

THE EQUITY.

VOL. XII, No. 36.

SHAWVILLE, CO. OF PONTIAC, P. Q., THURSDAY, FEB. 21, 1895.

SUBSCRIPTION: One Dollar a Year in advance.

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

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" Subscribed .. 1,437,000
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ARTHUR MCCONNELL.

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

S. A. MCKAY, B.O.L.

NOTARY PUBLIC. Clerk of the Magistrate's Court at Shawville. Agent for the Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien. Money to lend on easy terms. Will be in Shawville from Monday till Friday of each week. Will visit Quyon the second Tuesday of each month.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT

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

JOHN COYNE.

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

Dr. W. C. MCGUIRE,

VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate of McGill University Montreal.
Office: - - 88 Lyon St., Ottawa.
Will visit Shawville on the second Wednesday of every month.

UNION HOUSE.

THOMAS LANG, Proprietor. Hotel is situated on Corner of Main and Clarendon Streets, Quyon. The public will find this house fully up to the requirements regarding accommodation and comfort. Table d'hôte well supplied. Buses meet all trains.

ST LAWRENCE HALL.

D. M. McLEAN, Proprietor, Main St. Quyon, Que. This house is in every way furnished to afford excellent accommodation for the travelling public. Memorial men will find the sample rooms second none on the road. The Bar is always supplied with best brands of Liquors, Wines, and Cigars. Good ery in Connection.

GRAND CENTRAL HOUSE,

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

PONTIAC HOUSE



SHAWVILLE, P. Q.

C. CALDWELL, ... PROPRIETOR

1866. - - 1895.

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H. T. HURDMAN, M.D., C.M.,

GRADUATE OF MCGILL COLLEGE,
MEMBER OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.
Her Majesty's Coroner for the Judicial District of Pontiac, after taking a Post-Graduate Course in the foremost hospitals of the land, has returned to Bryson, and opened an office in the residence of Mr. Wm. B. Clarke, on Main St., nearly opposite the Post Office.
Consultations at all hours. Free Consultation to poor on Sundays from 10 to 12 a.m.

Local and General.

Explanatory.

A printed notice was enclosed in last week's issue of THE EQUITY the object of which was to draw the attention of those who are in arrears to the fact that we need the money due to us now. To avoid the time of singling out those for whom it was especially intended we enclosed a notice to each subscriber, but took the precaution to insert a line therein indicating that the notice was not meant for any one whose subscription was already paid up. We refer to the matter here in case those who are so paid up may misconstrue our motive, and in order to avoid any misunderstanding which may arise, repeat what the notice points out, namely, that it applies to the case of those only who subscriptions are in arrears, which means all from one to eight years behind in their payments.

The photo gallery in the Pontiac House here has been opened for a short time by a first-class photographer. Those in need of work in this line should not delay in leaving their measure.

A Christmas tree will be held at Caldwell's school, Bristol, (near Caldwell P.O.) on Tuesday evening, the 26th inst., commencing at seven o'clock. Concert and supper in connection. All are welcome.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—H. Hobbs will sell during February and March, Boots and Shoes cheaper than any man in town. Bargains are not only budding, but are blossomed out.

It is rumored that a prominent firm of pork packers, of Montreal, intend to purchase a farm near Renfrew, buy skim milk from the Creamery patrons, and go largely into hog raising.

The great sale of effects and stock of the late Edward Gibbons, of Onslow commenced on Wednesday and will continue from day to day until all the large stock is disposed of. If you want the best bargains ever procured, by all means spend a day or two at this sale.

T. Lindsay & Co's Adv't.

263, 263 1/2; 265; 267; 269; 271; 273 and 275 Wellington Street. And 52 and 52 1/2 Kent St., Ottawa.

The Promise Kept.

We promised that as soon as stock-taking was completed we would make business hum even more than usual, (which is saying a good deal.) The work is now done and we are going to redeem that promise by a big sale—a regular "corker."

MIDWINTER --Clearing Sale--

For 30 Days,

Comprising the whole of our stock—the largest possibly in Canada.

Over 1,000 Men's Suits \$2.50 up.
Over 2,000 Men's Pants, 95 cents up.
Over 1,500 Men's Overcoats, \$3.40 up.
Over 1,200 Boy's Suits, \$1.25 up.
Over 1,000 Boys' Overcoats \$2.50 up.

All our own make. Warranted in every respect. Stylish, well made, well cut, well finished. Wool, not shoddy, wear like iron.

Prices lower than any house in Canada.

Every promise faithfully kept. Competition practically extinguished.

Lindsay and Bargains is the Conquering Cry.

T. Lindsay & Co.

265, 267, 269, 271, 173 AND 275

WELLINGTON St., OTTAWA.

P.S.—Mail orders promptly attended to.

Choice family Flour at Shawville Roller Mills, \$3.50 per barrel.

Shawville L. C. Concert, Thursday, March 7th. Masonic Hall, Shawville.

Herrings direct from the fisheries. Try them—they are first-class.
G. Fred Hodgins.

For an impoverished condition of the blood and loss of vitality, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Messrs. D. W. Budd and Jas. Matheson, of Renfrew, were in town on Sunday. Misses M. Rimer and Ada McRae, of Bryson, were in town on Monday.

Miss Susie Klock, of Aylmer, is visiting her brother, Dr. R. H. Klock of this village.

All who have used the Manitoba flour, that G. Fred Hodgins is selling, says its splendid and wonderfully cheap.

It is stated that Mr. J. T. Prince resigned the superintendency because of the unsatisfactory manner in which the company has been treating its employees.

Cancers, and cancerous tumors, are cured by the purifying effects of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

THE PRICE OF OATS.—We regret that in making the usual correction in our market report last week, the numeral '3' was inadvertently used, making the price of oats 33 instead of 32 cents.

Whiskers that are prematurely gray or faded should be colored to prevent the look of age, and Buckingham's Dye excels all others in coloring brown or black.

The publication of THE EQUITY was delayed last week till Friday owing to the non-arrival of our paper from Toronto at the proper time.

Mr. R. A. Jamieson, of Renfrew, is mentioned as the probable standard-bearer of the Liberals of the South Riding, should they decide to put a man in the field.

WANTED, SEED WHEAT.—The undersigned wants a few hundred bushels of clean Scotch Wheat (Red or White Fife) delivered at the Clarendon Roller mill. The highest price in cash will be paid.
JAS. WILSON.

The general quarterly meeting of the Methodist church here, adjourned from Sunday the 10th inst., on account of bad roads, will be held on Sunday next, 24th inst. The business meeting in connection with the church will be held on Saturday previous at 2 o'clock.

A lady living near Carleton Place had her teeth extracted for the purpose of getting an artificial supply of those useful articles; but strange to say nature is giving her a complete set of the genuine brand for the third time, although she has reached middle age and is the mother of a family.

A pleasing ceremony took place at Aylmer on Wednesday evening last when Mr. Robert Driscoll, son of the late A. Driscoll, and Miss Pauline Martin, both of that town, were united in matrimony. Rev. Mr. Judge, of Christ church, officiated. Miss Laura Driscoll acted as bridesmaid, and Mr. Frank Martin, groomsmen.

The Enterprise says that a new society, under the name of "The Sons of Rest," has been organized in Eganville. The objects of the order are to chew tobacco, not pay for anything they buy, and never work. A fine of ten cents is imposed on any member who disgraces the order by working.

The ladies of St. Andrew's church, Kingston, were each given in January, 1894, the sum of \$1, and were requested to invest it and give the church the net gains. At the end of the year they had gained by their investments \$2,120, which sum was presented to the church. One lady alone raised \$162.21 out of the dollar given her to invest.

SKATING CARNIVAL.—J. H. Brownlee, proprietor of the Shawville Skating rink announces that he will give a carnival on Thursday evening, Feb. 28. Admission to public 15 cents; skaters in costume, free. No one under 14 years will be permitted on the ice. As a number of young people have signified their intention to get up something extra in costumes, the public may expect the coming event to surpass all previous efforts of the kind made here.

A week ago Friday Samuel Lanore, of Cannan, in Russell County, about twenty miles from Ottawa, met with a peculiar accident, from which he had since died. He was working in the woods, and while chopping on a log, lost his balance. He jumped backwards without looking and struck upon a small dry stub, upon which he was impaled, the wood penetrating six or eight inches into his bowels. His feet lacked some inches of touching the ground, and suffering dreadful agony the poor fellow was unable for a few minutes to do anything to extricate himself. Looking overhead he noticed that there was a hanging limb which he could reach, and with that he drew himself off. Then nearly a mile Lanore had to walk home alone. Until Tuesday he suffered awful agony. He was 36 years of age, and leaves a widow with five small children, the oldest eleven years. The widow is herself in poor health and will have a hard time getting over the shock.

Messrs. Fraser & son, merchants of Pembroke have assigned.

Goat robes at cost price during remainder of January at G. F. Hodgins.

H. Hobbs has just received a large consignment of Men's, Youth's, Boy's and Children's Suits from \$1.50 to \$6.00. They will be sold without reserve.

A great many people are talking of attending the Gibbons auction sale which began on Wednesday. To miss the unprecedented bargains that will there be offered will be a great mistake.

NEW DRUG STORE, MAIN ST., SHAWVILLE.—A choice assortment of Drugs and Chemicals constantly on hand. Also, a full stock of Patent Medicines; Horse and Cattle medicines of all kinds. Prescriptions and family recipes carefully put up at all hours. Open on Sunday between 12 and 1 p.m. Dr. R. H. Klock.

A letter received by the Bureau of Mines states that the Bonanza Nickel Mining company, operating in the Nippissing district, are working on a gold vein which has recently been discovered near Lake Wahnapiatae, and which has a surface showing of fifty two feet wide and sixteen hundred feet long. They are taking out a carload of ore for the purpose of having a mill test made at the Kingston School of Mining. The ore is said to assay as high as \$100 per ton.

An exchange says it is understood that Mr. John O'Meara, one of Ottawa's leading barristers, is to be appointed to the Judgeship of the County of Nippissing. The people of Nippissing, especially the French, have petitioned for a judge capable of speaking French, and as Mr. O'Meara is a thorough French scholar, he will fill the position with honor. Being a master of the English and French languages, he will be acceptable to all classes of Nippissing's population. The Government could not make a better selection than that of Mr. O'Meara.

Honor Roll.

MONTH OF JANUARY; STARK'S SCHOOL, NO. 3.

Highest number of marks—Tommy Smart, 2896.
Fifth Class—Tommy Smart, 1st; Aggie Fulford 2nd; Annie Smart, 3rd.
Fourth Class, sr.—Bridget Quinn, 1st; Bertie Cartman, 2nd; Johnnie Quinn, 3rd.
Fourth Class, jr.—Willie Bryson, 1st; Mabel Creik, 2nd.
Third Class, sr.—Johnnie Medcof, 1st; Ernest Smart, 2nd; Willie Fulford, 3rd.
Third Class, jr.—Berta Quinn, 1st; Earle Fulford, 2nd; Ethel Stark, 3rd.
Second Class—Gordon Smart, 1st.
Second Primer—Ida Stark, 1st.
Good Conduct—Mabel Creik, 1st; Agnes Fulford, 2nd.
E. LAVINA MCJANET, Teacher.

Elmside Notes.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Graham arrived safe and well from California just as the storm was going on.

Miss Janet Grant has gone on a visit to Brockville.

Mrs. Warren Campbell and baby, Bryson, who have been visiting here for some time, left for Quyon Friday.

The smile of Mr. R. J. Campbell tells us "it's a boy."

Mrs. C. Thomas and children of Cobden are visiting at Mr. Lothian's.

Mr. and Mrs. William Freil, of Fitzroy, are spending a few days at Mr. R. Campbell's.

Miss Lizzie Lothian has gone to Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Silas Young, of Shawville, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Smiley on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Roy have a boy visitor—to stay.

Mr. and Mrs. James Burden were visiting at Elmside on Monday.

Feb. 19. DOLLY.

Bristol Jottings.

Feb. 16.—What is the matter with our favorite—"THE EQUITY"—this week? Hope the editor did not get frozen during the cold spell.

Our energetic Sec. Treas. was out in the vicinity of No. 10 school to-day "whipping the cripples", as they require as much of the bonus as possible to be collected, to pay for the eight miles of road recently purchased by the P.P.J.R.

The storekeepers around here all look very blue since the Patrons are forging ahead so bravely. An interesting debate, is the program for Monday night in one of the lodges.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Graham have just returned from their trip to California, both looking well and much pleased with the country and climate.

The young man who drove a span of greys in the woods, has returned, which is a source of joy to some young lady. He couldn't stay away, for "The Cat came Back."

Mr. David Cuthbertson, of Ottawa, is visiting friends here and in Clarendon at present.

Mr. and Mrs. John Anderson have decided to try farming again; their old friends welcome them back.

Mr. J. Storey has returned from visiting friends in Arnprior.

The Misses Duff, of Glengyle, spent Wednesday afternoon at Mr. Dan Smith's. What takes that fiery little grey horse

REID BROS.

SAY!

If you want to buy Goods at Prices that are guaranteed against all competitors, Come to

The Arcade Store
ARNPRIOR, ONT.

P.S.—Special discounts given this month in every department.

back towards the station so often? Mr. R. R. McFarlane is booming things this winter; he has a large wood contract to fill at Sand Point.

There is no more at present and I must go and study my lessons as I am only a SCHOOLBOY.

Matrimonial Event.

On Thursday of last week, precisely at 12 o'clock, Mr. Alexander Elliott, sr., of Clarendon was united in the bonds of wedlock to Miss Ocelia, daughter of the late John Moorhead of Leslie. The ceremony was performed at the residence of Mr. Wm. Clark, C. L. A., by the Rev. Mr. McKibbin, Presbyterian minister of Bryson. Mr. John Elliott, nephew of the groom, and Miss Emma Clarke, performed the functions of "best man" and bride's maid, respectively. After the knot was well and truly tied, and the usual round of congratulations was gone through with, the wedding dinner was partaken of, and a short time thereafter, Mr. Elliott and his bride, accompanied by the bridesmaid and groomsmen and a few friends drove to the home of the bridegroom, where many other relatives and friends were already assembled to give the happy couple a hearty "welcome home." During the evening there was an additional influx of acquaintances, which swelled the number of those present to a large sized gathering—in fact all that could be comfortably accommodated. The guests were presently invited to supper, which was all that could be desired in point of excellence and abundance. When all had done justice to this feature of the event, sundry amusements were indulged in for an hour or two, and then the assembled guests took their leave of Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, and returned to their several homes.

A host of presents, (both ornamental and useful) were received by the bride. THE EQUITY joins with other friends in wishing the good couple much happiness and prosperity, as they journey hand in hand along life's rugged way.

Quebec long top Beef Moccasins also Moose Mitts and Moccasins, Rubbers, and Overhoes at G. Fred Hodgins.

With reference to the letter recently, in which the Rev. Robert Gardiner, of Belleville, charged that Sir McKenzie Bowell was not a good Methodist, Rev. Robert Mark, of Ottawa, also a Methodist, writes to the Journal stating that Dr. Gardiner has always been a noted Grit, and also on one occasion publicly boasted that he would not take off his hat to the Queen or any other woman.

A WOMAN'S STORY.

CHAPTER XXIII.

WHERE THE GOLD CAME FROM.

Don Pedro Perez, more commonly spoken of in the Parisian world as le vieux Perez, or Perez Peru, was one of the best-known men in Paris; and yet he but rarely appeared in those places where the world of Paris most loves to congregate. In the haunts of pleasure he was almost a stranger. But there was one place where Senor Perez reigned supreme, where his name was a word of fear, his countenance an augury of gain or loss to thousands. That place was the Bourse. There Pedro Perez was as a king among his fellow-men.

He was a Spaniard by birth, though he had lived nearly half a century in Paris, or rather had oscillated between Paris and Madrid during that period. He dealt only in Spanish-American securities. That line was his specialty. There was not the most insignificant railway between the southern-most point of Patagonia and the mouth of the Amazon, between Buenos Ayres and Quito; there was not a silver, diamond, or copper mine within all that vast and varied expanse of territory; there was not a water company or an irrigation company or a company for making patent guano out of surplus paving-stones, the history and vicissitudes, the exact value or non-value of which Pedro Perez did not know by heart.

He had been given the sobriquet of Perez Peru because he was considered as deep and as rich as the deepest mine in that vast republic, and perhaps partly because his complexion had a tinge of that copper ore in which he had dealt so largely. As Perez Peru he was talked about respectfully even by the Tritons of the Bourse, and watched closely by the eager-eyed Minnows of that great mill, in which money and honor are ground into dust and ashes, and out and ashes are ground back again into gold and good name.

The first ten years of Perez Peru's financial career had been years of struggle and petty fraud. Petty fraud had failed to make him rich, and timid speculation had only served to keep him like Mohammed's coffin, in a middle distance between the heaven of wealth and the hell of poverty. Then came his heroic period, which was short and sharp, bolder speculation and more uncompromising chicanery. Five years of this hazardous adventure, in which he escaped the galleys only by the skin of his teeth, made him a capitalist; and fifteen years as a coulisier had educated him in the deepest secrets of finance. There was not a trick of the Stock Exchange which Perez Peru had not in his fingers' ends. He could stand idle, with his back against a stone pillar, and with his crafty southern eyes looking further into futurity than any other eyes in that crowded building. All that he touched after this period seemed to turn to gold. It turned to dross afterward, perhaps; but not till Senor Perez had passed it on to somebody else. He was never known to buy too soon or to hold too long. In a word, he was financial wisdom personified.

For five-and-thirty years of his Parisian career Pedro Perez had never been found guilty of avarice. He was closely observed, as the representative of great wealth always is observed in an age which has Mammon for its master-devil; but he had never been surprised in any of those follies which sometimes diversify the lives of the wisest men. He had come to be looked upon as a money-making machine, inexorable as steel and adamant, working always in the same grooves, relentless, unvarying: when all at once the report was circulated that Perez Peru had come back from Madrid with a "harem" and moreover than nine days Perez Peru's harem was the standing joke in the cafes where the Bourse is paramount.

The harem, upon closer inquiry, was found to consist of three women whom Perez had established in a second floor in the Rue Saint Guillaume. A mother and daughter, both handsome, the daughter eminently so; a cousin, plain and dowdy, or, if not absolutely plain, faded and elderly. The three women were seen one night in a box at the opera, the young beauty resplendent in amber satin and diamonds. Every loggionette was turned to that box, and for the next three days all Paris talked of the dark beauty with the diamonds.

"She was wearing the wealth of Peru upon her neck and arms," said the bourgeois and their following.

After this Dolores was rarely visible to the eye of all Paris. If she went to a theater, or an opera, and she was but seldom allowed that privilege, she was made to sit deep in shadow, as closely curtained from the public gaze as if she had been the Pearl of Istamboul, chief light of some jealous pasha's harem.

Her story had but few elements of mystery, albeit her secluded life gave a flavor of the mysterious to her personality. She had been bargained for by Pedro Perez as sordidly as any Eastern slave that was ever sold in a public market-place. The girl and her mother had been living in poverty, in one of the obscurest quarters of Madrid, a region where the cholera fiend and fever fiend find their choicest pasturage, where the reaper Death gathers his richest harvest. They had arrived in Madrid some years before with an appearance of ample means, and for a year or two Mme. Quijada had occupied an apartment in a fashionable quarter, and had shown herself daily on the Prado, well dressed, observed, and admired. She was taken to be an adventurous and a free lance; but no one troubled himself about her antecedents. The police had an eye upon her for the first few months, but could find nothing suspicious in her manner of life. Dolores was at a convent during

the five or six years in which she grew from childhood to girlhood. It was the best educational establishment in the neighborhood of Madrid, and as the mother's funds got low she pinched herself in order to provide for her daughter's board and education.

Mme. Quijada was not alone during these years of her daughter's education. Shortly after her arrival in the Spanish capital she was joined by a niece, who from that time shared her fortunes, good or bad. The niece was introduced to Mme. Quijada's acquaintances as Louise Marquet, and she was said to have but recently recovered from a brain fever, which had seriously affected her mind and memory. Her aunt told her friends in confidence that this orphan niece of hers had been the outcome of her disappointment. However true this may have been, it was beyond question that a more miserable-looking woman than Louise Marquet at this period could hardly be found on this planet, where if people sometimes take their pleasures sadly they very often take their griefs gayly.

The time came when the widow's crust would hold out no longer, and when it became necessary to withdraw Dolores from the fashionable convent.

Dolores was now eighteen, beautiful, carefully educated, fairly accomplished. She went from the pure atmosphere and perfect comfort of a well-organized educational establishment to a shabby lodging in a sordid quarter. She went from all the refinements of life to all that is ugliest in the domain of poverty. The change was a shock which youthful selfishness felt keenly. Perhaps Mme. Quijada was not sorry that her daughter suffered from the misery of her surroundings. It might prepare her mind for the crisis to which her mother looked forward.

Pedro Perez was almost as well known in Madrid as he was in Paris; and he was perhaps even more profoundly revered in the less wealthy capital. Mme. Quijada had contrived to force herself upon his notice, but she had approached him with a modesty which flattered his self-esteem. She had besought his counsel and assistance in certain little investments, so small in amount that the great financier was provoked to smile—he who so rarely smiled—at her simplicity.

The widow's tongue was soft and insinuating, and for almost the first time in his life Perez was moved to a benevolent action. He lent this simple lady fifty louis to invest in an Argentine railway—lent fifty louis without security and without interest—but on second thoughts he insisted upon holding the scrip.

"Women are so short-sighted," he said, after making this condition, "you would be selling at the first rise. These shares are worth holding."

Mme. Quijada was in sore need of fifty louis, but it aided a certain plan of hers that Senor Perez should hold the stock. It gave her a right to approach him. His image had dwelt in her mind ever since she came to Spain, as the image of wealth incarnate. She had dreamed her dream about this rich lonely old man; and the hour for the realization of that dream was at hand.

She wrote him a piteous letter about a fortnight after Dolores left the convent, telling him she was too ill to leave her wretched home and she was in want of money. She believed that the dividends upon her Argentine were nearly due. It would only amount, she supposed, to a couple of louis, but forty francs would save her and hers from starvation. She had now three months to fill. Her daughter had been withdrawn from the convent where she had grown up, and was bearing the discomforts of her wretched lodging.

Pedro Perez was not given to acts of charity, and was not in the habit of caring whether his fellow-creatures dined or starved, but Mme. Quijada had contrived to impress him with the idea that she was a remarkably clever woman, and that the world would be the poorer for her loss. She had flattered him with such subtle comprehension of his character that he, who had been the mark of abject flattery for a quarter of a century, found himself listening with a pleased air to this gifted woman's enthusiastic laudation of his talents as a financier, and of that latent genius which would have made him greater as a politician or a diplomatist than he had ever been on the Stock Exchange.

Had the flatterer been old and ugly, even feminine subtlety might have failed to win his ear; but Mme. Quijada was still handsome and still young enough to seem attractive in the eyes of a man who had passed his sixtieth birthday. He was not in love with her; but he thought her a remarkably attractive woman, and instead of sending her fifty francs by his servant, he went himself to see in what kind of a den so much ability had found shelter.

He went, saw Dolores in all the splendor of her fresh young beauty, and was conquered. He had never known what it was to feel his heart beat quicker at the sight of a woman's face till he saw Mme. Quijada's daughter. He was subjugated at once and forever. His instinct urged him to make as hard a bargain as he could with the girl's mother; but the settlement to which he finally consented was more than princely. "Princes are seldom so generous. Had Mme. Quijada insisted upon his sacrificing his last penny he would have done it sooner than lose the woman he loved. Had she insisted upon his marrying her daughter he would have done it. Indeed the chief consideration that prevented his offering to make Dolores his wife was his keen dread of ridicule, and the consideration that he could keep a mistress under closer surveillance than he could a wife.

He selected the Rue St. Guillaume as a neighborhood remote from the gay and popular Paris of the Boulevards and the Rue de Rivoli, in which the casual English or American visitor delights; far also from the Champs Elysees and the Parc Monceaux, with their residential population of fashionable artists and Bohemians of all kinds. He furnished the rooms with a somber luxuriousness, and he offered the cage to the snared bird with an air of devoted submission which might have beguiled her into forgetfulness of the bars which shut her in from all the outer world. Upon Mme. Quijada he imposed the duty of keeping guard over his suitors. The girl's lightest whim was to be studied and indulged, so long as that whim did not lead to the gay outer world and its frivolous

associations. Dolores was to be a queen; but her kingdom was to be within stone walls.

These restrictions were hard upon a girl of eighteen, newly emancipated from the monotonous rules and regulations of a convent school and panting for liberty.

"El Santo Corazon was a prison," she complained, "but at least I had fellow-prisoners of my own age. This is solitary confinement."

She chafed bitterly against the dreariness of her life, and she detested the man who had made himself her master; but her mother's stronger character had acquired complete dominion over her, and she had neither strength of will nor courage to rebel against her chains. She submitted to her fate. She wore the jewels which were her badge of slavery; she gratified her girlish fancy in surrounding herself with the loveliest flowers that the south sent to Paris; and she might, perhaps have grown reconciled to her position, and with but the slightest persuasion might have induced Pedro Perez to give her the name and status of wife, if she had not been so unhappy as to fall in love with her cousin, Leon Duverdier.

During the first year of her residence in Paris, Duverdier was a frequent visitor in his aunt's salon. He was about forty years of age, handsome, audacious, plausible, more seductive in his ripen years than a younger lover would have been, because more experienced in the artifices that fascinate a romantic girl. He had newly returned from Spanish America, where he had been living a roving and adventurous life, now in one state, now in another, making money no one knew exactly how, but a familiar figure at the gaming-tables of every city in which he had his abode.

In her utter ignorance of life, Dolores turned to her cousin as the representative of all that is most fascinating and most interesting in the outer world. His flashy and superficial cleverness passed as the versatility of a born genius; she believed all that he told her of his scientific day-dreams, and accepted his inchoate experiments as the first stages in the career of greatness. He was just young enough and just handsome enough to win the heart of a girl who had no opportunity of comparing him with more distinguished men. It was the policy of his life to make love to every pretty woman who would listen to him, and he had even condescended to fascinate ugly women who were likely to be of use to him. He had gone through life, from his eighteenth year upwards basking in the smiles of beauty, and relying upon the favor of the gentler sex to carry him safely over the obstacles in the adventurer's road through life. Was it likely, then, that he would neglect his opportunities with Dolores, a lovely and inexperienced girl who had the command of one of the deepest purses in Paris?

Duverdier's visits to the Rue St. Guillaume had not been altogether disinterested. He had gone there in times of financial difficulty, and he had extorted more than one so-called loan from Mme. Quijada, and had obtained several smaller sums of money, freely and gladly given, from Dolores, who had never been intrusted with the command of large means, and who dared not part with a single jewel from among Perez Peru's splendid gifts, as he had a troublesome way of passing her diamonds in review every now and then.

He would write to her in the course of the day to tell her that he was going to dine with her in the evening, and that he would like to see her in black velvet and diamonds; and Dolores shrewdly suspected that this was only his manner of assuring himself that she had made away with none of his gifts. These magnificent gems had often passed under Duverdier's hands. He had sat in eager contemplation of their pure white brightness as they lay in their open cases on the table before him.

"They are worth a fortune, Dolores," he said, "but they are of very little use to you—of less use than toys to a child. The child can amuse itself with the toys, but you can do nothing with the diamonds. It is not worth the trouble of wearing them when there is nobody to admire you."

"Oh, but they are very pretty," the girl answered, childishly, "and I like to have them. Perez told me that there are only about half a dozen women in Paris who have such diamonds, and they are all great ladies."

"Perez told you a lie," her cousin answered, harshly. "What of the rich American? the men whose money has been made in pork or petroleum, and who give their wives diamonds six times the value of yours? Perez is an impostor."

He shut the case with a sharp snap. Those diamonds always made him angry. The thought of all that money locked up in velvet and morocco, or shining upon the neck and arms of a girl, aggravated him to madness. He was always in want of money. He had had a run of luck on occasion, and had rioted for a brief space in the possession of wealth—but it was the wealth of to-day, not of to-morrow, and the next turn of luck had left him penniless.

He looked at those diamonds on his cousin's neck with hungry eyes, and the thought of them haunted him in his dreams. The image of that waxen neck haunted him too; and he saw it sometimes with one cruel hand upon it, holding it as in an iron vise, while another hand tore off that dazzling necklace.

Once in a distempered dream he saw the same fair neck streaming with blood. He hurried to the Rue St. Guillaume early next morning, almost expecting to hear of a calamity; but nothing evil had happened. Dolores met him with a smile, surprised at his early visit.

"I had a horrid dream about you," he said, and she saw that he was ghastly pale. "Where do you keep your jewels?" he asked, later, when they had been talking of indifferent subjects.

"Oh, that is mother's business. She has all sorts of contrivances for taking care of them."

"I am afraid, in spite of all her contrivances, you'll be robbed some day," Leon answered, moodily.

Yes, she would be robbed, he told himself. Some vulgar thief would get to know of the wealth that was stowed away in those dull rooms—wealth in its most concentrated and portable form—and he, her cousin, who had such need of a share in the old financier's spoil, would be told that those jewels had vanished as swiftly and silently as if some wicked fairy had changed them into withered leaves.

Mme. Quijada did all she could to discourage her nephew's visits, but some reason, known only to herself, restrained

her from actually shutting her door against him; and Dolores always welcomed him gladly, appear how and when he might. If he was moody, she sympathized with him, pitying griefs he did not take the trouble to explain. If he was rude, she bore with his rudeness. For her he was just that one man upon earth who could do no wrong. Fate and fortune were to blame for using him badly.

It was now nearly four months since she had seen him. A brief note had told her that he was leaving Paris; that he was likely to be a wanderer upon the earth, and that it might be years before they met again. She was in despair at this cruel farewell; and sent her mother to his lodgings to find out what had become of him. On her first visit Mme. Quijada heard only the same statement that had been made to the officer of the police, but on going a month later she found the nest despoiled. The law had made a clearance of all Duverdier's effects, at the suit of his creditor. The apartment was to be let, and nobody knew or cared what had become of its late tenant.

The change in Dolores after her cousin's disappearance was too obvious to escape the keen eye of Perez. He had always known that she did not care for him; that she submitted to her slavery as a fate which she was too weak to resist; that she loved ease and luxury, jewels and flowers too well to run away from her gilded nest into the bleak world of the hewers of wood and drawers of water, the hard world which to her ignorance must have seemed as terrible as the wilderness to the dwellers in cities. He knew that he held her by the most sordid ties—the love of wealth and the fear of penury. He had seen her listless, weary, indifferent; but he had never until lately seen her absolutely unhappy; and jealous doubts were soon aroused by that inexplicable change. He suspected an intrigue of some kind, and set a private detective to watch the house in the Rue St. Guillaume; but the man discovered nothing. No suspicious person was seen to approach the house, nor did Mme. Quijada ever go out alone. He questioned her closely. He told her that he was sure she had some secret grief, and he urged her to confide in him. She protested that there was nothing the matter. She was tired of Paris. That was all. Her life was monotonous enough to make any one unhappy. He had no need to look further for the cause of her low spirits.

"I am going to Madrid next week. Will you go with me?" asked Perez.

"Yes, yes. I shall be delighted," she replied, with pleasure. She gave her master one of those rare smiles which repaid him for the richest gift he could offer her.

She was thinking that Leon had most likely gone to Madrid, and that she would find him there. She thought she could not be in the same city with him, and yet not contrive to bring him to her side. She would make her mother hunt him out for her, even if she herself were allowed only to change one prison for another.

Her whole manner altered. She became gay and talkative, and discussed the journey. How soon would they start? She was dying to go.

"You want to see your old school-mates, I suppose," said Perez, "to make them envious of your jewels and your beauty?"

"Yes, yes, I want to see them all again," she answered, carelessly.

"Ah, I forgot. You want to astonish your old friends. Well, keep the sapphires I gave you a little time ago, and a few of your smaller trinkets. The diamonds must be made secure before we start. It would be dangerous to travel with jewels of such value."

"Duchesses carry their diamonds everywhere," said Dolores.

"And duchesses are often robbed—sometimes by their husbands, and occasionally by professional thieves. You had better take my advice in this matter."

Dolores submitted with an air of indifference, and Perez departed, promising to fetch the jewel-case on the following day.

He came, and was told that Dolores was too ill to see him. She had changed her mind. She did not care about going to Madrid. The possibility of meeting people who had known her in her innocent girlhood was hateful to her. This was the gist of what Mme. Quijada told him, with much circumlocution, and with some tears wrung from a mother's wounded heart.

Seeing that he listened to her reproaches with patience, and that there was an expression of real distress in his withered old face, Mme. Quijada pursued the subject still further. He was breaking her daughter's heart, she told him. He had but to open his eyes and he would see that she was drooping and dying by inches in that dismal prison-house. The sense of a false position, to a girl brought up in the convent of El Santo Corazon, was unendurable. Diamonds were as dross, material comforts were of no account. The blighted breath of dishonor had passed over the fair young life, and it was slowly withering away.

Perez heard and pondered. He idolized Dolores, and there was positively no obstacle to his marrying her, except his keen dread of ridicule, the idea of being laughed at by all Paris as the wealthy dotard with a girl-wife—the fear that if she were once his wife she would insist upon flaunting her beauty in the full glare of the wickedest city in the world, or that city which seemed so to him.

"If I were to marry her she would lead me a wretched life," he said, after some meditative paces about the spacious salon; "she would take advantage of her secure position; she would plunge into the vortex of frivolous pleasure; she would drag my name in the mud, perhaps."

"You have known her long enough to know how simple her ideas are, how easily she is contented."

"That is all very well, now that she is under restraint. How can I tell what she would be if she had the authority of a wife?"

"Keep her as a slave, then, and let her fade and die. Do not reproach me when the end comes."

There was much more to the same purpose, and the result was the total surrender upon the part of Pedro Perez. He would marry Dolores at the Mairie as soon as the law allowed. All he stipulated was that she should continue to lead a life remote from the crowds and amusements of fashionable Paris.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The fields of Waterloo and Linden are each covered with a crop of crimson poppies every year.

OUR EGG EXPORTS.

The Closer Our Egg Market is the More Profitable it is.

We seem to be getting back our egg market across the border. Last week ten car loads were shipped from Montreal to New York, and realized a net profit to the shipper 3c above what he could get at home. The demand there is still far from exhausted, and further supplies from Canadian points will probably find a rising market. This reminds us of old times. Before the passage of the McKinley Act our egg exports across the border ran into quite large figures, amounting in 1889 to 14,011,017 dozen, of the value of \$2,156,725. The 5c. duty of that tariff cut down these exports to the value of \$324,355 in the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1893. The present duty is 3c. a dozen, a rate which should not make it impossible to do an egg trade of the former magnitude with our neighbors. Undoubtedly the closer our egg market is the more profitable it is. Eggs are of

SO PERISHABLE A NATURE

that a difference of a few days in the time required for delivery is an important factor in their value. Even if we had found in Great Britain as large a market as we used to have in the United States, the former would not have been an equivalent for the latter, as we should have had to take lower prices, owing to the fact that the eggs must be older by several days at the time of delivery in the one market than at the time of delivery in the other. Also another item against the more distant market is the higher freight. But our experiments on the British market did not encourage us to expect that a demand there for as many eggs as the United States used to take from us would soon develop. Eggs from Denmark, France, Russia, and other countries were on a pretty secure footing there, and arrived fresher and in better condition than ours did. Some of our shipments met with gratifying success, but the majority did not. If we had had to depend on

THE BRITISH DEMAND

for an export trade in eggs, it is probable our production of eggs would have fallen off. There are some things that need to be marketed at home or near home, and eggs seem to belong to that class. They may possibly be taken out of that class by some discovery for preserving them in a condition of original freshness for a considerable period. So far that discovery has not been made. It is true Australian eggshippers have the confidence that they can send eggs to Britain in condition fit for the market, but it is not probable that they can sell them at anything like the prices commanded there by first-class eggs. There is no denying the fact, the United States is a good market for eggs. Farmers ought to give their attention to raising eggs in winter. If they did, they could easily increase their proceeds from this source by 50 per cent.

CRYSTALLIZED FACTS.

Hits of Progress News From Across the Great Sea.

Swiss watchmakers are adapting the phonograph to their timepieces.

Shoes with soles covered with a paste of linseed oil, varnish and iron filings is being tried in the German Army.

A professor at Edinburgh University has an income of over £4,000 a year, and his chair is the most valuable in the world.

To man the new English war vessels, Powerful and Terrible, will require for each a crew of 894 officers and men.

In France the dark oak used for decorative purposes is obtained by exposing the wood in a dark, air-tight room to the fumes of ammonia.

Electric lamps on the bridle of carriage horses are now quite common in Berlin. The current is supplied by a storage battery under the carriage seat.

There is a rumor in New York that fully \$25,000 worth of diamonds have recently been stolen from Maiden Lane dealers by means of fraudulent memorandum orders.

By the introduction of efficient drainage and ventilation in one of the English cavalry barracks the death rate of the horses was reduced from 180 in the 1,000 to 28 in the 1,000.

An object glass, 21 inches in diameter, will be made at the Jena Factory, Germany, for a telescope for the Berlin Exhibition next year. It will exceed in size the great Lick instrument.

A Liverpool firm is introducing a new steam fog whistle, the great advantage claimed for it being that it sounds the moment steam is admitted, no matter what amount of water may be in the pipe.

The experiment instituted about two years ago to preserve the propeller shafts of steamers from galvanic action or corrosion by the use of rubber sleeves cemented on is said to have proved entirely successful. Vessels which have been at sea for a period of 20 months upon examination show no corrosion, while the rubber adhered thoroughly and retained its elasticity.



SIR WILLIAM WHITEAWAY, PREMIER OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

THE WEEK'S NEWS

CANADA.

Regina Exhibition opens July 29.

Soap grease has been placed on the free t.

Morden lost two hotels and a number of stores by fire.

Notice is gazetted of the incorporation of the Bank of Winnipeg.

Mr. Adam McGowan, a highly respected resident of Tweed village, is dead.

Mr. Richard Jary, a well-known citizen of Melrose, Ont., dropped dead on Tuesday.

The report that ex-Detective Fahey is to be released from penitentiary is without foundation.

The date of the general election will probably be between the 2nd and 6th April.

The Lake Erie & Detroit River Railroad Station at Merlin was burned, with two freight cars.

The Lower Laurentian Railway has been sold to the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway Company.

Mrs. James Thompson, of Camille, was fatally hurt by a bullet from a rifle in the hands of the hired man.

Mr. Thomas Gordon, of Strathroy, drank a liniment in mistake for cough mixture on Saturday and died on Sunday.

The papal brief appointing Father Languevin to the Archdiocese of St. Boniface, Man., arrived in Winnipeg on Friday.

The voters' lists are pouring in upon the Clerk of the Crown-in-Chancery from all parts of the Dominion at present.

The yearly contract for supplying coal to the Grand Trunk has been awarded to Shipman of Detroit and the Erie R. R. Co.

It is understood that Mr. Theodore Davis, the Premier of British Columbia, will soon be appointed Chief Justice of that Province.

The Toronto Granites won the Governor-General's prize for 1894 by defeating Dundas 3 shots in a curling match at Galt on Friday.

Surgeon-Major Perry of the Madras Presidency and Capt. T. A. Houghton of the First Bombay Grenadiers are in Ottawa.

Four convicts attempted to escape from the Kingston Penitentiary on Monday. They were caught before their plans were matured.

Premier Greenway, of Manitoba, is suffering from a severe attack of erysipelas in the head. The doctors do not apprehend serious results.

The Dominion Line S.S. Labrador, from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon, making the quickest passage ever made to that port.

Mr. L. O. David, the Montreal City Clerk, who has been president of the St. Jean Baptiste Society for many years, is expected shortly to retire.

Rev. Robert Johnston of Lindsay will receive a call to the vacancy in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, London, caused by the death of Rev. J. A. Murray.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company on Monday took back to work in the Montreal locomotive shops a number of employees who had been laid off owing to the depression in business.

At a funeral in Quebec the hearse got stuck in the snow and could not be moved. The horses were unhitched and the hearse with the body therein left standing in the road until next morning.

There is every indication that an ice bridge will soon be formed at Niagara Falls. Ice is coming over the falls in great quantities, and it may become stationary at any moment in the narrow gorge.

Major Harrison, for twelve years an officer of the Royal Grenadiers, Canadian militia, and well and popularly known in the service, died at his residence at Toronto on Thursday morning.

It is expected that Mr. Samuel Wilmot, Dominion Superintendent of Fish Culture, and Mr. Samuel Pierre Bausel, chief clerk of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, will be shortly superannuated.

Mr. Samuel Lanore, of Russell County, became impaired while chopping in the woods. He lifted himself by a branch above his head, but after walking home in dreadful agony died from his injuries.

Mr. F. E. Kilvert, collector of customs at Hamilton, has gone to Ottawa to take the place of Mr. T. J. Waters, who was arrested the other day on charges of misappropriating money belonging to the Government.

J. E. W. Macfarlane, manager of the British Columbia Iron Works Society, Vancouver, B. C., was arrested on Thursday on the charge of attempting to bribe Ald. McCraney in order to secure the contract for the city's electric light plant.

With regard to the proposed Atlantic and Lake Superior railway, Mr. Foster, Minister of Finance, stated the other day that the Government had simply agreed to give the company three per cent. on such money as they might deposit for the purpose of paying interest on their bonds.

The Rev. Wm. Booth, General of the Salvation Army, waited upon Sir Mackenzie Bowell on Thursday, at Toronto, and asked for the support of the Government for the projected Salvation Army colony in the Territories. The Premier said that the matured scheme would receive careful consideration when submitted.

Mr. J. W. Tyrell, C.E., of Hamilton, Ont., has been asked to take charge of an expedition to explore Ellesmere land, and to look for the two Swedish explorers, Björning and Kollstenius, who are supposed to be lost in that region. The expedition is being organized by an American society, and is to leave in the spring.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ex-Empress Frederick is at Osborne.

The traffic of small vessels is greatly endangered by heavy ice packs at the mouth of the Thames.

The cold weather continues in England, and in some places the thermometer registered twelve below zero on Saturday.

A. S. Rambler will be added to the

North American squadron this year. She is a third-class gunboat.

Prof. Reginald Stuart Toole, late keeper of coins in the British Museum, is dead. He was sixty-three years of age.

Ten men, all the crew of the British brig Nelson Rice, were drowned on Saturday by the wrecking of the vessel on the rocks off Douglas, Isle of Man.

The fourth session of the thirteenth Parliament of Great Britain of the present reign was opened on Wednesday by the Queen's speech.

Municipal authorities of Stockton-on-Tees, England, propose to erect a statue to John Walker, whom they claim to be the inventor of lucifer matches.

The Duke of York has been elected president of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick, which holds its one hundred and twelfth anniversary this year.

It is said that the Prince of Wales will visit Rome in the spring, with a view to arranging a marriage between the Princess Maud and the Prince of Naples.

The fishing smack Verena has landed at Lowestoft the body of Frederick Ernst, of Magdeburg, Prussia, one of the drowned passengers of the Elbe, and some mail bags.

Mr. W. R. Cremer, M. P., has returned to London from Washington. He says that the proposed arbitration treaty was very favorably entertained by President Cleveland.

The effects of the cold weather and blizzard in Great Britain have been severely felt. Many deaths are reported in the midlands, and live stock and game of all kinds have perished in numbers.

The Princess of Wales arrived in London on Thursday from Russia, where she has been in constant attendance upon her sister, the widow of the Czar of Russia. She was given a very hearty welcome.

The mouth of the River Mersey is blocked by a mass of ice half a mile long and several hundred yards wide. The ice has blocked access to the landing stage and compelled the stoppage of the ferries.

The Queen is considering the creation of a literary order of three grades, the first to consist of 24 members, the second of 100 members, and the third of 250. All the members of the order are to be titled and pensioned.

An amendment by Mr. Jeffreys calling upon the Government to take some action regarding the prevailing industrial distress was voted down in the British House of Commons by twelve votes, the Government majority without the Parnellites.

Railways in Scotland are still blocked with snow. Snowploughs, which have been sent out to clear the lines, have themselves been imbedded in snow-banks, and the men operating them have suffered severely from the intense cold.

Sir William Harcourt has announced that the Government would immediately appoint a committee to inquire into the condition of the unemployed and seek means to mitigate their situation. The inquiry, he said, would extend to the provinces.

In the House of Commons on Friday evening, on Mr. Jeffery's amendment censuring the Government for ignoring the claims of the agricultural classes, the Ministerial majority was reduced to two. The Parnellites voted against the Government.

Capt. Gordon, of the Crathie, which ran into the Elbe, says that after the collision the big steamer lay to for some time, and then proceeded in the direction of London. Capt. Gordon says, notwithstanding the disabled condition of the Crathie, he remained in the vicinity until daybreak.

In the House of Commons on Thursday, Sir William Harcourt, in reply to Mr. John H. Johnston, as to whether it was the intention of the Government to make provision for Lady Thompson, said that he had reason to believe that the people of Canada would make provision for the family of the late Canadian Premier.

The amendment which Mr. Joseph Chamberlain will make to the address in reply to the speech from the throne has been approved by the Unionist leaders. It will deprecate the discussion of measures which the Government admits have no prospect of becoming law while proposals involving great constitutional changes have been announced, on which the judgment of Parliament ought to be taken without delay.

UNITED STATES.

Fifty per cent. of the orange crop in Florida has been killed by the recent cold.

Secretary Carlisle expects that the United States this year will have a surplus of twenty-two million dollars, instead of a deficit.

The Etruria, which arrived at Queens-town on Saturday, reports that she saw no sign of the overdue French line steamer La Gascogne.

Orange trees in Florida are probably destroyed, also all vegetable crops and half a million quarts of strawberries just beginning to ripen.

Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn has vetoed the resolution of the Board of Aldermen providing for a revocation of the charters of trolley companies.

Two American citizens at Hawaii are under sentence of death for complicity in the recent rebellion. The Administration is corresponding on the subject.

Nine mining prospectors in the Rainy River district have been frozen to death, with the exception of James Cummings. The thermometer marked 42 below zero.

By the decisive vote of thirty-six to twenty-five the United States Senate on Saturday voted to inaugurate the project of laying a cable from the Pacific coast to Hawaii.

The man arrested in Cleveland a few weeks ago, charged with murder, and giving the name of Johnson, has been identified as an ex-policeman of Windsor named Maiko.

Miss Anna Gould, the youngest sister of George Gould, is engaged to Count de Castellane of Paris, and the wedding will take place in New York some time in the spring.

The contract for the construction of the largest tow barge ever constructed on the lakes, if no in the world, has been taken by the Chicago Ship Building Co. The boat will carry four thousand five hundred tons.

Mr. W. T. Baker, President of the Chicago Board of Trade, presented his resignation as the result of the adverse vote on the amendment to the rules of the board by which traders in "puts" and "calls" were to be disciplined.

Superintendent Warren, of the Barber Asphalt Company, Buffalo, has been convicted of employing a laborer upon city works who was not a citizen of the United States, and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

Owing to the motorman's carelessness a trolley car ran off an open drawbridge in Milwaukee on Monday and three people were killed. The car fell to the ice below, which gave way under it, and still prevented it from sinking in the deep river.

At San Francisco an attempt was made to kill I. W. Hellman, President of the Nevada Bank. William Holland fired two shots at the banker near his residence on California street and then shot himself. He is mortally wounded. The shots fired at Mr. Hellman went wide of the mark.

At Pittsburg an electric car became unmanageable while descending the Wood's Run Hill. The motorman and conductor jumped from the car, leaving the occupants to their fate. The car plunged down the steep grade, jumped the track, and struck against the end of the bridge which spans Wood's Run, 150 feet below. Three of the passengers were badly injured.

The Brooklyn Grand Jury handed in a batch of indictments against men who cut the trolley wires, obstructed tracks, threw bricks and committed other acts to interfere with the running of cars. The charge against them is malicious interference with the running of cars. This is felony. Miss May McDonald, eighteen years old, the leader of a mob on Fifth avenue, was also indicted.

Arrangements have been made by President Cleveland for the issue of a 4 per cent. "coin" bond, to run 30 years, at a premium which would make the actual interest 3.34 per cent., but coupled with the condition that if a 3 per cent. gold bond were authorized by Congress within ten days they would be substituted for the 4 per cent. bonds, thus saving \$539,155 in annual interest, and saving \$16,174,770 in interest for the full term of 30 years.

Commercial reports from the United States are only negatively satisfactory. They do not report trade as improved, but say there are "some points of encouragement." Prices of farm produce are no better all round, though there have been, of course, fluctuations. Iron and steel have declined a little; some grades of cotton goods are lower. In woollens there has been more doing, but prices are weak. Sales of foreign wool in the States are not noticeably larger, with the duty off, than they were for the corresponding week last year. Receipts of corn have been limited, and values are a shade higher.

GENERAL.

Gen. Annibale Ferrero has been appointed Italian Ambassador to London in succession to Count di Vergano.

By an explosion at the St. Eugene colliery in France on Tuesday, between 20 and 30 lives were lost, and a number of miners injured.

Madame Joniaux, the Belgian lady condemned to death for poisoning her relatives to obtain life insurance, has appealed from the sentence.

The remains of Gen. Boulanger, who committed suicide on the grave of his mistress in Brussels in 1891, are to be taken to Paris for reinterment.

New Zealand has set apart two islands for the preservation of its remarkable wild birds and other animals. All hunting and trapping are forbidden thereon.

Sheikh El Bakri, the chief among living descendants of the prophet Mohammed and head of the religious communities in Egypt, has resigned all his public offices.

The notorious bandit Areski and nine of his followers have been condemned at Algiers, to death. Five other members of the band have been sentenced to terms of penal servitude.

An attack of Anglophobia has broken out in the Berlin press, and the wreck of the Elbe by the British steamer Carthie is the text upon which they are hanging many sermons on British brutality and selfishness.

During the trial of Anarchists at Liege it was shown that the notorious "Baron Sternberg" was a Russian Nihilist agent paid to organize and incite dynamite outrages in various European capitals.

Keeping up With the Experts.

"Mister," said Meandering Mike, as he stood at the step of the doctor's office, "kin you hypnotize?"

"Can I what?" asked the astonished practitioner.

"Hypnotize. I want somebody dat kin flim-flam my intellect."

"No. I never made a study of mesmerism science."

"Do yer know anybody dat kin?"

"Y—yes. What do you want with such things?"

"Well, yee see, Doc, it's dis here way. I'm a great reader, I am. I reads every scrap o' paper I gits me hands on, an' it's a coley day when I ain't up to de times."

"I suppose you've discovered that hypnotism is being used as defense for crime?"

"Course I has. But I ain't got no sech ideas. Me intentions is t'oroughly honorable. I jes' been offered a job of snow-shovelin' down de street, an' I'm blest if I ain't so hard up I feels mos' like workin' tergit de money."

"But what has that to do with hypnotism?"

"Well, I t'ought dat ef you could put a dizzy hanky-panky spell on me, see? so's I could shovel dat snow wit'out knowin' a t'ing about it, 'twould be a ack of kindness ter a feller-man. What I wants is some one dat kin make me 'magine dat shovelin' snow is buyin' beer, so's I kin earn de quarter before I knows what's happenin'."

In the Slums.

Country Boy—"Where do you live?"

Street Gamin—"I live in a tenement house."

"What sort of a house is that?"

"Well, it's a house where poor folks keeps the dishes that they expects to use if they ever have anything to cook."

Wedding outfits can be hired in New York for so much an hour.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

TWO TORONTO BROKERS ARRESTED FOR KILLING AN EMPLOYEE.

Hyams Brothers in Goal—William C. Wells is Their Alleged Victim—A Two Years' Old Tragedy—Wells Was Heavily Insured Just Before His Death.

Dallas T. Hyams and Harry P. Hyams, brokers, of Toronto, were arrested in that city on Wednesday on a charge of murder, and if the charge can be substantiated in the witness box the trial of the accused men will disclose as strange and terrible a story of carefully planned and heartless crime as has ever been written in the criminal annals of Canada.

On the 16th January, 1893, William C. Wells, a young Englishman, 22 years of age, employed as a bookkeeper by the Hyams Bros., storage agents and brokers, Colborne street, Toronto, was found lying dead at the bottom of the elevator shaft in the warehouse. Harry Hyams discovered the body and gave the alarm, and when the remains were examined it was found that the left side of the head was crushed in, causing instant death. The explanation given of the affair at the time was that Wells was making some repairs at the foot of the old-fashioned freight-hoist shaft, that the weight which balances the hoist, and which weighed 500 pounds, had become unhooked and fallen from the third storey directly upon the head of the young man in the cellar. Coroner Aikins was notified and made an investigation, but was satisfied by the representations made to him, and concluded that an inquest was not necessary.

When the affairs of the dead youth came to be settled up it was found that there was \$36,000 insurance on his life, \$31,000 of which was carried by the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, and the balance in the Mutual Accident Association. The policies were payable to deceased's sister Martha, who was engaged to be married to Harry Hyams. They had only been issued a couple of months previously, and but one premium had been paid on each. These facts led the New York company to investigate the case on their own account, but nothing could be discovered to justify any suspicions or foul play, and the money was paid to Miss Wells and nothing further was heard of the case at that time.

In May last Harry Hyams and Martha Wells were married and shortly afterwards moved to Montreal. Two weeks ago they returned to Toronto, and have been staying at 57 Gould street, where the brothers were found by the detectives and arrested on Wednesday evening.

THE PRISONERS' CAREERS.

Harry Hyams was interviewed by a reporter on Friday last, and made the following statement to him:—"We were born in New Orleans, where our father practised medicine. At an early age my brother and I were sent to Germany to school, where we spent four years. We afterwards returned to New Orleans. After our father died we came to Kingston, Canada, where we engaged in manufacturing kid gloves. This was nine years ago. Seven years ago we closed out our business in Kingston and came to Toronto and engaged in general brokerage and loaning business. About five years ago we met Will Wells and his sister Martha, who is now my wife. Will Wells had about \$1,200, which he gave us to invest. We put part of the money in chattel mortgages and lost it. The security taken, however, was approved of by Wells. My brother and I were taking out some life insurance on the endowment plan as an investment, and we advised Wells to do the same. He arranged for a policy in the New York Life for \$30,000. I paid the first premium, \$384, out of the money Wells had given us. Shortly before this we engaged Wells to work for us, as we had taken a warehouse in Colborne street, and were carrying on a general auction and storage business. It was while engaged in his work in the warehouse young Wells met his death. I cannot say any more about the accident than your paper already knows. My brother and I felt keenly the suspicious circumstances. We did all we could. We notified Coroner Aikins, who made an investigation on the premises. The life insurance companies also investigated the matter, and I am told the city detectives also made an investigation. All I know about these investigations is that Dr. Aikins did not consider an inquest necessary. The insurance companies paid the policies, and I have heard nothing from the detectives."

MORE ABOUT THE TRAGEDY.

Further investigation of the case led to a revival in the interest therein, and the whole of the circumstances connected with the death of young Wells in Hyams' warehouse have been canvassed and discussed. There were several matters which gave rise to suspicion at the time of the tragedy: (1) Wells was but 22 years of age, yet his life was insured for \$36,000, of which \$30,000 was in the New York Life, and but one premium had been paid; (2) the premium in the New York Life, which amounted to \$384, was paid by Hyams; (3) at the time of the tragedy Hyams was the only person in the warehouse his brother was at the barbers; his clerk, Mr. Aylesworth, had been sent to transact some business at North Toronto, and the typewriter, a young woman, had not yet arrived at the office, having been given letters to deliver personally on Monday morning before reporting for duty.

ANOTHER INSURANCE SCHEME.

Another series of circumstances in connection with an attempt to place insurance to the amount of \$300,000 upon the life of Mrs. Harry Hyams, sister of the dead man, and wife of the younger prisoner, has a significant interest in the light of last night's arrest. Very recently, in fact not more than two weeks ago, when Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Hyams returned from Montreal, applications were made to various life insurance companies for insurance upon the lady's life. Among them were the following:—Equitable Life Insurance, \$80,000; Mutual Life of New York, \$50,000; Sun Life, \$20,000; Standard of Edinburgh, \$10,000; Standard of Edinburgh,

additional application, \$75,000; United States Life, \$20,000; Mutual Reserve Fund, \$25,000; Confederation Life, \$10,000, a total of \$290,000. The applications in each instance were described as Mrs. Martha Wells Hyams of Montreal, born on March 11, 1870, at Somersetshire, England. The application further stated that the father of the applicant died at the age of 45, and her mother at the age of 32, and one brother was killed at the age of 22. She had no living brother, and was married in May last.

Several of these applications were provisionally accepted, but afterwards Mrs. Hyams became alarmed, and declaring that she had been misled, had no idea that she had applied for anything like so large an amount, sought, through her solicitors, to cancel the application. The request was granted by all but the Mutual Life, who held the application for \$50,000, and legal steps were taken to compel them to cancel it, the matter being still in abeyance.

THE ARREST.

The Crown has been deliberating for the past day or two upon the new evidence adduced in this strange case, and it was only at 5 o'clock on Wednesday evening, after a lengthy consultation between Crown Attorney Curry, Coroner Aikins and Inspector Stark, that Detective Cuddy was instructed to swear out a warrant before Mr. Hugh Miller, J. P. The information charged that the accused, "on January 16, 1893, did feloniously, wilfully and with malice aforethought, kill and murder William C. Wells."

Detectives Cuddy and Davis immediately set out in quest of their men and found them as already described. The prisoners were taken over to Agnes street police station, and after a brief detention were sent to the gaol. They appeared at the Police Court on Thursday morning, but the proceedings were of a formal character and a remand granted for a week.

TRINITY COLLEGE SCHOOL BURNED.

Explosion of a Lamp Causes an \$80,000 Fire at Port Hope—The Boys All Safe.

A despatch from Port Hope says:—Trinity College School was burned Saturday night. The alarm was sounded a few minutes before 12. A terrific gale was blowing from the west and it was some time before help arrived.

The fire, which originated in the tower in the west wing, is supposed to have been caused by the explosion of a lamp, and the flames, fanned by the high wind, swept completely through the building. The firemen were very much handicapped, as one of the pipes of the waterworks had burst during the severe frost of the last few days. Lines of men were formed and buckets of water handed along. Everything was done to save the building, but without success. In a few minutes the fire had spread from the west wing to the centre, and the men were forced to retire, leaving the flames to continue the work of devastation towards the chapel, and soon nothing but the walls were left standing.

Very little of the contents of the building were saved; the teachers and the pupils, numbering 145, alike lost more than half of their belongings, some of them saving nothing but the garments they are now wearing.

The gymnasium and the principal's house were not injured in the least, although for some time it was thought Dr. Bethune's house would take fire, as the flames were blowing directly towards it. The pupils are quartered in private houses and at the hotels.

School will not be disbanded, as the principal has made arrangements to use the St. Lawrence Hotel for that purpose, until the Easter holidays, at least, or until further arrangements are made.

The principal, Rev. Dr. Bethune, sent the following telegram to the parents and guardians of the several pupils:—"Boys comfortably quartered with their friends; arrangements are made to carry on school immediately."

As far as can be learned the loss is fully covered by an insurance of \$80,000 in various companies, and it is understood the school is to be rebuilt at once.

These Live in Brown Sugar.

Sugar is so cheap nowadays that the proportion of refined used in our households is much greater than ever before. Yet no inconsiderable quantity of yellow and brown sugars are consumed because of their relative cheapness. The fact is not generally known that a good many of the brown sugars, which are nothing but the better grades of raw as imported from foreign countries, contain large numbers of lively and disgusting insects, anything but pleasing to contemplate.

Prof. Cameron, public analyst of the city of Dublin, who has examined samples of the raw sugar, says these insects known as acari are at times exceedingly plentiful and in no instance is the article quite free from either the insects or their eggs. He says they are never found in refined sugar of any quality because they cannot pass through the charcoal filters used in the refineries, and because these white sugars contain no nitrogenous substances upon which the animals can feed. The insect is a decidedly ugly little animal, oval in shape, with eight legs which are used in its movement from one part of a body of sugar to another. As will be seen by the accompanying cuts (Figs 1 and 2, showing both sides) the little stranger can never be a welcome member of the household.

A Lucky Birthday for Him.

"Yes, I have been a hard drinker, but I have never seen snakes, like some."

"You never did?"

"Never."

"How do you account for that? Brain too strong to be affected in that way?"

"I was born on St. Patrick's Day."



The Equity.

SHAWVILLE, FEBRUARY 21, '95.

The Manitoba Legislature opened on Wednesday last.

In his latest speech Lord Salisbury states that if the country emphatically pronounced in favor of home rule for Ireland the House of Lords would not resist the execution of the verdict.

In reply to Mr. Clancy last Wednesday, in the British House of Commons, Mr. Asquith, the Home Secretary, said that in view of the atrocious character of the crimes for which the Irish dynamiters are undergoing imprisonment, he was unable to advise the Crown to extend to them clemency.

Liberal papers are showing considerable hostility to the Government's efforts to promote the butter export trade. This will incline the public to think that the Government's policy is a good one. Liberal papers have shown considerable hostility to most things that have been good for Canada.

The Conservatives of South Renfrew held a convention at Renfrew on Wednesday last, when Mr. John Ferguson, the present member was unanimously nominated as their candidate at the coming elections. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. John F. Woods, Controller of Inland Revenue, John Costigan, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and others.

On Thursday last the house of representatives at Washington by a vote of 167 to 120 has declined to authorize the issue of the three per cent. gold bonds recommended by president Cleveland. The cost of this in the thirty years for which the alternative loan will run will be \$16,000,000. The United States has a unique legislative body and it comes high.

Mr. Thomas Macfarlane, chief analyst of the Department of Inland Revenue, is preparing a bulletin on the result of a series of analyses he has been making of samples of Paris green. It would appear that there are a number of spurious preparations placed on the market, which are of no benefit whatever to the farmer, and it will be very interesting to him to know what preparations it will be wise for him to avoid.

In considering the effect of Liberal rule in the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Manitoba, the Kingston News says:—"But if the experience of these five provinces furnishes any premonition of what the Dominion debt would become under Grit rule, Mr. Laurier might very well adopt the language of Rehoboam of old. 'My little finger shall be thicker than my father's loins. And now whereas my father did lade you with a heavy yoke, I will add to your yoke; my father hath chastised you with whips, but I will chastise you with scorpions.'"

Messrs. J. J. Muldoon, of Onslow, D. Russell, James Armstrong, James Hart and James Wilson of Clarendon, constituted a deputation of Patrons to interview Mr. D. Gillies, whilst that gentleman was in town on Friday night last, with the object, we believe, of asking him to accept the candidature of the Patrons of this county at the approaching Dominion election. We have not heard the nature of the reply made by Mr. Gillies, but from the manner in which he expressed himself to two or three outsiders afterwards, he does not seem to have any particular desire to enter the contest.

Apropos of the election rumors that have been floating around for the past two or three weeks, we think we may venture to predict that the Government will not likely make an appeal to the people till towards the end of May, by which time farmers will be pretty well through with their spring work. The prospects of an election taking place at an earlier date is rendered improbable from the fact that the new voters lists will not be ready till April, and then the roads would be in a very unfit condition to undertake the arduous work of the campaign. We believe, from what we can hear, that the holding of a session before the election comes off is also improbable.

When the Beaufort Asylum sale was legalized a crop of slanderous statements followed, in which provincial ministers were accused of having made private gain by the transaction. The Montreal Witness gave the falsehoods special prominence, and when the specially accused minister offered it an opportunity in the courts to justify itself, it backed down, withdrew its charges and apologized. The recent changes in the railway subsidies have given ground for another series of slanderous statements, which the witness gives special prominence to. In due time the retraction will come from the same source. —Montreal Gazette.

Le Canada, of Ottawa, exposes a Liberal expedient which, whatever we may think of its honesty, is at least clever. When Mr. Laurier spoke at Toronto a few days ago he declared distinctly as regards the Manitoba schools he would give no opinion. In Quebec Mr. Laurier has a newspaper organ conducted by his friend Mr. Pacaud, the individual who handled the money that was stolen for the campaign purposes of the Liberal party during the contest of 1891. Mr. Pacaud publishes in his paper, l'Electeur, for the edification of the French Canadian electors, what purports to be a translation of Mr. Laurier's Toronto speech. According to this version the respected leader of the party boarded the

fanatics in their very stronghold. He declared that justice would be done to the minority in Manitoba, and pledged the Liberal party to destroy the Public School Act immediately that it came to office in Canada. Le Canada protests against the misrepresentation of Mr. Laurier and the misleading of the public. But why object? Mr. Pacaud misrepresents Mr. Laurier in all kindness. The service thus rendered ought to be remembered at some future day. No doubt, as a reward, the party will permit Mr. Pacaud to erect a toll gate at Ottawa on the Baie des Chaleurs principle when the good time comes. —Mail and Empire.

Apropos of the Toronto Globe's question: "Has the National Policy made you rich?" the Trades Unions of London, England, report 46,000 of their members idle. These are good workmen probably. No doubt hundreds of thousands of persons outside the unions are also without work in London. In Glasgow, 40,000 persons are being fed daily at the public expense. All this in free trade Britain.

Some time ago l'Electeur, the chief organ of the Liberal party in the Quebec district, published a series of charges against Hon. Mr. Angers. Their effect was that the Minister of Agriculture who was then lieutenant-governor of the province, had used his position to secure Mr. Merioir's removal from the premiership, in order that, through a corrupt bargain for the sale to the Province of the Beaufort asylum, he might be financially benefited. In court at Quebec, on Saturday, Mr. Laurier, as counsel for l'Electeur, expressed his personal disapproval of the policy that indicated such a charge, and formally declared for his client that it was unfounded. Some time ago the Ottawa Free Press, also Liberal, made a similar apology to Mr. Angers in regard to an attack on his personal honor, equally without justification. Within a comparatively brief time the Montreal Witness, another Liberal, has apologized to Hon. Mr. Curran, to Hon. M. Daly and to Hon. Mr. Pelletier, for publishing charges against their personal honor. The policy of slandering opponents, which Liberals are so prone to indulge in, leads to the eating of some very humble pie by the slanderers, and rather helps the slandered. A more pitiable exhibition than that made by l'Electeur has seldom been witnessed. —Montreal Gazette.

The annual report of the Department of Inland Revenue, for the year ended 30th June, was issued last week. The total revenue accrued during the year was \$82,141,495, which was \$78,735 less than in 1893, but \$362,969 more than 1892. The quantity of spirits produced during the year was 1,608,344 proof gallons, as compared with 3,856,955 proof gallons in the previous fiscal year. At the end of the year there were 11,906,826 proof gallons of spirits in bond, a decrease of 1,595,988 from 1893 and 556,638 less than the average of the four previous years. The quantity of spirits exported was 76,098 proof gallons, 24,869 more than in 1893, and 47,108 more than the average of the four previous years. This is a pretty good indication that Canadian whiskey is gaining favor abroad. The total revenue accrued from spirits was \$4,133,637, which is \$87,120 more than the average of four previous years. The quantity of malt taken for consumption was 51,311,206 pounds, which was 1,036,756 pounds less than the average of the four previous years, and the quantity exported was 308,551 pounds, a decrease of 1,887,025 from the average of four years. The revenue collected was \$956,691, an increase of \$183,891 over the average of the four previous years.

The quantity of tobacco, cigarettes and snuff taken for consumption was 10,002,347 lbs., an increase of 58,822 lbs. over the average of the four previous years. The duty collected was \$2,448,957, an increase of \$376,092 over the average of the four previous years. Canadian tobacco taken for use shows a big increase, the total being 904,835, or 321,498 pounds more than in 1893, and 377,479 more than the average of four previous years. Cigars also show a considerable increase, the quantity manufactured being 120,345,137, an increase of 14,679,889 over the average of four previous years. The quantity taken for consumption was 115,440,480, an increase over the average of 10,611,431. The revenue accrued was \$700,535, which was \$64,261 over the average.

For Sale or To Rent.

THREE HUNDRED ACRES of good Land with good house and out-buildings thereon erected and well watered. Situated in the Township of Clarendon, one and a quarter miles from Clarke's Station and one and a half miles from the village of Bryson. Terms liberal. Apply to
W. G. LEROY, Bryson,
Or the proprietor,
THOS. MOTTIERAN,
Hintonburg P. O., Ont.
Jan. 30, 1895.

Safest, Simplest, Strongest, Solid, Top Receiver.

MARLIN REPEATING RIFLES

Lightest, Easiest Working, Most Accurate, Compact.

Most Modern and progressive
For catalogue or information write to
THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO.,
New Haven, Conn.

E. Hodgins and Sons.

Competition is Keener
AND
Prices are Lower
than ever before
BUT WE ARE IN IT TO STAY.

We can sell—We will sell—
We do sell
Genuine Goods at Lowest
Prices.

A whole stock of
--NEW GOODS--
Just opened up and put
into stock.

In Flannelettes
We are leaders. All shades and
qualities 5 to 15 cents. Thirty pieces
to choose from.

Top Shirts and Ties.
This is one of our special lines. Gentlemen will always find our goods right, and prices away down.

Tweeds & Cloth.
Good serviceable neat range of spring
cloths at 25, 30, 35 and 40 cents.
Superb pantings at \$1.00 and \$1.25
per yard.

Teas, Sugars, Herrings,
We have THE right Goods, THE right
Qualities, and sell at THE right prices.

Dress Goods and Ready-
made Clothing will be our
next ad. Be sure and read
it.

E. HODGINS & SONS.

**JUST
RECEIVED.**

A full Assortment of
DRY GOODS

— COMPRISING —
CLOAKINGS, MELTONS, CLOTH,
FLANNELETTES, FLANNELS,
CASHMERES, DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, of all kinds,

CLOTHING

— A SELECT STOCK OF —
OVERCOATS, PEA JACKETS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS, SUITS,
and PANTS of every kind.
TOP SHIRTS and UNDERWEAR
in great variety and suitable
for the season.

FURS! FURS!

Men's COATS, BEAVER, OTTER,
PRUSSIAN LAMP and CLOTH
CAPS, also Ladies' MUFFS, CAPS,
STORM COLLARS, KID GLOVES
and MITTS.

- SILVERWARE. -
CRUET and PICKLE STANDS,
BUTTER DISHES, KNIVES &
FORKS, BUTTER KNIVES,
...SPOONS, ETC., ETC....

Watches Clocks and Jewellery
of all kinds.

— ALL KINDS OF —
FURS and HIDES PURCHASED.

A CALL SOLICITED.

E. HOLSTEIN,
Shawville, Que.

October 15th, '94.

JUST RECEIVED.

One Car Each
SUGAR...
and
HERRINGS.

30 lbs. of bright Yellow
Sugar for \$1.00. Special
Prices for Granulated and
Yellow by the Barrel.

No. 1 Labrador Herrings
direct from the fisheries.
Try them, they are first
class.

We lead the van
in Quality, Quantity
and Prices.

G. FRED HODGINS.
Shawville, Feb. 7.

**W. WILSON'S
GREAT
DISCOUNT
SALE**

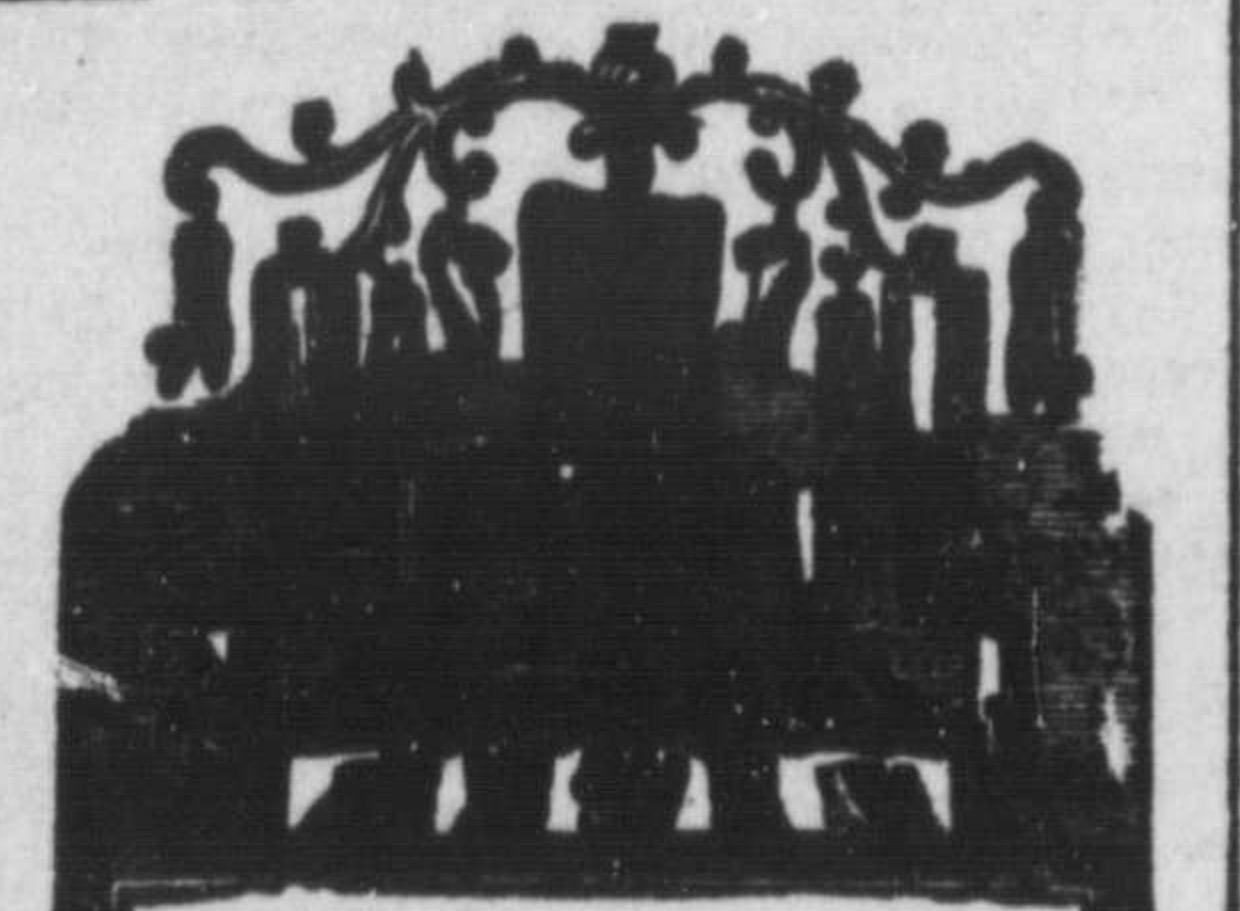
will be continued this month
to clear out balance of
stock.

Some
Daisy
Bargains
IN FURS!
Have a look at them. Value unequalled
anywhere for the price!

15 Per Cent
reductions rule the roost all along the
line. William is determined he won't
be downed in low prices by any blowing,
blustering ragman in town.

Shawville, Jan. 1, 1895.

P. NOLAN,



QUYON, QUE.
I make any kind of
Boot or Shoe
you require.

Perfect Fit. Best Stock.
Prices Right.

DRIVING BOOTS A SPECIALITY.

Particular attention paid to
Custom Work.

A Call Solicited.
March 17, 1894.

If Tempted

To buy your Boots and
Shoes from any other
dealer

Remember

The satisfaction our goods
always give.

This

Season our stock is larg-
er and better than ever.
Quality a leading feature.

J.H. SHAW.

The Double Action
Oscillating

WASHING MACHINE

Eclipses all others in
the market to-day....

It does its work perfectly
and completely, doing away with the
washboard and hand rubbing altogether,
besides being so easily operated that a
child can use it without fatigue.

Intend purchasers should not fail to
see this excellent machine before
buying.

Wm. S. Clarke,
AGENT,
Morehead P.O., Que.

Machines constantly on hand.

**DOCTOR
ROOTS
RED-
REGULATORS,
OR
PINK PELLETS**

MEN suffer from Want of Power, Despondency, Im-
potency, Loss of Memory, Pain in the Back,
irritable in temper, Indecision and loss of Moral Con-
trol, Indigestion, Constipation and many other sym-
ptoms arising from indiscreet habits. They should
take these Pills.

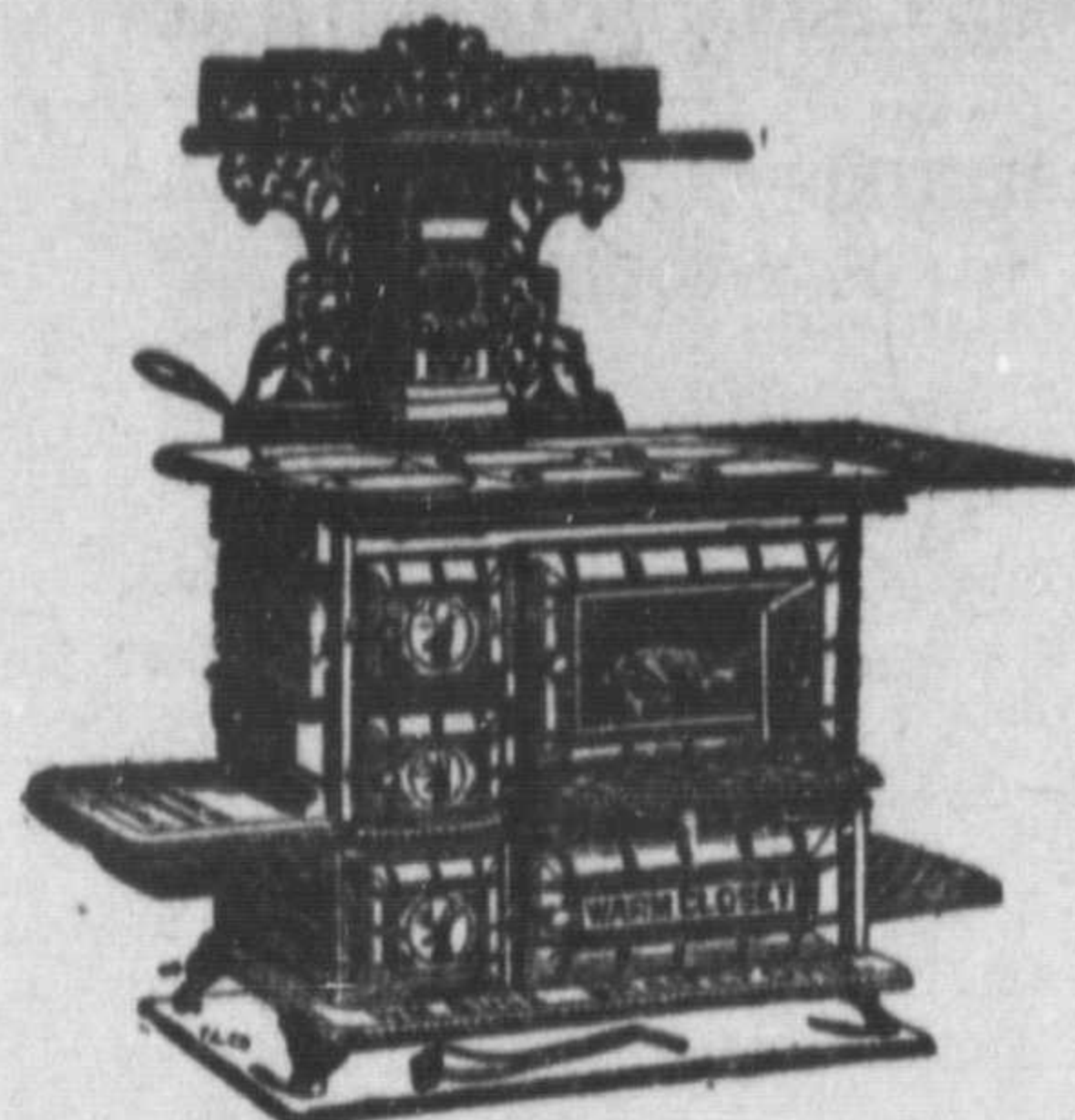
WOMEN Thousands of the fair sex are to-day
wrecks in health and beauty because they
neglect that upon which their health and charms of
beauty depend. They should take these Pills, as they
cure all Suppressions and Irregularity; they enrich
the blood, give Vigor of Health, elastic step and rosy
cheeks.

BOYS In these days when the sin of evil habits are
so prevalent, when thousands of young men
are wrecked by the bad habits of self abuse, Tobacco,
Tea and Spirits, these Pills are a sure prevention and
should be used in all cases.

GIRLS should take no other pills. They remove
all irregularities caused by cold or otherwise,
restoring health and complexion.

May be had of all medicine dealers or will be sent
upon receipt of price (50 cents per box, or six boxes
for \$2.50) by addressing.

JOHN T. WATTS, Proprietor, Ann Arbor.



EVERY -- WOMAN -- ENVIES

The distinction of being called "a good cook," and she who has mastered the art of cooking well and, as a natural sequence, the secret of keeping her "old man" in good humor, knows that her success has been largely due to having a good cooking stove.

To lighten the domestic burdens of every care-worn female who is in search of these essentials to a happy life, as a preliminary step, I invite them to call at my shop and inspect the variety of excellent

**HIGH & LOW OVEN
COOK STOVES**
I have on hand. Besides, they will see innumerable other articles in

**Tinware, Agateware
etc., etc.,**

which should be found in every home. Bring your old men along and if we can't convince them that it is to their great advantage as well as duty to buy, then—divorce proceedings should follow.

Call anyway, and be convinced that I give as good value and sell as cheap as any dealer in the county.

G. E. WAINMAN,
Main Street, . . . Shawville.

JOHN BECKITT, JR.,

MANUFACTURES
**SLEIGHS,
CUTTERS,**

OR ANYTHING IN THAT LINE
THAT WILL COMPARE
WITH THE
PRODUCT OF ANY
SHOP IN THE COUNTY.

ORDER YOUR WINTER RIG-OUT
FROM HIM.

JOHN BECKITT, JR.,
SHAWVILLE

ORDER YOUR
CLOTHES

—AT—
Wm. O. BERGGREN'S
SHAWVILLE, QUE.

He makes a good substantial job, and guarantees a fit every time.

Shop.—Opposite James Hodgins' residence,
February 8th, 1894.

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

One of the best equipped
Liveries
in the District.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Here and There.

Shawville Lacrosse Club Concert, Masonic Hall, March 7th, 1895.

Best value imaginable in boys' and men's overcoats during balance of January at G. F. Hodgins'.

The Ottawa Carnival committee had a surplus of \$1,000. Some of the citizens are advocating expending the amount in getting up a big dinner.

A man named Pigeon, foreman of the shipping department of Wiser's brewery, Prescott, was scalded to death last week by falling into a vat of boiling water.

Wei-Hai Wei has surrendered to the Japanese, the Chinese agreeing to give up their ships, arms, and forts, the lives of the vanquished and the lives of the resident foreigners being guaranteed.

According to recent calculations there are 71,895 divorced women in the United States. The state of matrimony appears to be suffering from the prevailing depression, along with other states.

Dr. Orton, of Winnipeg, who is now at the Dominion capital, is urging the Government to establish a hospital for the special treatment of consumption and tuberculosis generally among the Indians.

Dallas T. and Harry P. Hyams, brothers, are under arrest in Toronto, charged with the murder of William C. Wells on January 16th, 1893, for the purpose of securing the insurance of thirty-six thousand dollars on his life.

The act reducing the number of grand jurors from 24 to 13 came into force in Ontario on Saturday the 2nd inst., on a proclamation from Lieut. Gov. Kirkpatrick, naming that as the day for the Act to become law.

The Liberal organs claim that the English speaking Liberals of Quebec Centre are pressing Mr. Joly to present himself as their candidate at the general elections, though he makes it quite evident himself that no pressing is necessary in the case.

"Next Sunday" said a minister to his congregation, "the funeral of—will be held in this church. I will preach a funeral sermon on the occasion; and the man himself will be here, the first time in twenty years."

A petition is in circulation in the city of Ottawa, praying that Hooper, whose trial for wife murder created such a sensation about a year ago, be granted a new trial, on the ground of the discovery of new evidence.

The new branch of the C. P. R. from Mattawa to Lake Temiscamingue, with its branch to Kippewa Lake, is said to be doing a large and profitable business. Mattawa is said to be suffering a good deal in its trade from the loss of the forwarding trade.

Suppose there are three snakes, Nos 1, 2 and 3, all of the same size and six inches long. No. 1 takes No. 2 by the tail, No. 2 takes No. 3 by the tail, and No. 3 takes No. 1 by the tail, and each swallows one inch of the other every hour for six hours. What will be the consequence at the end of the six hours?

A convention of "Independents" will be held at Pembroke on Friday next, Feb. 22nd, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to contest the Riding of North Renfrew in the coming election. The forces of the "Independents" are made up of Patrons of Industry, McCarthyites, Prohibitionists, and Manitoba School Law sore-heads.

The Quebec prohibitionists are to hold an important convention in Montreal on Monday, February 28th, to consider the plan of action to be pursued in this province in the coming elections. The convention will be held in connection with the annual meeting of the Dominion Alliance, and is expected to be largely attended.

Says the Montreal Gazette:—The Montreal General hospital physicians have decided to give up the use of antitoxine in diphtheria cases. A number of other experiences on this continent have also served to shake confidence in what, by first reports, was regarded as a remarkably efficacious remedy. As was the case with Dr. Koch's consumption cure and Dr. Brown Sequard's elixir, Dr. Roux's serum is likely to have but a short boom; and the loss of child life will go on almost unabated.

Owing to the fatal operations of the frost, oranges will be a greater luxury this year than they were last. It is estimated that two-thirds of the Florida crop has been destroyed, and that not more than 1,000,000 boxes will be shipped from that State this year. The California crop last year was about 2,500,000 boxes, and may reach 3,000,000 this year. The Valencia crop has also been greatly injured, and not more than 30,000 cases are expected from there. The main reliance will be the California oranges, and prices will naturally be higher.

Quebec, Feb. 13.—The board of arbitration composed of Judges Burbridge, Sir N. L. Cassault and Chancellor Boyd, appointed to settle the disputed public accounts between the provinces of Ontario and Quebec and the Dominion Government, occupied the bench in the Circuit Court room to day. The municipal fund question, which dates away back before Confederation, was argued by Messrs. Hogg and Irving on behalf of the Dominion Government and the province of Ontario. Mr. Girouard argued in favor of the province of Quebec. The court decided that the province of Quebec was not responsible in any way for the claim of \$21,000 which the Government of Canada held against the province of Ontario for the above mentioned municipal fund. Ontario, it will be remembered, held Quebec responsible for one-ninth of the sum of \$21,000.

MONEY SAVED by attending the Gibbons auction sale now going on.

Fresh and salt herring, fresh haddock, at the people's grocer's, Geo. Hodgins, jr.

Large stock of all wool Grey and White Blankets, Lap Rugs and Horse covers at G. F. Hodgins'.

Don't fail to attend the S. L. C. Concert on Thursday evening, March 7th, in Masonic Hall, Shawville.

Ladies' wool shawls and hosiery at cost, to clear out stock, during balance of January, at G. F. Hodgins.

A Toronto daily says Lord Aberdeen has expressed his willingness to give 2,000 to see a repetition of the storming of the ice castle as given during the carnival.

Tottenham is the scene of the latest Ontario tragedy, Robert Newbury, of that village, having, on Saturday, murdered his wife, shot his niece and fatally wounded himself.

The citizens of Fort Coulonge are strongly agitating for an interprovincial bridge to cross the Ottawa river at the head of Calumet Island. The enterprise would unquestionably be of great advantage to the people of both sides of the river.

A grocer who said he didn't believe that newspaper advertising was any good, that none of the advertisements were ever read, was induced "just to test it," to put an inch advt in the most out-of-the-way corner of the paper, in which he offered 50 lbs. of sugar for \$1.00. In twenty-four hours afterwards the grocer was a firm believer in newspaper advertising, but he had no more sugar to sell.

The Canadian sailing fleet last year made one of the most profitable seasons on record. The United States Congress has adopted a resolution favoring an international conference on the seal question to revise the Paris tribunal's decisions and regulations for the preservation of the herd. The United States feels that it is getting the worst of the arrangement and that Canada got the best. The claim that Sir John Thompson and his colleagues in the Behring Sea arbitration allowed Canada's interests to be made ducks and drakes of is being forcibly disproved by the logic of events.

It seems from the reports that have been from day to day received that the cold wave of last week covered the greater part of the north temperate zone of mother earth, the result being the loss of many lives, intense suffering, serious embarrassment to business, and the destruction of millions of dollars worth of agricultural and other products and property. In some parts of England the cold was almost unprecedented. Yorkshire and the Midlands suffered particularly, for here the mercury dropped from six to twelve degrees below zero. The cold in Ireland was the most intense experienced in forty years, and the snow about Dublin and other places fell to a depth of three feet on a level. In China, at the seat of war, zero weather, with furious storms, prevailed, seriously interfering with military operations. From almost every part of the temperate zone, in fact, have been received similar dispatches, showing the unprecedented and wide spread character of the meteorological disturbances.

Clubbed to Death.

Sudbury, Ont., Feb. 6.—A man named Moise Dube arrived in Sudbury on Saturday evening last and went to the Montreal House and asked for a bed, saying that he was a dying man. Dr. Mulligan was called in, and with Dr. Goodfellow, did all that could be done, but in spite of all their efforts the man died yesterday morning at 2 o'clock. Last night Dube stated to the authorities that he had been working at Gaudet's, near Worthington, and that George Shannon, John Gibson and another man, whose name he did not know, had made a murderous assault on him whilst he was in bed, and had beaten him with canes and sticks of wood, and had threatened to tear the black heart out of him. Coronor McMurchy, of North Bay, and Crown Attorney Metcalf, Pembroke, have been notified. Information was laid before Police Magistrate, Quibbell, and Provincial Constables Carmichael and Gagne were dispatched to the camp, about forty miles away, to arrest the persons charged, who will be held on a charge of causing Dube's death.

Complaint without Cause.

AN INTERESTING LETTER WRITTEN BY THE PREMIER TO REV. DR. CARMAN.

Ottawa, Feb. 18.—The following is an extract from a letter written by the Premier to Rev. Dr. Carman in regard to the masses said for the repose of the soul of the late Sir John Thompson:—"I notice, that you have written another letter condemning, in your usual trenchant style, the Government for having done certain things (which you regard as wrong)—that is paying for masses for the repose of the soul of the late Premier.

I have spoken to the Hon. Mr. Haggart and Hon. Mr. Curran—two of the committee of three in charge of the funeral arrangements, and they say most positively that no such expense was incurred, nor authorized, nor is it intended to pay for such services. I should have been pleased had you written me frankly on the subject, so that you might have saved yourself from meeting out condemnation where there was no guilt. The Government did pay a considerable amount for the funeral at Halifax, and elsewhere; but after what England had done, it was thought this was the least that Canada could do to honor the Premier."

Berlin, Feb. 13.—The Cologne Gazette learns from Japanese sources that overtures for peace will not be regarded by Japan until Pekin shall have been captured. Then Japan will demand possession of Corea, the Liang-Tung peninsula and Port Arthur, with pecuniary indemnity. Japan's only fear is that England and Russia, may forestall this programme by bringing about peace in their own way.

Our commercial advices from the principal business centres across the line, (U.S.) report little if any change for the better in the trade situation. The contract for the purchase of gold has, however, done something to restore confidence. All farm produce continues extremely cheap, and employment generally is slack. Cotton is in over supply, and prices are unchanged; and with cotton, as with wheat, there is so much of it to be had that low prices are inevitable and speculation is restricted in consequence. Large stocks of pig iron remain unsold, and consumption was curtailed during January. The extremely bad weather of late has checked trade everywhere, retarded deliveries, and stopped building and other outdoor operations. In some lines of wire trade is reported a little better. There is no change in the price of pig iron. Trade in woollens is fair in volume, but prices are much reduced. The commercial failures for the week have been 270 in the United States, as compared with 323 for the corresponding week of last year.—Mail and Empire.

Farm for Sale.

BEING 8.1 of Lot No. 9 on the 6th R. of South Onslow, containing 50 acres, more or less. About 45 acres of the property is cleared, thoroughly stumped and well fenced. On the premises is erected a log dwelling house and kitchen, with several other outbuildings. There are also two good wells on the property, which is situated 14 miles from Quyon R. R. Station and 14 miles from school house. For further particulars apply to

MARTIN SMITH,
on the premises or to
Onslow, Jan. 5, 1895. Quyon, P.O.

FOR

Groceries,
Provisions,
Confectionery,
Choice Family Flour,
Canned Goods,
Fresh Haddock,
Fresh & Salt Herring,

Call at
Geo. Hodgins, Jr.,

MAIN ST.,

SHAWVILLE.

Feb. 9th, '95.

Jno. G. McGuire,
Dealer in
Fruit & Confectionery.

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

We Keep . . .

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

**Fresh Oysters received
twice a week.**

A full line
Fresh Confectionery
always on hand.

Jan. 7th, 1895.

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Charles H. Hutchings.

**Sick
Headache
CURED PERMANENTLY**

BY TAKING

Ayer's Pills

"I was troubled a long time with sick headache. It was usually accompanied with severe pains in the temples, a sense of fullness and tenderness in one eye, a bad taste in my mouth, tongue coated, hands and feet cold, and sickness at the stomach. I tried a good many remedies recommended for this complaint; but it was not until I

**Began Taking
Ayer's Pills**

that I received anything like permanent benefit. A single box of these pills did the work for me, and I am now free from headaches, and a well man."—C. H. HUTCHINGS, East Auburn, Me.

AYER'S PILLS

Awarded Medal at World's Fair
Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the Best.

**SHAWVILLE
Hair Dressing Parlor**

SILAS YOUNG - PROP.

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

ALL SOLICITED.

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

A. J. JACKSON,

SHAWVILLE, QUE.

House & Sign Painter,
Gilder, Glazier, Decorator.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

ORDERS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTY PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

L. D. DAVIS,

Manufacturer & Dealer in
Harness, Collars, Trunks,
Blankets, Valises, Belts,
Whips, Oils, etc.

All harness made from the best oak tanned leather on the market.

COLLAR MAKING A SPECIALTY.

No hair comes off if you use a
No. 1 Collar.

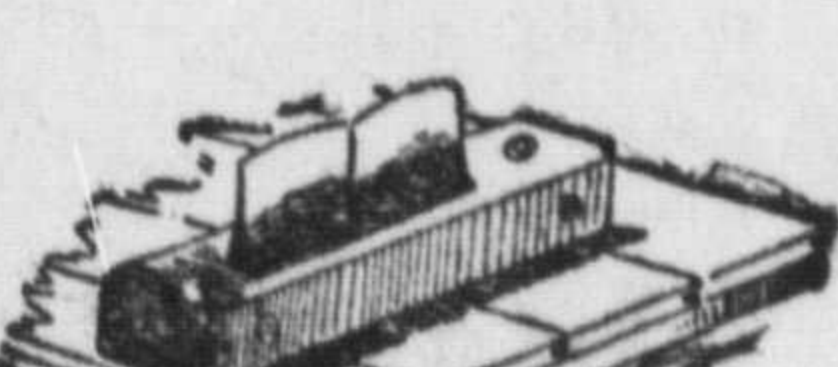
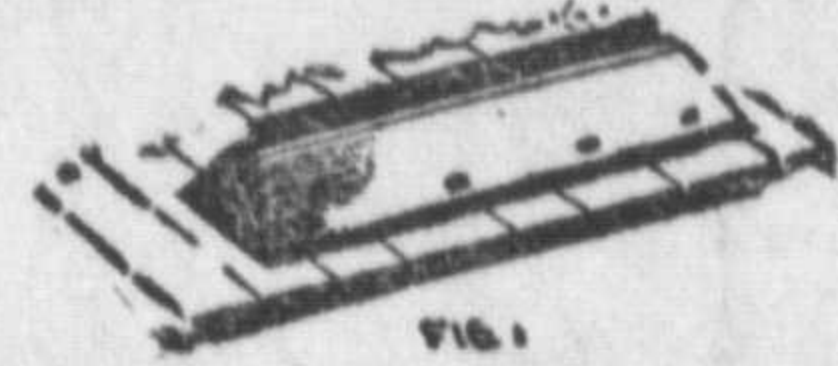
Having moved into my new premises (opposite Thos. Wilson's shoe shop) lately erected by Mr. George Hynes, I will be much pleased to have a call from my old customers and all who will favor me with their patronage.

L. D. DAVIS,
MAIN ST. - - - SHAWVILLE.

THE HOME.

Home-Made Foot Scrapers.

Of the many devices that aid the housewife in keeping the rooms clean, none bear a more important relation to neatness and



FOOT-SCRAPERS.

sanitation than the humble foot-scraper by the kitchen door. It invites the menfolk to clean their feet and reminds them that the door-mat will aid without an objection in keeping hall or living room floor free from the offensive mud of poor walks.

Very neat and artistic patterns of scrapers are for sale at the hardware stores, but they are usually too frail for cleaning heavy boots and if placed on the porch are soon broken and thrown away.

Any man who has a kit of mechanics' tools can profitably spend a short time in making one of the patterns of foot scrapers here described. No. 1, as shown in the engraving, is made of a piece of two-inch barrel hoop 12 or 14 inches long, inserted in a base made of a piece of 2x4 scantling about four inches longer than the iron. Dress out the scantling with hatchet and plane, saw off the ends to the same level, and with a saw make the slot in which the piece of hoop iron is firmly driven. Fasten to step or porch with nails or screws.

Fig. 2 shows a scraper made of any piece of thin iron or steel, and can be easily fashioned from the blade of an old spade or shovel. This could be made with cold chisel and punch if wrought iron be used, or constructed more easily at the forge. Fig. 3 shows a form that not even the roughest hired man with his No. 10 brogans can break. This is made from a couple of old axes that have seen their best days, and while they can no longer cut they can keep two eyes ready for a scraper. The axes are set in a mortise cut in a 3x4 inch block which is securely fastened to the step.

"Blue Monday."

Wash day in the household is a "bogey man" to every member of the family. Monday, by being the day universally chosen for this task, has come to be called "blue Monday." The man who originated that name certainly did not express it in too emphatic terms. It most aptly fits the occasion. Every one wants to get away from home on that day, and they do not require any great attraction to keep them until they think affairs have assumed a somewhat more inviting aspect.

The discomfort begins in the morning as soon as it is time to be astir. The housewife probably does not dress as attractively as usual—in fact, we have seen dresses worn on washday that would do credit to the worst ragamuffin brigade that ever paraded. Then there is not time to dress the baby and school children as usual. The boys and girls must get themselves off without the usual attention from mother—unless it's the good-bye kiss—while poor baby is shut up in one of those trap-like high chairs or similar affairs invented for babyhood only to amuse himself with a rattlebox or a doll.

Breakfast is hastily put on the table—that is, such as there was time to prepare—and it is understood that dinner will be worse. We recall a boy who said that "mother always had 'boiled dinner' on Monday, so I never went home." After the morning meal the washing is the thing that must be first on the list. Other work must wait. The kitchen is soon filled with tubs, pails, boiler, clothes basket, etc. The water on the stove begins to steam, and soon mother begins to rub, rub, and it is but a short time until her garments assume nearly the same damp appearance as some of the articles in the tub. Gradually the kitchen becomes a sticky, steamy, soapy, slippery, disorderly place, one glimpse of which is enough to give one a serious fit of discontent if not distemper. This lasts at least half a day, and sometimes longer. When it is through with the tired worker feels utterly incapable of performing the duties which await her. But she must keep at it.

This method of procedure is not only a real injury to the mother, but an injustice to the rest of the family. Any mother owes it to herself and to her children to keep herself in the best possible mental and physical health. The demands upon her time, strength, and nerves are so many that she should conserve them by some means. A woman should not attempt to wash without a washing machine and a wringer. These will do the work as well as she can with a laborious amount of rubbing and handling the clothes. The clothes come out white and clear enough to suit the most fastidious. The washing that by the old method required three-fourths of a day's time can be done with a machine in three hours, and the fatigue is much less. There would then be time to prepare a palatable dinner and to rest. There would be no reason for keeping away from the house on wash day, and for that family Monday would cease to be a day of inconvenience, discomfort, and dread, and its well-deserved title, "blue Monday."

Recipes.

Hominy Dabs.—One cup of fine hominy boiled two hours in a quart of milk; while hot add a little salt, two eggs well beaten, a piece of butter the size of an egg. Drop from a spoon on a tin sheet and bake a light brown.

Rusk.—Melt half a pound of butter and mix it with two-thirds of a pint of milk, add flour to make a thick batter and three tablespoonfuls of yeast. Set the batter in a warm place until light. Beat two eggs with half a pound of granulated sugar and work it into the batter with the hand. Add a teaspoonful each of salt and cinnamon and flour enough to make it sufficiently stiff to mould into cakes the size of bisquit. Let them rise till a spongy lightness. Bake fifteen minutes in a hot oven.

Baked Omelet.—Boil one pint of milk melt in it a teaspoonful of butter and one of salt. Stir in a tablespoonful of flour rubbed smooth in a little cold milk. Pour this upon seven eggs beaten two or three minutes. Stir rapidly till well mixed, add a tablespoonful of chopped parsley. Pour into a well buttered quart dish and bake about twenty minutes.

Salt Mackerel Broiled.—Soak the mackerel for while in lukewarm water; take up and wipe dry. Dip in melted butter then in beaten egg, and roll in bread crumbs. Broil and serve with lemon juice and parsley.

St. George Pudding.—One cup each of raisins, suet and molasses, three cups of flour, one teaspoonful each of cloves and cinnamon, half a teaspoonful of allspice, one teaspoonful saleratus, two eggs. Boil or steam four hours. Serve with wine sauce.

FACTS IN FEW WORDS.

Paper plates are used in some German restaurants.

The new catalogue of the British Museum will contain 1,400,000 distinct titles.

Many pairs of sandals have been recovered at Pompeii. The soles are fastened with nails.

In several European countries, including France and Belgium, elections are always held on Sunday.

Siberian women are raised as abject slaves—untidy in dress, and are bought with money or cattle.

Instead of an engagement ring, the Japanese lover gives his sweetheart a piece of beautiful silk for her sash or obi.

It is said that in London there are no fewer than 10,000 professional musicians of various grades, and that more than half of them are women.

In London nearly 264 streets are named after the queen, while there are 241 Cross streets, 240 Albert streets, 212 Church streets and 191 Queen streets.

Away from the treaty ports a Japanese barber charges three-quarters of a cent for a shave. If he has got to go to his customer's house the price is about four cents.

A large cat, which succeeded in awaking the father of the house by clawing his whiskers, is credited with saving the Woolfolk family, of Maringo, Ind., the other night from being burned.

The Arizona Indians have a peculiar and effective way of branding animals. The brand is made of steel, with a knife edge. It is fixed on the head of an arrow and shot with a bow at the animal to be branded with such force that it cuts the mark in the hide.

Stamps.

Some time ago Miss Elma Brown, a cripple, of Kaneville, Ill., hearing that some hospital would treat her if she gave it a million cancelled postage stamps, wrote to three persons, requesting that each send ten stamps, and also write to three persons making a similar request to each, their correspondents to send the stamps and write letters, and so on until the fiftieth link in the chain should be forged. The plan was carried out, and the result has astonished Miss Brown. When her letters first began to arrive they were only a few, but they increased gradually in number until it fairly rained letters. The chain is not yet half complete, but Miss Brown's mail now consists of from 8,000 to 10,000 letters a day. She passed the 3,000,000 mark long ago, and there seems no possible way of stopping the avalanche. And the worst of it is that, although thousands of dollars have been expended in postage out of sympathy for her, yet it all does no good whatever, as no medical institution can be found that wants a million stamps. The only one who is making anything out of the great scheme is Uncle Sam, whose income has been increased \$200 to \$300 a day.

Jewish Immunity from Disease.

Out of a total population in New York of 1,891,000, 70.46 per cent, or 1,333,000, live in 39,138 tenement houses. Apartment houses of the better class are not included among tenement houses. It is a somewhat remarkable fact that the lowest death rate in the city is in one of its most thickly settled tenement-house districts, occupied by some of the poorest people, in the wards where the Jewish population is the densest. The death rate among the crowded Jews was in 1891 only 18.73 to each 1,000, and in 1893 only 17.14. The comparatively cleanly habits of these Jews, their observance of the Mosaic law about food and their abstinence from alcoholic liquors, are given as explanations of their low death rate. In the Italian districts the death rate is double what it is among the Jews, and the population not so dense, and even in the wards occupied by wealthy people the death rate is greater than among the Jews. The fourth, fourteenth and eighth are the Italian wards, and the death rate in 1893 was 33.78, 35.12 and 31.98 respectively.

Editing Under Difficulties.

Little Sister—"Most of the articles in your paper this month is awful poor."
Little Brother (editor Amateur Monthly)—"I know it; but the boys that wrote 'em sent stamps for their return—an' I needed the stamps."

THE BRITISH MARKET.

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR THE CANADIAN DAIRY INDUSTRY.

Government Advances on Butter for Export—Cold Storage Should be Provided on the Railways of Canada—Prof. Robertson's Important Speech Before the Central Farmers' Institute.

Prof. Robertson in a speech before the recent meeting of the Central Farmers' Institute said:—

The British market appears to be the only one in which the growing surplus of our winter made creamery butter can be disposed of to advantage. At this season of the year, usually, there is an active demand at good prices for fresh-made butter in the markets there. However, in Great Britain, as in Canada, the butter market is in a congested and depressed state at the present time. The causes which have brought that about are, mainly:—The increase in the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, butterine, and imitation butters; and the putting on the market, or rather the holding over the market in a threatening way, of small quantities of butter from Australia, which have been held in cold storage since the winter of 1893-94. The quantity of the latter has not been great, but it has been used to crush down the market for all imported butters. The quality of Canadian creamery butter, made from December to March, is hardly known to the British consumer. It is, in my opinion, it would speedily create a demand for itself, at fairly remunerative prices. Since the price of the winter-made creamery butter in Canada must now come to the basis for export, it is unfortunate that the usual agencies and channels of commerce for the shipment of butter are not available to handle fresh made winter butter in the best way. Nearly all of the merchants who export Canadian butter are, either on their own account or on behalf of their customers, loaded down with, or interested in, quantities of held creamery butter of summer make. It would not be to the advantage of those firms to put

FRESH-MADE CREAMERY BUTTER

into the hands of their customers and consumers, while they still have held butter to dispose of. If the farmers who have gone into the business of winter dairying with a good deal of courage and hopefulness are left to conclude that no outlet at remunerative prices exists, or can be found, for fresh-made winter butter, they will be disheartened, and may withdraw from it before they have given it a fair trial, and have learned from experience that it is capable of becoming one of the most profitable branches of Canadian agriculture. In consequence of these seriously unfavorable conditions, which exist at this particular time, for the marketing of fresh-made creamery butter, I have recommended that provision be made by the Government for the immediate shipment of fresh-made creamery butter to Great Britain. In order to establish a good reputation for fresh-made winter butter by putting it on the market in the best condition. If this winter-made butter is held in Canada as late even as the end of March, although by reason of the cold weather it may not be deteriorated in quality, it will reach the English market at a time when fresh-made butter from the English dairies will be plentiful. That would probably leave disastrous losses to the shippers, to the manufacturers or to the farmers. In order to show the farmers that an outlet for all the creamery butter of fine quality which they can manufacture may be found through the English markets, and that at remunerative prices. If this is done for the present season only, the merchants in Canada will doubtless be prepared to handle the winter-made butter for export thereafter. In order to

ATTRACT THE ATTENTION

of British consumers to the excellent quality of Canadian creamery butter when supplied to them without deterioration in quality, and in order to take up in an immediately advantageous way the question of putting Canadian creamery butter on the British markets, to be followed up throughout the summer by providing cold storage service and accommodation during transit from the creameries to the warehouses in England. To enable creamery managers to make payments to their patrons, it has been suggested that an advance of twenty cents per pound be paid by the Government on all creamery butter of fine quality made between the 1st of January, 1895, and the 1st of April, 1895, put up in clean, neat packages when delivered at Montreal (or other points to be designated), to be shipped to Great Britain, the butter to be delivered at the place or places designated by the Government in regular weekly shipments after the 1st of February, 1895, and the advance to be made only on butter of finest quality and in fine condition for shipment. I am hopeful that the Government will make provision, for giving effect to this plan of helping the winter butter business. I have been instructed by Hon. A. R. Angers, the Minister of Agriculture, to submit for consideration a plan by which the butter trade of Canada may be put upon as good a footing, as to reputation and revenue from it, as has been won in the Canadian cheese industry, which is unrivalled in the extent to which it has promoted the material welfare and prosperity of the farmers of Canada.

COLD STORAGE SERVICE.

When it is fresh made Canadian creamery butter compared favorably with the best Danish, Irish creamery and Australian butters. So far adequate provision has not been made by the manufacturers or Canadian butter to enable them to deliver it to the consumers in Great Britain without serious deterioration in quality. The warm temperature in summer and the long distance from the markets of Great Britain impose the necessity of special accommodation, to preserve a perishable and delicately flavored article like butter from injury while

in transit. The quantity of Canadian butter which is sent to Great Britain is still less than 2 per cent. of butter imported there, and it does not have much influence in determining the general market price for the finest quality of butter in the British markets. The main point to be sought for by Canadian dairy-men, through the manufacturers and shippers, is that the Canadian butter be put on the British markets in such condition as to its quality that it will command the highest price which is being paid for any butter at the time when it is offered on the markets there for consumption. Creamery butter, if put into a suitable cold storage room before it is three days old and kept at a temperature not above 30 degrees Fahr., will not be injured in quality as much in three months under these conditions as it would be in a week in the ordinary temperature of English warehouse in June or July or August. We need

COLD STORAGE ACCOMMODATION

for the creamery butter of Canada at a temperature not above 20 degrees Fahr., from the time when it is put into packages at the creameries until it is delivered to the retail shops of Great Britain. It seems to me desirable that steps be taken to provide cold storage service on the main lines of railway in Ontario and Quebec by a refrigerator butter car service to Montreal, and any other point which may be designated, at least once every week, and that cold storage accommodation be provided in Montreal, and at any other point which may be designated, for the storage of creamery butter when received there in regular weekly shipments. From the time when it is received until the end of August it should be stored at a charge low enough to attract all the creamery butter which is to be held until August into it. The temperature of the cold storage room in Montreal should be maintained not above 20 degrees Fahr. Refrigerator accommodation should be provided on steamships, so as to afford cold storage accommodation from the port of Montreal to Liverpool, or London, or Bristol once every fortnight. The temperature in the cold storage rooms on board the steamers should not be higher than 30 degrees Fahr. That could be maintained by either the mechanical and ammonia process and the circulation of brine, or by the use of ice and salt. Cold storage accommodation should be provided in Liverpool, or London, or Bristol, or all three places, into which the butter could be put

DIRECTLY FROM THE STEAMSHIPS.

Provision should be made to permit it to be held thereafter at a temperature not exceeding 30 degrees Fahr., at a nominal charge for the first two weeks, and a progressively higher charge thereafter. To provide cold storage on the railways and steamships only, without the accommodation at Montreal and Liverpool, or London, or Bristol, would not, in my opinion, meet the needs of the case, nor prove of permanent advantage to the butter-making industry. I am of opinion that such accommodation as is herein recommended would lead to Canadian creamery butter in Great Britain a market value at least two cents per pound higher than it would have in the same market, at the same time without the continuous cold storage. It would be a means whereby Canadian creamery butter would gain the reputation which its quality deserves when it is not injured in transit or in being held in unsuitable storehouses. It would open up the channels through which the farmers, the manufacturers, the butter merchants and the carrying companies would develop to large proportions a trade likely to be permanently profitable, without any direct cost to the Government after the first or second year. It appears to me reasonable that the creamery industry of Canada, which is capable of adding so much to the wealth of the country, should receive help in these directions from the Government at the present time. I am all the more hopeful of this, because such action will be consistent in keeping with the whole policy of the Department of Agriculture in promoting a development of the early interests of Canada by those means and along those lines which least interfere with the enterprise of commerce and best aid in the speedy development of this national industry, which gives employment at remunerative rates to a large number of people, and which brings a steady revenue in cash from outside markets.

Why He Was Not Rewarded.



Sam—Sally Finch said in ther spellin' bee thet ef I told her how ter spell a word she would give me a kiss arter school.
Jake—An' didn't yer tell her?
Sam—Of course I told her; but I told her wrong.

In the New Settlement.

Visitor—Is your town a religious town?
Native—You bet!
Visitor—Any Shakers among you?
Native—Mighty few now; we've got a medicine what knocks the chills sky-high!

A Hard Question.

Modern Maid—I wish some advice.
Old Lady—Certainly, my dear. What is it?

Modern Maid—Shall I marry a man whose tastes are the opposite of mine, and quarrel with him? or shall I marry a man whose tastes are the same as mine, and get tired of him?

PURELY CANADIAN NEWS.

INTERESTING ITEMS ABOUT OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Gathered from Various Points from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Diphtheria is still prevalent at Chatham. A new central school will be built at Chatham.

A Dexter man has trained a calf to haul a sleigh.

A fine bicycle track is to be built at St. Thomas.

St. Andrew's church, Belleville, is to be rebuilt.

Canadian wood pulp is getting a foothold in England.

Bartie expects a great revival of business next summer.

The Rutter House, St. Jacob's, has been damaged by fire.

Henry McCabe, Adjala's tall man, stands 6 ft. 4 1/2 in. in height.

Frederickton, N. B., had 333 police court convictions last year.

The G. T. R. will rebuild the swing bridge at Burlington Beach.

Some thieves stole two tons of coal from the Princeton school-house.

Knox church, Listowel, has called Rev. Wm. Cooper, of Melbourne.

Thos Valentine, Ingersoll, fell down a bank and was fatally injured.

Durocher's store, Belle River, has been robbed of a quantity of goods.

The taxes collected in Paris last year amounted in all to \$18,871.89.

No reductions will be made in the clerical and working force of the G. T. R.

A Warwick man sold a dressed turkey the other day, weighing nearly 31 pounds.

David Gibson, of Galt, has paid his 50th yearly subscription to the Galt Reformer.

The Gravenhurst Banner was threatened with a miniature boycott, but beat it badly.

The discharged C. P. R. men in Winnipeg talk of organizing a colony for farming.

The infant daughter of E. Lamarre, of Ste. Cuneonde, was burned to death.

Three rolling mills have combined, and put up the price of cut nails 50 cents per keg.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Wheelmen's Association will be held April 12th.

The chattels of the London Lacrosse Club have been sold under a landlord's warrant for \$15.

The appointment of Geo. Stewart as sub-collector of customs at Port Rowan is gazetted.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Hewgill, Heathcote, recently celebrated the 50th anniversary of their marriage.

Kingston Knights of Labor refused to give any money towards the further defence of Eugene Debs.

In London the other evening a gentleman aged 83 called for a lady aged 96 and took her sleigh-riding.

J. P. Boynton, teacher at the Youngsville school, is charged with beating a little girl with a map roller.

The village of Brechin has an expert telegrapher in the eight-year-old son of the station agent there.

Mrs. Logan was fined \$10 by the Hamilton Police Magistrate for striking her husband with a broom handle.

The trustees of Wolfe Island school dismissed their teacher because she wouldn't board in the house provided for her.

The Ontario Bee Keepers' Association will ask the Dominion Government for the reconsideration of the pure honey bill.

Application will be made at the next session of the Ontario Legislature for an act to incorporate the Kingston and Gananoque Electric Railway Company.

Nova Scotia's output of coal during 1894 was 2,055,114 tons, an increase of 86,500 tons over 1893. Of this total 1,170,000 tons were from the Cape Breton mines.

The Rev. Father Paradis has prevailed on nearly 500 heads of families living near Calumet, Mich., to emigrate to Canada. They will locate near Vernor, north of Lake Nipissing.

A one dollar bill was received at the general offices of the G. T. R. at Montreal the other day, with a note explaining that the writer had purchased a second-class ticket and had ridden first-class on it and asked that the amount be placed in the company's funds.

Affairs in Italy.

The deplorable condition of affairs in Italy has given rise to the fear that the next attack on the peace of Europe will come from that quarter in the form of an anarchistic outbreak. But the dissatisfaction of the Italian people is largely caused by the insupportable military burdens forced upon them by the Government because of its membership in the Triple Alliance and its useless schemes in Africa. Concerning this aspect of the European situation Frederic Harrison says: "A study of the deep undercurrents of European politics of the past year reveals a manifest desire of the great military Powers to find some relief from the ever-growing burdens of armaments, a burden which largely causes the friction and irritation that exist between classes. Whatever risk of war there may be, is caused by the rage for transmarine possessions far from Europe itself. Let European nations let Africa alone, and they would gain immensely in real power and dignity. The disreputable scramble for Africa is a race for a land of which only a very small fraction is habitable by Europeans, the present European population of Africa not being equal to that of a single petty town in Europe. The military occupation of Egypt, too, is a permanent danger, fatally depriving England of all freedom and all peace in her foreign relations."

The old scriptural sobriety was effectual doing; ascetic sobriety is effectual dullness.—H. W. Beecher.

ASSESSMENT SYSTEM. MUTUAL PRINCIPLE.

Fourteenth Annual Report of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.

The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the members of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association was held Wednesday afternoon, January 23rd, at the offices of the Association, in the new building at the corner of Broadway and Duane street, New York. The large Assembly Room on the fifth floor of the building devoted to this purpose was packed with a large gathering of members from all parts of the country who listened with interest to the reports covering the business of the most prosperous year in the history of this always remarkably prosperous Association. The absence of President Harper, by reason of his continued illness, was felt by all present, but the results of his masterly executive ability were shown in the record presented by the financial statement and the joint report of the Directors, Officers and Executive Committee of the Association.

During the meeting the following telegram, dated Lakewood, N.J., from Rev. R. S. McArthur, Pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, New York, was read; the news of President Harper's convalescence being received amid hearty congratulations:

Mr. F. A. Burnham, Mut. Res. Building, New York:

Let us congratulate ourselves on last year's wonderful business, and especially on the bright prospects for the speedy and complete recovery of our honored and beloved President. I have this moment left his bedside, having made him several brief but pleasant visits. His head is clear as the sunshine which floods his room. His heart was always right intentionally, and it is now rapidly improving physically. We may soon expect to see him again leading his great company to still grander triumphs. Let us thank God, take courage and press forward.

(Signed) R. S. McARTHUR.

The annual report as presented showed that the assets were larger, the surplus greater, the new business of more magnitude, and the payment to beneficiaries more than in any preceding year in the history of the Association.

The gross assets had increased during the year 1894 from \$5,138,516.36 to \$5,536,115.99, making a net gain for the year of \$397,599.63.

The Reserve or Surplus Emergency Fund had increased during the past 12 months from \$3,589,326.13 to \$3,827,635.12, making a net gain for the year of \$238,308.99.

The income from all sources during the year 1894 amounted to \$4,943,739.59, as against \$4,498,815 for 1893, making a net increase of \$444,924.59.

The report proceeds: At the end of the year 1893 we had disbursed to the widows and orphans and representatives of our deceased members the sum of \$17,684,333.86. For the same purpose during the year 1894 we have paid out the largest sum in the history of our institution, viz., \$3,070,514.01 making in all in the 14 years of our existence the magnificent total of \$20,754,847.87.

BUSINESS IN FORCE.

Our books show that on Dec. 31, 1894, we had in force 96,067 policies covering insurance amounting to \$293,366,106, being a net increase for the year of 13,351 policies, amounting to \$30,759,041, while the applications for

NEW BUSINESS

received during the year amounted to \$81,985,145, which does not include one dollar's worth of business received since Dec. 31, 1894.

The Mutual Reserve is represented in Canada by the following gentlemen:

W. J. McMurtry, Manager for Ontario; Freehold Loan Building, Toronto.

A. R. McNeil, Manager for Manitoba and N. W. T.; McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

Dr. Bassette, Manager for Quebec; 12 Place d'Armes, Montreal.

Col. J. Donville, Manager for Maritime Provinces, St. John, N. B.

Agents wanted in all unrepresented districts.

Charlatans and Quacks

Have long plied their vocation on the suffering people. The knife has pared to the quick; caustic applications have tormented the victim of corns until the conviction shaped itself—there's no cure. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor proves on what slender basis public opinion often rests. If you suffer from corns get the Extractor and you will be satisfied. Sold everywhere.

When you introduce a moral lesson let it be brief.—Horace.

Get Rid of Neuralgia.

There is no use in fooling with neuralgia. It is a disease that gives way only to the most powerful remedies. No remedy yet discovered has given the grand results that invariably attend the employment of Polson's Nerviline. Nerviline is a positive specific for all nerve pains, and ought to be kept on hand in every family. Sold every where, 25 cents a bottle.

A Prosperous Insurance Co.

The phenomenal growth of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association is shown in the annual report published in another column. That report shows that the assets were larger, the surplus greater, the new business of more magnitude and the payments to beneficiaries more than in any preceding year in the history of this Association. Seventeen millions and a half were paid in death claims to the end of 1893 and the first part of the four State insurance examiners appointed to investigate the standing of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association shows that the statements made by voluble agents of the old-line companies that the Mutual Reserve shaved its death claims to be an unequalled falsehood. During the fourteen years of the existence of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life, twenty millions and three quarters have been paid out in death claims, each and every claim being settled promptly and fully. The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association's rates are one-half those of the old-line companies, its aim being to give insurance as near actual cost as is possible; and this it is able to do, backed by the substantial reserve of millions, as shown in the report published to-day.

A farmer in Dundas County received from a cheese factory for milk of his Holstein cows \$1,800 last summer.

WINES FOR EVERYBODY.

French Treaty—Blood Making Wines.

The Bordeaux Claret Company have over twenty thousand dozens of Claret, Burgundy, Sauterne, Ports, Sherries, which they are offering at \$3 and \$4 per case of 12 large quart bottles. All guaranteed pure, sound, and imported direct from the vineyards of France and Spain. They are not common washed-out wines but are old, rich, generous, genuine fruity wine sold on their merits only and not on a label or brand—brandolatary will soon be a thing of the past. Nearly every well family in Montreal have tried them and will now use no other. All first-class physicians recommend them. Our cellars are open to the public and we guarantee satisfaction. Ask your wine merchant or grocer for them, or address for price list *Bordeaux Claret Company, 30 Hospital St., Montreal. Telephone 1394.*

With the spring tide come the flowers, but before them comes the illustrated seed and flower Catalogue, in its way almost as attractive as the flowers themselves. We have just received the Catalogue of The Steele, Briggs, Maroon Seed Co., of Toronto, full of instructive details of great value to all interested in plant and flower life,—and who is not? The reputation of this house stands high and no reader of this journal can do better than consult their Catalogue or write them personally.

The most censorious are generally the least judicious.—Anon.

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away

Is the truthful, startling title of a book about No-To-Bac, the harmless, guaranteed tobacco habit cure that braces up nicotineated nerves, eliminates the nicotine poison, makes weak men gain strength, vigor and manhood. You run no physical or financial risk, as No-To-Bac is sold under guarantee to cure or money refunded. Book free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., 374 St. Paul St., Montreal.

Chance generally favors the prudent.—Joubert

Catarh Use Nasal Balm. Quick, positive cure. Soothing, cleansing, healing, A. P. 749



As Well as Ever

After Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cured of a Serious Disease.

"I was suffering from what is known as Bright's disease for five years, and for days at a time I have been unable to straighten myself up. I was in bed for three weeks; during that time I had leeches applied and derived no benefit. Seeing Hood's Sarsaparilla advertised in the papers I decided to try a bottle. I found relief before I had finished taking half of a bottle. I got so much help from taking the first bottle that I decided to try another, and since taking the second bottle I feel as well as ever I did in my life." GEO. MERRITT, Toronto, Ont.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy of action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

WANTED.—Bright, active, energetic men in every section of the country to introduce in their neighborhood an article of universal usage. Sure sale at every house. Splendid chance to make big money. Address, did chance to make big money. Address, W. A. LOFTUS, Montreal.

Do you Want **Living Seeds?** See our Catalogue or write us . . . All enquiries answered.

The Steele, Briggs, Maroon Seed Co. (Mention this paper) TORONTO, Ont.

Note.—All enterprising merchants in every town in Canada sell our seeds.

Get them sure or send direct to us.

Rob Roy Cigar

It's no because I'm Scotch but you canna smoke a better Cigar than "ROB ROY," They cost 5c. but I get sax of them for a quarter.

EMPIRE TOBACCO CO., MONTREAL.

'Twould Scatter the Vote.



Mrs. Stronghold—"What would the men say if one million of women should rise in their righteous wrath and demand the ballot at the point of the bayonet?" Mr. Strongmind (abstractedly)—"Oh, rats, I suppose."

One who is too wise an observer of the business of others, like one who is too curious in observing the labor of bees, will often be stung for his curiosity.—Pope.

WALTER BAKER & CO.

The Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES On this Continent, have received HIGHEST AWARDS from the great Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS In Europe and America.

Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alkalies or other Chemicals or Dyes are used in any of their preparations. Their delicious BREAKFAST COCOA is absolutely pure and soluble, and costs less than one cent a cup.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE. WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

CURE THAT COUGH WITH SHILOH'S CURE

25c. 50c. and \$1.00 Bottle. One-cent a dose.

It is sold on a guarantee by all druggists. It cures Croup, Whooping Cough, and is the best Cough and Croup Cure.

Scott's Emulsion

the cream of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption, Loss of Flesh, Emaciation, Weak Babies, Growing Children, Poor Mothers' Milk, Scrofula, Anæmia;

in fact, for all conditions calling for a quick and effective nourishment. Send for Pamphlet, FREE, Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & \$1.

GRANBY RUBBERS

Better this season than ever. Everybody wants them. Every dealer sells them. They wear like iron.

ASSESSMENT SYSTEM.

MUTUAL PRINCIPLE.

CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL EXAMINATION BY FOUR STATES' INSURANCE DEPARTMENTS.

MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK CITY.

E. B. HARPER, President.

COMMISSIONERS' CERTIFICATE:

New York City, January 24, 1895.

We, the Insurance Commissioners and Superintendents of the States of Illinois, Ohio, Texas and South Dakota, do hereby certify that we have been for the last two months engaged in an exhaustive and thorough examination of the books and accounts of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association and of all receipts and disbursements during the period extending from the 1st day of January, 1894, to the 13th day of November, 1894.

We further certify that we have carefully checked and proved all items; that the loans on bond and mortgage have been checked and verified; that stocks and bonds have been accounted for through receipts held for deposits; that cash on hand has been counted, and that cash deposited with sundry banks has been proved by the books of said banks or by proper certificates therefrom; that the real estate has been valued upon the basis of net rentals and from information derived from reliable sources, and that the operations of the Association have been subjected to a thorough examination in which every facility has been afforded us by the officers and managers, every book, record and source of information having been laid open to us without reservation.

We further certify that we find the Association possessed of admitted invested and non-invested assets on the said November 13th, 1894, to the amount of \$4,228,120.93, and of contingent mortuary assets to the amount of \$1,340,490.31, making gross assets as of said date to the amount of \$5,568,611.24; that against said assets we have charged actual liabilities to the amount of \$675,767.84 (including bonds but not bond statements) and contingent mortuary liabilities to the amount of \$1,175,041.32, making the surplus of the Association on basis of gross invested and non-invested assets \$3,552,353.09, and on basis of gross assets (contingent mortuary assets and liabilities being included) \$3,717,802.08.

We further certify that we have verified by a competent expert the value of the Association's interest in the building known as the Mutual Reserve Building, and that we are satisfied that its value is largely in excess of the amount at which it stands upon the Association's books. We further certify that we have made a very careful examination of the death claims paid by the Association during the period covered by this examination, and that we are of the opinion that the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association pays its death claims honorably and promptly, and that it does not in any case wilfully attempt to resist payment of any honest death claim that is made upon it; and that the work of the death claim department is handled with all possible dispatch and in such a way that the most critical can have no just cause or reasonable ground of complaint. While under the operation of the fundamental principle of the Association which calls for the collection after death of the sum required to pay a claim, there may be some seeming delay, payment is just as sure as with any other company or association, which fact is fully established by our examination. We further certify that we have made a personal examination of the methods of the Medical Department, and feel warranted in saying that the utmost care is exercised in the selection of risks, and that in this respect the Association will compare favorably with any other life insurance company or association.

The financial statement furnishes abundant proof of the healthy and prosperous condition of the Association, and the gradually increasing assets show prudence and economy. The management, the public and the members are to be congratulated upon the solidity and security of the Association.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto sub-

scribed our respective names in

the city of New York, the day

and year above written.

SPAL.

Bradford R. Dunham
Insurance Superintendent, State of Illinois, Chairman.

Wm. H. Fisher
Superintendent of Insurance, State of Ohio.

Geo. B. Harington
Insurance Commissioner and Examiner, State of Texas.

C. H. Anderson
Examiner, State of South Dakota.

Only a Servant Girl.

I know I am only a servant girl,
And I'm not ashamed to say
I belong to the ranks of those that toil
For a living day by day.

With willing feet I press along
In the paths that I must tread—
Proud that I have the strength and skill
To earn my daily bread.

Our gentle birth they laugh to scorn,
For we hold this as our creed,
That none are gentle save the one
Who does a gentle deed.

They stare at us in proud disdain,
And their lips in scorn will curl,
And oft times you'll hear them say:
"She is only a working girl."

I belong to the lower class—
That's a phrase we often meet,
And there are some who sneer at working
As they pass us on the street.

So when you meet with scornful sneers
Just lift your heads in pride,
The shield of honest womanhood
Can turn such sneers aside.

You could offer me no title
I would be more proud to own,
And I stand as high in the sight of God
As the queen upon her throne.

And some day they will understand
That the purest, brightest pearl
Mid the gems of noble womanhood
Is only a servant girl.

A SERVANT GIRL.

Thornby Notes.

Feb. 16.—Times are very dull here just now, owing to the last snow storm. Smith Bros. are getting out quite a number of logs this winter. I guess some person will be erecting a house in the spring.

A wedding is expected this week. Have the rice and slippers ready, boys. It used to be a rare thing to see young ladies travelling through the fields on snowshoes; but now you can scarcely see anything else.

The roads are very bad around here since the last snow storm; but we hear that the roads from Thorne to Leslie are very good.

Quitting bees are the order of the day. I hope your correspondent who signs his name "One who loves THE EQUITY," will not criticise G. too severely, for whoever that talented person may be should remember that we are not all college bred young ladies and gentlemen around here.

The people of this locality are getting very grammatical of late. What is the reason? Need you ask when this place is held in preference to any other in the country, and some of our grammarians reside here; but there is one (as well as in every country place) who uses grammar that is obnoxious to all whom they correspond with, especially college bred people, and that is GRUNT.

To Prevent Diphtheria.

Some four years ago a little girl, who lives near Brantford, had diphtheria in a severe form, and the doctor who attended her tried the following remedy, which proved effectual: Put some vinegar in a teapot, or any vessel with a spout, and let boil, then let the patient inhale the fumes. This cuts the mucus membrane and relieves the patient. Also boil vinegar in a pot continually on the stove, and this will prevent any member of the family from taking the disease. The parties referred to, boiled six gallons of vinegar, and not one of the family took diphtheria.

Trade Policies and the Farmer.

"Has the National Policy made you rich?" asked the Toronto Globe of the farmers of Canada.

Has it made them poor? In free trade England the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour describes the condition of the agriculturists as little less than a national tragedy. They are poor—far, far more poor after forty years of free trade than they used to be, it seems—whereas in Canada the farmers while not recently growing richer, have continued well to do. The value of farm lands in Ontario has decreased slightly during the past ten years, but the property of the farmers in live stock, machinery and buildings has increased considerably. So say the statistics published annually by the Ontario Government.

Canada has stood the world wide depression of the past two or three years better than any other English-speaking nation in the world. We do not say this is due to the national policy. We do say that those who assert that Canada is suffering because she has the N. P. instead of free trade are talking through their hat. —Ottawa Journal. (Independent.)

Great Distress in Britain.

London, Feb. 15.—The coldness of the weather continues to cause widespread suffering and many deaths. The thermometer is four degrees below the freezing point to-day and the air is raw and penetrating. In eighty inquests held in London the verdicts have been that death was accelerated by the cold. The immediate causes of death were given as bronchitis, pleurisy, syncope and other heart and lung ailments incidental to the weather. The death rate has been especially heavy among the aged. The keen winds have increased distress in the dwellings of the poorest families. It is impossible to keep these dwellings warm, and although no case of death by freezing is reported, dozens of cases of pneumonia in the under-heated or fireless rooms are brought to notice daily. The ice pack in the Thames still impedes navigation. Work in the building trade has been suspended and the contractors have dismissed their men for the present. The trades unions report that 36,000 of their members in London are unable to get employment and must remain idle until the weather shall moderate. The majority of these men are carpenters, plasterers or stonemasons. In Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham and several other manufacturing and trading centres, the unem-

ployed are making street demonstrations. In all these cities the soup kitchens are crowded from morning to night, yet are unable to satisfy the extraordinary demands upon them. Glasgow alone is feeding more than 40,000 persons.

The Mica Industry.

LIKELY TO BE PROSECUTED ON A LARGE SCALE THIS YEAR.

Mr. B. T. A. Bell, secretary of the general mining association of the Province of Quebec, in his report on the mica industry, presented at the recent meeting of the association of the Province of Quebec, said:

"The United States being the principal consumer of Canadian mica, the industrial depression which has existed in that country resulted in an almost complete collapse of our mica trade during the first half of the year, the official returns of the fiscal year ended the 30th June, giving only an export value of \$26,553 as against \$96,900 in 1893. In 1893 we shipped to Great Britain \$10,024 worth.

"Towards the end of the season the demand increased very notably and mining was actively carried on at a number of the mines. The companies and operators are as follows: Vavassour Mining Association Township of Hull; Lake Girard Mica Mining System, Templeton; Wallingford Bros. & Co., Templeton; Cascades Mica Mine, Hull; the Blackburn Mine, Templeton; Beaver Lake Mines, Saguenay District; Hayes Mica Mine, Murray Bay; McGie Mine, Saguenay District; Goldering Mine, Templeton. The total production in the Province of Quebec being about 400 tons, employment being given to about 150 persons.

The quantity exported for the calendar year was as follows: from the port of Ottawa, \$22,765; from Montreal, \$4,347; from Quebec, \$120; total exports to 31st Dec. 1895, \$27,232.

During the year the Canadian Mica Co., Ltd., was registered in London, Eng., with an authorized capital of £90,000, to engage in mica mining in Canada.

The Beaver Lake, Hayes & Perkins properties were purchased and work is to be conducted on a large scale during the coming season.

Discovered who Nimrod Was.

Prof. Sayce writes home from Asia Minor that in searching for new uniform inscriptions he has at last hit on a definite memorial of Nimrod. He identifies him with Nazi Murandi, and finds that he was the contemporary in Babylon of the Assyrian king whose son restored Nineveh about fifty years before the Exodus. This curious discovery is remarked here as by far the most valuable confirmation of the Mosaic record yet afforded from this field of investigation.

Farmers' After Relief.

Omaha, Feb. 14.—A special from Kearney, Neb., says: Considerable excitement has been caused hereby about fifty farmers, with half as many teams coming in from Kearney county for relief supplies. They broke into a car on the Union Pacific track and commenced helping themselves. The county commissioners tried to stop them, but could not, and after they started to drive away they were brought back by the police. It is reported that sixty teams are on the way here from Custer county for relief supplies.

The Ottawa Journal remarks that of the cattle shippers who were making such an outcry last year about exorbitant steamship rates across the Atlantic, not one has had enough interest in the matter to appear before a government commissioner to talk about it, although repeated invitations have been issued. Either there is something the matter with the cattle men or there was nothing the matter with the cattle rates.

BUY

Winter Peerless & Zero Amber Machine :- Oils,

The best in the World for Fall & Winter use.
SOLD WHOLESALE ONLY BY
THE SAMUEL ROGERS' OIL CO., OTTAWA.

R. McCREDIE & SON,
SHAWVILLE, QUE.,
Builders and Contractors,
MANUFACTURERS OF

Sashes, Doors, Mouldings, Blinds, etc.

Planing and Turning Done.

Rough and Dressed lumber on Hand.

Orders by Mail Promptly Attended To.

World's Fair Awards.

ALL THE DAIRY AND FRUIT MEDALS HAVE BEEN CUT OFF.

Toronto, Ont., February 5.—The Canadian Grocer says:—"Word has been received from Chicago that the World's Fair Bureau of Awards has almost completed its labors and that there has been a big cut in the awards. It is alleged that exhibitors have been treated unfairly and for the sake of political capital. There will be no medals in the dairy contests at all. Fruit men will also suffer. It was expected that some 80,000 medals would be awarded, but it now appears as if only 23,700 would be given. Canadians secured 619 awards in cheese and 40 in butter, and these, it is understood, have been cut off entirely.

President Scarth, of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, in his annual address said that 25 per cent. of the Canadian Pacific land sales in 1894 were made to Americans.

This is a most satisfactory statement. It shows the superiority of our Northwest over that of our neighbors is being realized at last. And what is still more satisfactory, is the fact that many of those classed as Americans are really our own people coming back again. The "exodus" has turned backwards.

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 17.—Charles Gillies, of Lethbridge, N. W. T., a married man with three children, and a respected citizen, on Friday night suicided by sending a bullet into his brain. It was well known to the people of Lethbridge that domestic troubles, brought about by the unfaithfulness of Gillies' wife, was the cause. Consequently there was much indignation, and early on Saturday morning a party of Lethbridge citizens banded together and proceeded to the house of Jim Donaldson, whose name was unpleasantly connected with the domestic troubles leading to the suicide of Gillies. He was taken from bed and immersed in tar and rolled in feathers, after which he formed a striking unit of an enthusiastic procession, which marched up and down to the hotel, where he was put on view as a warning to evildoers. When last seen Donaldson was making fast time over the prairie.

Rev. Father Paradis and Dr. Brissard, general agent of the Montreal Colonization and Expatriation Society, had an interview last Saturday with Sir Mackenzie Bowell. They arranged for an interview with the premier, the French ministers and the minister of the interior on Wednesday by a delegation from Quebec and the Michigan district in regard to the government granting transportation and some other assistance to about 4000 settlers in the state of Michigan, who are desirous of removing to the Nipissing district and settling upon lands of the company. The most of these parties left Canada some years ago and are now dissatisfied with their condition and are anxious to return.

30 lbs good bright yellow Sugar for \$1.00 at G. F. Hodgins.

H. Hobbs, auctioneer and real estate agent, Shawville, Que. Sales effected on most equitable and satisfactory terms.

Shawville Produce Quotations.

Oats.....	32 cash.
Peas.....	50 52
Rye.....	40
Eggs.....	00 15
Wool.....	18 20
Lard.....	8 9
Butter.....	12 14
Wheat, (standard) at mill.....	65 00
Flour per barrel.....	3 50
Buckwheat.....	35 38
Pork per cwt.....	\$1 50 5.00
Beef.....	3 1/2 to 4 1/2
Hay per ton.....	7.50 8.00
Calfskins.....	25 to 30
Hides.....	2 1/2 to 3

BIG....

Slaughter Sale, —OF— Boots & Shoes.

Budd, the Shoe Man of Renfrew,
Having by far too large a stock on hand,
has decided to come over to
SHAWVILLE,

and give the people of this town and surrounding country a chance to secure bargains never before heard of in the Shoe line.

Budd the Shoe Man is so well known in this part of the country that it is not necessary to any more than say to the people that they can buy in our Shawville Store fully as cheap as in our store at Renfrew.

Remember what we want is to reduce our stock, and this we will do at any cost.

Understand that this is no cheap, low grade stock of Shoes, but real good fresh stock, which we are going to sell at

Paralyzing Prices.

We would say to our many friends who have been dealing with us in Renfrew, and all others who will require Boots and Shoes for Winter or Spring wear, come early, look through our stock and get our prices.

**We will open
Wednesday, February 6th,**
(In H. Matheson's Old Store.)

next to Smiley's (Lester's) Blacksmith Shop, the largest stock of Boots and Shoes ever brought into this town and they will be offered at prices that will sell them.

Hides & Raw Furs Taken in Exchange.

Note the Place, Day and Date of opening, and come prepared to get Bargains. Remember all sales for Cash and One Price.

BUDD,
The Shoe Man,
Renfrew & Shawville.

J. V. BUDD, Manager.

MORRISON'S CARRIAGE FACTORY,

Now running with very much increased capacity with the addition

Planing and Matching Department.

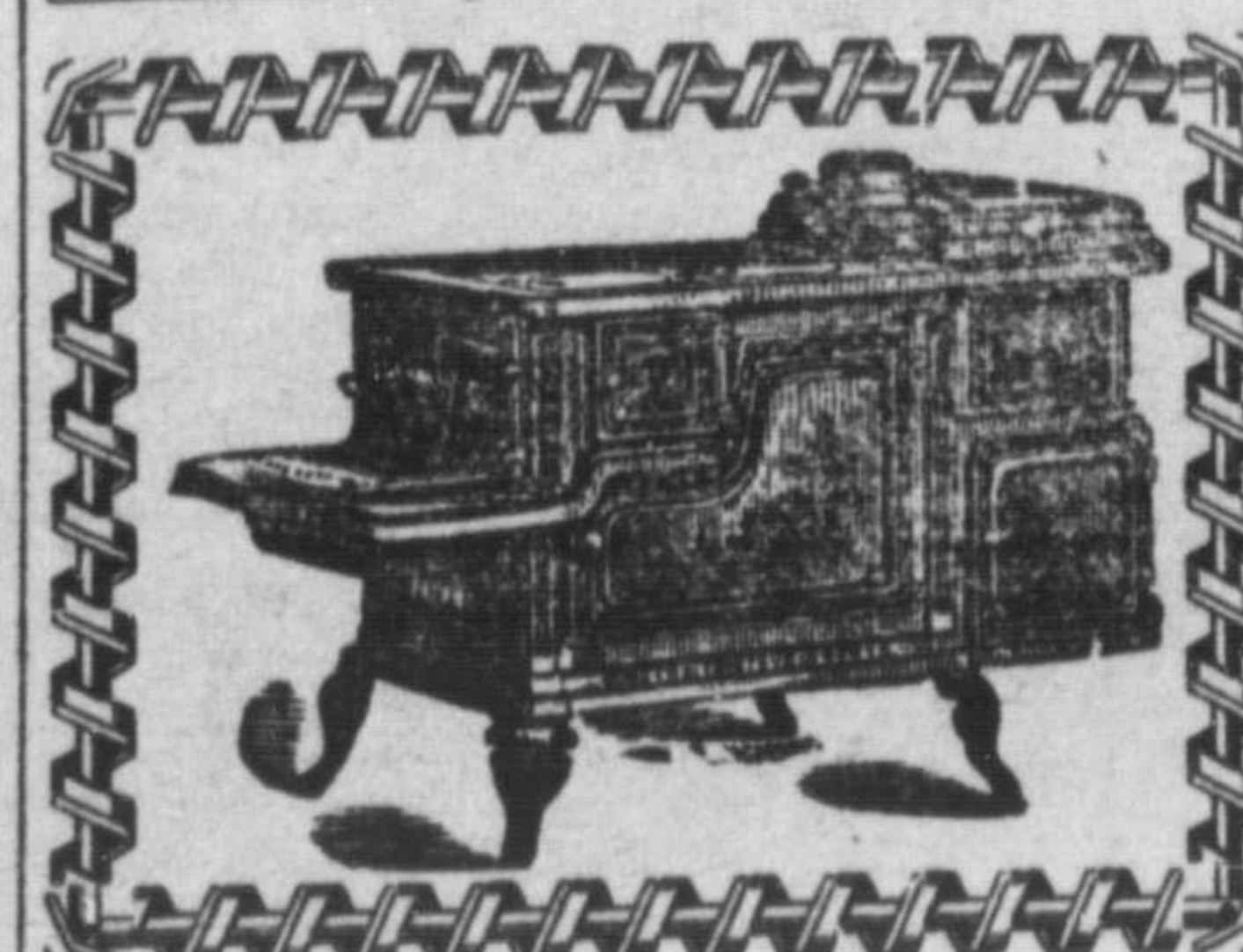
All kinds of Lumber Dressed and Matched in first class style and on shortest notice.

General Blacksmithing.

Skilled workmen only employed in this branch, therefore the public may rely on any orders left with us for Blacksmith work of any kind, being satisfactorily executed.

WHEN IN TOWN CALL AND SEE US.

H. MORRISON,
MAIN ST., SHAWVILLE.
Jan. 7th, 1895.



—A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF—
Stoves, pipes, x-cut saws, ALL kinds of shelf & heavy hardware,
—ALSO A FULL STOCK OF FIRST CLASS—
Deerskin Mitts and Moccassins.
CASH PAID FOR HIDES AND PELTS.

Parties indebted to me are requested to call and settle their accounts, in settlement of which all kinds of Farmers Produce will be taken.
GEO. T. MOHR, PROPRIETOR.

LOGS WANTED

AT
**THACKRAY'S
LUMBER MILLS,**
Ragged Chute, - Bristol.

I am prepared to pay the highest price in cash for any quantity of good Sawlogs, delivered at my mill, or at points along the Quyon River between Ragged Chute and Gray's Lake.

Parties desiring to enter into contracts for taking out logs are requested to call at the mill at once to arrange for the quantity they may be prepared to make.

R. THACKRAY.

Four foot Wood for
Sale at 30 cents per cord.

BUSINESS CHANGE.

The subscriber begs to intimate to the people of Shawville and surrounding country that he has acquired the Blacksmithing Business and stand of Mr. John Lester, Main street, Shawville, and is now prepared to execute all work in the

General Blacksmithing
line with which he may be favored.

Good Workmanship and Best Satisfaction guaranteed.

Carriage and Sleighmaking and Repairing

in connection; also an

-UNDERTAKING-
branch, thoroughly equipped

in every detail.

A. SMILEY.

Shawville, Nov. 12, 1894.

.. QUYON .. Stove & Hardware DEPOT.

GEO. T. MOHR, Prop.