholly unexpected and interesting information. Wissmann's street villages many miles long, Wolf's Sankuru route for steamboats to Central Africa, Armet's miles and miles of artificial caves, with their thousands of human inhabitants, and many other discoveries, are all of the nature of geographical surprises.

The latest contributor to this list is Mr. Hodister, who, in November last, explored the Mongala River, a northern affluent of the Congo, and its principal branch, the Dua. Capt. Coquilhat and one or two other travellers had already been up the Mongala for forty or fifty miles, but no one had any idea till Hodister found it out that the basin of this little river extends far northeast towards the Welle Makna, and that in a couple of days, steaming on the Dua branch, which comes from the east, many very interesting things would be found.

In the first place, Hodister was surprised to see that everybody seemed to know he was

### COMING FOR MANY HOURS

before he reached them. The drum telephone is in good working order on the Mongala, and its beats, sounding from village to village, notified Chief Itiaka at the mouth of the Dua that a white man was coming two days before the puffing little steamer came into view.

As Hodister steamed up the Dua he was surprised to find quite a number of large villages built on piles in the middle of the river. There are thousands of native huts, particularly on the southern affluents of the Congo, that stand on piles along the river banks, but the object in raising them from the ground is merely to avoid the floods in the high water season. There are very few tribes who habitually live in huts built over the water. But Hodister found at least a half dozen large water villages where the huts were huddled closely together on piles in the middle of the river, leaving a water passage of about forty feet on either side. Around the villages are rows of small timbers, one end resting on top of the piles and the other on the river bottom, presenting an inclined plane for protection against enemies who might try to carry the village by assault.

At one place the explorer found one of the largest boatbuilding establishments that has yet been seen in Central Africa. Canoes by the dozen were scattered along the shore. They were of all dimensions and in all stages of manufacture, and there was also a large quantity of timber, cut in the forests and dragged to the river bank, all ready to be transformed into canoes. Hodister says it looked exactly like a little shipyard.

The explorer witnessed one peculiarity which has not elsewhere been observed. The natives were very shy, and when they saw the steamer coming, they generally took to their canoes, which were fastened to the piles that supported their huts, and paddled away to

### HIDE AMONG THE MANY ISLANDS.

From the small channels, which the steamer could not enter, they watched the strange monster, and, when they saw that no harm befell them, they almost invariably took the following means of showing their own friendly intentions: A canoe, manned by several of the boldest and most agile paddlers, would advance to within forty or fifty feet of the steamer. Then one of them would hold up a fowl and suddenly throw it toward the steamer. The bird being unable to fly far would light on the steamer, to avoid falling in the water. Then the men in the canoe would paddle away for dear life, without waiting for the present which Hodister wished to make them.

Chief Itiaka, who was with the explorer, was well known and much respected by the natives, but even his influence failed in some cases to lull their fears and induce them to talk with the white man. On one occasion where lofty hills fell precipitously to the river, Itiaka mounted a platform that had been built out over the water and in a stentorian voice summoned everybody to a palaver. It took about two hours of incessant talking to collect his audience, but finally a great number of canoes filled with natives were massed around the platform. Then the chief told them what a friendly man the white stranger was, enumerated his purchases, and his generous presents, explained that he took nothing without paying for it, and enslaved no one. Then the orator with forcible and expressive gestures described the steamer, its engine, imitated the noise of the escaping steam, and declaimed with such untiring energy and power of lungs that the explorer 700 feet away understood every word he said.

The Ngingali people, whom Hodister met on this trip, were, in his opinion, the poorest and most wretched natives he ever met. They are naked, their

### BODIES ARE COVERED WITH CLAY,

they have no lances or knives, and no industry except fishing. They sell their smoked fish for canoes and other articles, and live wholly on fish and roots. Their villages resemble rather the homes of beavers than human habitations. Hodister saw for the first time on this voyage old men with white hair and beards, and bent with age. All the men wear beards, which are seldom seen among most African tribes.

Hodister saw large numbers of the curious tree houses that have been observed elsewhere only by Nachtigal on the Shari River, by Grenfell and Van Gele on the Mobangi, and by Wolf on the Sankuru-Lomami. These houses are built at the entrances and exits of the villages, and many of them are seen in the rear of the towns to guard against the attacks of enemies coming through the forests. They are firmly lodged in the largest fork of the tree, and are about ten feet long and five or six feet wide. They consist of a platform with uprights, upon which rests the roof, and they are used to shelter the warriors and enable them to see all the surroundings and shower arrows and lances upon assailants from an elevation.

Mr. Hodister found in this little river two pools several miles long, where the river widens to about a mile and a half and still keeps a depth of about six feet. This journey has proved that the Mongala and its chief tributary are more important features of Congo hydrography than had been supposed.

## A REMARKABLE DUEL.

### They had Only One Revolver and Took Turns in Firing.

The new mining town of Elkins, W. Va., was the scene of a remarkable duel on Sunday night. A coal miner named James Nee, and a carpenter named Archer, went on a drunk together, and going to a saloon kept by Mrs. Wise, they drove the woman out of doors and wrecked the place. About the time they had completed the ruin the two men quarreled, and they concluded to fight a duel over the wreck of the bar. They had one revolver, and decided they would take turns about in shooting at one another. They agreed on fifteen feet, nearly the length of the room, as the distance.

Archer got the first shot, and his bullet ploughed a groove along Nee's scalp. He then gave up the pistol to Nee and he fired at Archer and missed. Archer then took a second shot and missed and handed the revolver over to Nee. This time Nee took better aim and shot Archer through the hand. Before any more shots could be fired outsiders interfered and took the revolver away.

### Stepniak, the Nihilist.

Stepniak, the Russian Nihilist, who is spending some years of exile in London, is not as prosperous as he might be, although he has recently been paid a big sum for his new work on Nihilism. He is one of the most industrious workers in London; he is always writing or studying. He spends hour after hour in the British Museum, accompanied usually by his charming wife. They ransack through the big books, make piles of notes, and then the great Socialist goes home and to work. He is possessed of a wonderful constitution, for frequently, after spending an entire day in the museum, he dines very frugally, then goes into his little study and remains there until day-break. But somehow, with all his hard work, he does not seem to make as much headway as he should. He is occasionally seen at the clubs and at the theatre, but he does not make a practice of going much into society. He writes English with ease, but in speaking often seems lost for the right word. He has a small army of friends who stick to him loyally, and in their society, and that of his books he seems happy. He is perhaps the best informed man in England on the Russian question. He has been asked to come to America and take the lecture platform, but I doubt whether he would be a success here. He could hardly tell us anything new, and his use of English is not such that our public would be pleased with. He seems to recognise this fact, and goes on plodding, studying and writing, hoping that the sun may break through the black clouds that obscure him, and that he may wake up some morning and find that the Russian dynasty is a thing of the past.

### Fashions in Jewelry.

Fashion makes certain wise laws for the wearing of jewelry. People who break these laws and assume too much are at once showing ignorance and lack of that fine taste which is at the heart of everything which fashion dictates. You may have rings innumerable—as many as the famous being who adorned her fingers and toes with them—but that is no reason why you need look like a heathen goddess, or as if you were anxious to let all the world see at one time just how many golden circlets you possessed.

You who have the beauty of youth do not need to wear jewelry—a little ring if you will, a modest brooch and, perhaps, a bangle on your wrist, but not an arm covered with them. There is nothing more vulgar than to have thirteen bangles, as has one girl I know, who triumphantly points to them and tells of their being given each by a different admirer. Every time she announces this fact she falls thirteen degrees lower in the mind of the listener, and yet, although she is quick-witted and a nice girl, she doesn't seem to comprehend that in exacting tribute from her men friends she is in a way selling her smiles. Don't wear a ring on your forefinger, and don't believe, because a few actresses and women, who think being odd is being individual, wear rings on their thumbs, that it is a proper thing for you to do.

### Two London Notables.

Alma Tadema is, perhaps, the most swell artist in London. He lives in princely style, is much courted, and is quite chummy with the Prince of Wales. He is not so very prepossessing in his appearance, in fact, he looks quite like the prosperous tradesman. But he is exceedingly swell, and is correspondingly proud of his social position. They tell a good story about Tadema's experience with Elihu Vedder. The latter is a thoroughly rough-and-tumble character, careless as to dress, indifferent to usages and traditions, wholly insensible to the nice requirements of society—a bohemian to a degree. At one time he visited the Tademas, and the morning after his arrival at their house Mrs. Tadema was awakened by a rule knocking at her chamber door. Much alarmed, she aroused her husband, who demanded in fierce tones what was wanted. It was Vedder who was at the door, and he answered in a voice loud enough to be heard all through the house: "I say, Tadema, old chap, where do you keep the scissors that you trim your cuffs with?"

You can, perhaps, fancy the horror that this blatant inquiry produced upon the sensitive, the finical Tadema, the boon companion of the Prince of Wales.

### Society Ladies' Folly.

The five society ladies who do the pretty dance atween scenes in "Cinderella," in London, are swells of the first water. "The five swapper ladies," they are called here. Consumed with vanity, the prepossessing paranoias paid £100 each for the privilege of participating in the pantomime. The muslins, the laces, and the diamonds they wear are marvels of beauty. Of course they are highly popular with the rest of the company, for the reason that they disburse their wealth lavishly. While the piece was in rehearsal these silly women provided elegant luncheons for their associates every day, and there was champagne by the case after each night's performance. One of these curious paranoias has an annuity of £30,000!

### The Consciousness of Doing Good.

Contentment serene in the bosom abides, And he sings in the midst of his labor Who clears off the snow past the line that divides His sidewalk from that of his neighbor.

## BAD FRENCH SEAMENSHIP.

### The Flapship Pronounced Unseaworthy and a New Vessel Asked For.

Frenchmen have never been particularly brilliant in their efforts upon the sea, and have been ridiculed and held in poor estimation as sailors by the hardy seamen of England. The mishap that has lately overtaken the *Dabourdin*, a first-class cruiser, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Rigault de Presmenil, the French Commander-in-Chief recently appointed to the Pacific station, will not add to the reputation of French naval officers. She sailed Jan. 22 from Cherbourg, with the Admiral on board, but broke down when off the Canaries, and had to put in for repairs. Here she was detained for some time, workmen tinkering at her until pronounced ready to resume her voyage. The machinery proving useless, the *Dabourdin* proceeded under sail to Dukkar, which station was finally reached with the cruiser strained and leaking badly. The Admiral at once telegraphed that the ship was utterly worthless and that he must be supplied with another. The *Dabourdin* was a slow ship, and as no attempt was ever made to force her, it was supposed she would not suffer the usual mishaps of modern vessels possessing high-powered and complicated engines.

But there appears to be a reason for the extraordinary manner in which the man-of-war has been so used that does not appear on the surface. It is the custom in the French Navy for their ships to remain at sea during a cyclone or bad weather, subjected to the fury of the elements, with no effort being made to seek shelter, as any prudent commander and seaman would do, circumstances permitting. It is a well-known fact that the Atlantic Ocean of late has been swept by fierce gales of unusual force and fury, and the flapship was out in more than one with the results as recorded.

The vessel thus pronounced worthless is of a model type, which French enthusiasts expected to be able to encounter any weather with fighting qualities of a first-class order. The disastrous termination of the cruise must be both mortifying and humiliating to the French authorities.

The French lost a ship last year in the China seas through this reckless defiance of the elements.

### Railways in Burmah.

We recently noticed a suggestion by Gen. Trevor of the Boarda Railway that the Indian Government should construct more railways so as to increase the Indian revenues. The experience of some of the Indian lines does not warrant expectation that railway extension in India will always be a paying business. For instance, the Madras Railway, 829 miles long, and opened more than fifteen years ago, earned only 3 per cent. last year. The result of the new railway in Burmah, however, supports Gen. Trevor's advice. Before Thebaw's kingdom was upset there were 333 miles of railway in Lower Burmah, which had cost three millions. Three years after annexation an extension 220 miles long was opened to Mandalay, which is now 384 miles by rail from Rangoon. The new line cost something under two millions. Since the extension to Mandalay was opened in February last the combined Burmah lines have made gross earnings 54 per cent. larger than the old lines gained during the corresponding nine months of 1888. The gross earnings of the year 1889-90 will be about £480,000 as compared with £337,000 in the preceding year. The working expenses, being heavy during the first year of a new line, may absorb 62 per cent of the earnings, and there will be left £182,000 or more than 34 per cent. on the total capital of £5,000,000. Working expenses ought to come down to 54 per cent. when the new line has been open a couple of years; for the old lines worked at 53 per cent. in 1887, when the Toungoo Railway, or one-half of the then system, had been opened only two years. Meanwhile the gross earnings will increase, and it is pretty certain that the open railways of Burmah, as they now stand, will pay over 5 per cent. in 1882. This will be an excellent result for a railway system of which 164 miles were opened in 1877, with an addition of 169 miles in 1885, and a further extension of 220 miles in 1889. The financial outcome will be satisfactory also for the Indian Treasury, which borrows silver for its railways in India at 4 per cent. The Indian Government have recognized that railway extensions in Burmah, besides pacifying and enriching the province, are a lucrative business, and they have arranged to spend two millions during the next five years on further railway undertakings in Burmah.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

### Saved by Good Looks.

It is rarely, indeed, that a man's life is preserved by his beauty, for it is a quality more likely to lose than to save, but it was the case with Lord Ponsoby. He told me the anecdote himself as far as the risk of life which he ran, but he left others to inform me the cause of his rescue. He was not twenty when he passed through Paris in 1791. War was not declared, but there was a strong feeling against England. At that time the lamps were hung across the streets—hence the cry "A la lanterne!" When an unhappy victim was taken, the process of hanging him was a very simple one. Lord Ponsoby, walking in the Rue St. Honore, was so unfortunate as to fall in with the mob, who seized him with the cry "a la lanterne!" un sacre Anglais V la lanterne!" The lamp was taken down, the cords placed round his neck, and he was actually hanging in the air, when the women, who played such a prominent part throughout the revolution, rushed forward and cut the cords. "C'est un trop joli garçon pour être pendu!" was the cry. He fell on the pavement and was immediately carried off by his protectors and carefully tended. All these circumstances, I repeat, with the exception of the cause of the interference of the women, were told me by Lord Ponsoby, and he proceeded to give an account of his sensations on returning consciousness.

### A Matter of Economy.

"Wait a moment outside, Maria. I've got to step in here."  
"You ought to have more regard for appearances, John, than to stop at a drug store on the way to church."  
(Fiercely) "It isn't a question of appearances, Maria, it's a question of economy. I've got to buy a cigar or two and get some small change or else throw this twenty-five cent piece in the contribution box. You think I'm a Jay Gould."

# A FALSE FRIEND.

A STORY OF MODERN BABYLON.

## CHAPTER VI.

Leaving Mrs. Burton at her tea, grateful, and wondering at the ways of Providence as exemplified in the success which had unexpectedly crowned her husband's excellent purposes, let us follow Mr. Frank Holmes to his lodgings in the neighbourhood of Adelphi. He was too disquieted in mind to call on Mr. Clayton, who he knew would be anxious to see him. Indeed, he found that Mr. Clayton had called at his rooms during the evening, leaving his card with a request pencilled on the back to come to Cadogan Place. Holmes decided not to go; his judgment was deeply disturbed, and an interview with Mr. Clayton and his daughter could avail but little. He resolved to wait till after the magisterial investigation next day.

Walking out in the Strand after dark to enjoy a smoke in the cool of the streets, he discovered that the late editions of the evening papers were making a sensation out of the fatal suspicion that Faune was the dead woman's husband. The remainder of the case was not neglected, although as yet no names were mentioned. A "banker's daughter" was referred to as the object of the investigation which the victim's removal was necessary. Holmes purchased four of the evening papers; they all, in a variety of forms, had got hold of the same story. He thought of poor Mary Clayton, and tearing the accursed sheets in pieces, flung them in the gutter.

Turning round by the Grand Hotel with a view to seeking the comparative quiet of the bank for an hour's thinking, he was suddenly arrested by a heavy hand grasping his shoulder from behind. Wheeling sharply, he confronted a stoutish florid man, with closely cropped straw-coloured beard and moustache. Holmes regarded him closely for a moment, and then laughed. "Why, Musgrave, who would have thought of meeting you? Where have you come from?"

"From anywhere you like to name, Frank. A few years away from Rugby do change a fellow, don't they?—more especially when he has been abroad."

"So you have been abroad?"

"Abroad? Very much so.—But I am staying here; come in and have a chat, if you are not specially engaged."

"No; I am not," answered Holmes; and they went into the hotel and descended to the smoking-room. On their way down, Musgrave incidentally informed his old schoolfellow that he had only just returned to England from Texas, where he had been trying the ranching business. "And I have just arrived in time to find one of our old boys in a sad mess," he added, as they sat down and ordered whisky-and-seltzer. "Do you remember, Frank, the licking you gave me on his account that day at Rugby?"

"I do. He was too delicate a lad to be knocked about by a big bully like yourself."

Musgrave laughed. "There wasn't another fellow in the school, I verily believe, who would have let Faune fasten himself to him as you did, Frank. I admit I acted the bully; but I detested the whining little sneak. See what he has come to now!"

There was a sufficient ingredient of truth in this speech to make it secretly very galling to Frank Holmes; but he passed it by, and diverted the conversation for half an hour into mutual reminiscences of old school-days. Following from these, he gathered that Musgrave, after a brief and unsatisfactory trial of the army, had experimented as a tea-planter in Assam, a coffee-grower in Ceylon, a farmer in Manitoba, and what not; seeing a great part of the world in a few years, and bringing little back with him save an experience not specially valuable. He was now contemplating the establishment of an Emigration Office in London.

The man was the same age as Holmes, but what a difference there was in their looks! Musgrave would have passed anywhere for forty.

"I shouldn't stop long here, if I were you," Holmes remarked. "Hotels at best are comfortless places, and they are expensive."

"I'm looking for a house up Kensington way," said Musgrave.

"A house? Are you married, then?" Holmes asked in surprise.

"Haven't I told you so?" replied Musgrave, looking somewhat confused. "Yes; I am married."

"Long?"

"No; not very long.—Come, have another whisky-and-seltzer."

"Thanks; no more, Musgrave."

Holmes thought his friend's manner in regard to his marriage a little curious; but unwilling to pry into the man's private relations, and indeed feeling very little interest in him or them, he put on his hat. Musgrave, with a look of hesitation and embarrassment, accompanied him up the steps to the vestibule, and then stopping suddenly, said: "Just wait a bit, will you? I'd like to introduce you to my wife, if she can see you just now."

"Thank you, Musgrave. But it is late. I will call again, if you permit me."

Again Musgrave looked doubtfully; but he decided against the proposal. "If you won't mind waiting a minute while I go up," he said.

Holmes answered, "Not at all," although he would have preferred foregoing the introduction just then. Besides, there was an indefinable something in Musgrave's manner which seemed to indicate that all was not "right." Perhaps Mrs. Musgrave had a temper; and some women of that character are not partial to their husband's former friends.

He waited, and it was a quarter of an hour before Musgrave returned. "Come along," he said. "Lucy is pleased to have the opportunity of knowing you.—She is so absorbed in this murder, you know," he added in a whisper, as the "lift" carried them upwards, "that she can think or talk of nothing else. She has never been in England before, and believes London must be a terrible place. I can't disabuse her of the notion; perhaps you could."

The first conclusion Holmes formed on being introduced to the tall and very beautiful and dark-featured woman, was that she was not of English blood; no English woman ever possessed such eyes. Her accent was foreign, and she spoke English with ever so slight a difficulty. But she was very charming and voluble, and pleased to see her husband's former schoolfellow. And when Musgrave, laughing, alluded to the great fight which they had had on account of Claude Faune, she insisted on his describing it to

her minutely; and this led to the topic of the murder.

"You must be so sorry now, Mr. Holmes, to have ever befriended him," she said. "He was so cruel! To kill his poor young wife in order to marry another one!"

"That is not proved yet, Mrs. Musgrave."

"But the newspapers," she said, indicating several that were lying about on the chairs and on the carpet.

"Oh, the newspapers," he replied, laughing. "It is not the newspapers which try men's guilt or innocence in England, but judges and juries."

"Do you think it possible Faune is innocent?" Musgrave asked.

"Of course it is possible. Very little is known against him yet. If his disappearance can be otherwise accounted for, the present evidence against him will not be of much value."

"Why, Holmes, the papers say—"

"Pardon me, Musgrave." He stopped abruptly for a moment, struck by the dark, intent look of the lady's eyes, fixed upon him while he was speaking to her husband.

"Pardon me, Musgrave; but at the present moment I know, by chance, more of the evidence already gathered against Faune than all the newspapers in London put together. If they fail to prove that he was the dead woman's husband, and if his flight from his lodgings can be explained without connection with the murder, they can do little against him. I am only speaking about the evidence, not expressing an opinion upon his probable guilt or innocence."

"Are there many murders done in London and never found out?" the lady asked.

"No, Mrs. Musgrave; very, very few. Sooner or later, like the drowned, they come to the surface."

"Yet they say—my husband says—that once the murderer has been hanged, or cannot be found, the public forget all about the murder."

"So they do; a great many new interests arise every day. But the police do not forget."

"Well," said Musgrave, "I suppose Faune has either funds or friends to fee lawyers for his defence? If not, though I did detest him, yet, for the sake of old Rugby, I would stand the expense myself."

"That is good of you, Musgrave. But I daresay his defence will be dily provided for.—I am delighted to have had the pleasure of seeing you, Mrs. Musgrave," he said, rising to go. The lady rose and gave him her hand—a cold hand, so different from Mary Clayton's! But she added a smile that was very bright, and a kind wish to know him better; and then Holmes followed her husband from the room. Now, it happened that there was a mirror near the door, and Holmes chanced for an instant to catch, reflected in it, the same dark, intent look which had struck him in the middle of a sentence a few minutes previously. He thought it curious. Carelessly revolving it in his mind afterwards, he concluded that perhaps there was something in his manner—something, maybe, in his apparent advocacy of the case of a presumably condemned man which interested her foreign mind as odd.

"I know what you are thinking," said Musgrave as they descended. "My wife is not English."

"Of course not. But she is very charming; I congratulate you."

"Call again soon. It is curious, you are the only Englishman, except myself, she has appeared yet to like. Do call again."

"Thanks.—Good-night, Musgrave."

Holmes drew a deep breath of relief when he reached the street. The atmosphere of that room up-stairs possessed some singular stifling influence. Perhaps, although the night was warm, Mrs. Musgrave's cold foreign blood required the windows to be closed. Holmes wondered how Musgrave, fallen into flesh, was able to bear it.

Frank Holmes wandered back to his lodgings, having promptly made up his mind not to call on Mrs. Musgrave again, and this, it must be admitted, without any very intelligible reason; and it was a relief to him to turn from the thought of that woman to the sweet image of Mary Clayton, summoned up by a letter lying on his table addressed in her familiar hand.

"You made a mistake, Musgrave," he said half aloud as he flung himself in an easy-chair. "She is beautiful, and perhaps accomplished, and all that; but she's not English! She can never sympathise with you or me with her. I don't think you are much in love with her, either; perhaps admiration is enough for her nature. That, no man can deny her."

Dismissing Mrs. Musgrave from his thoughts, he delicately opened Mary Clayton's letter and read it with deep concentration. "Dear Frank," she wrote, "pray come to see me to-morrow. I am in great anxiety. Papa called to look for you this evening, but you were not at home. I know you will wish to be at the police court, but come to me immediately after it is over. Papa says that a terrible discovery has been made—it has told me, but I cannot realize it—it is so dreadful to think that she was really his wife!—Yours sincerely,

MARY CLAYTON."

It was too late, or he would have gone at once. If any fresh discovery had been made, turning conjecture into fact, the worst was come; and he lay awake all night thinking of Claude Faune and Juliette Vernon.

Next morning, Frank Holmes eagerly examined the papers one after another, whilst they were yet damp from the press, and was disappointed and perplexed to find not a word in any of them indicating a discovery such as that mentioned in Mary Clayton's note. Surely, if such a momentous discovery had been made, the press would have had intelligence of it. The silence of the newspapers had the effect of determining him to go to Cadogan place without waiting for the police court investigation. He went early, taking little note of the hour, and arrived there at half-past eight o'clock. Miss Clayton, whose daily habit it was to have a gallop in the Park before breakfast, was not yet down; but her father was in his study with the morning paper.

"I am glad you have come, Frank. There isn't a word about it in the paper, I see."

"About what, Mr. Clayton?"

"Mary has told you?"

"She mentioned something—a discovery—in her note last evening. But it cannot be true. The papers, as you see, know nothing of it."

"Nevertheless, it is quite true," said the

banker—"quite true. They found a parcel of her old letters in his rooms."

Frank Holmes, silenced with astonishment, walked to the window, and stood gazing out in the square. He was mentally reviewing the past years, and all he knew and had seen of Claude Faune up to the time of the latter's departure for India; but he could not recollect a single sign pointing to such a probability as his marriage. Still disposed to be doubtful as to the possibility of deception so perfect, he said at length: "Now, Mr. Clayton, what strikes me is this: Assuming Faune to have been her husband and to have committed that crime, could he have been fool enough to go away and leave such terrible evidence behind? It is almost incredible."

"So are many things, fatal to their safety, which the most astute and cool-headed criminals often do or leave undone. You know that, Frank, better than most men. But it does not appear in the present case that Faune was forgetting the letters, because they were found on the floor behind one of his trunks. He had evidently taken them out, and they had fallen there; and then, going away, he probably had the impression that they were in his pocket. A man in such circumstances has so many things on his mind."

"There is no doubt concerning the authenticity of the letters?"

"None that I know of. They will doubtless be produced to-day."

Holmes paced to and fro for a few minutes in anxious thought before he touched upon the anxiety which was heaviest on his mind. "You won't mind my mentioning it, Mr. Clayton? You must be aware how this house will become connected with the case."

"I know it," said the banker, reddening with indignation. "They have been here to obtain the evidence. It is bad evidence, as far as it goes, for Faune; but if he killed that girl, I shall be grateful to have a share in convicting him!" The banker's energy was startling.

"Yes," answered Holmes; "but there is your daughter, Mr. Clayton. That is the worst of it. I could almost wish a guilty man to escape, in order to spare her. It will be dreadful for Mary."

"Why did you ever bring him into my house, man?" demanded Clayton almost fiercely. "It was ill for yourself—ill for me and my child—fatal for that innocent girl, the hour he first entered my door!"

That was all true. Holmes attempted no defence, desired to attempt none. For introducing the man to them he was responsible, and with a heavy heart he admitted it.

"But I am wronging you, Frank," added Mr. Clayton presently; "I was to blame myself. I thought him such a nice fellow; you know what I thought of him when I consented to give him my daughter. I can't understand it at all, now. Yes, as you say, it will be dreadful for poor Mary."

The young man's heart was very full after this speech, and it was with an effort he restrained the words that burned for utterance. What did Mr. Clayton mean by "dreadful for poor Mary?" Was it merely the distress of being put in a witness-box to admit her relations with the murderer—to expose herself as the cause of unfortunate Margaret Neale's death? Was there anything more? Holmes remembered what she had said to himself when she declared that no girl would marry a false friend; but he knew from bitter experience the powers of that false friend, and trembled with the fear that Mary Clayton had learned to love the man before she was driven to despise him. This was the sad trouble in Frank Holmes's heart. If this were so, it was truly a fatal hour for all of them when Claude Faune first entered the house in Cadogan Place.

When Holmes saw Mary Clayton presently and noted her anxious and fretful look, he bitterly reproached himself as the cause of her suffering. By his infatuation for Faune he had prepared the way for him to the girl's heart before she had ever seen him. He had—fool!—defended the man's faults and sung his praises, as though his sole and determined purpose had been to enable Faune to win an easy victory over her affection. Claude Faune was not the man to fail to profit by his advantages; and what had happened had only come to pass in time to save Mary Clayton from a more deplorable fate than the misfortune of loving the man.

After breakfast Mr. Clayton left them alone, and Frank Holmes, in pity for her distress and embarrassment, crushed his own feelings down and spoke to her like a friend—like a brother. He did it so honestly, that the mere tone of his voice threw her into tears.

"It is very distressing," he said, gravely and gently, holding her hand in his own as they sat together on a couch, "but it cannot be avoided now. But I will try if it cannot be so managed that you need not appear in the court. It is impossible—You will let me speak freely, Mary?"

"Oh yes yes; it is a relief to me—say everything, Frank; there is nobody like you!" How honestly and sorrowfully she looked in his eyes as she said these words.

"It is impossible," he went on, "to avoid the evidence of motive; it is too important to the prosecution. He had spoken of it freely to his landlady, and I do doubt to others. I know he presumed further than he had a right," he said, observing her about to speak, "but that will count for nothing. He had your father's consent, and had no reason to restrain his vanity from thinking he would have your own. We cannot help it now; it must be faced. But I will try if the thing cannot be got through without bringing you forward in person. It may not be necessary; your father may be sufficient."

But he perceived directly that he had not struck the right note. It brought no response to her face. She soon set him right.

"I have not been thinking of that, Frank," she said, speaking slowly, as if following a painful train of thought. "Whatever shame there is, would not be much lessened by letting me remain at home. It is good and kind of you, indeed; but it is not that. Have I been the cause—of Margaret Neale's murder?"

What a question to answer! His first impulse was to shrink from it. Then he exclaimed: "No! How can you imagine anything so dreadful!"

"You spoke of their establishing 'motive,' just now, as too important to be avoided. Will it not mean that I was the motive—the cause of the deed?"

"But you have your own pure consciousness of innocence, Mary! Surely you will not distress yourself with the misery of such a morbid feeling?"

"Can I help it?" she replied, looking up. "Can you, Frank, help reproaching yourself, however innocent your motives were, for having brought him here at the first?"

The argument was unanswerable, and it drove him to take another ground, which at once revealed to him the attitude of her thought and feeling in the matter, and led to his adopting a course which was fraught with startling and most unlooked-for consequences.

"We are talking, Mary, on the assumption that Faune is guilty of murdering his wife. We have no right to do so; he is as yet an untried man."

"Ah," she exclaimed quickly, "that is it—that is it! If he were acquitted, I should care nothing! What would this trial matter to me then? Oh, if he should only be acquitted, Frank, I would kiss the feet of the judge and jury who told him he was innocent!" She hid her face on the back of the couch and sobbed.

Poor Frank Holmes! "It was hard on him—very, very hard; but he mustered up all his strength to meet the dire command that was put upon it. 'Mary,' he said, standing up and softly touching her with his hand, 'whether he is innocent or guilty is at present known only to God. But it is our duty to regard every man as innocent until it is otherwise proven. There!—you know what I mean. I will do all that lies in my power.'"

She rose slowly, with a long subdued cry, and stood before him, looking as if she were unable to comprehend his meaning. But when the full light of it flowed into her mind she moved forward, and putting her arms round his neck, kissed him.

"Frank?" she said solemnly.—"Frank Holmes! there is no other man like you in all the world. Forgive me, forgive me; I do not deserve it from you! Her hands were still, unconsciously, on his neck, and as his heart was too strained to allow him to speak, he bent down and put his lips to her forehead—and went away."

His heart was sorely strained; but a long and vigorous walk round Hyde Park steadied him. And that walk brought him, as his walks had of late almost unconsciously done, to the spot where Margaret Neale's body had been found. Here, reflecting, that idea which had struck him on the same spot before, and which had since lain in abeyance in his mind, flashed upon him again with renewed force.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

### The Desirable Correspondent.

Do you write many letters, and are you a desirable correspondent? What is that?

A desirable correspondent is the one who not only dates her letter, but writes upon it the day of the week, so that you have an intelligent idea of what she means by "to-morrow." One who discriminates in the matter of ink, not choosing that which is so pale that you think it is skim milk, nor the very black or very purple, writing with it on extremely thin paper, so that when you hold the sheet to the light you cannot read it.

One who does not go into ecstasies about the weather, the height or depth of the thermometer, or the mental or physical condition of her own sweet self.

One who answers the questions asked by you in your last letter, concluding that unless you wanted to know you would not have written.

One who fastens the envelope securely, for she knows nothing is so annoying as to receive a half-opened letter.

One who does not gush to a stranger, thinks it is worth while being careful to her friends, and never lets business letters wait.

One who writes Mr. before a man's name in preference to "Esquire" after it.

One who spells your name correctly. You would suppose that your friends would know this, but very often they do not trouble themselves about it.

One who uses quiet paper, a good quill, a clear ink, and sits down to the pleasant task determined to express herself clearly and intelligently, putting "the dot on the i," the crossing to the t, the curling tails of her y, so that they do not look like q, and says what is necessary and no more, and saying it in the best way, is the desirable correspondent.

### The Animal She Would Like to Have Him Be.

He—"What sort of an animal would you prefer to be, Miss Northcote,—that is, if you had to be an animal?"

She—"Oh, I don't know, I am sure. But I know what sort of an animal I would like to have you be!"

He (curiously)—"What?"

She—"A weasel!"

He—"A weasel!—and pray why?"

She—"Don't you remember the old nursery rhyme, 'Pop goes the weasel'?"

### Puzzles the Doctors.

"Strange about Brown."

"Why?"

"He never tastes water and yet he has crick in his back."

### A Valuable Possession.

Visitor (for argument)—Now what are your evidences of wealth?

Farmer—Well, for one thing, I've got a farm that can carry two mortgages—one for 8,000 and the other for \$3,000.

### Too Much Cold Tea.

"Why is it that your friend always ends his bouts in such a hurrah?"

"Can't imagine, unless it's because he indulges to freely in the cup that cheers."

The iron tower which London is preparing to build is going to outdo anything in the line of towers of ancient or modern times. A premium of twenty-five hundred dollars is offered for the best design, and a number of foreign engineers have entered the lists of competitors. The site for this loftiest of buildings, (it is to be fifteen hundred feet), has not yet been decided on. The promoters of the project will naturally choose the highest ground, and they are casting long eyes upon the upper part of Regent's Park and even Princess Hill. A necessity for its success is that it shall be located within easy distance of the Metropolitan railway. That the underground railways of London thrive upon shows has been demonstrated by the fact that Barnum while in London turned an average increase of twenty-five hundred dollars a week. It is expected that the designs for the tower will be ready by the middle of next month.

### Food for Thought.

Education is an ornament in prosperity and a refuge in adversity.

Those who follow after others in sinning are in danger of following them in suffering.

Happiness lies concealed in our duties, which, when fulfilled, give it forth as the opening rose gives forth fragrance.

Life to be worthy of a rational being must be always in progression; we must always purpose to do more or better than in time past.

Knowledge bloweth up, but love buildeth up.—Bacon.

Death and love are the two wings that bear man from earth to heaven.—[Michael Angelo.]

Of nothing you can, in the long run, and with much lost labor, make only—nothing—[Carlyle.]

We are nearer neighbors to ourselves than whiteness is to snow or weight to stones.—[Montaigne.]

One sole God; one sole ruler—His law; one sole interpreter of that law—Humanity.—[Mazzini.]

The next best thing to being happy oneself is to be able to make others so. Perhaps that may be the sort of happiness they have in the next world.

There is no true happiness outside of love and self-sacrifice, or rather outside of love, for it includes the other. That is gold, and all the rest is gilt.

Anger is an affected madness compounded of pride and folly, and an intention to do commonly more mischief than it can bring to pass; and without doubt of all passions which naturally disturb the mind of man it is most in our power to extinguish, at least to suppress and correct our anger.—[Clarendon.]

Beloved Brethren.—"I have this evening been preaching to a congregation of idiots," said a conceited young parson. "Then what was the reason you always call them 'beloved brethren'?" replied a strong-minded lady.

Speaking before a meeting of the Methodist ministers Bishop Fowler told of a new heathen temple in the northern part of Japan. It is of enormous size and the timbers were hauled to and placed in their present position by ropes made from the hair of women of the province. An edict went forth calling for the long hair of the women, and enough was obtained to make two monster ropes, one 17 inches in circumference and 1,400 feet long and the other 10 to 11 inches around and 2,000 feet long.

Here is an Episcopal joke, which is also a good lesson, in elocution. The Bishop of Peterborough, in addressing a number of candidates for ordination, said: "You will do well not to gesticulate much. I shall never forget a raw-boned Irish curate I once had, with hands like legs of mutton. I can see him still working up to a peroration or leaning over the pulpit, with outstretched palms, as he exclaimed: 'Paws, me brethren, paws!'"

### Seen From The Train—Bokhara.

When the train, after traversing the oasis for ten miles from the modern town, pulls up at the station of Bairam Ali, in the midst of an absolute wilderness of crumbling brick and clay, the spectacle of walls, towers, ramparts, and domes, stretching in bewildering confusion to the horizon, reminds us that we are in the centre of bygone greatness. Here, within a short distance of each other, and covering an area of several square miles, in which there is scarcely a yard without some remains of the past, or with a single perfect relic, are to be seen the ruins of at least three cities that have been born and flourished and have died.

In these solitudes, moreover, the traveler may realize in all its sweeps the mingled gloom and grandeur of Central Asian scenery.

Throughout the still night the fire-horse, races onward, panting audibly, gutturally, and shaking a mane of sparks and smoke. Itself and its riders are all alone. No token or sound of life greets eye or ear, no outline redeems the level sameness of the dim horizon; no shadows fall upon the staring plain. The moon shines with dreary coldness and fearful solitude seems to brood over the desert. The returning sunlight scarcely dissipates the impression of sadness, of desolate and hopeless decay, of a continent and life sunk in a mortal swoon. The traveler feels like a wanderer at night in some desecrated graveyard, amid crumbling tombs and half-obliterated mounds. A cemetery, not of hundreds of years, but of thousands, not of families or tribes, but of nations and empires, lies outspread around him, and ever and anon, in falling tower and shattered arch, he stumbles upon some poor uncarved skele'on of the past.

### A Rising Musician.

A young man had sat at the piano one evening and bored the majority of the guests for two hours, and one man was bold enough to ask who he was.

"Why, sir," was the indignant answer, "that's Mr. Allegro, a rising young musician of our city."

"Oh, is he?"

"Yes, sir, he is."

"Well, I don't believe it, for I'll swear I've been waiting here all the evening to see him rise, and he has kept right there at that poor, helpless piano as if he was nailed to the stool and clinched."

### Examination of Recruits.

"Can you show any cause of incapacity for the service?"

"Oh! yes; I am a rope-maker."

"Well, but I fail to see how that can interfere."

"It is this way; you know I am in the habit of walking backwards, and I have been told that a good soldier ought never to do that."

—[Le National.]

During the hunting with Sir Watkin Wynn's hounds in England on February 8 a remarkable incident occurred. The meet was at Broughall Smithy, a fox was found at Hinton, and a very fine run followed. When the hounds were in full cry on a farm near the Wyches, a young man got on the back of a bull and joined in the chase for fully an hour, to the no small astonishment and amusement of those present, and the way in which he cleared the fences was marvellous. Needless to say "Billy" was neither saddled nor bridled, and the youth, who seemed to have an agreeable "mount," kept his seat the whole time, and was undoubtedly the hero of the day.

# THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, MARCH 13, 1890.

The statement of revenue and expenditure of the Dominion Government, shows a surplus for eight months of the current fiscal year of nearly four and a half millions of dollars.

Sir John A. Macdonald has been presented with a very handsome painting of himself. The presentation was made by Mr. Ogilvy on behalf of his parliamentary friends. The picture is now on exhibition at the Russell House, Ottawa.

Mr. Pelletier has introduced in the Quebec Legislature a bill to make it certain that no employee of the Intercolonial railway can, under any circumstances, vote in a provincial election. Mr. Pelletier is one of the enemies whose conduct justifies the Federal Franchise act. Why a laborer who mends the road of a particular railway should be publicly degraded below a laborer who does the same duty on another may be plain to the Pelletiers at Quebec, but it is not to anyone else.

The expenditure on Capital Account during the month of February last amounted to \$283,020.85—as follows: Public works, railways and canals, \$231,697.71; Dominion lands, \$6,613.14; railway subsidies, \$44,710. The capital expenditures of the previous seven months of 1889-90 amounted to \$3,564,758.36—Public works railways and canals, \$2,316,845.22; Dominion lands, \$67,554.32; railway subsidies, \$1,180,348.22, making a total capital expenditure for the eight months ended 28th February last of \$3,847,779.21.

Negotiations in reference to a settlement of the Behring sea dispute have proceeded so far that the Government has telegraphed the Government of British Columbia to instruct Captain Warren, of Victoria, to proceed to Washington to give evidence in reference to the claims of the owners of the seized vessels. Captain Warren was owner of the sealing steamer Thornton, which was one of the first vessels seized by the U. S. cutter Corwin in the fall of 1886, and some time ago he filed claims for damage aggregating \$40,000.

On Friday last Provincial Treasurer Shehyn moved the following resolution respecting duty on sales by auction:

Resolved, that all sales by auction of real estate and of household furniture and effects in use, including therein pictures, paintings and books, shall be subject to a duty of 1 per cent. on the amount thereof, which duty shall be paid by the auctioneer to the collector of the provincial revenue out of the proceeds of the sale at the cost of the seller, unless an express stipulation be made in the conditions of the sale that such duty shall be paid by the buyer, in which case the duty shall be added to the price.

In the House of Commons on Thursday last Sir John Thompson introduced an act authorizing the transfer of certain public property to the provincial governments. This act provides that the governor in council may transfer without pecuniary consideration to any of the provinces, the interest of Canada in the shores and beds of streams, rivers, lakes harbors, bays, open sea or other territorial waters, together with all gold and silver which may be found under any such shore or bed. A schedule excludes from the operation of the act any waters in connection with any public lands at work. The transfer under this act shall convey no rights of navigation.

The Huntingdon *Gleaner* says:—"We look across the line, only a few miles distant from where we write, and we see farmers, skilful, industrious and shrewd men, with free access to that market of sixty millions, we hear so much about, and what do we find? That they are not so prosperous as their brothers on the Canadian side; that their land, when of equal quality, sells for less, their taxes are higher and their profits smaller. When Mr. Wiman goes to Malone or Champlain and satisfactorily explains why the farmers of Essex and Franklin counties, with the market of sixty millions open to them, are worse off than those of Chateaugay and Huntingdon, to whom the market is all but shut, we will place some faith in what he says." Mr. Wiman, of course, does not explain. Explanations of facts like these would spoil the *fad*.

Preparations for the census of '92 are already under way. It is the purpose of the Government in the first place to invite the medical profession to co-operate with the census branch in securing an accurate record of deaths, with their causes, which come under the notice of all medical men in Canada during the census year, which commences on April 6. With this end in view registry books are to be sent out to the profession for convenience in making the record. It is hoped that with the help of the medical men a more accurate classification of deaths than has hitherto been obtained will be reached. Of the importance of the information to be asked in its relation to the general health of the community everyone nowadays is well aware, and that the profession recognizing its importance will co-operate with the census branch there can be little doubt. The plan to be adopted has been followed in the United States, and with good results. The American census contains very complete figures on death and its causes. Medical men not receiving registry books by April 6th are requested to communicate the fact to Geo. Johnson, statistician, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The long pending judgment of the Supreme Court, in the case of this county vs. Ross, in reference to the Railway bonus, was rendered on Monday. The County's appeal from the judgment of the lower court was dismissed with costs, Justice Strong dissenting.

Mr. Beauchamp started some very sensible talk on the repatriation matter in the Legislature on Saturday. If the money now wasted on this work were put into an agricultural model farm and college, under the management of men who know the agricultural capabilities and deficiencies of the province, it would do real work for the good of Quebec.

The annual report on the working of the Ontario License act shows that in that province during 1889 there were in force 2,106 tavern and 336 shop licenses. This is less than one tavern license for every thousand persons and is only about one shop license for every seven thousand persons. Ontario people must drink a good deal less than their Quebec fellows, in the neighborhood of Montreal at any rate, or Ontario licensed victuallers have a much more profitable business.

What does the national policy do for the workmen? asks an organ of the Canadian Opposition. It gives them employment in Canada for the production of articles used by Canadians which the Opposition would have us import from abroad so that the employment may be given to foreigners. The *Mail* should know this, as it explained the position very fully before it turned its coat and became an advocate of Canadian Grits and Yankee manufacturers.—*Empire*

In Committee of the Whole in the Senate on Thursday the Hon. Mr. Abbott introduced a clause in the bill to amend the Steamboat Inspection Act, now before the Senate, which will prevent American engineers from receiving certificates of qualification unless they have domiciled in Canada for a period of three years. Complaint has been made that while Canadian engineers are refused certificates in the United States unless they forego their allegiance and become citizens of the Republic, American engineers have come to Canada and have been granted certificates without restriction. The action taken by the Government in this matter is one which Canadian engineers will appreciate.

## The Province's Peculiar Financial Situation.

On Mr. Shehyn moving the House into committee of supply, on Friday last, Mr. Robertson took the opportunity to discuss the financial situation. He said the question was whether we were spending more than the province can afford. He showed that though there was an apparent surplus this was only reached by mixing up items of ordinary and extraordinary revenue and ordinary and extraordinary expenditure. A surplus must be arrived at by any and all means, but when the accounts were looked into from a business point of view, it was seen that instead of a surplus of \$84,314 on ordinary revenue expenditure there was really a deficit of nearly \$250,000. He showed how the railway deposits had been made use of to cover up deficiencies. The public expenses have increased in an alarming manner during the last two to three years. The Government admits this fact after having at first denied it but it pretends that public interest necessitated the increase. He did not pretend that some augmentation in expenditure was not justifiable, but certainly not the large increase made. It was claimed that the revenue had increased. Yes, but at the expense of the people, and this increase, instead of being employed in the payment of the floating debt, had been laid out without discretion often in political favoritism both right and left, without necessity and often to the detriment of the province. The revenue from taxes on commercial corporations and from lumber dues had increased by more than \$300,000. On the other hand, the annual expenditure was \$600,000 in excess of that of former years. The public debt has been augmented by \$3,000,000, according to the admission of the Treasurer himself. The loan of three and a half millions had been expended. Pretended obligations that it was negotiated to pay had not been settled, and the debt was steadily increasing. The honorable gentleman proceeded to criticize the supplementary estimates asked for the last six months of the present year and found incomprehensible the enormous amount of unforeseen expenditure for the first half of the year. The policy of the Government threatened new increases in expenditure. What would be the result? Either increased taxes, a loan, or both. It is our duty to protest against this policy and to put the people on their guard. He deemed it his duty to refer to another matter which he deemed even more grave than the result of the bad financial administration of the Government. He referred to the condition of affairs which had followed from the Riel agitation and denounced indignantly the work of those who sought to sow the seeds of national and religious discord in this peaceful province, where the people desired to live in harmony.

## Mercier and Followers.

Montreal 6th.—Politicians here state that Premier Mercier is meeting with a great deal of opposition in his project of bringing on the general election this summer. Quite a number of his supporters, especially from the district of Montreal, who do not feel safe in their seats are opposed to the idea of losing the indemnity of \$800 for the remaining session of Parliament.

## Conservatives leave the Chamber at Quebec.

In the Legislature on Thursday last Mr. David, M.P.P., moved his resolution respecting Imperial federation which has already been published.

Speaking to his motion he said this was an anxious and uncertain period. All sorts of speculations were being made as to the future of Canada, and the whole Dominion was in a dangerous ferment. Reflecting minds were turned anxiously to the outcome, whether it would be independence, annexation or Imperial federation. He announced himself anything but an annexationist, believing as he did that British institutions were far superior to American, but at the same time if he was given the option between European and American federation, he would unhesitatingly choose the latter. There was a serious move being made towards Imperial federation when the lieutenant-governors of the provinces held the offices of vice-presidents of the league, and 50 or 60 members of the Federal Parliament belonged to it. The very fact that Canada would be drawn into England's wars, while she would be swamped in the imperial congress, was sufficient to condemn the scheme irrevocably. Mr. David spoke for two hours when he sat down.

Messrs. Duhamel and Pilon rose on the Government side and Desjardins on the Opposition. The Speaker decided that Mr. Duhamel had the floor. Mr. Duhamel took advantage of this to move the previous question, saying that in a question of such vital importance it was desirable that the House should pronounce itself squarely upon it. The whole Opposition rose at once and left the House as a protest against this high-handed action on the part of the Government. Mr. Taillon alone remaining to protest in the strongest terms against the Ministerialists taking advantage of a rule of debate which effectually stifled discussion and prevented his friends from expressing their opinions on a subject of so much public interest. Then he, too, left the House.

Mr. Mercier said he regretted the attitude of the Opposition. They had deserted their posts in a fit of temper, the cause of which he was perfectly familiar with. The game they were playing now was an old Tory game. He denied that the moving of the previous question choked off discussion. They could talk on the motion for fifteen days if they wanted. The only effect of the the motion was to prevent any amendments being offered that would prevent a square vote or an expression of opinion on the main question by diverting it into side issues. They had done this during the Riel debate, and he would take care if possible, that it should not occur again. The Opposition had deserted their posts, for they knew that if they voted against the motion they would be swept away at the next election.

A vote was then taken and thirty-one voted for the bill and none against, Messrs. McShane, Cameron and de Grosbois having shirked the vote.

Mr. Desjardins was to have moved the following amendment, had he not been choked off by the moving of the previous question:

Whereas, the people of this province are satisfied with the constitution as it exists; whereas, as there might be danger in modifying it by accepting a project of Imperial federation or annexation to the United States or otherwise, and that such is the general opinion in Canada, especially in the province of Quebec; whereas, the present discussion will produce no practical result;

Be it resolved that this House pass to the orders of the day.

The Duke of Connaught, (Prince Arthur) will start from Bombay for England on Thursday. He will sail via China, Japan, Vancouver, and C. P. R. to Quebec.

The largest number of persons married in Canada in 1889 were Methodists. Then followed Presbyterians, Episcopalians and Roman Catholics. The Quaker returned the fewest marriages, 80.

## Caution.

THE PUBLIC are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating a Note of hand for the sum of seventy dollars (\$70.00), drawn by me about the month of November, 1888, in favor of William Kennedy of Thone, as I received no value for the said note.

JAMES KENNEDY,  
Lot 8, K. 11 Clarendon.

March 10, 1890.

## SEASON OF 1889-90.

# SLEIGHS!

## SLEIGHS!

The undersigned begs to inform the inhabitants of Shawville and surrounding country that he is now preparing to supply the public during the coming winter season, with all kinds of sleighs.

Parties may rely on getting No. 1 material, and the very best of workmanship.

ORDERS EXECUTED PROMPTLY.

Special Attention given to Repairs.

Agent for the Gananoque Carriages and Cutters.

A CALL SOLICITED.

J. BECKETT, Jr.

Shawville, Oct. 4, 1889.

# C. ROSS & CO'S

## GREAT DEPLENISHING

# -S-A-L-E-

Stock-taking now being finished, our Sale is continuing with renewed vigor!

About 2,500 yards of Foute Cloth, Silks having advanced  
A special line of Goods worth 15 cents From 10 per cent. to 20 per cent in all  
which the buyer can get at the low prices all over, we have still some stock  
price of 10 cents per yard. left over at reduced prices. Black  
Gros Grain Silk for 45 cents.

One line of Paisley Cloth, Ten Thousand Bargains!  
Several patterns still remaining at the remarkable low price of 60 cents double  
fold reduced from \$1.10. Secure some of these before  
our stock sale is over; you  
will find everything reduced.

What a Bargain!

C. ROSS & CO., 94 & 96 SPARKS ST., OTTAWA.

# GENTLEMEN!

Who require Clothing of any description, or any design in pattern of goods, may rely on having their wants satisfactorily supplied at

# Moore's

STAR TAILORING EMPORIUM,  
MAIN STREET, SHAWVILLE.

Every Garment guaranteed perfect in fit, style and finish, as only skilled help is employed.

PRICES RIGHT.

G. H. MOORE.

# TEA! TEA!

In anticipation of an advance in prices of this season's crop of Japan Teas, we have just bought and received a very large stock which we are now offering at prices that cannot be beaten. We would ask our customers and the public generally to call and get samples and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

A FULL STOCK OF  
Herrings, Syrups and Sugars  
ALWAYS ON HAND AT LOWEST PRICES.

TO ARRIVE THIS WEEK:—  
100 PAIRS TWEED SLIPPERS,

which will be far superior to any we have yet had, and at same price, namely,  
25 CENTS PER PAIR.

Our Stock of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes for Spring to arrive in a few days.

J. Hodgins & Son.

Shawville, February 5th, 1890.

**English Barley to be had from the Government.**

The following circular, dated March 5th, which is of interest to the farming community, has been circulated by Mr. William Saunders, Director of the Government Experimental Farm at Ottawa:

The Government of Canada, on the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture has agreed to place in the estimates a sum to provide for the purchase and distribution of two-rowed barley for seed, to be supplied to farmers of the Dominion at cost.

In furtherance of this object the Minister of Agriculture has purchased 10,000 bushels of "Carter's Prize Prolific" barley from the well-known seed establishment of James Carter & Co., of Chesham type—ranked higher in Great Britain for malting purposes, and has been pronounced by experts as one of the best sorts obtainable. It has been awarded many prizes and was given the first prize at the Windsor Royal Agricultural Show last year. It is very prolific, has stout, bright straw and long, heavy heads, usually averaging under good cultivation, about forty grains per head. It may be sown thinner than less vigorous growing sorts, one and a half bushels per acre is considered sufficient. This variety was grown from samples distributed from the Central Experimental Farm, in the barley districts of Ontario, and in other parts of the Dominion, during the past somewhat unfavourable season, weighing from 51 to 56 lbs. per bushel; samples of which have been submitted to experts in England who have pronounced them to be good, marketable specimens of malting barley, which would command at present from 38s. to 40s. per quarter of 48 lbs., in the English market, equal to 99 cts. to \$1.04 respectively for the Canadian bushel of 48 lbs.

This "Carter's Prize Prolific" barley—for which Carter's catalogue price is 10s. 6d. per bushel, of 56 lbs.—will be offered to the farmers of Canada in bags of two English bushels (112 lbs.) one bag to each individual, at four dollars per bag. At this price the barley will be delivered to the nearest railway station so that farmers in every province may obtain it at a uniform rate.

Those who desire to participate in this distribution should send their applications at once, with four dollars enclosed to Prof. Saunders, giving the name and Post Office address plainly, and the name of the nearest railway station. The names of those who remit will be entered in the order in which they are received, and the distribution made in the same order as far as possible, having regard to the requirements of the several provinces. Should the applications exceed the supply those who apply last will have their money refunded, but if the quantity imported should be greater than the demand, on the basis of a two bushel distribution, then the application of those who may have asked for large quantities will be considered, and the remaining stock apportioned among such applicants.

**Church Property and Clergymen's Stipends to be Taxed in Ontario.**

Toronto, 6th.—The following is the full text of the bill introduced in the Legislature by the Provincial Treasurer, to amend the Assessment Act:

1. Land on which a place of worship is erected, and land used in connection with a place of worship, shall be liable to be assessed in the same way and to the same extent as other land, for local improvements hereafter made or to be made. R. S. O. c. 184, s. 626, etc.; c. 193, s. 7 (3).

2. The stipends or salaries of clergymen and ministers of religion, and parsonages or dwellings occupied by them, with the lands attached thereto, shall be liable to assessment for all municipal purposes in the same manner, and to the same extent as the incomes, dwellings and property of other persons. The article numbered 25 of the 7th section of the Assessment Act is hereby repealed. R. S. O. c. 193, s. 7 (23) (25).

3. The buildings and grounds of and attached to a university, college or other incorporated seminary of learning, whether vested in a trustee or otherwise, shall be liable to be assessed in the same manner and to the same extent as other land is assessed for local improvements hereafter made or to be made. This section does not apply to schools which are maintained in whole or in part by a legislative grant or school tax. R. S. O. c. 193, s. 7 (4).

4. In the case of persons carrying on mercantile or other business in a municipality, the municipal council of the municipality may pass by-laws substituting, in respect of any class or classes of mercantile business, a business tax for the taxes on so much of the personal property of the ratepayer as belongs to the business, provided that such business tax do not exceed seven and a half per cent. of the annual value of the premises in which the business is carried on. R. S. O. c. 193, s. 7 (21).

5. This Act shall be read as part of the Municipal Act and the Assessment Act respectively as hereby and otherwise amended.

6. This Act shall go into force on the first day of January next after the passing thereof.

**A Revolt in the Transvaal.**

London, March 5.—Despatches from the South African Republic say a serious demonstration has been made there against the existing government. Mr. Kruger, president of the Transvaal, attempted to make a public speech, but the crowd refused to listen and he was compelled to retire. A mass meeting was then organized and resolutions were adopted denouncing the government. The crowd then proceeded to the govern-

**TO THE READER.**

If you owe me anything please pay up right away. I must have EVERY account in my ledger settled by 1st April. Several accounts running over twelve months I am tired looking at, and must insist on payment.

**J. H. SHAW.**

Shawville, Feb. 17, 1889.

**Clocks, Jewelry,**

**FANCY GOODS, AND STATIONERY, FOR SALE CHEAP.**

A new stock expected in a few days. Call early and secure a good bargain.

REPAIRING DONE ON THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE NOTICE.

Remember the Place—Dagg's Block, - - - Main Street, Shawville.

**C. B. DRAPER.**

Shawville, Feb. 27, 1889.

ment buildings and tore down the flag of the republic. Subsequently a mob went to a house at Landdrost, where Kruger was receiving a deputation, and sang "Rule Britannia." The railings around the House were destroyed by the crowd and the Transvaal flag which floated from a pole in front of the house was hauled down and trampled under foot by the excited people.

**Estimate of the Square Timber Cut.**

Eight million, two hundred and eighty-five thousand cubic feet is the estimated square timber cut of the Upper Ottawa lumbermen for the season of 1889-90. The selling value of this at the average current rate of 26 cents per cubic foot is \$2,154,100. This amount also represents in trees cut down, counting fifty cubic feet to a tree, 165,700. This is in excess of the cut of any previous season, due to the brisk demand of last year.

The cut per individual firm is as follows:

R. H. Klook & Co.	1,150,000
A. Fraser	600,000
Hurdman & Co.	550,000
Hale & Booth	500,000
Kawkesbury Lumber Co.	450,000
D. Moore (estate)	400,000
Gillies Bros.	400,000
Thistle & Carswell	400,000
Caldwell	300,000
A. Lumsden	250,000
R. Booth	250,000
McCuaig & Moorehead	250,000
Carswell & Francis	250,000
Barnett & Mackie	250,000
A. Barnett	215,000
McLachlin, Bros.	200,000
Rochester, Doherty & Co.	200,000
W. Mackey	175,000
J. & G. Bryson	150,000
J. Mackey	150,000
Emery Lumber Co.	150,000
E. S. Skead	130,000
Rayside & MacMaster	125,000
R. Gorman	120,000
Perley & Pattee	120,000
Booth & Murtagh	100,000
O. Sills	100,000
J. R. Booth	80,000
O'Brien & Barry	80,000
J. K. Ward	80,000
Jas. Agert	60,000
Jas. Bellisle	60,000

Total cubic feet 8,286,000

**Of Interest to Hotel-Keepers.**

Mr. Justice Taschereau has decided in the Superior court at Montreal, in the case of B. Marcuse against Henry Hogan, proprietor of the St. Lawrence hall, that a hotel-keeper has the right to retain for board bill whatever effects a guest brings to the hotel. An agent of the plaintiff has stayed at the Hall and showed a case of fans, belonging to plaintiff, as security for his board. Mr. Hogan finally seized those fans, as payment was not forthcoming. Mr. Marcuse then sued for his property, but the court allowed Mr. Hogan to retain them until the agent's bill be paid.

London, 6th.—Arthur Orton, who became well known as the Tichborne claimant, announces that he will contest the seat in the House of Commons for Stoke-upon-Trent, made vacant by the resignation of W. L. Bright, Home Ruler. He will run as a Home Ruler.

**RUBBERS and OVERSHOES**

**MOCCASINS, &C.**

**Great Bargains at**

**MASSON**

**& CO'S**  
102 Sparks St.  
**OTTAWA.**

**SAMUEL RIVAIS,**  
Fashionable Hairdresser,  
SHAWVILLE, QUE.,  
Shop—Opposite J. J. Turner's Harness Shop.

The public may rely on getting a first-class job.  
**A Call Solicited.**  
Shawville, Aug. 22, 1889.

**PROPERTY For Sale or to Rent.**

A DESIRABLE PROPERTY comprising a large village lot, on which is erected a commodious dwelling house, also a building fitted up with all the necessary fixtures for a store, and a large out-building combining granary and stable. The property is supplied with a good well. The above is situated in the village of Upper Thorne Centre, P. Q., and is considered a good business stand. The property will be sold or rented on favorable terms, and possession given at once. Title good. For further particulars apply to  
F. ARMSTRONG,  
February 18th, 1890. Shawville.

**Dissolution of Partnership.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership existing between Michael Walsh and Robert Hobbs, carrying on a livery business in the village of Shawville under the name and style of "Walsh & Hobbs," has been dissolved this day by mutual consent. The business of the late firm having been assumed by Robert Hobbs, all accounts due by the same are to be presented to him for settlement, to whom all debts owing to the said firm are to be paid.  
MICHAEL WALSH,  
ROBERT HOBBS.  
February 17, 1890.

NOTICE—In view of the change in business mentioned above, the undersigned would respectfully request all parties indebted to the late firm of Walsh & Hobbs to call and settle up without delay.  
ROBERT HOBBS.  
February 17, 1890.

**CHOICE GROCERIES**

—AND—  
**PROVISIONS**

Such as Pork, Flour, Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Spices and Confectionery, always to be had at

**GEO. HODGINS' Jr., Shawville.**

ALSO A STOCK OF  
**CLOTHS, FLANNELS, & GREY COTTONS.**

**BEST VALUE. LOW PRICES.**

CALL AND SEE.

**TO ALL CONCERNED.**

I HEREBY request all who have claims against me, to present the same for settlement before the end of March next, and all those indebted to me by note or book account are also requested to settle up before that date, as I intend to have a general squaring up of my books then.

Accounts will be rendered to all parties indebted to me, which procedure they will be expected to regard as a final notice to settle up.

No excuses will be taken after the above date. REMEMBER I mean business.

**J. J. TURNER.**

Shawville, Feb. 5th, 1890.

**JAMES G. CARSWELL,**

MANUFACTURER OF

**BOOTS**

AND  
**SHOES,**

**CAMPBELL'S BAY, P.Q.**

In thanking those who have favored him with their very liberal patronage since he commenced business, begs to draw public attention to the fact that he is thoroughly equipped to execute all work entrusted to him in

**FIRST-CLASS STYLE.**

**FOOTWEAR**

of every description made, and A ONE material used.

Produce taken in Exchange.

A CALL SOLICITED.

**JAS. C. CARSWELL.**

P.S.—No Credit.  
Campbell's Bay, Dec. 9, 1889.

**STOVES**

STOVES.

STOVES.

The undersigned begs to call the attention of the public to his large assortment of Stoves, comprising Double, Cooking, Box and Parlor Stoves; also to his extensive stock of

**HARDWARE,**

Tin and Agateware, Paints, Oils, Glass & Putty.

IN HARDWARE

HE KEEPS PLOUGHS, CHAINS, FURNACES, COOLERS, AXES, SAWS, CUTLERY, LOCKS, BOLTS, AND ALL KINDS OF SHELF GOODS.

**TINWARE OF ALL KINDS**

IN STOCK AND MADE TO ORDER.

In thanking the public for past patronage the subscriber would also intimate that he desires to establish the principle of having a general settling up of accounts at least once a year. Parties indebted to him are therefore requested to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Highest Price paid for Hides, Felts and Old Metal.

**GEORGE T. MOHR, - - - - QUYON.**

Quyón, Nov. 1st, 1889.

**Clothing!**  
**Clothing!**

The undersigned desires to inform the public that he has just received a large stock of

**READY-MADE CLOTHING,**

COMPRISING

**Suits, Overcoats, Pea Jackets, Cardigan Jackets, Pants and Vests,**

(The latter for working or dress and sold separate if required.)

Also a Complete line of Underwear, Top Shirts, &c.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE HE HAS A FULL STOCK OF

**DRY GOODS,**

and a splendid assortment of

**PRIME FURS,**

Such as Caps in Otter and Persian Lamb, Gauntlets, and Muffs.

Also all kinds of SILVERWARE.

**JEWELRY & IMITATION**

WATCHES, CLOCKS, BROOCHES, WEDDING AND ORNAMENTAL RINGS, CRUETS, SPOONS, KNIVES & FORKS, &c.

CALL AND INSPECT STOCK.

Farm Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

**ELIAS HOLSTEIN - - - - SHAWVILLE.**

**Thomas Craig,**

Portage du Fort.

**General - Agent**

FOR ALL CLASSES OF FARM MACHINERY. Stock on hand or furnished on shortest notice. Your orders respectfully solicited.



# THE FORTH BRIDGE

Completion of the Gigantic Structure Across the Firth of Forth, Scotland.

A Bridge 1 1/2 Miles in Length—Opened by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

BY ONE OF THE ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

The briefest glance at the map of Scotland abundantly evidences the *raison d'être* of the gigantic structure across the Firth of Forth, whose successful completion has just marked so important an era in the annals of engineering.

Various projects had from time to time been mooted for the bridging of the Firth, but were one by one abandoned. In 1881, however, the North British, Great Northern, North-Eastern, and Midland Railway Companies, being anxious to attain direct communication to the north of Scotland, which should enable them to compete with the west coast companies for this traffic on equal if not more favourable terms, instructed their respective consulting engineers, Sir John Fowler, K.C.M.G., the late Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Barlow, to report on the matter. On the 4th May 1881 these engineers submitted a joint Report, the result of prolonged consultations, unanimously agreeing that the steel cantilever bridge designed by Sir John Fowler and Mr. B. Baker fulfilled all the necessary conditions, and was the least expensive and most suitable design for bridging the Firth of Forth. The Forth Bridge Railway Company accordingly appointed Sir John Fowler and Mr. B. Baker as engineers for the undertaking; and by the close of 1882 the contract was let to the combined firm of Messrs. Tancer, Arrol, & Co., who forthwith commenced active operations.

Before passing to the building of the structure and the many points of interest therewith connected, we propose briefly to deal with the principle of the cantilever and the general features of the bridge itself.

The word "cantilever," which denotes a bracket, is becoming rapidly popularised. In the Forth Bridge, the brackets are double, being placed back to back and fastened together. No better illustration of the cantilever principle can be given than that of Mr. Baker's human cantilever—namely, two women sitting on chairs, with extended arms, and supporting the same by grasping sticks butting against the chairs. In the Forth Bridge the chairs must be imagined to be placed a third of a mile apart, and the men's heads to be three hundred and sixty feet above the ground. Their arms are represented by huge steel lattice members, and the sticks or props by steel tubes twelve feet in diameter and one inch and a quarter thick.

No novelty is claimed for a cantilever system. It is, as a matter of fact, a prehistoric arrangement, as illustrated in the stone corbel and lintel combinations found in the earliest Egyptian and Indian temples.

Passing on to the leading dimensions of the Forth Bridge, the total length of the structure is 2,900 feet, or nearly 1 1/2 miles; and there are two spans of 1,710 feet, two of 680 feet, fifteen approach viaduct spans of 168 feet, four granite arches of 57 feet span on the south shore; with three arches of similar construction and 25 feet span at the corresponding northern abutment. A clear roadway of 150 feet at high-water spring-tides is allowed. The extreme height of the structure is 361 feet above high-water, the greatest depth of the foundations being about 90 feet below the same level.

The main masonry piers, three in number, situated respectively on the south shore, on the island of Inchgarvie (an island fortuitously placed midway between the two deep channels), and on the Fife shore, consist each of a group of four masonry columns of concrete or rubble faced with granite, and 49 feet in diameter at the top by 36 feet high; resting either on solid rock, as in the case of the Fife and two northern Inchgarvie piers; or on caissons filled with concrete, as in the case of the two southern Inchgarvie and the Queensferry piers.

The masonry abutments at each end of the bridge call for no special remark, and may be here dealt with. Their dimensions have been already given. The foundations were in the dry, and presented no features of difficulty. The piers and arches were built of granite brought from the well-known quarries at Aberdeen direct to the site by sea.

Upwards of 21,000 tons of cement, 707,000 cubic feet of granite, and 117,000 cubic feet of masonry and concrete were employed in the foundations and piers; whilst no less than one million cubic feet of timber were used for temporary purposes.

Whilst the foundation and masonry had been proceeding, steady progress had been maintained in workshops in preparing the materials for the cantilevers. Visitors to South Queensferry will recall to mind the admirable equipment of the workshops and girder-yards and the interesting methods of dealing with the steel plates and bars. It is beyond the limits of the space at our disposal to deal with the plant employed in manipulation of the girder-work in any detail; suffice it merely to point out that from the eight hundred-ton hydraulic bending-press, employed for bending the plates forming the tubes, down to the smallest tool, the latest and most approved machinery was adopted, a large quantity of it being specially designed for the work. The drill-roads with their admirable plant will be recollected, where the various members were fitted together, drilled, and then taken down, to be subsequently re-erected *in situ*.

It is unnecessary to do more than mention the numerous offices, stores, dwelling-houses, &c., located for the work. The requirements and organization of a vast staff of men numbering at one time over four thousand for the carrying out of such an undertaking will be readily apparent to our readers.

The erection of the so-called vertical tubes over the main piers formed the first stage after the completion of the bed-plates and skew-backs. These columns are twelve feet in diameter and three hundred and forty-three feet high. They were built to a height of about thirty feet by means of ordinary cranes supported on timber staging. The remainder of their erection was performed from a platform, which, elevated by means of hydraulic lifting presses working inside the columns, was carried up with them. The platform, which was raised about sixteen feet at a lift, carried with it all necessary cranes, rivet furnaces, &c., in addition to shelters for the men. Access to the platform was gained by means of cages, similar to those employed in mines, and actuated in a like manner by winding-engines; all material, &c., being similarly wound up to the platform ready for use.

The riveting of the work was performed by specially designed machines, worked by hydraulic power: the rivets, of which there are no fewer than eight millions in the entire structure, being heated in furnaces burning refuse oil, a novelty which has proved so successful that its use is now largely adopted.

The erection of the vertical columns being completed in some six months, the top member connecting them was duly built into position on the platform, now resting on the summit of the columns. Meanwhile, the bottom members, formed of tubes varying in diameter from twelve feet to five feet, were carried out on either side by means of a crane secured to a movable groundwork, which travelling along the tube itself followed up the erection. The top members and the upper portions of the struts and ties were erected by means of special cranes travelling along the top members themselves.

The material, already fitted, drilled, and in some cases also partially riveted up in the workshops on shore, was brought in steam barges to the ends of the cantilevers, and by means of the cranes already enumerated, speedily transferred to their final position in the structure.

Various methods were proposed for the erection of the 350 feet central span joining the arms of the cantilevers; that finally adopted being to build it out from each end, cantilever fashion, with the requisite temporary supports, until a junction in the middle was effected. The southern central girder was closed on October 10, 1889; that over the northern channel on the 7th November following.

The 54,000 tons of steel employed in the Forth Bridge is that known as mild steel, and was made on the open hearth or Siemens-Martin process. Two qualities were employed, one to resist tensile and compressive strains; having strength respectively of thirty to thirty-three, and thirty-four to thirty-seven tons per square inch in tension. Under the combined circumstances of the most adverse conditions for the stability of the structure, the maximum rolling load, and the fiercest hurricane, the strain will never exceed seven and a half tons per square inch, and in some parts considerably less, it will readily be perceived how ample is the margin of safety allowed.

The changes resulting from variations of temperature have of necessity to be allowed for, and in so large a structure they are considerable—an inch for every hundred feet being arranged for in expansion and contraction, the space over the whole length of the structure gives for this purpose no less than seven feet. For each pier and cantilever, with art of the connected girder which it has to carry, eighteen inches of play have been designed.

The surface of the bridge requiring to be kept painted is no less than twenty acres; whilst the rivets employed if laid end to end would cover about 380 miles in length; and the plates used in the construction would extend a distance of over forty-four miles.

The structure was tested by the engineers on the 21st January of this year by placing on the centre of the two 1,700 feet main spans, two trains, each made up of fifty loaded coal-wagons, and three of the heaviest engines and tenders; the total load thus massed upon the span being the enormous weight of 1,800 tons, or more than double that which the bridge will ever in practice be called to sustain. The results attained were most satisfactory in every respect, and in exact accordance with the calculations of the engineers. Three days later, the first passenger train was driven across the structure by the Marchioness of Tweeddale. The formal opening ceremony took place on the 4th of March, and was performed by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The approach lines in connection with the Forth Bridge are rapidly nearing completion, and consist of lines between Winchburgh and Dalmeny—giving direct access to the bridge from Glasgow—and between the bridge and Edinburgh. On the north side, Inverkeithing is being directly connected with the bridge, and Burntisland with Inverkeithing. Various shorter lines and widening are being carried out, and then Glenfarg Railway is being pushed forward to completion.

In conclusion, we may add that the Forth Bridge and the approach lines will, it is confidently anticipated, reduce the journey from Edinburgh to Perth or Dundee from two and a half hours to little more than one hour. In the same manner the run from Edinburgh to Aberdeen should be made in three and a half hours instead of four and a half; and that to Inverness in six and a half instead of eight hours; whilst on the journey from London to the north of Scotland a saving of an hour or an hour and a half may be anticipated.—*Chambers's Journal*.

## Give Yourself To Prayer.

Learn to entwine with your prayers the small cares, the trifling sorrows, the little wants of daily life. Whatever affects you, be it a changed look, an altered tone, an unkind word, a wrong, a wound, a demand you cannot meet, a sorrow you cannot disclose—turn it into prayer, and send it up to God. Disclosures you may not make to man you can make to the Lord. Men may be too little for your great matters; God is not too great for your small ones. Only give yourself to prayer, whatever be the occasion that calls for it.

## He Objects To It.

"I see the price of meat has gone up," said a travelling man to his wife.  
"Has it?"  
"Yes; and as a man with judicious sporting instincts, I object to it."  
"To what?"  
"Playing for such high stakes."

## Do Not Worry.

About the hardest of achievements is to live without fret and worry in the midst of uncertainty. A business man doesn't know how this vital venture is going to turn out. A housewife is placed in such circumstances that her position to-morrow is utterly unforeseeable. What shall be done? Let to-morrow alone! Attend to the nearest duties. Above all don't chafe. You will need all your vitality, perhaps, all your courage, to meet those dreaded contingencies. But nothing wastes vitality, nothing depletes courage, like apprehension. Provide, if you can. If you can't, go on calmly in the round of present occupation. Tackle to-morrow when it becomes to-day. Don't cross the bridge till you come to it. This is what Christ meant when he said: "Take therefore, no (unbelieving) thought of the morrow, for the morrow will be anxious (revised edition) for itself. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

## Coming Home to Tea.

The fire is burning gaily.  
The kettle sings its best:  
All things are bright and cheerful  
Here in our sweet home nest.  
There's nothing now, my baby,  
To do for you and me,  
But just to watch for some one  
Coming home to tea.  
We'll take our cosy places  
Here in the window seat,  
Where he'll be sure to spy us  
Far down the chilly street.  
He says it makes him warmer,  
O baby, just to see  
The roof that we are under  
When coming home to tea.  
In all the land, my darling,  
He says—and true it is—  
There's not another baby  
That's half so sweet as his:  
And then—but this is nonsense,  
An' 't'jus to make me laugh—  
He knows there's not another wife  
That's even half of half.  
Now think what he'll be bringing  
To us to-night, my pet:  
A cherry smile, for one thing,  
That never fades yet;  
A merry, merry greeting,  
And kisses two and three;  
For that's the way our some one  
Comes always home to tea.  
But there are those my darling,  
Aye, on the very street—  
Whose cars have lost the music  
Of homeward hasting feet.  
Oh pity and remember  
How happy we should be,  
To have some one to watch for,  
Coming home to tea!  
Cora W. Bronson.

## Lest in the Folds of the Shroud.

Here's a song for the world—for the many who toil  
From the morn till the close of the day,  
With the hard, horny hands begrimed with soil  
In the delving for bread in the clay—  
A song that will tell of a day with its rest,  
When hearts fondly 'round us are bow'd,  
And the hands that are horny, and crossed on the breast,  
Will be lost in the folds of the shroud.  
A song for the rich man, who rolls in his wealth,  
And the hero, with fame at his feet;  
From the mighty and happy with comfort and health,  
To the lost, wandering wretch on the street—  
To tell e'en bright gold will be faithless to all,  
As the fame that will fade like the cloud,  
When little and great to one level shall fall,  
And be lost in the folds of the shroud.  
When the humble shall lie in the same state  
As the millions in merit and worth—  
When casket and coffin both find 'neath the clay  
Ample room in but six feet of earth—  
When the echo is gone from the highway and street,  
That sung of one mighty and proud,  
To prove, though the wide world be laid at thy feet,  
'Twill be lost in the folds of the shroud.  
GEO. E. POWELL.

## "The Canadian Nation."

THE CANADIAN NATION! This fair new land!  
Her name shall yet among great nations stand,  
Each son a link in one true loyal band!  
CANADIAN to the core!—where prairies roll,  
And northward to the limit of the pole,  
No eye but God's her boundary yet can see!  
And all this land is ours!—and we are free!  
Down through the ages yet to come and go  
In this fair land a nation soon shall grow,  
And send her produce o'er the earth afar,  
Nor shrink to guard her in our time of war!  
NATION from Nations!—all of them were free!  
A patriot's boast is—"boundless faith in thee!"  
The Briton and the Gaul shall brothers dwell,  
In "truth and righteousness" seek to excel,  
One name, one language, and one destiny,  
No home for traitors shall be found in thee!  
JOHN IMRIE.

## About Small Bills.

It is the most astonishing thing in the whole matter of every-day business indebtedness how lightly the small accounts weigh on the conscience of some people. You might suppose that the more humble and poor the person is who sends in the little account while he waits at the door, or while she timidly stands at the top of the back stairs, the more quickly would the indebted and honest employer make haste to settle it. Nothing of the kind; there seems to be in human nature an almost aversion to pay seventy-five cents or to hand out a dollar and a quarter for these scrappy little bills. The laundress, hoarsely answering you into her shawl that the children are down with colds, but that she is pretty well herself, is told to "just leave it until next week."  
"Leaving it" means, too often, nothing to meet rent-day with. But what do you care about that? She must have a fire, or how could she do the ironing; and so you know she is not cold. Yet the delay in getting even your trifling pay means scant meals for a week and the children, still with un-mended shoes, sent out to get milk or bread or kindling on credit in the next rain. The breaking of one miser's dam—for this trait of holding on to little sums is miserly, it is not prudence, or anything but miserly dishonesty—the breaking of one chink in the stored up funds would set countless rivulets flowing. The state of mind of those people who pay their bills of fifty or hundreds of dollars quite promptly, and are satisfied so to do, while they keep on owing fifty or seventy-five cents in numerous other directions, is a curious study.

There are great houses where the cobbler's boy, or the carpenter's son, or the young man from the small florist's, is even sold for calling so often for that 62 cents. He is treated by the parlor-maid or waitress, who take your tone to all dependants, as though he had come to steal an umbrella. Yet all the while you are stealing from him, and the pleasure with which you hear the retreating footsteps or the door slammed upon the humble dun is the pleasure of a defaulter, not to say of a border thief. There are survivors of other qualities besides the fittest, and this strange disposition evidently comes down from the days when every man "lifted" his neighbor's cattle or sheep as he got the chance; the more defenceless the owner, the better fun. The exhilaration of having saved the small amount for that time is a ruffianly feeling in the gentlest breast, and should be rooted out by prompt resolution to pay the debt.

## THE FUTURE BATTLE-SHIP.

Probable Appearance of the Coming Monarch of Naval Warfare.

Admiral Sir George Elliot and several other members of the British marine have been indulging in some interesting speculations as to what the battle-ship of the future will be like. The consensus of the opinion seems to indicate that the coming sea monster will be a floating fortress, having among other qualifications: Limited displacement, 14,000 tons seaworthiness, including strength of structure of hull and machinery and adequate accommodation for the crew; guns and armor, handiness, coal endurance, a speed of fourteen knots, and light draught of water. Seaworthiness, of course, must occupy the top place, and next to seaworthiness must come fighting power. And it is on the important question, "What constitutes fighting power in a battle-ship?" that opinions differ. Fighting power is made up of three elements—speed, defensive power, and offensive power; and speed ranks with, but before, the other two.

The ideal battle-ship will be faster than any hostile battle-ship. Only excessive speed can, in ordinary circumstances, enable her to force an action. Only excessive speed can enable her to decline a disadvantageous combat. Without speed a battle-ship, no matter how heavily armed and how thickly armored she may be, is liable to be obliged to act always on the defensive, and to be reduced to the defensive in a naval war is to be already more than half beaten.

THE ELEMENT OF SPEED, therefore, must be taken to include the sub-element of coal endurance. Eight thousand knots, at the economical speed, whatever it may be, is probably sufficient coal endurance for any British battle-ship, but the amount ought not to be much less in a ship of the first class.

Next among the fighting qualifications of a battle-ship ranks defensive power; that is to say, its armor. The ideal ship must not be so built that a projectile, without touching her armor, may be capable of putting her out of action. She must therefore have a continuous belt at the water-line, and she must, moreover, have a protective deck over her vital parts and thick armor over at least her more important guns. In addition, she must, of course, be divided into numerous watertight compartments. Give her great offensive power, but it will avail her little if she can be put out of action or be deprived of her stability by the bursting in a vulnerable place of a six-inch shell. The arrangement is paradoxical, but it is really just. A prize-fighter does not hit hard. He needs toughness, wind and endurance, and without these he may be beaten by a man of very inferior strength of arm. Offensive power means good guns and heavy ones, a powerful ram, quick-firing and machine guns, and torpedoes, combined with ability to use them. But it is impossible to feel by any means sure that such extremely heavy weapons as 11-ton breech-loaders are needed even on board first-class battle-ships.

IN THE LONG CONTEST

between guns and armor, guns have won. If that is to say the circumstances be favorable to the gun we can undertake to put a projectile through any armor that has been manufactured. Theoretically any armor may be pierced in action. But in practice it is very seldom that there is a possibility of dealing anything like a direct blow at a long range. The more oblique the direction of the blow the less penetrative will be the power of the projectile, and when the line of fire forms a very obtuse angle with the plane of the armor, a comparatively thin plate will be sufficient to divert a very heavy missile.

The battle-ship of the future must attain a real and not merely a paper speed of eighteen knots without any forced draught; and must have engines which will drive a 14,000-ton ship at that speed. It must be of Siemens-Martin steel in order to carry the engines and sufficient coal for 8,000 knots at ten knots, and at the same time to carry a complete belt of water-line armor which shall be tolerably broad, which shall have not more than two-thirds of its breadth covered by water at load-draught, and which shall have a maximum thickness of 22 and a minimum thickness of 12 inches. The ship must also be able to support a central citadel, which shall rise well above the belt of the neighborhood of the engines, and which shall have a maximum thickness of 22 inches. Connected with this there must be a horizontal armored deck extending the

WHOLE LENGTH OF THE SHIP

and so placed as to be immediately above the belt. Above the citadel the chief armament of the vessel must be placed in one or two turrets clad in 22-inch armor. Barbettes afford no proper protection to the guns. These turrets, if there be two, must give a clear all-round fire. If there be but one turret it must have a clear sweep forward from about two points abaft the beam, and must be supplemented by a lighter battery, which must be placed aft, and must be protected by at least six inches of armor. In addition, all decks above batteries must be armored; all tubes for the conveyance of projectiles and ammunition from the magazines to the batteries must, if necessary, have special protection; and there must be as many water-tight compartments as possible. Quick-firing and machine guns should be protected by curved steel shields not less than two inches thick; and the whole of the thick armor should be compound, and of course, of the best obtainable strength. Forward, the armor should be brought down below the extreme point of the ram in order to support the bows of the ship. Aft, it might advantageously be carried up to a height sufficient to protect the ship from a raking fire from astern. Such a vessel would be more powerful than any battle-ship now afloat. Not only would she be intrinsically strong; she would, which is quite as important, command something very like the absolute confidence of her officers and crew, and this is more than any recent battle-ship does.

Upright Men in Downright Earnest.

"We need, nowadays," exclaims Spurgeon, the great English preacher, "upright men in downright earnest, who say what they mean, and mean what they say. Cheating in trade, cheating in religion, cheating in talk, must not be put up with any longer. Old Father Honesty is the man for our money. None of your painting and gilding, give us the real thing. There would be a great fall in sheepskins if all the wolves were stripped; but stripped they ought to be, the rascals! Let each one of us begin to mend the world by putting off every bit of sham that we may have had about us. Off with the trumpery finery of pretense. Show the smock-frock, or the fustian jacket, and the clamp boots, and don't be ashamed."

## Apples as Medicine.

Chemically, the apple is composed of vegetable fibre, albumen, sugar, gum, chlorophyll, malic acid, gallic acid, lime and much water. Furthermore, the German analysts say that the apple contains a larger percentage of phosphorus than any other fruit or vegetable. This phosphorus is admirably adapted for renewing the essential nervous matter, leucine, of the brain and spinal cord. It is, perhaps, for the same reason, rudely understood, that old Scandinavian traditions represent the apple as the food of the gods, who, when they felt themselves to be growing feeble and infirm, resorted to this fruit for renewing their powers of mind and body. Also the acids of the apple are of signal use for men of sedentary habits, whose livers are sluggish in action; these acids serving to eliminate from the body noxious matters which, if retained, would make the brain heavy and dull, or bring about jaundice, skin eruptions and other allied troubles. Some such an experience must have led to our custom of taking apple sauce with roast pork, rich goose, and like dishes.

The malic acid of ripe apples, either raw or cooked, will neutralize any excess of chalky matter engendered by eating too much meat. It is also the fact that such fresh fruits as the apple, the pear and the plum, when taken ripe and without sugar, diminish acidity in the stomach rather than provoke it. Their vegetable salts and juices are converted into alkaline carbonates, which tend to counteract acidity. A good ripe raw apple is one of the easiest of vegetable substances for the stomach to deal with, the whole process of its digestion being completed in eighty-five minutes. Gerard found that the "pulp of roasted apples mixed in a wine-quant of fair water, and labored together until it comes to be as apples and ale—which we call lambstool—never faileth in certain diseases of the rains, which myself hath of often proved, and gained thereby both crowns and credit." "The paring of an apple, cut somewhat thick, and the inside whereof is laid to hot, burning, or running eyes at night, when the party goes to bed; and is tied or bound to the same, doth help the trouble very speedily, and contrary to expectation—an excellent secret."

A poultice made of rotten apples is of very common use in Lincolnshire for the cure of weak or rheumatic eyes. Likewise, in the Hotel des Invalides, at Paris, an apple poultice is used commonly for inflamed eyes, the apple being roasted and its pulp applied over the eyes without any intervening substance. Long ago it was said apples do easily and speedily pass through the belly; therefore they do mollify the belly; and, for the same reason, a modern maxim teaches that—To eat an apple going to bed, The doctor then will beg his bread.

## The Queen's Autograph.

The Queen's signature to state documents is still a model of firmness and legibility, no sign of Her Majesty's advanced age being discernible in the boldly written "Victoria R." which she attaches to such papers as have to bear the royal autograph, says the *London Figaro*. There are veteran statesmen living who will remember that the question of the signing of state documents by the sovereign became one of considerable importance in the last months of George IV's reign.

During this period His Majesty was in such a debilitated state that the writing of numerous autographs was practically impossible for him, and under these circumstances a short bill was hurriedly passed through Parliament authorizing the King to affix a fac-simile of his autograph by means of an inked-stamp. It was also provided, however, in the bill that George should, before stamping each document, give his verbal assent to it in a specified form. The Duke of Wellington was in office at the time, and it was often his duty to lay certain documents before the King for his approval.

One day the "Iron Duke," noticing that His Majesty was stamping the papers before him without repeating the prescribed verbal formula, ventured to enter a respectful but firm protest. The King, much irritated, exclaimed, "D—n it, what can it signify?" "Only this, sir," replied the Duke; "that the law requires it." George IV. said no more, but at once began to repeat the requisite formula as he stamped each of the remaining documents.

## A Church of Righteousness.

In the dark ages the clergy could do what they liked, and the laity could do what they were bid. But times have changed. Now with the progress of education, now when the results of science and literary research are brought within the reach of the masses, a Church has no chance of living unless it appeals to common sense, to the reason, to the moral instincts of mankind. And just in proportion as it makes this appeal will it be strong and flourish and grow. Righteousness is essential—all of things most essential—to the welfare of men. They can get on well enough without any particular creed, they can get on well enough without special ritual; but without righteousness they perish! The Church, therefore, which insists most upon righteousness and less upon other things is the best Church. The Church which insists solely upon righteousness is the only Church that will not pass away.

## Duelling in Germany.

The Emperor of Germany has his faults, but his resolution to put down the practice of duelling merits the warmest praise. Of course there is really no difference between the duelist and the murderer, except that the former more frequently kills in cold blood. But it has taken people a good many centuries to learn even this elementary truth, and in Germany, which is not the least enlightened of nations, it has been difficult to drive the fact home. The dullest man in the Fatherland understands, however, what cashiering an officer means, and it may safely be concluded that the punishment which the Emperor proposes to inflict upon the challenger will have the effect of stamping out the duelist in the German army.

Toronto University has no cause to complain of lack of help in her hour of need. Ontario has decided to make her a grant of \$160,000, Quebec, \$10,000 in return for help given to Saguenay in 1871, and Toronto City, \$50,000, besides all of which private subscriptions are rolling in merrily, and gentlemen at home and abroad are interesting themselves in her behalf. And then there is \$150,000 of insurance, making in all close upon four hundred thousand dollars.

## INSTANT DEATH BY POISON.

A Tiny Indian Serpent Whose Bite Kills Within Three or Four Seconds.

## HOW SAVAGE PEOPLE SLAY THEIR POES.

Arrows Tipped with a Fatal Drug—Deadly Weapons in the South Sea Islands.

There is in India a little serpent only a few inches long, called *echys carinata*, which is so horribly venomous that its bite is capable of causing death in two or three seconds. Not a single case is known of recovery from the bite of *echys*, where the snake has struck its victim on the bare flesh, without any fabric intervening; but in most instances the sufferer has been paralyzed with intense agony almost instantaneously, the blood has coagulated in the veins, and a spasm of the heart has terminated existence almost before any remedy could be even attempted. In British India alone, it is shown by carefully collected statistics that more than 20,000 persons are destroyed annually by wild beasts, including snakes, and more than four-fifths of the casualties are attributed to the latter. It is well-known, too, that snakes are employed by the natives to a terrible extent for purposes of secret murder. A deadly serpent, such as the *echys*, or the more notorious, but really less formidable, cobra, is so confined in a hollow bamboo cane that its head just barely protrudes at the end, and the assassin, carrying this diabolical weapon, which looks like a harmless walking staff, on his hand approaches his enemy quite unsuspected and touching him unawares with the end of the staff causes the snake to plunge its lethal fangs into his defenseless flesh. His victim is found dead, perhaps, on his couch or divan, or in a chair at table, or seated in some lovely secluded garden, where

and he may have retired together to enjoy the shade and the perfume. His death is set down to sunstroke or fever, or any other of the sudden diseases that are common in that country; and in accordance with the local custom his body is hurriedly reduced to ashes, or consigned to the public receptacle for the dead, before any inquiry can be made.

A friend of mine who occupied an important consular post at Singapore had a narrow escape from death like this. He had a Malay house steward who alone had access to his bedroom. This man was apparently most devoted to him, but the wife of one of the under-servants having complained that the steward had offered her an affront, the consul had severely reprimanded him and forbidden him to speak to the woman again on pain of dismissal. The next morning my friend, who was an exceedingly early riser, left his couch at the first rays of dawn and went as usual to the marble tank in a recess from his bedroom, where he always began his toilet with a shower bath. He was on the point of stepping into the tank, when his attention was attracted by something glittering in the half darkness. He stepped back and drew aside the lattice, admitting the full light of morning. There, in the marble basin, where in another moment he would have placed his bare foot, lay coiled up an *echys*, with head erect, prepared to spring. He summoned the steward, but he was nowhere to be found, and he was never heard of again. The other servants killed the snake, which had undoubtedly been placed there by the steward from a motive of revenge.

In parts of South America, notably in the little-known country at the sources of the Amazon, the natives have a preparation called *wourali*, or *worari*, which is one of the most deadly poisons known. They use it for poisoning the tips of the tiny darts which they propel from a blow-pipe with the mouth to kill birds, or even small animals, and the effect is generally fatal. The bird or beast or man—for the natives, though not a ferocious people, sometimes employ *wourali* for killing one another—becomes almost immediately paralyzed or overcome with drowsiness, the slightest

### PRICK OF A POISONED DART

being sufficient to produce these symptoms, and either dies with great muscular contortion or else is killed by some other weapon as soon as reduced to helplessness by the poison. Scientific men are at a loss to discover the secret of *wourali*. They cannot even agree as to whether it is an animal, a vegetable, or a mineral poison. The celebrated English naturalist, Frank Buckland, took a deep interest in this question, and after many laborious and very perilous experiments came to the conclusion that the main ingredient of *wourali* was snake poison, but there were other ingredients intensifying or preserving the snake poison, the nature of which he could not determine. Sir Robert Schomburgk, an English savant of very high standing, made a special journey to the Amazon country to investigate the origin of *wourali*. After infinite pains and adventures he ascertained that all the *wourali* that is made comes from a very limited area, where it is prepared with the most impenetrable mystery by a priestly caste among a particular tribe of natives, who sell it for an exorbitant price to other tribes. He spent months in the endeavor to get into the confidence of these subtle chemists, who were powerfully impressed by his own acquaintance with the secrets of nature; but all in vain. They could neither be outwitted nor cajoled. Schomburgk, however, obtained from them a quantity of the poison perfectly fresh, and found that it was extraordinarily deadly in that state. After careful analysis and innumerable experiments he satisfied himself that it was a purely vegetable poison, an extract from the beans or seed of a tropical plant, *strychnos toxifera*, of which he obtained specimens, mingled with some inert medium for convenience of transport.

This theory, however, has been seriously shaken, if not actually demolished, by its being shown that *wourali* is entirely an external poison. That is to say, operates slowly by being introduced into the blood from outside, and has no effect if taken into the system through the stomach. Birds and animals which are killed by darts poisoned with *wourali* are perfectly wholesome to eat, and

get all their food that way. *Strychnos toxifera*, which is neither more nor less than *strychnine*, on the contrary, is entirely an internal poison. It is not at all injurious if introduced into the blood from outside, but if taken into the stomach it produces muscular

paralysis and death in a few seconds. Thus the secret of *wourali* is undiscovered.

I come now to the deadliest poison of all, taking into account its durability, or rather indestructibility, as well as its fatal effect. Every human being carries about a great quantity of the material for making this poison without knowing it; and it is often made and applied, with deadly results, quite unconsciously. It consists of the fluids of the human body, which, under certain morbid conditions, produce the most virulent poison known. The frightful disease called blood-poisoning is caused by some particle of this substance getting into the healthy blood, and curdling and inflaming it, so that it no longer serves its vital purpose. Many a doctor has lost his life by the mere prick of a needle which he had wetted with this poison in sewing up a wound. Now, how the savages of the Pacific islands came to know of the existence of this natural poison if, I may call it so, cannot be explained, for they have not even the rudiments of medical science. But that they have been only too familiar with it from time immemorial is certain. It is a curious fact that the farther you go from the equator the less dangerous the savages are, while the nearer you approach the equator the more you need to be on your guard against barbarous practices, which seem not only inhuman, but anti-human. The use of poisoned weapons is almost entirely confined to the inhabitants of those exquisitely beautiful groups of islands which lie under the equator or within a few degrees north or south of it. These people, such as the Solomon Islanders or the Santa Cruz Islanders, some of whom are among the finest physical specimens of mankind, are

THE MOST HORRIBLE SAVAGES on earth. They spend their whole life in bloodshed and are not only cannibals, but addicted to the use of poison as the main if not the only weapon of war. They have spears and arrows pointed and barbed with sharp bone or wood hardened in the fire and every one of these is poisoned so that the least graze, scarcely enough to draw blood, is fatal. Commodore Goodenough, commanding the British squadron in those seas, died in indescribable torment from a wound which it was not believed at first he had been touched at all; and more deaths have occurred among the sailors and traders from this cause than any other. A bundle of arrows from the Solomon island was sent to England many years ago and deposited with other curiosities in a museum at Colchester. A gentleman visiting the museum foolishly handled these weapons, and, feeling the point of one of the arrows, inflicted a prick like that of a pin. He died of it in raving agony three days afterward. The symptoms are invariably those of tetanus, or lockjaw, a malady for which no remedy has ever been discovered.

Where do these savages get this atrocious poison and what does it consist of? They get it from their own flesh and blood, and it consists of nothing but the fluids of the human body. When they want a supply of poisoned weapons they take a number of corpses after a battle, or they kill a number of prisoners expressly, and having left the bodies to rot they

IN THE BURNING EQUATORIAL SUN for some days they stick them full of spear and arrow heads, which they leave there for weeks or months, or until the bodies are entirely dried up. That is the whole process. When those spears and arrows are drawn out they are imperishably steeped in poison as deadly as that of *echys carinata* or *wourali*—a poison absolutely destructive of the life of every creature whose blood it touches. The possession of the secret of poisoning by means of putrefied animal fluids, by the most degraded of the human family, is all the more remarkable because the most advanced men of science have only recently discovered the explanation of the phenomena produced by poison. The putrefaction of the animal fluids itself brings into existence a multitude of microscopic living organisms, germs of microbes, as they are now called; and it is the introduction and infinite multiplication of these in the healthy blood that produce paralysis and death. I have seen a man-of-war's man, a magnificent specimen of vigorous redundant manhood, wounded so slightly by a poisoned arrow that he himself laughed at it, and scarcely any abrasion was visible, yet reduced before sundown to utter helplessness, and consigned to the deep by his horri-stricken shipmates before another day had passed.

### Nearly Buried Alive.

A striking case of suspended animation comes from Sand Bay, in the township of Lansdowne. Mr. Robert Cook, a young man, was a short time ago attacked with "la grippe." He grew rapidly worse, until the attending physician consulted another, and finally he was pronounced dead by both medical men. His eyes were closed, and the usual preparations for burial were being made when the supposed corpse turned over on his side. To the astonishment of those present he was able, in a very short time, to take some liquid nourishment, and is now in a fair way to recover.

### Not Twins.

Mrs. M. met frequently two charming little girls going to school, who looked each very much like the other. One morning she asked one of them, "Are you twins, my dear?"

With an indignant shake of her curls she answered: "No! We're boys' girls."

### She Evidently Knew.

Jones' wife was not a very bright woman, but she sometimes said things which were worthy of a wit. One day after doing or saying something silly, her husband snapped out: "Well, you are a little the worst I ever saw."

"Why, what's the matter now? Have I done anything wrong?"

"I should say so. You don't know the difference between a horse and a donkey, I don't believe."

"I didn't say you were a horse, did I?" she replied meekly, and Jones said no more.

### How it Happened.

A.—You are so modest I don't see how you ever came to propose to your wife.

B.—That was very simple. I said nothing, and she said nothing, and so one word brought on another.

Dime museums that advertise for midgets are in mitey small business.

### Whom to Choose.

In choosing a partner for life, Midland people say, as a preventive against unhappy marriages, "Better wed over the moon than over the moor," which is equivalent to saying, marry one whom you have known for life. Ovid's advice is "If you wish to marry suitably, marry your equal," which our mother-tongue has paraphrased thus—"Tak' a cat o' your ain kind, and it'll no serat ye." One thing bear in mind. "A hairy man is a happy man, but a hairy wife is a witch."

Briefly, you can not do better than listen to Fuller. "Choose the daughter of a good mother." But, whatever be your choice, always remember that woman was made out of a rib from the side of Adam—not out of his head to top him—not out of his feet to be trampled under him—but out of his side to be equal to him, under his arm to be protected, and near his heart to be loved. And the ladies on their part will recollect that—

To change the name and not the letter, is to change for the worse and not for the better.

### The Common Lot.

There is a place no love can reach, There is a chain no power can break, There is a sleep no sound can wake.

Sooner or later that time will arrive, that place will wait for your coming, that chain must fall on your senses. But thousands every year go untimely to their fate, and thousands more lengthen out their days by heedful, timely care. For the failing strength the weakening organs, the wasting blood, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a wonderful restorative and a prolonger of strength and life. It purifies the blood and invigorates the system, thereby fortifying it against disease. Of druggists.

The new crepes de chine come in lovely evening shades and pure white, with small figures, dots, stars, wheels, and flowers embroidered on their surfaces.

### Famous Women.

It is a significant fact that most of the women who have achieved fame in art, literature, or "affairs," have enjoyed vigorous health. This shows that the mind is never capable of the severe and continued application necessary to creative work, unless the body is at its best. The woman who aspires to fill an exalted place among her associates, must be free from nervous debility and female weakness. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will banish these, and it is warranted to restore those functional harmonies which are indispensable to health. As a specific for all those chronic weaknesses and ailments peculiar to women, it is unequalled.

### Great Little Men.

Some of the greatest men that ever lived were of small stature and insignificant appearance. The reader will readily recall many instances. Very small are Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, but they are far more effective than the huge, old-fashioned pills which are so difficult to swallow and so harsh in their action. The "Pellets" are gentle and never cause constipation. For liver, stomach and bowel derangements they have no equal.

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young, old, or middle-aged, who find themselves nervous, weak and exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart, emissions, lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, headache, pimples on the face or body, itching or peculiar sensation about the scrotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, eye lids and elsewhere, bashfulness, deposits in the urine, loss of will power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to sleep, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, dullness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken eyes surrounded with LEADEN CIRCLES, oily looking skin, etc., are all symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity and death unless cured. The spring or vital force having lost its tension every function wanes in consequence. Those who through abuse committed in ignorance may be permanently cured. Send your address for book on all diseases peculiar to man. Address M. V. LUBON, 50 Front St. E., Toronto, Ont. Books sent free sealed. Heart disease, the symptoms of which are faint spells, purple lips, numbness, palpitation, skip beats, hot flushes, rush of blood to the head, dull pain in the heart with beats strong, rapid and irregular, the second heart beat quicker than the first, pain about the breast bone, etc., can positively be cured. No cure, no pay. Send for book. Address M. V. LUBON, 50 Front Street East, Toronto, Ont.

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Wanted a Partner. For \$2,000 cash I will sell a one-quarter interest in an old-established, profitable city business. This is a rare chance. Investigation invited. References exchanged. Principals only. For particulars address, P.O. Box 266, Toronto P.O., Ont.

The Great Ottoman Blood Remedy. Guaranteed to cure all diseases of the blood whether brought on by indigestion, and excess or arising from hereditary causes. Will remove pimples and blotches from the skin and by its invigorating action on the blood restores falling powers and builds up the system of those suffering from wasting disease. Price \$1 per bottle. Address, Ottoman Medicine Co., Mail Building, Toronto.

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Weekly sailings between Liverpool, Glasgow and the St. Lawrence, and fortnightly service from London during summer months. Mail Steamers run between Liverpool and Portland via Halifax during winter. Glasgow steamers sail throughout the year to Boston and Philadelphia, calling at Irish ports and Halifax en route.

For rates of passage and other information apply to H. BOURLETT, cur. King and Yonge Sts., Toronto; H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal or to the local agents in your county.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send their Express and Post Office Address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M.C., 188 West Adelaide St., TORONTO, ONTARIO.

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THE WONDER OF HEALING! CURES CATARRH, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SORE THROAT, PILES, WOUNDS, BURNS, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, AND HEMORRHOIDS OF ALL KINDS. Used Internally & Externally. Prices 50c. \$1, \$1.75. POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEWY & LONDON.

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Send for Illustrated Catalogue and this advertisement with your order for our New Ribber and we will allow you \$10 PREMIUM DISCOUNT. Address: Greenham Bros., M'fgs, G. BERTHOUN, OT.

Borrowers MONEY Large Loans and Church Loans at very low rates, and smaller sums at 5, 6, 6 1/2, 7, 8 and 10 per cent, according to security. INVESTORS. Toronto business and house property yielding 7, 8 and 10 per cent. to investors and 100 per cent. to SPECULATORS.

REER & KLEISER. 4 King Street East, Toronto. Successors to A. E. MINKLER & Co. Office established 1873 by Mr. S. H. JAMES. Increase in population Toronto 1889 over 1888 (assessors' returns) 20,330.

Ronald Fire Engine Works, Brussels. To Willie Alexander, Toronto.

DEAR SIR:—Myself and family have all seen using St. Leon Mineral Water. This is a delightful sanitary beverage. Better than any other I have great faith in its general efficiency. For the stomach, or, indeed, when in any way feeling out of sorts, a few glasses of St. Leon is our stand-by.

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THE CONBOY CARRIAGE TOPS ARE THE BEST KNOWN.

Their increasing popularity is a proof of their superiority. Be sure and get a Conboy top on your buggy.

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**A Bishop Deposed.**

Chicago, March 7.—The conference of the Emmanuel Evangelical Church, which considered the charges against Bishop Bowman, to-day rendered the following verdict: "Charges sustained, Bowman found guilty and deposed from his office as bishop, and the ministry until the next general conference."

The charge of "unchristian conduct" consisted of numerous alleged slanderous assertions against his fellow ministers. There were also many charges of falsehood against the bishop.

**Young Abraham Lincoln Dead.**

London, March 5.—U. S. Minister Lincoln's son, Abraham, died this morning. Master Lincoln had been suffering for a long time from blood poisoning arising from a malignant carbuncle on the left side below the armpit. During the morning the lad was in a comatose condition. He was unable to retain nourishment and the doctors stated that his death was merely a question of a few hours. He suffered no pain. Mr. Lincoln and his family were at the bedside of the dying boy from early in the morning until he died. He passed away quietly.

Upon being informed of the death of Master Lincoln the Queen immediately sent a message of sympathy to Mr. Lincoln. The body will be embalmed and sent home for interment.

**The Law of Marriage.**

The following has been published as the proposed amendments to the criminal law: The present incest clause of the existing act reads as follows: "Every one who marries, cohabits with, or has sexual intercourse with any person related to him or her whether by consanguinity or affinity, more nearly than the fourth degree, computed according to the rules of the civil law, shall be deemed to have committed incest, and is guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to fourteen years imprisonment."

It is proposed to amend this clause by striking out the words "whether" and "affinity."

Hon. Mr. Almon has introduced in the Senate an act to amend the act authorizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister. In so doing he said: "The object of this bill is that, a man being allowed to marry his deceased wife's sister, a deceased wife's child may be allowed to marry her step-father."

**Developing Canada's Mineral Wealth.**

H. H. Vivian & Co. (limited), of London, Swansea and Birmingham, England, a company incorporated under the English Limited Liabilities act, are seeking incorporation from the Canadian Parliament. This firm, the president of which is Sir Henry Hussey Vivian, M. P. for Swansea, is one of the richest incorporated companies of England, and produce everything from Swansea tin plates to steel armor plating for vessels. They have recently purchased a large number of mines near Sudbury, and asked incorporation for the purpose of acquiring, holding and working iron mines dealing with iron and other ore, either by mining or otherwise, smelting, etc. Although they can mine and manufacture in Canada without this they desire a recognition of their incorporation in Canada in order to enable them to extend their operations with facility. Should their application prove successful they will in the near future extend their operations to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The company is not a new one, and their advent in Canada means that the vast mineral resources of the Dominion already attracting British capitalists. They are about erecting large blast furnaces at Sudbury.

**A Presbyterian Objection.**

Under the heading "Mr. Mercier's \$10,000 for Toronto University," the Presbyterian Review (Toronto) contains an article, addressed personally to that gentleman, as follows:

*Non, Monsieur: Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes:* We object to your selling the Jesuits' Estates, putting the proceeds into the provincial exchequer, and then giving us \$10,000 from that treasury.

*Non, Monsieur:* We object to receive stolen goods, and by receiving \$10,000, to help you to boast that we are sharers in the theft and outrage.

*Non, Monsieur:* We cannot condone your insult to our Queen by accepting a placebo of \$10,000 as hush money.

*Non, Monsieur:* We cannot accept money from the Quebec Legislature for the purpose of erecting a school in which, as the people of that Province think, heresy or error are taught, and against the giving of which, for that reason, they protest.

*Non, Monsieur:* This Province did give our fellow countrymen in Quebec money when they were in dire want, and would do it again if necessary, but we cannot accept of \$10,000 raised in taxation from the poor habitants for erecting a fine building in Toronto as a return for charity extended in the name of Christ, and have you cry "quits."

*Non, Monsieur:* We can see through the too thin Jesuitical device whereby you affect to show great good will to those whom you denounce as "ferocious bigots," while in reality you are aiming at putting us in a false position.

*Non, Monsieur:* Many thanks, we can do without the money; you are under no mortal obligation to offer it, nor we to take it. We must retain our self-respect. We are not to be cajoled in that way."

A physician says: "It is not the gripe that causes the deaths, it is the after effects. People go out to soon; pneumonia sets in, and the end comes."

**What Europe's Armies Cost Last Year.**

Berlin, Feb. 27.—The military expenditure of the great powers during the past three years was as follows:—France, 5,082,000,000 marks; Russia, 3,254,000,000 marks; Great Britain, 2,475,000,000; Germany, 2,430,000,000; Austria-Hungary, 1,352,000,000, and Italy, 1,254,000,000.

**A Bible Error.**

A singular error in the Bible has recently been unearthed, a reference to which may interest some readers. It occurs in II Chronicles xxii, 2. There Ahaziah is described as having, at the age of forty-two, succeeded his father, who died at the age of forty, or in other words Ahaziah was two years older than his father. Seeing that another and a perfectly possible account of the circumstances is given in II Kings, viii, 26, it is surprising that such a glaring error should have escaped the eyes of the many learned divine who, from time to time, have revised the Bible. According to the book of Kings Ahaziah's age at the time of his succession was only twenty-two.

**Here and There.**

Lawyers are men who work with a will. Doctors often put them in the way of it.

The Regina Leader says that a number of German families who have spent their means in trying to farm in Dakota are putting up stakes for the purpose of coming to the Canadian North West, to settle in the vicinity of Regina.

Young stock of all kinds are easily and quickly affected by sudden changes of the weather. If affected by severe cold they are liable to become stunted, and will grow but little before the spring. Exposure to cold and dampness is one of the principal causes of scours and cold on the bowels of young stock.

Montreal, 8th.—A meeting of the creditors of J. Durocher, of the Richelieu Hotel, has been held. The liabilities are placed at \$47,000 and the assets at about \$50,000. The latter included \$8,500 in liquor, about \$30,000 in hotel furnishings, and \$11,500 in property, on which the creditors say there is no mortgage. A sister of Mr. Durocher's is a creditor \$10,000 which she claims to have earned as salary. The creditors say that only three months' salary can be so claimed.

**Tenders Wanted.**

THE Secretary Treasurer of Thorne, will receive Tenders up till the 12th day of April now ensuing, for the building of a School House near Upper Thorne Centre, building to be completed by the first day of September, 1899. Plan and specification with further information may be had at the Secretary's office, Thorne Centre. Tenders must be enclosed, and addressed "Tender for School House."

S. M. LOGAN, Sec.-Treas., Thorne. Thorne Centre, March 10th, 1899.

**IMPORTANT.**

PARTIES wishing to dispose of Horses or Stock should send them to

**CHITTY & CO., OTTAWA,** who hold

Regular Auction Sales of Stock Fortnightly.

We also sell Real Estate. If you want to buy or sell a farm give us a call.

We have an Employment Bureau where men, women and girls can be suited with respectable places.

**CHITTY & CO.,** 48 Elgin Street, . . . Ottawa. Sept. 28, '89.

**WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.**

During the past few weeks public attention has been deeply absorbed in the celebrated Cronin murder case at Chicago, and nearly everyone has evinced much eagerness to know the character of the verdict which was found. But the verdict has long since been given by the people of Shawville and surrounding country that the quality of the work executed at John Lester's establishment is unexcelled by any done elsewhere in the county.

**Sleighs, Cutters,** and Conveyances of all kinds **MADE TO ORDER,** or neatly and substantially Ironed.

**HORSE-SHOEING** A SPECIALTY.

Work executed on the shortest possible notice.

Charges very Moderate. Produce taken in Payment.

In thanking the public for the very liberal share of patronage bestowed on him during the past nine years, the subscriber hopes by paying the very strictest attention to all kinds of work in his line with which he may be favored, to merit a continuance of the same. Wishing a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to all,

Respectfully,  
**JOHN LESTER.** Shawville, Dec. 15, 1898.

**PYKE'S SHIRTS**

ARE THE BEST.

TRY THEM.

99 SPARKS STREET, . . . OTTAWA, ONT.

**HARNESS ANOTHER BANKRUPT STOCK.**

TO THE FRONT.

**A. W. N. BELL,**

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Respectfully intimates to all requiring Harness of any kind, that their interests can best be served by purchasing from him.

The Best Material.

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Prices always Right.

Quyon, Oct. 17th 1898.

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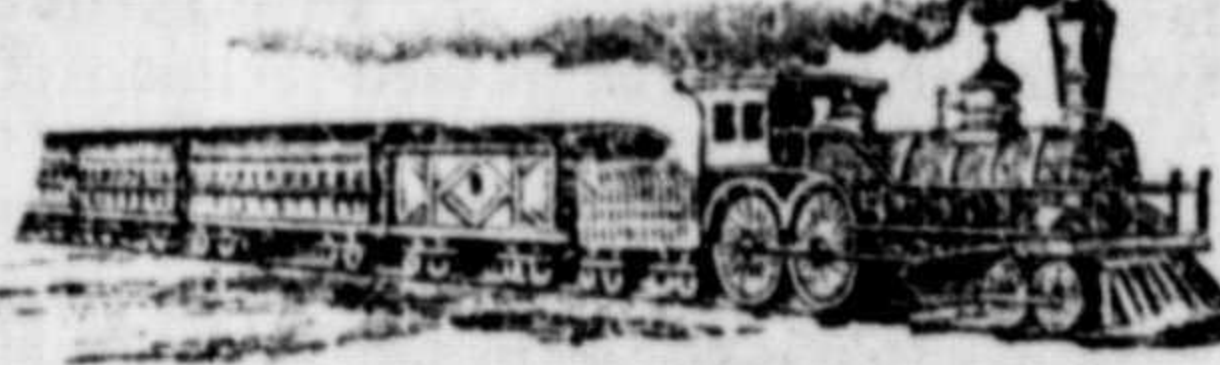
Corner Sparks and O'Connor street. POSITIVELY the most thorough course. Special attention to Penmanship without extra charge. A discount of 25 percent. on all tuition fees to ladies. Catalogues free. Send for one. Caution! Address C. H. McCARGAR, Principal.

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**Waltham Watches,** English Watches, Elgin Watches, Swiss Watches, Diamonds, Fine Jewelry, Silver Ware.

The largest and most elegant stock in the Ottawa valley.

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TO ALL POINTS IN

**Manitoba & The North West.**

Parties who intend emigrating to the North-West this spring, will save time, trouble and money by communicating with the undersigned.

**Special Colonist Trains**

will run for the accommodation of intending settlers. Dates of departure made known when arranged. Send for rates, pamphlets and full information to

**JOHN A. MACDONALD,**

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about the fifth part of its bulk. It is a grand, double size telescope, so large in size as to carry. We will also show you how you can make from \$10 to \$15 a day at least. Send the start, without expense. Better write at once. We pay all express charges. Address, B. HALLETT & CO., Box 606, Toronto, Ont.

**DIAMOND** Barring Oil, the best "Water White" Canadian Oil in the Market. This firm also manufactures the famous **PEARLESS** Machine Oil. Write them for particulars. **W. D. MORRIS, MANAGER,** Russell House Block, Ottawa. Ottawa, Jan. 1, 1899.

**THE SAMUEL ROGERS OIL CO., OF OTTAWA,**

Wholesale Dealers, Producers and Manufacturers offer to the trade the following specialties:

**OILS.**

Bryson, Graham & Co., have bought the bankrupt stock of Larose & Co., at 52 1/2 on the \$.

The stock is all removed to their Sparks Street Stores.

**-SALE-**

Now in full progress.

Great Slaughter of Prices.

**BRYSON, GRAHAM & CO.,**

146, 148, 150, 152 and 154 Sparks St. Ottawa.

Sole Agents for Tetley's India and Ceylon Teas, best the world produces. B. G. & Co.

**SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,**

SHAWVILLE, QUE.

In returning thanks to the public generally for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon us, we would state that we have on hand a large stock of

- SASHES, DOORS, DOOR FRAMES, NEUL POSTS, BANNISTERS, HAND RAILINGS, and everything required in WOOD FINISHING.

SCROLL SAWING IN EVERY VARIETY and DESIGN.

Lumber dressed at reasonable rates. All kinds of Custom Work Solicited.

**NOTICE.**

Sometime ago we added to our Factory a Patterson GRINDER for reducing oats to provender. This will be found a great convenience to the farming community. Any quantity of grain ground on the shortest notice.

House Building a Specialty.

**ROBT. McCREDIE & SONS.**

Shawville, Oct. 15 1898.

PROPRIETORS.

**WHERE TO BUY IT.**

As the Fall weather sets in it is the ambition of every young man (and many an old man too) to provide himself with a new suit. This leads to the question: "where is he to buy?" Nothing more simple to answer.

JUST READ THIS.

**J. M. QUINN.**

510 1/2 SUSSEX STREET, OTTAWA.

Keeps one of the largest stocks of cloths that is to be found in the city. He cannot fail to SUIT you, as his goods comprise every grade of manufacture, style and pattern.

Prices to suit every one.

HATS, SHIRTS, TIES, UNDERWEAR, HOISERY.

BE SURE AND CALL WHEN IN TOWN.

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THE LEADING OIL MERCHANTS of CANADA are still pleasing the public with oils. Why use an oil that will injure your machinery when you can get the celebrated

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SPECIALTIES:

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**MANUFACTURERS, McCOLL BROS. & Co., TORONTO.**

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