

# THE EQUITY.

VOL XIV, No. 28.

SHAWVILLE, Co. PONTIAC, P. Q., THURSDAY, JAN. 14, 1897.

SUBSCRIPTION:  
One Dollar a Year in advance.

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**ARTHUR McCONNELL,**

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the district. All correspondence prompt-  
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Will be at Shawville first Thursday of each  
month.

**HENRY AYLEN,**  
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of the Courts at Bryson.

**GEO. C. WRIGHT,**  
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72 MAIN ST. - HULL QUE.

At Pontiac House, Shawville, on Court days  
6th February, 6th April, 1st June, 1st October  
and 6th December.

Will attend all law courts in Districts of Ot-  
tawa and Pontiac if required.

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AT PORTAGE DU FORT, P. Q.

All business entrusted to him will receive  
immediate attention.

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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.

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OFFICE: — COURT ST., SHAWVILLE.

Accounts collected and prompt returns made.

All courts attended.

**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.  
Commercialmen will find the sample rooms second  
to none on the road. The Bar is always supplied with  
the best brands of Liquors, Wines, and Cigars. Good  
Liveries in Connection.

**GRAND CENTRAL HOUSE,**

C. Turpaine - Prop.

**BRYSON, Q.**

THIS house 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 cig-  
ars. Firstclass table, good yard and stable-  
ing, and large commodious Sample Rooms.

**PONTIAC HOUSE,**

Shawville, - - - Que.

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

C. CALDWELL, - - - PROPRIETOR.

## Local and General.

McGuire is paying the highest price  
for hides and pelts. Hides 5 cts; pelts  
50 cents.

A county meeting of the Patrons of  
Industry is called for Thursday, the 28th  
inst., in the town hall in this village.

The Orange Institution came in for  
condemnation at the Hornerite convention  
recently held in Ottawa.

Coal Oil, Sugars, Teas, Tobaccos, and  
every line of groceries reduced to whole-  
sale prices during January.

G. F. HODGINS.

Church of England services have been  
established at Haley's Station. They are  
held in the school house and are said  
to fill a long felt want in that district.  
A church will likely be built there  
in the spring.

The hand of death removed from the  
home of Mr. Matthew Thomson, of Clar-  
endon, on Jan. 1, his son Robert, aged 8  
years and 10 months. His remains were  
interred in Norway Bay cemetery the  
following Sunday.

**OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO LADIES:**  
Having removed my stock of millinery to  
the building adjacent to the Pontiac  
House and recently occupied by Mr.  
A Smiley, I wish to inform my numerous  
customers that I am fully prepared to  
meet their requirements in the millinery  
line. My stock was never larger or more  
complete. Intending purchasers will do  
well to inspect my stock. A large assort-  
ment to select from. MISS ANNIE MCRAE.

The annual meeting of the Presbyter-  
ian church, Bristol, took place on Wed-  
nesday evening, Dec. 30. There was a  
large attendance. From 5.30 to 7  
o'clock was spent socially, with re-  
freshments, which all seemed to enjoy.  
Then after brief and appropriate devo-  
tional service, business was proceeded  
with. All the reports were of a cheering  
character. 46 new members were added  
to the roll and 12 removed—a net gain of  
34 to the membership for the year. The  
manager's report showed pastor's salary  
paid in full, all obligations met, and a  
surplus of \$88 on hand, besides large  
contributions to missionary and benevo-  
lent work. "The best annual meeting  
yet," was the general opinion of all  
present.—Com.

**MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.**—The elections  
of councillors in this village passed off  
very quietly in as much as the retiring  
members of the board—Messrs. Donald  
McRae and G. M. Donaldson, were re-  
elected without going to the extent of  
demanding a poll. The nominations were:  
Moved by G. M. Donaldson, seconded  
by Francis Wilson, that Andrew  
Hodgins be elected in the room and stead  
of G. M. Donaldson. Moved in amend-  
ment by Donald McRae, seconded by  
Robert McCredie that G. M. Donaldson  
be re-elected.

Moved by John A. McGuire, seconded  
by Robt. Hobbs that Donald McRae be  
re-elected. Moved in amendment by  
Francis Wilson, seconded by Samuel  
Armstrong that Samuel H. McDowell  
be elected in the room and stead of Donald  
McRae.

The hour for nominations having ex-  
pired, the presiding officer, Mr. H.  
Hobbs, called for a show of hands which  
resulted as already recorded.

In the township election, much the  
same character of proceedings took place,  
save that the retiring councillors—  
Messrs. Thos. Prendergast and H. T.  
McDonald were replaced by John Stewart  
and Wm. Adam Hodgins. To fill the  
vacancy caused by the expiring of Mr.  
H. T. McDowell's term, Messrs. Thos.  
McDowell and Wm. A. Hodgins were  
both nominated, when a show of hands  
decided in favor of the latter.

**The late Rev. W. C. Dilworth.**

It becomes our sad duty to chronicle  
this week the death of the Rev. W. C.  
Dilworth, of Bristol. The event occurred  
on Saturday last, the 9th inst., at the  
Montreal General Hospital. The deceas-  
ed was in the 37th year.

Mr. Dilworth took charge of the mission  
of Bristol in the spring of 1892, and since  
that time has gone in and out among his  
people in unremitting work, endearing  
himself to them by his earnestness, sin-  
cerity and kindness. Some of his deeds  
as a pastor can hardly ever fade from the  
memories of those concerned. Upon one  
occasion he took to the grave and buried,  
alone and unhelped, the body of a young  
man who had died of a malignant form of  
scarlet fever.

His funeral, which took place from his  
parsonage at Bristol Corners on Tuesday,  
was largely attended. There was first a  
short service in St. Thomas' church, and  
then the funeral procession formed at the  
parsonage and proceeded to Shawville,  
where, after the burial service in St.  
Paul's Church, the interment took place.

**Wedding Bells.**

Quite a pleasant event took place at  
the Presbyterian Manse, North Bay,  
Ont., on New Year's eve, when Miss  
Jennie, eldest daughter of Robt. N.  
Fletcher, Esq., formerly of Bryson, was  
united in holy matrimony to Mr. Zea  
land, jeweller, of Sturgeon Falls, Ont.

The ceremony was performed by Prof.  
McAdam. The bride was ably assisted  
by her sister, Miss Mary, while Mr. L.  
D. Dent, Sturgeon Falls, assisted the  
groom.

**Fifteen and sixteen cents for fresh  
made butter of good quality, and fourteen  
cents for eggs at McGuire's Grocery.**

G. F. HODGINS'

Laundry soap at your own offer—six  
bars for a quarter—at McGuire's Grocery.

Beef, pork, bacon, sausage, lamb or  
mutton, and bread from the best baker in  
town at McGuire's Grocery.

Mr. Thomas Murray, ex M. P., will  
grace the Mayor's chair, in the town of  
Pembroke for the current year. Reeve  
McKay; Deputy Reeve—John S. Spar-  
ling.

The first fancy dress Carnival of the  
season is announced to take place in the  
Shawville Skating Rink on Tuesday even-  
ing next. Prizes will be given for the  
best costumed lady and gent; brass band  
in attendance.

In renewing his subscription to THE  
EQUITY, Mr. W. J. Hodgins, of Bonfield,  
Ont., remarks that the continued absence  
of snow there is likely to prove a seri-  
ous matter to the operations of lumber-  
men in that locality.

The Renfrew Journal says Mr. James  
Young's tenant at Sand Point is about to  
renew his hotel license at Sand Point  
to Mr. J. M. Young, son of the proprietor  
of the Ottawa House, who will conduct the  
Young House at Sand Point in future.

**BURNT OUT BUT NOT BURNED UP.**—Having  
put in one of the best girders in the  
market, I am ready to grind provender  
and not keep you waiting long either.  
(4 cents per bag is the price.) I will also  
keep a choice brand of flour on hand and  
all kinds of feed.

J. DOLAN, Shawville.

**REMOVAL NOTICE.**—Mrs. McKenzie  
desires to inform her many patrons that  
she has moved to Mr. Geo. Hynes new  
building on Main St., recently occupied by  
B. W. Young, where she will be found  
with a large and well assorted  
stock of millinery, comprising all the  
latest and most fashionable styles in hats,  
caps, bonnets, etc., and, in fact, every-  
thing generally kept in an up-to-date  
millinery store.

**A SOLUTION OF THE CHICKEN PROBLEM.**—  
A little girl, daughter of one of our old  
subscribers now residing in Michigan,  
sends us the following solution to the  
chicken problem, published a couple of  
weeks ago:—Five chickens for \$2.00  
takes two of one woman's chickens and  
three of the other woman's; fifty chickens  
for \$20.00 takes twenty of the first woman's  
and all of the other woman's chickens.  
The first woman had ten chickens left  
which she sold at 50c. each, or two for  
\$1.00, making \$5.00; add this \$5.00  
to the \$20.00, \$25.00.

MAUD ROSS.

**VERY SUDDEN DEATH.**—A telegraphic  
message on Friday afternoon conveyed  
the sad intelligence of the sudden and un-  
expected death at Dixville, Que., of Mr.  
Thomas McWilliams, father of Mrs. Dr.  
Knox, of this village. From the meagre  
particulars obtainable, it appears Mr.  
McWilliams, who for some time past has  
been travelling for Northrop & Lyman,  
was engaged oiling his wagon, when he was  
stricken down with apoplexy.

The deceased gentleman only left here  
on the 2nd inst., having spent the Christ-  
mas holidays with his wife and daughters  
at Dr. Knox's, and it was remarked by  
everyone who knew him that his appear-  
ance betokened that of excellent health,  
indeed so he expressed himself to many.

Mr. McWilliam's remains were interred  
at Renfrew on Sunday.

On Monday of last week Margaret  
Evans, relief of the late John Donaldson  
of Bristol, died suddenly of heart disease  
at the home of her daughter, Mrs. A.  
Coghlan, of Arnprior. The funeral took  
place to the Arnprior cemetery on Wed-  
nesday afternoon. Rev. Mr. Cairns, pas-  
tor of the Methodist church, conducting  
the services. The late Mrs. Donaldson  
was born in Limerick, Ireland, 83 years  
ago. Her parents died when she was  
young and in 1832 she came to Canada  
with her brother and settled in Nepean.  
Six years later she wed John Donaldson  
and removed to Bristol township. The  
husband died in 1878, but Mrs. Donaldson  
continued to live in Bristol until last  
March, when she removed to Arnprior  
with her son, James H. She was the  
mother of seven children, four sons and  
three daughters. One of the daughters  
who was unmarried, died in Brooklyn last  
January. Another of the daughters res-  
ides in Brooklyn, and the third is Mrs.  
A. Coghlan, of Arnprior. The sons are  
John, of Ottawa; Thomas, of New Lon-  
don, Conn.; Andrew, of New York; and  
James H., of Arnprior. Deceased was a  
life-long Methodist and of a disposition  
well calculated to win esteem.

**Young Men!** Attend the Carnival in  
the Shawville Skating Rink on Tuesday  
evening next. Don't forget to bring  
along your best girl.

Highest price paid for Pork, Hides,  
Grain etc., at G. F. HODGINS'.

Canon Thornloe was consecrated Bishop  
of Algoma in the Cathedral at Quebec  
on Wednesday last—Epiphany.

Fancy dress Carnival at the Shawville  
Skating Rink on Tuesday evening next,  
19th inst. Band will discourse select  
program. A welcome to all.

If afflicted with scalp diseases; hair  
falling out, and premature baldness, do  
not use grease or alcoholic preparations,  
but apply Hall's Hair Renewer.

The Arnprior grist mill is to be oper-  
ated by the proprietors, with Mr. A. Hood,  
as manager. Its being closed has resulted  
prejudicially to the trade of the town.

**IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.**—L. D. Davis,  
of Shawville, has been operating a de-  
horning machine in this section for some  
time past with great success. All who  
have had their cattle dehorned are per-  
fectly satisfied with the result. Work  
done at the low price of 10 cents per head.  
Now is

## THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

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

### CANADA.

The curfew bell was rung for the first time in Ottawa on New Year's night.

The London Y. M. C. A. Hall, costing \$30,000, was opened with a New Year's reception.

The Manitoba winter is becoming uncertain. A regular thaw, with rain is reported at Winnipeg.

A London West Methodist minister, Rev. Richard Hobbs, denounces skating as "an evil pastime."

Tenders have been received at the Department of Railways and Canals for new pier work at Port Dalhousie.

General Manager Hays and other officials of the Grand Trunk inspected the company's new car shops at London.

It is expected that Mr. Laurier will be made an Imperial Privy Councillor at the coming celebration of the Queen's long reign.

The Hamilton Iron & Steel Company has closed down the smelting works for a while, it having a plentiful supply of material on hand.

The cattle which were destroyed at Belford, Que., on November 7 were suffering from tuberculosis and not pleuro-pneumonia, as reported.

Detective Silas H. Carpenter of the Canadian secret service has been appointed chief of the Montreal detective force to succeed Chief Cullen.

The engagement is announced of Miss Myssie Brown, of Nashville, Tenn., and the Hon. Archibald Majoribanks, the brother of Lady Aberdeen.

Robert Glass, a ten-year-old London boy, was rescued from drowning in the Thames by a companion named Lewis Federson, nine years old.

Mr. David MacLaren, of Ottawa, who is going to Australia on a business trip, will make enquiries while there as to the trade requirements of the southern colonies.

The will of the late Lieut.-Governor Fraser was probated at Fredericton. The estate is entered at \$11,500, which is bequeathed to the deceased's family and near relatives.

Land Commissioner Hamilton of the C.P.R. says that the sales of Manitoba lands exceed all records the past few months. The demand is good and farmers are paying up well.

Major Kitson, the new commandant of the Royal Military College, Kingston, in company with Major-General Gascoigne, on Thursday morning had a long interview with the Governor-General.

The Canadian-Australian Royal Mail steamship line, the vessels of which ply between British Columbia and the Australian colonies, is about to place a new steamer of 4,250 tons register on the route.

The C.P.R. Company propose to inaugurate their entrance into Hamilton and Buffalo by placing two trains on the road of exceptionally fine workmanship, which will make the journey in very fast time.

Mr. Alex. Abbey, one of the oldest and most respected residents of Port Dalhousie, Ont., died on Sunday, aged 85. He had lived in Port Dalhousie and followed his occupation of shipbuilding for upwards of half a century.

Word has been received from London announcing the serious illness of Lieutenant-Governor Kirkpatrick. He will undergo an operation in a fortnight, and Mrs. Kirkpatrick will leave Toronto immediately to join her husband.

Mr. Gildersleeve, general manager of the Richeleau and Ontario Navigation Company, believes that navigation could be prolonged two or three weeks at each end of the season by employing powerful ice-breakers on the river.

Mr. Alex. Lanctot and his son Frederic were stabbed at Montreal by a gang of Italians, who waylaid them near their home. The elder Lanctot died of his wounds and the younger is in a precarious condition. Two of the Italians have been arrested.

Sir James Grant, who was physician to the Princess Louise during her residence in Canada, and who recently was granted the honor of a long interview with her Majesty, says he places no credence in the report in a New York paper as to the alarming state of the Queen's health.

There is a movement on foot among a number of Toronto sporting men to make a pool for the purpose of sending Champion Jake Gaudaur and Eddie Durnan, Ned Hanlan's nephew, abroad. It is proposed that enough money be raised to send the pair to England, and probably Australia, and give them all the backing they want.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

Sir Alexander Milne, Admiral of the British fleet, is dead. He was ninety years of age.

Visitors to Hawarden say that they have not seen Mr. Gladstone in better health for some time.

London was enveloped in a heavy black fog on Saturday and business was practically suspended.

Sir Charles Tupper has postponed the date of his departure from England for Canada until February 4.

Lord William Beresford met with a serious accident on the hunting field last Wednesday, and now lies in a precarious condition.

Ian Maclaren (the Rev. John Watson, D.D.) says the richest class in America is at a close imitation of English country house life.

It is reported that during the past fifteen months nearly fifteen thousand persons in England have become converts to the Roman Catholic Church.

It is believed that the question of closer relations with the colonies will occupy a portion of the Queen's speech at the opening of the Imperial Parliament.

There was a large meeting held at the Mansion House, in Dublin on Tuesday afternoon, at which resolutions were passed demanding that the Im-

perial Government remedy the financial injustice done to Ireland.

Senator L. de Soveral, the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs, has been made Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George for the services he rendered to Great Britain in the settlement of the dispute between England and Brazil as to the ownership of the smaller of the two islands of Trinidad, which Portugal, as arbitrator, awarded to Brazil.

### UNITED STATES.

The Bank of Superior, Wis., has closed its doors.

Mooringsport, Pa., was almost wiped out by a cyclone. Four persons were killed in the wreck.

The malsters of Milwaukee claim that corn and chemicals have practically supplanted barley in the production of beer.

Isaac Zuker, convicted in New York of arson in the first degree was sentenced on Wednesday to thirty-six years in prison.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher on Sunday morning fell and broke her hip. As she is eighty-four years of age her recovery is doubtful.

Newark, N. J., is in darkness. Both sections of the People's Electric Light and Power Company's plant have been destroyed by fire.

While the Canadian nurses at present employed in Buffalo hospitals will not be deported, care will be taken not to let them return.

President Cleveland has pardoned James Burwell, alias Charles Sherwood, convicted of bringing counterfeit bills into the United States from Canada.

Contracts for the construction of two Japanese cruisers were signed at Washington by representatives of the Union Iron Works of San Francisco and Cramp & Sons.

Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre, of New York, has resigned his position and sailed to England to take part in the defence of Edward J. Ivory the alleged dynamiter.

H. C. Henry, the millionaire contractor, has secured the contract to build the approaches to the Great Northern Railroad tunnel through the Cascade Mountains. It will take six months to do the work.

The steamer Commodore cleared at the Jacksonville, Fla., Custom house on Thursday evening with a cargo of arms and ammunition for the Cuban insurgents. Clearance papers were issued notwithstanding that a formal protest was made by the Spanish Consul.

Commercial reports from the leading business agencies of New York speak of general quiet in all lines of trade. In addition to the usual holiday dullness, depression has been somewhat added to by the numerous failures of banks and loan companies. These failures have been principally in the West, and the result has been to create a feeling in some quarters of distrust and suspicion which the circumstances are not considered to warrant. The number of commercial failures for the year just ended have been more numerous than in any previous year except 1893.

### GENERAL.

Plentiful rains are reported to have fallen over large areas of India.

M. Clemenceau, the distinguished French statesman, is seriously ill.

The Porte has received serious news of military disaffection in the provinces.

Reports that Maceo, the Cuban leader, is alive are becoming more positive in tone. It is said he will visit the United States soon to restore confidence in his cause.

The filibustering steamer Commodore, which sailed from a United States port with munitions of war for the Cuban insurgents, sank near Mosquito Inlet. Her crew landed in Florida.

One of the Coreans who was recently arrested at Seoul on the charge of attempting to restore the King to the palace from the Russian Legation is reported to have been executed without a trial.

Senor Canovas del Castillo, the Spanish Premier, says that Spain would not accept the intervention of the United States in Cuba nor introduce reforms until the rebellion is confined to the eastern portion of the island.

The trial of Sofia of the alleged assassins of Stambuloff, formerly Premier of Bulgaria, was concluded on Wednesday. Two of the prisoners were found guilty, and given short sentences. The third was acquitted.

Gen. Weyler, in a very boastful interview asserts that the Province of Pinar el Rio has been subjugated by him, and that the insurgents are lacking in valour and other elements to make the uprising a success.

The wife of the insurgent Col. Mirabel arrived at Key West, Fla., on Wednesday. She claims to have come direct from the insurgents' camp, and declares that Gen. Maceo, whom she has been nursing, is not dead, but is in a very stage of recovery. The Junta in New York does not believe the story.

### OIL TO PROPEL WARSHIPS.

Oil is now used on warships for partially heating the boilers. This is one of the most notable departures from the modern methods of producing heat in boilers, for many years, and if it proves the success anticipated it will probably be used by every nation possessing a fleet of war vessels.

This new oil is a product of the distillation of lignite, and is dark brown in color, the flame being very bright and absolutely smokeless. Its heating power is declared to be greatly superior to coal, and its cost about the same.

### THE SULTAN'S THRONE ROOM.

The gilding in the throne room of the Sultan of Constantinople is unequalled by any other building in Europe, and from the ceiling hangs a superb Venetian chandelier, the 200 lights of which make a gleam like that of a veritable sun. At each of the four corners of the room tall candelabra in bacarat glass are placed, and the throne is a huge seat covered with red velvet and having arms and backs of purple.

NOT LEGAL TENDER.

What's the matter, chum? asked the college student of his room mate, who was making a cigar a dark blue.

Matterf I wrote the governor to send me some money for text books and here he's sent me the books. I can never pay my bills at this rate

## SOME LATE CABLE NEWS

### THE TIMES REVIEWS BRITAIN'S FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Disagreeable Weather—Death of Mr. Gladstone's Old Friend—Nickel for the Navy—The Farmer Satisfied—Old Age Pensions—Consular Changes.

A despatch from London says:—The Times, in its New Year editorial, reviewing the foreign relations of Great Britain says:—"It is peculiarly appropriate that the year which will be distinguished by the celebration of the diamond jubilee of the Queen should also be marked by the conclusion of a treaty of arbitration with that other great nation of our race." It adds, "We hardly hope or desire to arrange our differences with other States in this manner, which seems natural and practicable when dealing with a people closely allied by blood with ourselves."

London was enveloped in a heavy black fog on Friday, and business was in consequence practically suspended. A large number of street accidents mostly collisions of vehicles and pedestrians took place.

The chief feature of the estate market year just closed was the large number of noblemen selling. The Duke of Devonshire sold a fine estate of 32,000 acres in West Cork, including the town of Bandon, to Sir John Arnott, for £250,000. Lord Ashburton disposed of a Wiltshire property of 10,000 acres; Lord Churchill sold the magnificent Cornbury park, Charlbury, Oxfordshire, consisting of 5,000 acres, with the historical mansion, which was formerly the hunting lodge of Henry II., and the Marquis of Queensberry disposed of his vast Kinnerton estate to a Huddersfield manufacturer.

Unseasonable weather continues to prevail in England and on the Continent. In this country for several days during the past week the temperature was almost spring-like, the mercury ranging over 50 degrees in the shade and in Paris, on Sunday last, the tables in front of the cafes and restaurants on the boulevards were crowded with people breakfasting or otherwise refreshing themselves. On the other hand along the Riviera and in Algeria, the weather has been unusually cold, the mercury at Monte Carlo and at Algiers recording under 40 degrees.

The death of Mr. Bertram Wedderburn Currie, the well-known banker, on Tuesday last, coincided with the anniversary of the birth of Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Currie was a warm friend of Mr. Gladstone, who frequently consulted him on the budget and general questions of finance. He was an ardent Home Ruler, and might, had he been so disposed, have had a prominent place under Mr. Gladstone when the latter held office. Mr. Currie keenly supported the Irish financial claims. He was one of the most prominent members of the financial relations committee.

Folowing the example set by the American Navy Department, the British naval authorities have decided to use naval steel instead of pulverized steel for the protection of the warships now under construction.

The farmer, who is an inveterate grumbler, is finding that some virtue is left in old England. America, the Argentine Republic, and Australia supply 27 out of the 87 pounds of meat which the Englishman eats per head yearly, yet the British farmer is selling more meat than for many years past, and is getting from 2d. to 3d. per stone (14 pounds) higher prices, while his wheat fetches 50 per cent., or 1s., per quarter more than formerly.

Visitors to Hawarden say that they have not seen Mr. Gladstone for some time in better health than on his 87th birthday.

Mr. E. T. Hooley, the millionaire, who has attracted so much attention by his recent purchase of stock companies and country seats, has appeared in a new character, that of the proponent of a great scheme for old age pensions. He suggests that a fixed duty of five shillings per quarter be levied on imported wheat, and that the proceeds be invested in a pension fund to provide all indigent persons above 60 years of age with a pension of 15 shillings weekly.

The following changes are announced in the British Colonial Governments:—Sir Hubert Edward Henry Jerningham, Governor of Mauritius, has been transferred to Trinidad, his successor in Mauritius being Sir Charles Bruce, now Governor of the Windward Islands. Sir Charles Bruce, in turn, succeeded by Sir C. Alfred Moloney, Governor of British Honduras, whose successor in Honduras is Hon. David Wilson, the present sub-intendant of Crown Lands in Trinidad.

CANADA'S TURN NEXT.

### The Tide of Emigration is Turning Towards Manitoba.

A despatch from London says:—Mr. Thomas Greenway's speech in Winnipeg on December 15 excites much interest here.

It will be recalled that the speech foreshadowed a Government re-purchase of the railway and other corporation lands in the Northwest for the creation of free grants. Those here who view the utterance in that light say they feel that such a policy would give an immense stimulus to the settlement of the Northwest, and with the best class of immigrants. It is pointed out that with these choice lands in prospect, Canada would outrival most other countries seeking immigrants, even though they offered assisted passages. Free grants of land are now offered to settlers by New Zealand and Queensland.

Enquiries among the companies here

who hold Northwest lands show that

they would willingly accede to any proposal to resell part, at least, of the lands on moderate terms, though they

believe that the gold discoveries in the

West and the higher prices this year

for wheat must, in any case, greatly improve the value of their property in the near future. In view of this the remark that "Canada's turn is surely coming at last," is heard on all sides.

At the meeting of the South African General Development Syndicate, on Tuesday, Col. Englede reported that, in view of the bad times in Africa, he had invested the syndicate's money in the Mikado mine, in the Lake-of-the-Woods district. The investment was approved by the meeting. The North Queensland Mortgage Investment Company's report states that owing to the lack of suitable mortgages in Queensland, the directors have placed a part of the company's uninvested funds on the first mortgage of real estate in the North-West, and that they propose to extend the business now being done there.

### THE DOMINION'S TRADE.

#### A Comparison of This Year's Returns With Last Year.

A compilation of the trade statistics for the first five months of the fiscal year has been made and classified at Ottawa, and compared with previous years. The value of goods entered for consumption for the five months ending November 30, 1895, and 1896, was as follows:—

Dutiable. Free. Duty Col'd.

1896 ... \$27,346,000 \$18,970,000 \$8,210,000

1895 ... 27,939,000 17,645,000 5,507,000

Of coin and bullion there was imported \$4,352,000 in 1896 and \$3,298,000 in 1895. The grand total of imports for the five months of 1895 was \$50,668,000, and for 1895, 48,883,000. This shows an increase of close upon \$2,000,000 for 1896, but it will be observed that of dutiable values there has been a decrease of nearly \$600,000; in free goods there has been an increase of \$1,325,000. The volume of imports is well kept up for 1896, but in some cases a decline in the values shows apparent decreases when given in dollars and cents. The following is a statement of the exports for the five months in each of the two years, classified:—

	1895.	1896.
Minerals ... ...	\$ 3,296,000	\$ 4,048,000
Fish ... ...	6,461,000	6,260,000
The forest ...	15,333,000	17,400,000

## NAVAL GUNS.

More Modern Armament Required for Old British Ships—Lord Charles Beresford Plan.

British Naval authorities are beginning to be favorably impressed with Lord Charles Beresford's proposal for re-arming with more modern guns the older battleships, which now carry muzzle-loading ordnance. The cost of this rearmament would amount to about two million pounds, or about what it costs to turn out a new battleship and a new cruiser. Which of the two forms of expenditure is likely to give the better results is the question now before the admiralty.

There are at present six turret ships in the British navy armed with muzzle-loaders—the Ajax, Agamemnon, Inflexible, Monarch, Neptune, and Dreadnaught. There are ten central battery ships, whose principal armaments consists of muzzle-loaders—the Alexandra, Temeraire, Sultan, Hercules, Superb, Swiftsure, Audacious, Invincible, Iron Duke, and Triumph. Since these types of vessels were constructed, quick-firing guns of small calibre have been invented, which makes it exceedingly problematical if the muzzle-loaders of these sixteen ships could in any future engagement be reloaded.

The breech-loaders can, of course, be loaded under cover, and nowadays vessels, whose guns, as is the case with muzzle-loading ordnance, have to be reloaded from exposed positions, are struck off the lists as sans valeur sérieux.

The result would, however, seem to be that the rearmament, as proposed would not, of course, restore these sixteen ships to their former category of first-class battleships, or even enable them to meet on fairly equal terms more modern vessels, but they would at least be capable of reloading their guns when in action with an enemy provided with the latest type of quick fires, which at present they could not do.

## WHAT THE PHAGOCYTE DOES.

When a drop of human blood is placed between two plates of glass and examined with a microscope it is seen to contain little whitish grains called "white corpuscles." If the glass is warmed to a temperature equal to that of the human body these corpuscles, or phagocytes, as they are otherwise called, will be seen to put out and retract minute processes, which, as if acting the part of feet, enable the phagocytes to crawl over the surface of the glass. The phagocytes in our blood feed upon the microbes of infectious diseases when such microbes are introduced into the system. Phagocytes are the main defensive means possessed by the living body against its microscopic foes. Whenever a wound is made in any part of the body the phagocytes, like well-trained soldiers, rush to the breach and make war upon the putrefactive microbes endeavoring to enter the system.

## FISH ALWAYS IN RACING TRIM.

The shapes of fishes have often been studied with a view to determining the best shape for boats with regard to speed. There are many fishes whose fins, or a part of them, at least, shut down into gutters, so that when closed and not in use they make no projection beyond the body, but fold down into these depressions, flush with the surface, and offering no obstruction whatever to the rapid passage of the fish through the water when swimming at speed, drawn by its tail fin used as a propeller. The slime with which every fish is coated which is in various ways essential to its comfort and existence, helps the fish also to slide more easily and rapidly through the water. In fact, the fish, studied by men for ideas in modelling, is not only speedy, but it is, as one might say, always black-leaded and ready for racing.

## AS IF BY MAGIC.

This is always the case when Nerviline is applied to any kind of pain; it is sure to disappear as if by magic. Stronger, more penetrating, and quicker in action than any other remedy in the world, pain cannot stay where it is used. It is just the thing to have in the house to meet a sudden attack of illness.

## POSITIVE PROOF.

Police Justice—Why are you certain that the prisoners threw eggs at you? Tragedian—I caught them in the act.

## ITCHING, BURNING SKIN DISEASES CURED FOR 35 CENTS.

Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves in one day, and cures tetter, salt rheum, piles, scald head, eczema, barber's itch, ulcers, blisters and all eruptions of the skin. It is soothing and quieting, and acts like magic in the cure of all baby humors: 35 cents.

## PROFESSIONAL ADVICE.

Doctor, I'm so nervous that I toss all night. What's the best remedy?" Just take a nap when you feel that way."

**Miles' Canadian Sanative Compound**

**Every Woman**  
Should Enjoy Life.  
How Many do?

Many are miserable, weak and sickly, and many others are possessed through ailments peculiar to their sex.

IT IS WRONG. The cause of most of these ills is easily reached, and effectively removed by the great woman's medicine.

MILES' (Can.) VEGETABLE COMPOUND and Miles' SANATIVE WASH.

Price 75c and \$1. They impart vitality and energy, and make the life of the "Mother Sex" worth living. For sale by all Druggists. Explanatory pamphlet, "Woman's Triumph," sent free on application.

"A. M. C." MEDICINE CO., 573 St. Paul St., Montreal.

The papers are full  
of deaths from  
**Heart  
Failure**

Of course

the heart fails to act when a man dies, but "Heart Failure," so called, nine times out of ten is caused by Uric Acid in the blood which the Kidneys fail to remove, and which corrodes the heart until it becomes unable to perform its functions.

Health Officers in many cities very properly refuse to accept "Heart Failure," as a cause of death. It is frequently a sign of ignorance in the physician, or may be given to cover up the real cause.

**Woman's  
Safe Cure**

A Medicine with 20 Years of  
Success behind it . . .

will remove the poisonous Uric Acid by putting the Kidneys in a healthy condition so that they will naturally eliminate it.

## A PEDLAR'S EXPERIENCE

ILLNESS BROUGHT HIM ALMOST  
TO THE VERGE OF THE  
GRAVE.

Pale and Emaciated, Suffering from  
Excruciating Pains in the Back, Life  
Became a Burden and Death Was  
Thought To Be Not Far Off.

From the St. Catharines Journal.

It is a curious pathological fact that spinal complaint has sometimes actually been mistaken for Bright's disease, and there is no doubt many have been maltreated for Bright's disease when spinal trouble was the real malady. Geo. T. Smith, pedlar, of St. Catharines, is one who thus suffered. His narrative is as follows:—"In the fall of 1894 I began to experience alarming symptoms of what I thought to be spinal trouble. I resorted to lotions, plasters and other remedies, but to no avail, as I continued to grow worse. At this point my friends advised the services of a physician, which I gladly submitted to. The professional man made a minute examination, and pronounced mine a case of Bright's disease, which quite naturally gave me a severe shock, as I deemed the death sentence had been passed upon me. The doctor said he could alleviate my sufferings, but remarked that it would only be a matter of time with me. However, I accepted his medicine, and took it according to directions with no beneficial results. In the meantime a friend procured a remedy said to be a cure for Bright's disease. This medicine I took, but with no effect whatever. Ten months had passed away and I had become so haggard, emaciated, stooped and miserable that my friends had difficulty in recognizing me. In fact they, like myself, harbored the most painful apprehensions. At this juncture an aunt came to visit me and strongly advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Like a drowning man reaching for a straw I did so. To my great surprise I soon noticed an improvement, the pain in my back began to leave, my appetite improved, my color returned, and by the time I had used eight boxes not an ache or pain remained, and I am as able to travel about to-day as previous to the attack. I know that I owe my restoration to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I urge those ill or suffering to give them a trial.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from the system and restoring the patient to health and strength. In cases of paralysis, spinal troubles, locomotor ataxia, sciatica, rheumatism, erysipelas, scrofulous troubles, etc., these pills are superior to all other treatment. They are also a specific for the troubles which make the lives of so many women a burden, and speedily restore the rich glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. Men broken down by overwork, worry or excesses, will find in Pink Pills a certain cure. Sold by all dealers, or sent by mail postpaid, at 50c. a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

Shiloh's Consumption Cure cures where others fail. It is the leading Cough Cure, and no home should be without it. Pleasant to take and goes right to the spot.

The princess of Wales is a great lover of dogs, and at the last dog show carried off an armful of prizes.

For Constipation take Kart's Clover Root Tea, the great Blood Purifier. Cures Headache, Nervousness, Eructions on the Face, and makes the head clear as a bell.

In the course of two days' shooting at Buckeburg, recently the German Emperor killed twenty-nine stags.

## OLD WAR HORSE.

A Grand Army Man Crosses Swords With Heart Disease and Wins a Glorious Victory with the Aid of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart can not be over estimated, says H.H. Muselman, a well-known G.A.R. man, of Weisport, Pa., and he continues: "My ailments were palpitation and fluttering of the heart. I used two bottles of your valuable cure and feel like a new man. I have taken bottles and bottles of other medicines without help. I introduce it to my friends at every opportunity possible. It is a great medicine. Inside of 30 minutes after the first dose I had relief."

STRUCK AS BY LIGHTNING  
Exactly describes the condition of a hard or soft corn to which Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor has been applied. So quickly does Putnam's Extractor cure that its action seems magical. Try it.

STOPPED RIGHT THERE.  
Adolphus—I've half a mind—  
Kate—There Dolly, don't exaggerate.

A POPULAR C. P. R. OFFICER

Adds His Testimony to the Merits of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder for Catarrh and Cold in the Head He Says it is Peerless.

Mr. John Edwards, the genial purser of the C. P. R. liner "Athabasca," says: "I used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder for cold in the head. It is very effective, easy to apply, mild and pleasant. For catarrh it has no equal. I have tested nearly every catarrh cure made, and found none to compare with it. I recommend it first, last and always."

M. Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, who has just died, was a singularly gentle and mild-mannered man.

Stop that Cough! Take warning. It may lead to Consumption. A 25c. bottle of Shiloh's Cure may save your life.

The question of a century celebration of the death of Edmund Burke is being mooted in Ireland.

## DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

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

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

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

© Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Rossini's original manuscript of "William Tell," bound in four volumes, was sold for 4,700 francs recently in Paris.

W.P.C. 849

Monthly Competition Commencing Jan. 1897, and Continued during the year

**\$1,625 IN BICYCLES  
AND WATCHES**

**GIVEN FREE  
EACH MONTH**

**FOR Sunlight  
Soap Wrappers**

AS FOLLOWS:

10 First Prizes, \$100 Starns' Bicycle, \$1,000  
25 Second " \$25 Gold Watch . . . \$25

Bicycles and Watches given each month 1,625

12

Total given dur'g year '97, \$19,500

HOW TO OBTAIN THEM For rules and full particulars, see the Toronto GLOBE or MAIL, of Saturday issue, or apply by post-card

to LEVER BROS., LTD.,  
as Scott St., Toronto

© Write us for particulars.

© Write us for particulars.</p



# THE LEADING HOUSE.

January with us is a Stock Reducing Month.

There is a difference in the new way of doing business; the theory was that certain months in the year must necessarily be dull—no use in trying to make them otherwise. But this store has changed the complexion of business and has shown that there is no need for dull days at any time when the wants of the shopping public are given thoughtful consideration.

January will be one of the busy months of the year notwithstanding business tradition which says that things flatten out after the holidays.

January is known for sales of unusual interest in all departments with us. Profits are sacrificed, and quick clearance our chief object.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, and Ready-made Clothing, sold at Sweeping Reductions for Cash before stock-taking.

**H. S. DOWD, - - - - - QUYON.**

## HE WAS NOT A THIEF

though he stole away her heart after getting that "catchy" suit from McGuire, the Tailor.

P.S.—PANTS.

### Notice to Farmers.

THE undersigned offers to the farmers of Pontiac the service of two first-class Registered Hogs—a Berkshire and a Poland China—at the moderate fee of one dollar for each service.

ED. R. BROWNEE,  
Dec. 26, 1896.  
5th R. Clarendon.

### Trespass Notice.

THE undersigned hereby cautions all persons from trespassing in any way on S.W. half of Lot No. 8 on the third range of Thorne without first obtaining his permission.

MICHAEL TOOHEY,  
Thorne Centre, Dec. 30, 1896.

### For Sale or to Rent.

THE undersigned offers to sell or rent the property situated on Clarendon Road (formerly occupied by Mrs. Geo. McLaren) Portage du Fort, and consisting of a plot of ground, two acres in extent, on which is erected a neat cottage, with milk house, wood shed and stables all complete. The property is a most desirable family residence.

Also, for sale a good square piano, one hair cloth sofa, and 1 parlor table and sideboard.

For particulars regarding the above, apply to THOS. PRENDERGAST, d.

Dec. 3, '96. Radford.

### Cheese Maker and Secretary Wanted for the Clarendon Cheese & Butter Co.

TENDERS will be received up to the First of February next for a thoroughly competent Cheese Maker. Tenders to be either for the season, by the month, or at so much per 100 lbs. for the manufacture of cheese, the latter case to provide for the supply of all furnishings necessary or not.

Also, tenders for a competent Secretary, to perform all work in connection with the Company's business under that head.

All applications to be addressed to the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

A. S. SMART,  
Pres. C. & B. Co.

Parkman, Jan. 4, 1897.

### Public Notice.

Public Notice is hereby given that at a regular session of the Municipal Council of the municipality of the village of Shawville, held in the Council Hall on Monday the 4th day of January, inst., a by-law was passed granting the sole Electrical Franchise to a company to be composed of the following gentlemen, namely, John H. Shaw, George Fred Hodgins, William B. Crawford, and others who may be associated with them, for a period of twenty years from the coming into force of the aforesaid by-law. And further, the said by-law was submitted to the ratepayers for their approval on Tuesday the 26th day of January, instant, at ten o'clock in the morning, in Hodgins' Hall. Given at Shawville this 5th day of January 1897.

By order,

J. R. HORNER, Sec. Treas.

BY-LAW NO. 54.

Province of Quebec,  
Municipality of Shawville.

At a general Session of the Municipality of the Village of Shawville, held in the Council Hall in the said Village of Shawville on Monday, the Fourth day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, in conformity with the provisions of the Statute of Limitation of the Province of Quebec, at which session were present Mr. Mayor, H. Hobbs, and Consellio's H. Lang, R. McCredie, James Prendergast and John H. Armstrong, forming a quorum of the Council, under the presidency of the Mayor,—

It is ordained and resolved by By Law as follows: That the sole Electrical Franchise be granted to a company to be composed of the following gentlemen, namely, John H. Shaw, George Fred Hodgins and William B. Crawford, and others who may be associated with them, for a period of twenty years from the coming into force of this By-law.

J. R. HORNER,  
Sec-Treas.

H. HOBBS,  
Mayor.

People are amazed to see the tea that McGuire is offering for 20 cents.

### Xmas Exams.

SCHOOL NO. 2, CLARENDON.

IV Class, Sr.	Average marks.
Ethel Johnston	75
Annie Cuthbertson	75
Arthur Carson	68
IV Class, Jr.	
Charles McCarragher	70
Mary Cuthbertson	68
Joseph Little	68
Henry Johnston	65
Theresa Little	65
III Class.	
Maggie Lynn	50
Samuel Fraser	45
Mary Watson	40
II Class.	
Henry Carson	50
Annie Johnston	48
I Class.	
Edgar Cuthbertson	40
AMELIA SMART, Teacher.	

### Bristol Mines Notes.

As it is some time since your readers have heard from this place, I thought I would write you a few notes to let you know that Annie Rooney is still living and enjoying her Xmas and New Year holidays.

Times are very dull here now on account of the absence of snow.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Ade, of Sudbury, Ont., spent a few days visiting friends here last week.

Mr. Ed. Davis, of Renfrew, is visiting friends here.

Miss Sue Elliott, of Arnprior, was visiting friends here New Years.

Mr. John Rattray, who was very ill for some time is slowly improving.

Our pump factory is doing a rushing business this winter. Robert is turning out twelve pumps per day.

Mr. Joe Kilroy was visiting friends at Billerica last Sunday. Joe is quite a Yankee now.

Miss Louise Kilroy, who is attending Aylmer convent, spent her Xmas holiday at home.

Miss Mary Jane McNeill returned home from B. Columbia, last week. Her many friends welcome her back.

Mr. Jas. Kilroy of this place spent a few days visiting friends around Elmside. LITTLE ANNIE ROONEY.

Mitts, Moccasins, Rubber Goods, Boots and Shoes, all reduced to wholesale during Jan. Clearing Sale. G.F. HODGINS.

### Mousseau Settlement Notes.

Editor EQUITY.—Christmas has passed away, and when the New Year arrived, we found the "Settlement" almost lost in mud.

Miss Sarah Hanratty, who has been visiting in Ottawa for some time past, is now the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Henry Mousseau.

A very pleasant time was spent at the residence of Mr. H. Mousseau on Xmas night, when a number of their friends were treated to supper, after which they enjoyed themselves for a time with games, etc. Dancing then took the place of the other amusements, and at day break the party broke up, when all returned home, very sleepy but well pleased.

Rev. Mr. Daice held a prayer meeting in the school house on Sunday, 3rd inst.

The rev. gentleman preaches very eloquent sermons every fortnight at the above mentioned place.

School opened on Monday last. The teacher having returned the preceding Saturday after spending his Xmas holidays.

A couple of our most amiable young ladies were cruelly disappointed on New Year's night. They were to be treated to a sleigh drive by a pair of our enterprising young men; but as the snow was too scarce, they did not appear and have not been heard of since. It is reported that they are somewhere near the north pole looking for winter. That they will find it is the sincere wish of

MERCURY.

The town of Renfrew has declared by vote in favor of waterworks and sewerage.

The Hull Dispatch says a rumor is current that Mr. N. E. Cormier has decided to be a candidate at the approaching provincial elections.

The Agricultural and Dairy Commissioner of the Dominion has issued a circular to proprietors and managers of creameries describing the improved method of cold storage. The directions are complete in every detail, every element of the cold storage process being plainly set forth. The instructions cover the approved methods of storing ice, prevention of melting by influence of the atmosphere, packing and covering ice, construction of ice house and storage apartments and regulation of temperature. The instructions are in explanation of Prof. Robertson's latest inventions in cold storage equipment, as shown on plans accompanying the circular.

### Rise in Wheat Expected.

THE OWNERS and occupants of the un-dermentioned Lots, namely, Lots 17 to 22, inclusive, of the 9th Range and Lots 1 to 24, inclusive, of the 10th Range of the Township of Clarendon, hereby forbid all parties from hunting deer or shooting partridge thereon. Any one found so doing will be prosecuted according to law.

Clarendon, Dec. 12, 1896.

BY ORDER.

Im

### NOTICE.

KIDNEY PILLS first proved to the people that Kidney disease is curable. Being the original Kidney remedy in pill form, the cures they have made, and the fame they have attained have opened the way for a host of imitations and substitutes, but those who have been cured of

## DOAN'S

Kidney Pills first proved to the people that Kidney disease is curable. Being the original Kidney remedy in pill form, the cures they have made, and the fame they have attained have opened the way for a host of imitations and substitutes, but those who have been cured of

BY ORDER.

Clarendon, Dec. 12, 1896.

BY ORDER.

# HERMAN.

## II.

Days and weeks had elapsed since the Romans pitched their camp, and all as yet had seemed to intimate that it reposed upon a friendly soil. The soldiers had burnished their arms until they shone like polished mirrors from lack of more warlike occupation; and they mingled in social sport or conversation with the natives, who thronged in peaceful fashion to the military market-place, where they exchanged the produce of the chase, or rude articles of home manufacture, for the gold or trinkets of Italy. Nothing, in short, could be more unlike the condition of an invading army; and it appeared as if these gallant legions were to return to their homes upon the banks of the Rhine with the new inscription engraven upon their shields—*Germania pacata*.

The sun of the newly-commencing spring was descending, the crowds of friendly natives had retired, and the cares of the soldiers were chiefly occupied in preparations for supper. Two centurions at this instant were standing a few paces in advance of the principal outpost, apparently employed on some military duty, and engaged in conversation. One of them was an ancient warrior, whose countenance under the sun of Parthia and the frosts of Germany had acquired the hue and almost the lustre of bronze while his wrinkled forehead was bald from the constant pressure of the helmet. The other centurion was a mere youth; and as if his armor had been an idle burden, as much of it was laid aside as could be dispensed according to the regulations of the camp. In other respects there was no want of care in the arrangements of his person, for his locks were crisped according to the latest fashion of the Roman courtiers, and his silken, well-trimmed beard was curled and perfumed; while the ornaments that dangled gracefully from his neck and waist announced an ambition for more gentle conquests than those that were to be achieved by the sword. After the two had eyed the setting sun looked carefully along the plain, as if to ascertain that all was tranquil, the younger, striking his vine-rod, which he carried as the badge of his rank, upon the ground with a gesture of impatience, thus broke forth to his companion—"By the bright smile of Venus, this peace is intolerable! Was it for this that I left the gay suppers of Sempronius and the merry rambles to Tiburtinus? Peer out, peer out, most sage Septimilius, and tell me if your old experience can deserv any promise of warfare? I would rather die at once under the stones and bludgeons of the Cyclops who inhabit this hideous country than expire by inches, as I am likely to do, from very spleen and weariness."

"Your wish will be granted, and that speedily, Lucius," replied his more thoughtful fellow-officer, "unless my experience, which has been gathered in many lands, and through a long military service, is failing me at last. It tells me that this calm is delusive, and that it will soon burst in tempest or earthquake."

"Meherde!—but from what tokens do you derive this grim augury?"

"From the gentle demeanour and friendly protestations of this people, upon which our army is so confident. Are such feelings, is such a state congenial to barbarians? Will the fierce Germans, so renowned for ages, thus succumb without a blow?"

"The burly, big-boned, gallant churls!—I hope they will not," cried the youth sportively; "for I long for the excitement of victory, and the fair-haired, blue-eyed *spolia apima*. Ah, these charming glances!—they are only to be won, like their predecessors the Amazons, by hard blows, and not by blandishments."

"A true to such frothy impudence!" exclaimed the senior gruffly: "Does the hour or the subject permit such jesting?"

"Is it not better," replied the laughing youth, "than the grave comedy that has been playing these several weeks, in which our general has been acting the lawyer and judge? So favor me Mavortius! His tent looks more like the paupery tribunal of a city praetor than a warlike praetorium. Faugh! how it reminds me of the clown-trotted Forum—its grave legal decisions about greens, oil, and honey, and its furious brawls and speeches about some half-dozen of sesterces!"

"Thou speakest, Lucius, more wisely than thou art aware," said the other; "and thou hast mentioned another ground of suspicion. The natives, indeed, thong daily to our tribunal, and submit their contentions to the award of the general; and Varus, thinking that the arts of peace will be all-sufficient, exclaims in a sportive mood, 'Cedunt arma togae!' But he will soon find that the cuirass, and not the gown, is needed here. This gratuitous submission is itself a proof that treachery is at work. Even these contentions, which the people submit to our arbitration, are not the genuine quarrels of barbarians. They have wholly the appearance of preconcerted artifice, to pull us into security, and smooth our march to destruction."

"By all the gods you startle me! Do you think, then, that to-morrow we commence our last march?"

"These pathless forests into which we shall enter," replied Septimilius gloomily, "are the threshold of Hades, on which no reversed footprint has ever been marked; and we march to the shades under the leading of a Mercury who will securely consign us to the keeping of the King of Shadows. Oh

he is cunning, and eloquent, and beautiful, like the god who leads the dead to their destination, when they listen to his soothing words until they forget the purpose of their journey!"

"Do you speak of the chief favorite of our commander—the German Arminius?"

"Yea, of the serpent Arminius, who has so fascinated the brain of the prudent Quintilius Varus."

"What! a youth, a mere stripling and a barbarian to boot, although his fine figure turned the heads of half the ladies of Rome! You dream! or do you envy him Septimilius?"

"I tell you that there is more under the bright looks of that stripling than the furrowed brows of our wisest officers. He is the master-spirit of this strange tranquility of his countrymen, and to-morrow we march, we know not whither, under his guidance, to receive the submission of his father's people—the Cherusci. But into what trackless wood will he conduct us? Among what ambuses may we be entangled, or in what morass shall we be swallowed up? Oh for the leading of the wise and heroic Druus instead of that of Quintilius Varus!"

The young officer was thoughtful for a moment in consequence of these ominous surmises, the plausibility of which he was unable to gainsay; but he was neither of an age nor temper to think long upon such a disagreeable topic. Let the general look to it. As for himself, it was enough that he discharged his own duties faithfully, whether to advance or retreat. Besides, might not the old man, whose services had been but churlishly rewarded, be a camp critic and a grumbler? Such characters, who had the happy tact to discover that all was wrong, were rife in the Roman army. It was with some satisfaction, therefore, that he found further dialogue cut short by a deep bellowing from the forest, that to unpractised ears, would have sounded like the roar of savage animals, but which seemed to the officers nothing more than an expected signal.

"It is the German chiefs," exclaimed the laughing Lucius from whose mind the warnings of his friend had already vanished; "it is the sons of the whirlwind and the tempest, who have been invited to our general's parting banquet; and I almost weep to think how little of our good wine will be left when these gigantic wine-skins have been filled. Euge, god of the joyous vine! what pity that thou canst not plant thy treasures in this sterile soil, to refine its monsters into men! See, Septimilius, with what strides they advance, while each man carries upon his shoulder a gnarled pine-tree, which he calls a spear! Ha-ha-ha! when the feasting has ended, I laugh to think how they will roll in their departure, like a heavy-laden fleet contending with a storm."

As he spoke, the train to which he alluded advanced. In the front of the procession went musicians, trumpeting upon the huge horns of the ursus, by which their approach had been signalled, and after them came the principal personages of the neighbouring tribes, who were invited to seal their amity to Rome at the parting-banquet of the general. The rear was closed by the military attendants of the chiefs, men whose stature, appearance, and weapons, in some measure justified the ludicrous comments of the younger centurion. The tremendous blast of the horns was answered by a rich symphony of wind instruments from the camp; and a guard of legionaries, under command of Septimilius and Lucius, advanced to receive the guests with fitting honor, and conduct them to the praetorium.

And let us enter the praetorium in their company. The evening was devoted to feasting and hilarity; and Varus, who thought that all resistance was at an end, lavished upon his honored but barbarian visitors the excess of Italian politeness. The wonted prayers were uttered, the libations were poured out, and the company addressed themselves to the feast with military appetites. The viands chiefly consisted of huge boars roasted whole, after the most approved recipes of Roman cookery, and stuffed with smaller game, which were themselves studded in turn with little birds and sweet herbs; these were corroborated by rich draughts of Greek and Italian ewines; and the commander, gracefully apologising for the rough comforts of a soldier's tent, endeavored to enhance the relish of these dainties by every expression of hospitable courtesy and kindness which the Augustan vocabulary could furnish. Varus was a general, according to the testimony of the great annalist of that age, such as Rome was now in the frequent habit of inflicting upon the conquered provinces. Of a noble family, which had been impoverished during the wars of the second triumvirate, he had been taught, in common with many of the Roman nobility, to anticipate office as a never-failing source of aggrandizement; and when he was invested with the chief command in Syria, he regarded this province as a sort of patrimony, from which he might fill his empty coffers without scruple. Accordingly, although he entered his government poor, he left it a rich man, and laden with the curses of its pillaged inhabitants. In the mean time, as his military qualities had been untried, they remained unquestioned; and when a commander for Germany was required—one who the tactics of the soldier could add the conciliatory arts of the politician—Quintilius Varus was announced as the happy individual who possessed this rare combination. It was thought, from the tranquility of his administration in Syria, that he possessed in an eminent degree the talents of a ruler, and that these, still more than warlike measures, would tame the hitherto indomitable Germans. Such was the view adopted even by Augustus himself; and to the Rhine, accordingly, the new commander was sent, from which he commenced his march into the interior under auspices which have been already explained. And how, indeed, could he be suspicious of latent danger? The fierce barbarians hitherto so reckless of the Roman terrors had submitted their quarrels to his decision, as if he had been a second Numa or Tresmestius; and the more remote tribes, who had invited his approach, were ready to hail it as the pledge of peace and civilization. Besides, had he not in his right hand the young and gallant Arminius—one whom his countrymen already venerated like a divinity, and through whom, therefore, he could wield at will the feelings and purposes of Germany? These thoughts made his jocund as his

eye glanced complacently, at one time over his officers who reclined in the order of their rank, and at another over the German chieftains who feasted at the board. Even the rude simplicity of the latter gave a zest to the entertainment, for it excited mirth to observe the wonderment with which they regarded the native productions of their own forests, so marvellously heightened or disguised by the skill of the Roman cook; and above all, to witness the rock-like firmness of brain with which they repeatedly drained the wine-cup. But even rocks may be overthrown by a succession of billows, and as these hirsute revellers warmed into jollity, their eyes twinkled, their huge moustaches curled upward, they repeatedly stretched their brawny arms across the tables to grasp the right hands of the centurions, and broke forth into vociferous praises of Augustus, his wise government, his brave legions and his good wines; and finally they sang such tremendous snatches of their native songs as made the images of the Lares tremble upon the board. And amidst the din, the laughter, and rough military jesting, none was so happy as Varus himself, who, from his central position at the banquet, encouraged the flow of wine among the barbarians, and smiled upon their boisterous glee. Could insincerity lodge in the hearts of such men! No; it was impossible. And as he gave himself wholly up to the enjoyment of the hour, he addressed himself from time to time to the chiefs with sentences of their own language, which he had learned for the occasion, while the applause which they roared in return evinced that his conciliatory policy was not in vain.

But there was one of the German guests to whom wine had no temptation, and in whose eyes the hilarity of the revel had no charm. This was Segest, the chief of the warlike Catti, and father of Thusnelda. The arrival of Hermann in his native country, and his subsequent encounter with Rudiger, had disconcerted all the old man's plans of a family alliance with the latter, and he learned accordingly, to hate and watch the person by whom his views had been traversed. He had therefore tracked the movements of the young hero, until he had in some measure detected the nature of that plot which was conducted with such secrecy and success. Elated with his discoveries, he resolved to divulge all he had learned; and by thus doing, he hoped to deter his country from a disastrous rebellion and hopeless war, and at the same time to crush an enemy whom he hated. Under these motives he had passed the untasted goblet with a self-denial that was alarming in a German; and when he now saw the condition of his countrymen, he judged that the fit moment had arrived. Turning, therefore, to Varus, the old chief exclaimed, with a smile of suspicious meaning, "Why miss we at the hospitable board the man of two tongues and double aspect—the first of Roman allies, and the best beloved of his countrymen? Where tarries the Arminius of Rome, the Hermann of Germany, when so many friends of either party are assembled?"

"We commence our march to-morrow," replied Varus, "under the faithful guidance of Arminius; and to-night he explores the passes, to ascertain that our route shall be in safety."

"I have been so long the friend of Rome," rejoined the old chief drily,

"that I have learned some portion of its history. Crassus, they tell me,

marched into Parthia, and perished with all his army. What was the name of that curving Parthian who became his guide, and led him to the field of Carrhae?"

"You dare not insinuate that Arminius is a traitor!" cried the general, starting up angrily.

"That the result alone can show," replied the other; "if he led the Roman army to destruction, what German would dare to call it treason?"

(To Be Continued.)

## DEATH WAS WELCOME.

### Lost Husband, Money and Children and Died Alone in an Attic Room.

There was a time when Mrs. Helen Toomey, of New York, was looked upon as a rich woman. She had a fine home, servants and many charities. Her husband was a fashionable tailor, employing thirty-five men. There were two children in the home.

That was twenty-five years ago. Mrs. Toomey died on Saturday, after a quarter of a century of sorrow. She died in poverty, having lived long enough to bury every member of her family.

The husband was the first to die. When the estate was settled it was found that little money had been saved for the family. Mrs. Toomey used it carefully, taking her children to a more modest home. Misfortune followed her. The children were ill a great part of the time. Her slender resources were almost exhausted. Then, one after another, the children died, and she was left all alone with nothing to live for and nothing to live upon.

But the sweet-faced woman struggled bravely against the odds. She fell ill and spent many months in a hospital. When she left it, seven months ago, she rented an attic room. It was a shabby, scantly furnished room, but Mrs. Toomey made it her home. She prepared her own meals there, conducting that light housekeeping which is said to be synonymous with slow starvation.

She had one friend who called on her, John Mallon, a truckman. Mallon was her cousin, a serious man with long whiskers and an air of dignity. For many years, Mrs. Toomey was Mallon's best friend. Two months ago he found her in such straits that she needed the little aid he could give her.

"She would not live with me," he said. "She was always the lady, the grand lady. She did not like the neighborhood, and our way of living was not her way."

He said this very simply, as if it were a matter of course, and he shed tears, too, as he added that Mrs. Toomey was the best friend he had ever had. He knew then that Mrs. Toomey was dead. Mallon had gone to Mrs. Toomey's room on Saturday morning. There was no response to his knock. A boarder told him he had heard groans coming from the room.

Mallon was fearful. He told the landlady and a policeman was summoned. He broke in the door. There was a smile on the sweet, careworn face. Mrs. Toomey looked as if death had been very welcome.

## THE GAMES OF CRIMINALS

### WHAT AN ITALIAN EXPERT HAS TO SAY ON THE SUBJECT.

#### How Those Doomed to Confinement Behind the Bars Amuse Themselves—Innocent Games Made the Excuse for Cruelty.

Mario Cara, a disciple of Cesare Lombroso, the Italian expert in criminal anthropology, has made a special study of the sports that criminals engage in. The innocent games of childhood, in the case of criminals, are tinted with cruelty, and sometimes accompanied by homicide. Criminals skip the rope, but part of the game is to trip up the jumper and let him fall heavily upon the stone pavement. Criminals play leap-frog, but the object of the game is that he makes the "back" shall rise suddenly and violently just as the frog mounts and throw him to the ground.

The criminals play blindman's buff, but the man with the bandaged eyes carries a handkerchief bearing in one corner a jagged stone, a piece of hard, sharpened wood, or bit of iron. With this weapon he strikes those whom he pursues. Another remarkable form of this game is for the blinded one to be struck by one or another of his companions if he fails to name the one that touches him. The penalty is not the innocent one of the children's game, but a blow so severe that a physician has often to be called in after the game is over and occasionally the sufferer is disabled for some time.

It has been found in those Italian reformatories where prisoners are not kept in solitary confinement that prisoners' games are often accompanied with bloodshed, and that it is almost impossible to prevent cruelties. This is especially true where prisoners work together, for they secrete tools and use them as weapons in

#### BRUTAL SPORTS.

In one of these games the player has in each hand a stick, having fixed in the end a keen metallic point. He interweaves his arms, revolving the sticks with rapidity, and the game is for another prisoner to thrust his head between the arms and endeavour to follow the revolutions of the sticks without being wounded. It usually happens that he receives fifteen or sixteen wounds, and comes out with a bleeding head, while now and then mortal wounds are received.

The victim in another game has his eyes bandaged and places his palm upon a table with fingers spread fan-like. Another criminal repeatedly strikes between the fingers with a pointed instrument. If he wounds a finger then the two change places, and woe to the man who refuses to exchange. The game is dangerous, although the criminals assert that the wounds to the fingers are not deep or severe, because, as they say, the metallic points are short and do not penetrate far—a grim form of philosophy.

The sport of criminals is accompanied by characteristic craft. This is specially shown in the methods in which the newcomer is initiated into prison life. The novice is conducted into an improvised court chamber, where the judges are

#### HIS FELLOW-PRISONERS.

He is placed upon a stand and gravely tried on a pretended charge, and he has barely been condemned when the stand is suddenly drawn away, so that he is thrown violently upon the earth.

Many games necessarily imply resistance to pain as an absolute condition of success. For example, there is the game of "needles." One of the players places his closed fist upon the table, holding steadily two needles, one in each hand, the points being slightly exposed. It is the game then for a companion to strike with his own fist those of the other, and it becomes a question of endurance between the one pricked with the needles and the one whose fist are beaten by the other's knuckles. There are contests in which the fingers and hands are wounded, and the scars are an honourable distinction.

The characteristic feature of all these games, which are the recreation exclusively of criminals in prison, is the love of combat. If, as is held by experts, sports are the means of working off the superfluous activity of life, in the case of prisoners, it is especially powerful. It has been noted in the case of prisoners that there is a prevalence of great

AGILITY AND LITHENESS,

which Prof. Lombroso considers a negative evidence of mental weakness, since it testifies to a greater development of the motoric centres at the expense of the other cerebral centres.

But usually this physical energy is not properly used in the ordinary life of the criminal, and finds outlet and enjoyment in sport.

Another characteristic of the games of criminals is the admiration shown for physical force manifested in the docility with which the vanquished in such sports submit to the brutality of the victors—a thing observed among savages.

Finally the insensibility to pain exhibited in the sports of criminals proves that such men are less acute in their physical senses, as well as less sensitive to the pains of others since what seems to others uselessly cruel is only the usual thing with criminals.

As the drunkard, his taste hardened by alcohol, has need of a stimulant constantly stronger, so in the case of the criminal, the nervous system demands stimulus so strong that to the ordinary steady-going individual it would be actually painful.

#### PEPPER.

"It has always amused me," remarked a botanical expert, "to hear people talking of their preference for black pepper over white, and the various explanations they give for the same. Lit-

tle do they know that both black and white pepper grow upon the same shrub. Over the pepper seeds grows a black covering. The seed itself is white, or nearly so. To make black pepper the seed and its external covering are ground up, while the white pepper is the seed alone ground up. White pepper is milder than black, the greater part of the pungency being in back, the greater part of the pungency being in the covering. A pepper made of the coverings alone would be such, to use a slang term, hot stuff that it would burn the mouth. The black covering of the pepper contains the oil."

#### PERSONAL POINTERS.

Notes About Some of the Great Folks of the World.

York House at Twickenham has been bought by the Due d'Aumale for \$70,000. He will give it as a wedding present to the Due d'Orleans.

Mrs. Smith, a hundred-year-old lady of Grantham, England, does all her own housework, nurses an invalid nephew, and sells potatoes, which she has planted and dug up herself.

Kaiser Wilhelm is extending his idea of artistic collaboration. He is now said to be at work on a historical drama, which a young poet of Wiesbaden will put into German verse for him.

Prince Karl Egon, of Furstenburg, who died recently, left a fortune of \$85,000,000 in land and over \$10,000,000 in cash and securities. The family had been sovereign in the principality before the French revolution, but was mediatized by the Congress of Vienna.

A German physician says that Stanley owes the fact that he has survived the most dangerous of his African trips to his having submitted five times to a transmission of African blood into his veins, which is believed in Africa to be a great

## A CAVALRY CHARGE.

REV. DR. TALMAGE ON THE NECESSITY OF REVIVALS.

He Believes in a Sudden Movement to Capture the World for Righteousness—He Holds That Sin Can Best be Overcome by a Flank Movement.

Washington, Jan. 3.—This sermon of Dr. Talmage in behalf of a sudden movement to capture the world for righteousness strikes a chord that will vibrate through Christendom. The text is II. Kings, xviii, 23. "I will deliver thee 2000 horses if thou be able on the part to set riders upon them."

Up by the waterworks, the upper reservoir of Jerusalem, the general of the besieging army and the generals of besieged Jerusalem are in consultation. Though General Rab-shakeh had been largely paid to stop the siege, he kept the money and continued the siege—the military miscreant! Rab-shakeh derides the capacity of the city to defend itself and practically says, "You have not 2000 men who can manage horses. Produce 2000 cavalrymen, and I will give you a present of 2000 cavalry horses. You have not in all your besieged city of Jerusalem 2000 men who can mount them and by bit and bridle control a horse." Rab-shakeh realized that it is easier to find horses than skillful riders, and hence he makes the challenge of the text, "I will deliver thee 2000 horses if thou be able to set riders upon them."

Rab-shakeh, like many another bad man, said a very suggestive thing. The world is full of great energies and great opportunities, but few know how to bridle them and mount them and manage them. More spirited horses than competent riders. The fact is that in the church of God we have plenty of fortresses well manned, and plenty of heavy artillery, and plenty of solid columns of brave Christian soldiers, but what we most need is cavalry—mounted troops of God—for sudden charge that seems almost desperate. If Washington, if New York, if London, are ever taken for God, it will not be by slow bombardment of argumentation, or by regular unlimbering of great theological guns from the portholes of the churches, but by gallop and sudden assault, and rush of holy energy that will astound and throw into panic the long lines of drilled opposition armed to the teeth. Nothing so scares the force of sin as a revival that comes, they know not whence, to do that which they cannot tell, to work in a way that they cannot understand. They will be overcome by flank movement. The church of God must double up their right or left wings. If they expect us from the north, we will take them from the south. If they expect us at 12 o'clock at noon, we will come upon them at 12 o'clock at night. The opportunities for this assault are great and numerous, but where are the men? "I will deliver thee 2000 horses if thou be able to set riders upon them."

The opportunities of saving America and saving the entire planet were never so many, never so urgent, never so tremendous, as now. Have you not noticed the willingness of the printing press of the country to give the subject of evangelism full swing in column after column? Such work was formerly confined to tract distribution and religious journalism. Now the morning and evening newspapers, by hundreds and thousands of copies, print all religious intelligence and print most awakening discourses. Never since the world has stood has such a force been offered to all engaged in the world's evangelization. Of the more than fifteen thousand newspapers on this continent I do not know one that is not alert to catch and distribute all matters of religious information.

Oh, now I see a mighty suggestiveness in the fact that the first book of any importance that was ever published after Johann Gutenberg invented the art of printing was the Bible. Well might that poor man toil on, polishing stones and manufacturing looking glasses and making experiments that brought upon him the charge of insanity and borrowing money, now from Martin Brother and now from Johann Faust until he set on foot the mightiest power for the evangelization of the world. The statue in bronze which Thorwaldsen erected for Gutenberg in 1887 and the statue commemorating him by David d'Angers in 1840 and unveiled amid all the pomp and military processions and German bands of best music could give the occasion were insignificant compared with the fact to be demonstrated before all earth and all heaven, that Johann Gutenberg, under God, inaugurated forces which will yet accomplish the world's redemption. The newspaper press will yet announce nations born in a day. The newspaper press will report Christ's sermons yet to be delivered and describe His personal appearance, if, as some think, He shall come again to reign on earth. The newspaper press may yet publish Christ's proclamation of the world's emancipation from sin and sorrow and death. Tens of thousands of good men in this and other lands have been drawn by the laying on of hands to preach the gospel, but it seems to me that just now, by the laying on of the hands of the Lord God Almighty, the newspaper presses are being ordained for preaching the gospel with wider sweep and mightier sound than we have ever yet imagined. The iron horses of the printing press are all ready for the battle, but where are the men good enough and strong enough to mount them and guide them? "I will deliver thee 2,000 horses if thou be able to set riders upon them."

Go out to the soldiers' home and talk with the men who have been in the

war, and they will give you right appreciation of what is the importance of the cavalry service in battle. You hear the clatter of the hoofs, and the whirr of the arrows, and the clash of the shields, and the bang of the carbines, as they ride up and down the centuries. Clear back in time, Ozymandias led 20,000 mounted troops, in Bactriana. Josephus says that when the Israelites escaped from Egypt 50,000 cavalrymen rode through the parted Red Sea. Three hundred and seventy-one years before Christ Epaminondas headed his troops at full gallop. Alexander, on a horse that no other man could ride, led his mounted troops. Seven thousand horsemen decided the struggle at Arbela. Although saddles were not invented until the time of Constantine, and stirrups were unknown until about four hundred and fifty years after Christ, you hear the neighing and snorting of war chargers in the greatest battles of the ages. Austerlitz and Marengo and Solferino were decided by the cavalry. The mounted Cossacks re-enforced the Russian snow-storms in the obliteration of the French army. Napoleon said if he had only had sufficient cavalry at Bautzen and Lutzen his wars would have triumphantly ended. I do not wonder that the Duke of Wellington had his old warhorse Copenhagen turned out in best pasture, and that the Duchess of Wellington wore a bracelet of Copenhagen's hair. Not one drop of my blood but tingles as I look at the arched neck and pawing hoof and panting nostril of Job's cavalry horse. "Hast thou clothed his neck with thunder? He paweth in the valley. He goeth on to meet the armed men. The quiver rattleth against him, the glittering spear and the shield. He saith among the trumpets, Ha, ha! and he smelleth the battle afar off, the thunder of the captains, and the shouting. I think it is the cavalry of the Christian hosts, the grand men and women who, with bold dash and holy recklessness and spurred on energies, are to take the world for God. To this army of Christian service belong the evangelists. It ought to be the business of the regular churches to multiply them, to support them, to cheer them, to clear the way for them. Some of them you like; some of them you do not like. You say some are too sensational, and some of them are erratic, and some of them are too vehement, and some of them pray too loud. Oh, fold up your criticism and let them do which we, the pastors, can never do! I like all the evangelists I have ever seen or heard. They are busy now; they are busy every day of the week. While we, the pastors, serve God by holding the fortress of righteousness and drilling the Christian soldiery and by marshaling anthems and sermons and ordinances on the right side, they are out fighting the forces of darkness "hip and thigh with great slaughter." All success to them! The faster they gallop the better I like it. The keenest the lances they fling the more I admire them. We care not what conventionality they infract if they only gain the victory. Moody and Chooman and Mills and Jones and Harrison and Munhall and Major Cole and Crittenden and a hundred others are now making the cavalry charge, and they are this moment taking New York and Philadelphia and Cincinnati for God, and I wish they might take our nation's capital.

Here the tremendous facts: There are now in this country nearly 166,000 church congregations, with nearly 21,000,000 communicants and seating capacity in church for more than 43,000,000 people—in other words, room in the churches for three-fourths of the population of this country, and about one-third of the population of this country already Christian. In other words, we will have only to average bringing two souls to God during the next three years and our country is redeemed. Who cannot, under the power of the Holy Ghost, bring two souls to God in three years? As so many will bring hundreds and thousands to God, most of you have to bring only one soul to God and the gospel campaign for this continent will be ended. If you cannot bring one soul to God, or two souls, or three souls, in three years, you are no Christian and deserve yourself to be shut out of heaven.

Get out of the way with your dolorous foreboding and change your dirges for what we have not done for the grand march of what we may do and will do. The woman at Sedan, in whose house Napoleon the Last was waiting to make surrender of himself and his army, said to the overthrown French Emperor, "What can I do for you?" And the despairing ex-monarch replied, "Nothing, but draw down the blind so that I cannot be stared at." In this gospel campaign we have plenty to draw down the blinds. In God's name I say pull up the blinds and let the morning sun of the coming victory shine upon us. What we want in this campaign for God is the self abnegation and courage of the men of Sir Colin Campbell, who, as Lord Bishop Cowie, of New Zealand, once chaplain of his army, told me, said to the troops: "Men, no retreat from this place. Die right here." And they shouted, "Yes, Sir Colin, we will do it!" And they did.

The cavalry suggest speed. When the reins are gathered into the hands of the soldierly horsemen and the spurs are struck into the flanks, you hear the rataplan of the hoofs. "Velocity" is the word that describes the movement—acceleration, momentum—and what we want in getting into the kingdom of God is celerity. You see, the years are so swift, and the days are so swift, and the hours are so swift, and the minutes are so swift we need to be swift. For lack of this appropriate speed many do not get into heaven at all. Here we are in the last Sabbath of the year. Did you ever know a twelfth month quicker to be gone? The golden rod of one autumn speaks to the golden rod of the next autumn, and the crocus of one springtime to the crocus of another springtime, and the snowbanks of adjoining years almost reach each other in unbroken curve. We are in too much hurry about most things. Business men in too much hurry rush into speculations that ruin them and ruin others. People move from place to place in too great haste, and they wear out their nerves and weaken the heart's action. But the only thing in which they are afraid of being too hasty is the matter of the soul's salvation. Yet did anyone ever get damaged by too quick repentance or too quick pardon or too quick emancipation? The Bible recommends tardiness, deliberation and smalllike move-

ment in some things, as when it enjoins us to be slow to speak and slow to wrath and slow to do evil, but it tells us, "The king's business requireth haste," and that our days are as the flight of a weaver's shuttle, and ejaculates: "Escape for thy life. Look not behind thee; neither stay thou in all the plain." Other cavalry troops may fall back, but mounted years never retreat. They are always going ahead not on an easy canter, but at full run. Other regiments hear the command of "Halt!" and pitch their tents for the night. The regiments of the years never hear the command of "Halt!" and never pitch tent for the night.

The century leads on its troop of 100 years, and the year leads on its troop of 365 days and the day leads on its troop of 24 hours, and the hour leads on its troop of 60 minutes, and all are dashing out of sight. Perhaps there are two years in which we are most interested—our first and our last. Held up in our mother's arms, we watched the flight of the first. With wondering eyes we all watch the coming of the last. The name of that advancing year we cannot call. It may be in the tens or twenties or thirties of the next century, but it is coming at full gallop. With what mood will we meet it? In jocosity, as did Thomas Hood in his last moment, saying, "I am dying out of charity to the undertaker, who wishes to earn a lively Hood." Or in fear, as did Thomas Paine, saying in his last moment, "Oh, how I dread this mysterious leap in the dark!" Or in boastfulness, as did Vespaian, saying in his last moment, "Ab, methinks I am becoming a god." Or in frivolity, as did Demonax, the infidel philosopher, saying in his last moment, "You may go home; the show is over." Or conscience stricken, as did Charles IX. of France, saying in his last moment: "Nurse, nurse! What murder! What blood!" Or shall we meet in gladness of Christian hope, like that of Julius Charles Hare; who said in his last moment: "Upward, Upward!" or like that of Richard Baxter, in his last moment saying: "Almost well!" Or like that of Martin of Tours, saying in his last moment: "I go to Abraham's bosom." Or like that of polished Addison, who said in his last moment: "See with what ease a Christian can die." Or like that of George Whitefield, who felt that he had said all that he could of Christ, declaring in his last moment: "I shall die silent." Or like that of Mrs. Schimmelpennich, who said in her last moment: "Do you not hear the voices? And the children's are the loudest." Or like that of Dragomanni, saying in his last moment: "Stand aside! I see my father and mother coming to kiss me." Or as did the dying girl, who, having a few evenings before sat on a bench in a London mission, was seen to have tears of contrition rolling down her cheek, and who, departing from the room, had put in her hand a Christian woman a Bible, with the passage marked: "The blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin." Though having promised to be at the next meeting, she did not come.

Oh, it will be grand when from the windows and doors of the "house of many mansions," we look out and see passing along the golden boulevards of heaven the white horse cavalry that St. John describes in Revelation? John Wesley said he thought horses had souls; but, take the story in Revelation as figurative or literal, you must admit that none but cavalry horses is mentioned as being in heaven; John xix, 14, "The armies which were in heaven followed him upon white horses." You see, they are mounted troops. Their leader is in deep crimson attire. His vesture were told, is "dipped in blood," not blood of humankind, as many other conquerors have their attire, but His own blood, blood of crucifixion agony, the blood by which He redeemed you and me. That deep red garment is in vivid contrast with the snowy white charger on which our Lord is seated. And no saved sinner can gaze on that red and that white without remembering that though his sins were once red, like crimson, they have become whiter than snow.

Oh, those celestial cavalries whom our conqueror in scarlet shall lead on through the streets of heaven!

As from the windows and doors of the "house of many mansions" we look on the passing spectacle some of us will wish that on earth we had less salary and more hardship, less comfort and more exposure, less caution and more courage, less shelter and more storm, less smooth sailing and more cyclone, and that we had dared all at the front instead of taking good care of ourselves in the rear. Forward, mounted troops! Favorites of heaven! Cavalrymen and cavalry-women of the Lord God Almighty. No chargers of heaven to white or too arched of neck or too prancing of gait for those seated on them. If Job's warhorse while the battle was going on said, "Ha, ha!" shall not these chargers, now that the day is won, utter a more jubilant "Ha, ha!" Forward under arches of triumph, by fountains rainbowed of eternal joy, and amid gardens ablaze with unfading efforescence and along palaces where, after they have dismounted, these souls shall reign forever and ever, they march, they brandish their weapons with which they gained bloodless victory, and they rise in stirrups of gold to greet all the rest of heaven, gazing upon them from the amethystine balconies. A glorious heaven it will be for all of us who anywhere and anyhow served the Lord, but an especial heaven, a mounted heaven, a procedural heaven for those who have done outside work, exposed work, and belonged to the Lord's cavalry. The armories which were in heaven followed him upon white horses.

Then let the creaking door of the closing year go shut. When that closes, better doors will open. The world's brightest and happiest years are yet to come. Toward them we speed on in swift stirrup. Cavalry charge at Inkerman was not so rapid. At last the equestrians equal the chargers. At last the riders are as many as the horses.

OLD STYLE AND NEW.

Teacher—What is that letter?

Pupil—I don't know.

Teacher—What is it that makes honey?

Small boy (son of a manufacturer)—Glucose.

IT DEPENDS.

Do you like colored servants? It depends on the color. I don't care for green ones.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, JAN. 17.

"A Multitude Converted." Acts 2. 32-4.  
Golden Text. Acts 2.39.

### GENERAL STATEMENT.

This lesson connects closely with the preceding one. The criticisms with which our last lesson ended were tremendously answered by Peter. Like the orator he was he saw that his hearers belonged to two classes, foreign-born and home-bred Jews, and he makes a special appeal to each. He toses aside as absurd the charge of drunkenness, shows that Joel had prophesied what was now occurring, directly charges upon his hearers the murder of Jesus, declares that he had been approved of God, and had been raised from the dead, and that this also was a fulfillment of special prophecy, and throughout his speech maintains that Jesus was the promised Christ. The closing passages, beginning with verse 32, are in our lesson.

### PRACTICAL NOTES.

32. This Jesus. See verse 24. Hath God raised up. Better "did God raise up." Whereof we are all witnesses. This phrase may have included all the disciples, for it is probable that by this time the resurrection was generally admitted throughout Jerusalem. The duty of "witnessing" the resurrection of Christ was the most important duty of the early Church. Great care had been taken to secure competent witnesses.

33. By the right hand of God. Better, "to the right hand of God." The promise of the Holy Ghost. Given to the apostles by the Lord, especially toward the close of his life.

34. David is not ascended into the heavens. This is the close of an argument which Peter has based on Psalm 16, which he quotes in verses 25 to 23 of this chapter. It will be necessary for the teacher to read carefully the whole speech with special reference to this argument. The Lord said unto my Lord. Peter doubtless was present at the incident given in Matt. 22, 42-45, and heard our Lord's own proof that such a phrase as this could not apply to David himself.

35. Until I make thy foes thy footstool. Until I give thee complete conquest of thy foes.

36. The old version of this verse is immeasurably better than that of the Revised Version. The house of Israel means the Jewish nation. For Christ read "Messiah."

37. Pricked in their heart. Vexed, grieved, conscience-smitten. Said unto Peter and to the rest. We have repeatedly in these notes called attention to the true and natural primacy of Peter, his moral and intellectual leadership. He is always the first to speak, the first to decide, the first to act, the first to challenge; but it is apparently the primacy of intellectual and emotional force. There is not the slightest indication that he had any such precedence over the rest as this pope now claims over cardinals and bishops; indeed, if one were searching for the most striking contrast possible to the artless simplicity of the primitive Church he would find it in the Vatican. Men and brethren. Better "men who are my brethren." A phrase not unlike our "fellow-citizens" but with far more meaning to an ancient Jew. Not improbably some of the very men who thus, with penitent affection asked the apostles what they should do, had only a little while before mockingly accused them of drunkenness. The wonderful effectiveness of Peter's sermon was due to the presence and power of the Spirit of God. What shall we do? So soon as God's Spirit impresses a human heart with a deep sense of sin, that heart at once sets about changing its course of thought and action. Repentance, turning around, closely follows penitence.

38. Notice in this verse five steps in salvation. Repent and be baptized. First, do your utmost to change your life, inside and out. Second, connect yourself with the Church of Christ on earth. In the name of the Lord Jesus. Third, exercise faith in God through Christ his Son. For the remission of sins. For salvation from the guilt and power of sin. This is the fourth step in the process; it is what the theologians call justification. Ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost. This is the fifth and final step—sanctification.

39. The promise is unto you, and to your children. See Acts 1. 4; 2. 33. To all that are afar off. The Gentiles. See Eph. 2. 17. As many as the Lord our God shall call. See Rom. 1. 6; 8. 28; 30; 9. 24; 1 Cor. 1. 2; Gal. 1. 6.

40. Save yourselves from this untoward generation—Better, "crooked it was. It had tolerated the unspeakable iniquities of the Herods; it had run in a frenzy of penitence to be baptized by John, and then had supinely watched his murder; it had permitted the scribes and Pharisees to fatten on its superstitions, and had apportioned when our Lord denounced them; within five days it had sung, 'Hosanna to the Son of David!' and 'Crucify him!' its daily habits were sensual and devilish; its patriotic outbursts were as fitful and ineffective as its religious impulses; a few years later it was destroyed by a catastrophe so awful that the 'fall of Jerusalem' has ever since pointed a proverb. Everywhere the apostles—Paul as much as Peter—repeat this exhortation with quivering nerves and tremendous spiritual conviction, 'Come out from among them, and be ye separate!'

41. Gladly received. Welcomed.

42. Apostles' doctrine. Better, "teaching." Fellowship. That is, the close brotherhood of the Church, in which for a while all property was held for all, and they were all actuated by one holy purpose. Breaking of bread. Doubtless in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, as well as in love feasts. In prayers. The Greek is noticeable here, the prayers.

43. Were together. Lived in the closest possible association. Had all things common. Doubtless this would

be the natural way to live if Christian love and unity were perfected, but even in Jerusalem it seems soon to have been found impracticable; and that in the apostolic Church there were distressing cases of laziness, of fraud, of riotous living and of sin against the Holy Ghost is one of the saddest and most practical lessons Christian history gives us.

45. Parted them to all men, as every man had need. At the first, apparently, this was done from holy impulse and with very little system.

46. In the temple. There was not yet in any Christian mind (so far as we can see) the slightest idea that the Church would ever separate itself from the Jewish temple. This little group of disciples probably formed, as we have seen, a synagogue by themselves. Certainly they had no temple in the modern sense of that phrase. In place of from house to house read "at home;" probably in that upper room, that "one place," already repeatedly mentioned, Acts 1. 1 & 2. 1, 2, etc. Eat their meat. Take their food. Gladness and singleness of heart. This side of heaven nothing so beautiful as this has ever been seen.

47. Added to the church daily. Better, "added to them day by day." Such as should be saved. Better, "those that were being saved." This has direct reference to the exhortation of verse 40. Peter said, "Save yourselves." Three thousand began at once to do so, and day by day as they came, they were promptly received to the heart's love of the little company.

## EXAMPLES OF LONGEVITY.

### Habits of Life of Various Male and Female Centenarians.

Among the examples of moderation in diet, Miguel Solis, of San Salvador is conspicuous, says the London Standard. He was, according to the Lancet, 180 years old in 1878, and, if he is still to the fore, is likely to complete his second century. He believed that he had lived so long because he had never eaten more than one meal a day. Even in that he limited himself to what he could tuck in during the short space of half of an hour. He therefore was a living argument against those hygienists who bid us eat slowly and masticate well. His diet was chiefly vegetable, meat, which was always cooked the day before, entering into it only twice a week. For two days in every month he fasted, and he drank large quantities of water. His plan included several other details, and, on the whole, we of the three-score and ten can, without envy, wish him joy.

Macklin, the comedian, who lived and died in Covent garden, was a wonderful oddity, in virtue of which—he managed to get through 107 years. He followed the wise and simple rule of eating when hungry, drinking when thirsty, and sleeping when sleepy. He never took off his clothes except for the purpose of having his body rubbed all over with brandy. He always

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strong, forming a quorum of the council under the presidency of the mayor.

It is ordained and resolved by by-law of the council as follows:

That the sole electrical franchise be granted to a company to be composed of the following gentlemen, viz:—John H. Shaw, Geo. Fred Hodgins and Wm. B. Crawford and others who may be associated with them, for a period of 20 years from the coming into force of this by-law.

By law read a first, second and third times, short, and passed.

Moved by coun. McCredie and seconded by coun. Prendergast, that by-law No. 54 be submitted to the ratepayers for their approval at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., in the council hall on Tuesday, the 26th day of January, 1897.—Carried.

Moved by coun. Lang, seconded by coun. Armstrong, that the Secretary write to David Gillies, Esq., M. P. P., to kindly procure for this council a copy of the Revised Statutes of the Province of Quebec, or to inform us how we may procure it.—Carried.

Moved by coun. Lang and seconded by coun. Prendergast, that mayor Hobbs be appointed to preside at the meeting of ratepayers to be held in the council hall on Tuesday, the 26th inst.

Moved by coun. Lang, and seconded by coun. Armstrong, that Mayor Hobbs be appointed to preside at the meeting of ratepayers on the 11th inst.—Carried.

Moved by coun. Prendergast, that the bill of mayor Hobbs, amounting to \$45.06 be paid.—Carried.

Moved by coun. McCredie, and seconded by coun. Prendergast, that we do now adjourn.—Carried.

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W. H. Ward.

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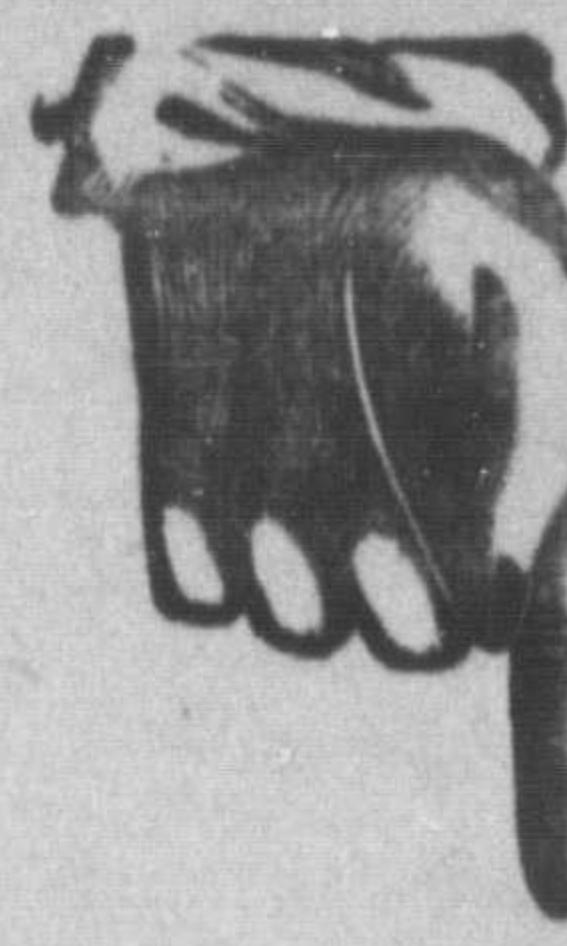
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