

THE EQUITY.

No. 14, 24TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1906.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THE BANK OF Ottawa.

Capital (authorized) ... \$3,000,000
Capital (paid up) ... \$2,914,630
Rest & undivided profits ... 3,059,274

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

GEORGE HAY, President; DAVID MACLAREN, Vice-President; H. N. Bate, Hon. Geo. Bryson, H. K. Egan, J. B. Fraser, John Mather, Denis Murphy, George H. Perley, M. P. G. BURN, General Manager; D. M. FINNIE, Asst. General Manager.

INSPECTORS:

C. G. PENNOCK, W. Duthie.
Fifty-seven Offices in the Dominion of Canada. Correspondents in every Banking town in Canada, and throughout the world. This Bank gives prompt attention to all banking business entrusted to it.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

— LOCAL NEWS —

TO ADVERTISERS.—Matter for change of advertisements must be in our hands not later than ten o'clock Monday morning to insure publication current week.

MILLINERY OPENING on Tuesday the 12th at Mrs. D. MCRAE's.

Harness! Harness! Nothing like it in town. Watch for our exhibition display. R. B. ARMITAGE.

Threshers operating in this vicinity report the grain to be turning out very well.

The George A. Slater Invictus shoe. M. STEWART.

When at the exhibition next week be sure and examine our No. 6 and No. 21 plows. R. B. ARMITAGE.

Quyon Studio will be closed on the 18th, inst., owing to the Shawville Exhibition, but will be open again as usual on Tuesday, the 25th inst. H. IMISON.

Monday and Tuesday—Oct. 1 and 2—
is the date of the Chapeau Fair this year—we learn from an exchange.

For gloves, mitts, or moccasins try M. STEWART.

The potato crop is reported to be pretty good throughout the county this year, and the tubers, in consequence of the dry weather, has prevailed all too long, are of exceptionally good quality.

The livery business, purchased some time ago by Messrs. Hurst Hodges and Milton McGuire, and lately owned by Mr. Hodges alone, has again been sold, the new purchasers being Messrs. Kelly Bros. of the 8th line.

The value of property destroyed by the fire at Quyon on Sunday morning, 2nd inst., amounts to about \$125,000; this is covered by insurance to the extent of some \$60,000. It is said the Dowd Co. will not rebuild at Quyon.

DO YOU WANT TILE?—Mr. David Moir is now engaged making concrete tile at the town hall. Anyone requiring pipes for drains, well-curbing or any other purpose, are requested to leave their orders with him as early as possible.

Posters are out announcing a shooting match at Campbell's Bay on Sept. 26, the proceeds of which are to go towards the new School fund. The match will be open to all kinds of guns, and will commence at 9 o'clock, a.m.

The village council have decided to grade up Lang street, from Centre street, eastward to the exhibition grounds, also to lay a plank sidewalk on Victoria avenue from Main street to the railway track.

Postmaster J. R. Horner has engaged as his assistant Miss L. Desjardins, of Notre Dame de Salle, who entered upon her duties last week. The young lady comes highly recommended by post office inspector Hawken, and has had considerable experience in the work, part of which was acquired in the Montreal post office.

In addition to the improvements noted last week at the Methodist church, it may be stated also that the stone wall of the basement has been re-pointed with cement and the bottom of the windows have been raised to ground level on the outside by the construction of massive concrete sills, thereby correcting in a measure a mistake which was made when the walls were built. Then the parsonage grounds have been supplied with neat concrete walks, in front of the building and down to the street entrance. The front of the lot has also been filled up with earth, and a neat iron fence is to take the place of the wooden structure which did service for so many years. The whole will certainly make a marked improvement in the appearance of the church property.

Errors in Cash Account.

A few errors occurred in the cash acct. of the Clarendon School Commissioners, published last week, which it may be as well to explain, in case of confusion, or misunderstanding.

The first item in the account should read:

"Amt of taxes per collection roll—\$2582.55."

Then in the recapitulation, at the foot of the account, the figures in the first item are placed in the first instead of the second column, where they should have been to properly balance the account.

The Merchants Bank of Canada.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, \$6,000,000 RESERVE FUND AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, \$3,674,596

President, SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, Vice-President, JONATHAN HODGSON, Esq.

E. F. HEBDEN, General Manager.

The Bank has 114 Branches and Agencies distributed throughout Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and other North-West Provinces.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Interest at 3 per cent, per Annum allowed on Savings Bank Deposits. Interest added to Principal Half-yearly.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

Farmers' Business Solicited: Money loaned on Note for Grass and Stall-Feeding Cattle, etc.

R. L. WHITMAN, Manager, Shawville.

— LOCAL NEWS —

DENISTRY.—Dr. Coleman, Dentist, will be at his office in Shawville from Sept. 15th to 31st.

WANTED—A good, smart, intelligent boy to learn the Drug business. SHAWVILLE DRUG CO.

Mens' working boots, heavy or light, as you require. M. STEWART.

Our No. 8 National Gang Plow is one of those machines when once tried will always be used afterwards. See it. R. B. ARMITAGE.

Bring in your children and have them photographed during the fair; my work speaks for itself. H. IMISON.

Our Shoes are a pleasure under foot. M. STEWART.

The Colonial Lumber Company of Pembroke, had a serious fire in their yards on Tuesday last, by which lumber to the value of about five thousand dollars was destroyed.

Mr. P. C. Schaeffer, of Ottawa is acting manager at the bank here in the absence of Mr. R. L. Whitman, who is enjoying his honeymoon, having been married on the 6th inst. to Miss Neilson, late teacher in the model department of the Academy.

Messrs. Thomas Boyce and Thomas Ready, two Nepean farmers, suffered the loss of their buildings on Wednesday last from being set on fire by steam threshers that were operating on their premises at the time. A high wind prevailed at the time, and nothing was saved. Mr. Boyce's loss is \$5,000 and Mr. Ready loses about \$4,000.

Some of the boys have been importuning us regarding the question of a new skating rink. In other words, they want us to raise a dust, and ask why a joint stock company cannot be formed at once and the structure proceeded with—so that it may be ready for the approaching winter.

One gentleman, it is stated, purposes to give one lot free and take stock in a company to the value of another lot—two being required for the purpose. Now, gentlemen, you who have a monopoly of the shekels, and who think that a rink is necessary to the town's social advantages—get your heads together and see what can be done in the matter. No time is to be lost if the young people are to enjoy the delights of a new rink next winter.

Marriages.

On the 5th, September, 1906 at St. John's church Ottawa, by R. Canon Pollard, Charles Edward Van Norman of Springfield, Mass., to Edith Harriet daughter of the late Robert Lyon, junior judge of the county of Carleton, and niece of Dr. A. Lyon of Shawville.

We extend our congratulations to Mr. Herbert Froats, manager of the Shawville Marble Works, on his marriage, which took place at Maxville, Ont., on Wednesday last. A press dispatch from Cornwall gives the following particulars of the event:

The residence of Kenneth McRae, Maxville, was the scene of a very pretty wedding yesterday when his daughter, Miss Elizabeth McRae became the bride of Herbert Froats, of Shawville Que.

Rev. R. McKay of the Presbyterian church, officiated at the marriage in the presence of over 50 guests. Lorne McLean of Maxville, was groomsman and Miss Bella Leitch bridesmaid. The young couple went to Toronto on their wedding trip, and on their return will reside at Shawville.

A matrimonial union was consummated in St. Paul's church here on Wednesday last which, doubtless, was without a parallel in long list of ceremonies of that kind which have taken place within the walls of that edifice, if we apply the remark particularly to the respective ages of the contracting parties. It is alleged the groom has already negotiated his 71st milestone, and the bride—bless her—is only 17! This couple came from somewhere away up the Cullonge, to have the interesting knot tied. Rev. Mr. Mount, of Bristol, was the officiating minister.

REVEREND DEAR BROTHER:

It is with deepest regret that we, the congregation of St. George's church and friends of other denominations, witness the close of your work amongst us. We comprehend and fully appreciate the extreme difficulties with which you have had to contend, and congratulate you, not only for the loyalty which you have shown towards the church, but upon the broad-minded manner which has endeared you to the members of all denominations here in Campbell's Bay.

As a small memento of your two years' work here, and a token of our regard and esteem, we beg your acceptance of the accompanying gift, which we trust, will ever bring back pleasant memories.

We also tender our heartiest congratulations to you upon your appointment to the Parish of Papineauville, and trust that God will bless your labors in this portion of His vineyard, abundantly.

That the Lord may "preserve thy going out thy coming in from this time forth" is our fervent prayer.

(Signed) SAM BURROWS,

If you could take a look into the hundreds of business offices in which the graduates of that splendid School of Commerce

THE WILLIS BUSINESS COLLEGE

are making a grand success of themselves, you would let nothing hinder you from beginning a

Business, Shorthand or Telegraphy

Course without delay. We are open the year round, and you may enter at any time. Why not now?

Our catalogue gives full particulars—Send for it.

S. T. WILLIS, Principal,
Cor. Bank and Albert Sts., Ottawa.

THE HARDWARE STORE

Millmen's Supplies....

Engine Fittings Engine Packing Cylinder Oil Machine Oil Belt Lacings Iron Piping.

We are constantly adding to our stock in above lines, and anything not in stock procured on short notice.

Our stock of Guns and Ammunition will be complete in a few days.

J. H. SHAW.

CAMPBELL'S

Stomach and

... Liver Pills

An active, safe and purely Vegetable Pill for disorders of Liver and Stomach, for the cure of

Biliousness,
Dizziness,
Headache,
Torpid Liver,
Sallow Skin, Etc.

Price 25 Cents a box. For sale only at

THE DRUG STORE.

P. S. We are agents for "Nu-tri-ola Remedies." See ad. on inside page.

T. PICHE, NOTARY PUBLIC, PROVINCE QUEBEC

OFFICE:

At Shawville

Every 1st and 3rd Monday and Tuesday of each month, beginning with Monday, August 29th, 1906.

At Campbell's Bay

Every 1st and 3rd Wednesday of each month, beginning with Wednesday, August 22nd, 1906.

At Fort Coulonge

Every 1st and 3rd Thursday and Friday of each month, beginning with Thursday, August 23rd, 1906.

We have received intelligence of Mr. Robert Ralph, formerly a resident of Clar-Clarendon, who passed away at his daughter, Mrs. Shaver's residence, Osgoode Station, on Sunday last, aged 90 years and 4 months.

The death occurred at Aylmer on Saturday night of the Rev. Henry Krupp, (superannuated Methodist minister) who was stationed at Bryson about 25 years ago.

The Rev. James H. Brown then, with a few well-chosen words presented the watch and chain, after which the Rev. P. G. Rollitt, the recipient, thanked the company for their kind wishes and handsome gift, in a very feeling speech, in which he spoke of the happy memories which his two years' incumbency would ever bring and the sorrow which he felt in leaving so many kind friends and well-wishers.

Com.

BATTLES.

As I entered the club, I could see that the news had reached them.

Half a dozen fellows were standing around the notice-board in the hall reading a small scrap of newspaper pinned there and surrounded by a thin black edge.

In twos and threes the men were gossiping here and there and everything seemed a little hushed.

I sauntered idly up to read the "stirring" news. It was only a couple of lines headed "Deaths"; underneath was simply written:

"George Edward Bartlett, late Capt. 1st Life Guards, died at sea, aged 32."

A very bold statement, yet it roused memories that had slept for many years.

George Edward Bartlett! Old "Battles." He and I had been chums, shared rooms, and, in fact, it was rather a case of "David and Jonathan" up to date. Ah! they were good old times.

Young Ranger, a sub in the Cold-streams, came over to me, idly swinging his eye-glass round and round his finger, and, in his high-pitched voice (which, by the way, always annoyed me intensely), yapped, "Evening, sir—heard the news?" Bartlett's dead-member Bartlett? Guards, y'know, he's dead—best thing he ever did—what? Wonder he let himself live so long—bit of a bounder, wasn't he? What?"

Ranger has always annoyed me. His "what" annoys me, and to-night he annoyed me more than ever. I brushed by him and into the smoke-room with a curt "Good-evening."

They were talking "Bartlett" there.

"Bout time he shuffled off, wasn't it?" queried one.

"Never quite heard the rights of the story. Money, wasn't it?" said another.

"Yes," said a third, "backed a bill, got let in, raised enough to clear it, Lord knows how, then had to resign, and went abroad. That's seven years ago now. Must have been something disreputable somewhere."

"Y'know his pater had plenty of money, it looked a bit shady at the time. I always disliked the man, awful prig. They always come a cropper eventually. He wasn't a gentleman," and number three lit a cigarette, and, I'll be bound, mentally thanked Heaven that, at least, was a gentleman.

So these creatures went on till poor old "Battles" hadn't a shred of character left.

I sat and listened till I couldn't stand it any longer.

"Gentlemen," I said, "did it ever strike you that the person you're calling these petty names is dead? Don't you think you might let him rest?"

There was a general hush in the chorus of blackguarding and several mumbles of apology.

" Didn't see you, old fellow."

"Really awfully sorry."

"Forgot you and he were so chummy, but you know he was a rotter!"

These and several other apologies which were equally insulting were given, and then they started again.

I tried my best to keep my temper. I could still think of dear old Battles calmly leaning against the mantel and smiling at them (as he would have done; dear old chap) in his calm, satirical way; but I was, fortunately or unfortunately, hotter-headed than he, and their incessant slanging made me mad.

Then that ass, Ranger, eye-glass, drawl, came in and started his infernal yarn about "Battles" past, probable future, and so on.

That finished me. I tried to be calm, but I'm afraid my voice trembled as I said:

"Now, look here, you fellows, I've had just about enough of this. I knew Captain Bartlett better, I think, than any man here."

"There was a mystery which was never publicly explained."

"I say publicly, for a few of his private friends were told the full facts of the case. I was honored to be among that number, and from his father's lips I had the full story."

"If you have nothing better to do than sling a dead man possibly I can find you a little more interesting occupation."

"I won't say more congenial, for you all seem thoroughly in your element in pulling my dead friend's reputation to pieces; however, if you feel that you could spare ten minutes, I would be pleased to lay the full facts before you and leave you to judge whether Bartlett is the 'bounder,' 'blackguard,' and other sweet names that you have thought fit to call him."

"What do you say?"

I sat down rather heavily. It's hard work talking; at least I always have found it so.

One of the fellows rose, I think it was Gregory, who had been sub. when Battles was in the Guards.

"Major Matthews," he said, "I think you have expressed yourself in a rather—shall we say—blunt manner. Personally, I should be the first to admit that we have spoken carelessly, that is, providing you can show us that we have done so."

"I liked and admired Captain Bartlett, but I have always understood that there was something distinctly shady about his chucking the service and leaving the country as he did. You know as well as I do that Bartlett's father has plenty of money, and why the mere fact of being let in over a bill should cause a fellow to chuck up everything and go abroad as he did, beats me. If you can explain, I am sure all here will be glad to accept your word."

"It wasn't over nice for the club at the time, and that no doubt has a lot to do with the unpopularity which he has left behind him."

"We all await your explanation, sir." He sat down, there was a distinct hush, and I—well, I hardly knew where to begin. My first words were rather commonplace.

"Will you chaps have a drink?" My invitation was accepted, and when we were all settled down, I began: "At the time Bartlett left the service his father was financially in a very shaky position. This may seem strange to you, gentlemen, but it was so. Everyone seems to think that Bartlett's disappearance was connected in some way or other with the bill which he had backed. That was not so. The sum, to be precise, was £760.

"Through his father could not easily spare it, he found the money and the bill was paid.

"As things were, however, it was absolutely impossible for Bartlett to stay in the expensive regiment in which he held a captain's commission. He must either transfer or resign. He chose the latter. As you all know, he was very keen on soldiering and it was a great wrench. He did it, however.

"Had the facts been made clear at the time, nothing save a miracle could have saved his father from financial ruin.

"Well, young Bartlett sailed for Africa and the goldfields.

"He was very lucky. Partly through hard work, but owing a great deal to a little lucky speculation, he was enabled within four months to send his father £3,000. That pulled old Bartlett out of the mud, and he himself told me that his son saved him from bankruptcy.

"Now, and, in fact, for the past five years, he has enjoyed the fruits of his son's labors.

"Thanks to Bartlett junior, his father never will want for the rest of his life."

I paused and raised my glass.

Gregory spoke again.

"I think, sir," he said, "we have all got hold of the wrong story. You see—"

"One moment," I interrupted. "If you have no objection I should like to finish.

As you know, I have just returned from South Africa.

"On the same boat with me was Captain, now 'Mr.' Bartlett.

"It is unnecessary for me to go into details. We were glad to meet again.

"He was coming home to see his father.

"Two days south of Madras, he was—"

"Many of you who have been in India will know what I mean by hot,

"We were sitting about the deck, dozing, one afternoon; there was a scream from somewhere down the deck.

"A woman dashed to the rail where her child, playing, had crawled through and fallen overboard.

"My God, Battles, there's a child overboard!" I yelled.

"Battles started up, slipped off his jacket, picked up a cricket stump lying on the deck (some young fools had been playing in that awful heat).

"Lot of sharks about here, old man; might be some use. Good-bye, if I don't see you again."

"He was over the rail before I had time to take in his meaning.

"The skipper, of course, slowed up and stopped, lowered a boat and sent back. By this time we were at least three-quarters of a mile from the scene of the accident. I had a chat with the fourth officer afterwards and he told me how they found him. He had the kid on one arm, and with the other was lashing the water furiously.

"The sharks were about already and the water was all stained with blood.

"Just as they reached him one made a dash and a snap, and Battles couldn't lash the water any more for his arm had gone above the elbow.

"They hauled them aboard, the child was little the worse, but Battles was quite done for.

"As they carried him down the deck, the mother fell on her knees and kissed his one remaining hand.

"He looked up at me with a pale smile.

"Silly asses women are sometimes. What?"

"We buried him the next day."

"I couldn't go on. Poor old Battles, we shall meet no more."

Gregory rose. Words were useless I could see. He raised his glass; with one movement the others did the same.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I give you the toast. Captain Bartlett, one of us."

We drank in silence, and Battles was back on his pedestal.

God rest his soul.—Pearson's Weekly.

THE BLIND MAN'S CLEVERNESS.

Exercise of the Ear Enables Him to Almost See.

How the Little Fish are Made Ready for Market.

Sardines are caught in nets, and, after being well washed, the heads are cut off, and the fish are sprinkled lightly with salt. After lying for a few hours they are placed on grids in rows almost perpendicular. The frames are then placed in pans containing boiling oil. The oil is changed as soon as it becomes too black and dirty for continued cooking.

As soon as the fish are considered sufficiently cooked, they are withdrawn from the pans of oil, and the grids are placed on the tables covered with zinc, the surface of the table inclining towards a groove in the centre. The oil is thus carried to a vessel prepared to receive it. Round the table stand the women whose business it is to pack the fish closely and uniformly in boxes.

The boxes being full, the fish are covered with fresh oil, and the lids are then soldered down. Thus hermetically sealed they are placed in iron baskets and immersed in boiling water.

The smaller boxes are thus boiled for half an hour, and the larger ones somewhat longer, in proportion to size of box. The fish are then ready for the market.

WHY RAIN CLOUDS ARE BLACK

The color of a cloud depends on the manner in which the sunlight falls upon it, and the position of the observer. It will be noticed that high clouds are always white, or light in color, and this is because the light by which they are seen is reflected from the under surface by the numberless drops of moisture, which go to form the cloud. Heavy rain clouds, on the other hand, are found much nearer the earth, and so the light falls on them more directly from above, giving a silver lining to the cloud, though the under-surface appears black, owing to the complete reflection and absorption of the light by the upper layers.

Seen from above by an observer it is a balloon, the blackest rain clouds appear of the most dazzling brilliant white.

He had proposed, and now with fear and trembling waited for an answer.

"Only one word," he said, "if but to keep alive the fires of hope within my bosom." She looked at him tenderly, lovingly—and her lips moved in accents that went to the depths of his soul. She asked him how much he earned a week.

"We all await your explanation, sir."

He sat down, there was a distinct hush, and I—well, I hardly knew where to begin. My first words were rather commonplace.

TRAITS OF FIGHTING BULLS.

Easily Managed When Massed Together

Some Have the Evil Eye.

In Spain accidents to bull fighters are of frequent occurrence, and it is interesting to see the hero of many fights swing into the chapel attached to the bull ring and kneel before the effigy of the Virgin Mary before entering the arena.

Bull fighting is the national pastime. Boys play at in the gutters, and there are bull fights for amateurs all over the country, at which only two-year-old bulls are used, and young and old descend into the arena. Astounding is the enthusiasm, says the Nineteenth Century.

Interesting, too, is the psychology of bulls. When herded together they are docile enough, and it is a picturesque sight to see the bulls brought into the paddock, prior to the fight, through the streets of the city when all are sleeping. A cow trained to the business, with a bell around her neck, is all that is necessary, and the bulls follow quietly behind her.

In the plains where the bulls are reared men on horses manage them quite easily so long as they are massed together. Three bulls in the ring together would be useless for a fight, but each bull separately will fight to the death.

Bulls literally see red. Were it not that a bull will always dash at anything red the men in the ring would have no chance whatever. Occasionally bulls have what is called the evil eye, and remain indifferent to the red cape extended to them, and then the list of casualties is generally high.

Sometimes a bull which has shown prodigious power and fight is pardoned by the populace. A cow, kept for the purpose, is then sent into the arena, and at sight of the bull forgets man and the fury of the battle and gently trots behind the paddock, as meek as any heifer.

Many are the curiosities about bulls, which sometimes refuse to attack a particular horse, and when a man is down, motionless, disdain even to pay him.

Some bulls make instinctively for one man, and will chase him all around the ring, leaping the barrier if he vaults over it, and if he fails will kneel upon his body and gore him to shreds. There is no mercy in bulls, and none is shown to them.

FIRE IS ESSENTIAL TO HUMANITY.

What It Means to the Aborigines of Australia.

The invention of fire was a great step in the progress of the human race, and it is not strange that so many uncivilized peoples have superstitious notions connected with it. When the Australian aborigines camp for the night a fire is lighted in front of each hut—the huts being made of boughs, with the openings carefully turned away from the wind—so that the feet of those who are sleeping within may be kept warm.

If one of their relatives has lately died an additional and solitary fire is lighted at a little distance from the huts, where the ghost of the deceased may sit and warm himself without disturbing the family hearth.

The sharks were about already and the water was all stained with blood.

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God rest his soul.—Pearson's Weekly.

PREPARED SARDINES.

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NOTES AND COMMENTS

There is, it appears, a connection between the Carnegie-endowed campaign for simplified spellings and the great question of Anglo-Saxon supremacy. At least Mr. Carnegie himself regards spelling reform as a means or instrument of Anglo-Saxon conquest of the world. For years, as readers are aware, Mr. Carnegie has been preaching the gospel of Anglo-Saxon primacy in industry, empire-building and civilization generally. Periodically he publishes an optimistic review of the world-politics and takes stock of the results of the grand march of things. In the current Nineteenth Century Mr. Carnegie, in an article entitled rather vaguely "The Cry of Wolf," endeavors to prove by figures and official data that "the Briton who dreads either Russian 'wolf' in India or elsewhere, or the German 'wolf' on sea, or in colonial empire, or in shipping, is the victim of imaginary fears."

Mr. Carnegie makes an interesting, though not original, comparison between Anglo-Saxon immigration and German or French or Scandinavian immigration. All continental European lands, he says, lose their emigrants. The German who settles in the United States becomes an American; the German who colonizes in Brazil becomes a good Brazilian. "All traces of German origin rapidly fade away," as do all traces of Slav or Gallic origin. But "Britain only transplants." Her emigrants go to America, Canada, Australia, South Africa. They are not lost to the English-speaking race, even if they cease to be British subjects. "Hence the certain supremacy of the English-speaking race at no distant day," a race that is not only keeping its own increase, but absorbing millions of emigrants from other races as well.

The supremacy of the English race involves the supremacy of the English language, reasons Mr. Carnegie. Is it not our duty, he asks himself and the rest of the spelling reformers, to remove all obstacles to the speedy and voluntary adoption of English as the world-language? The present spelling, he says, is difficult, capricious, contradictory and unreasonable; let us, therefore, simplify and rationalize it and give a magnificent impetus to the progress of the Anglo-Saxon brotherhood of peoples. The consummation is inevitable, but while we have the giant's strength we should not use it recklessly, but, on the contrary, show consideration and humanity for the weaker sisters. Thus, even in spelling reform it is possible to "think imperially." When we drop a letter or put a "v" where an "e" and a "d" grew before, we are to remember that we are hastening the bloodless conquest of the world by the English-speaking race.

It is a maxim of some sea captains that it is better for sailors not to know how to swim. They will take fewer chances if they know that they will be helpless in the water. The theory that men will avoid danger of drowning if they do not know how to swim does not seem to be supported by the facts. Waders and bathers getting beyond their depth, people who rocked the boat or were caught in storms, fishermen who fell in, all together make up a long roll of persons who might have saved their lives by a knowledge of swimming.

The advantages of swimming as an exercise are well known. The sport in moderation is one of the best of all methods of securing a symmetrical development of the whole body with the loss of superfluous adipose tissue. The attraction of the water is so strongly felt by most people that it is one of the arguments advanced by certain scientists for the belief that the original home of all forms of life, including the human race, was in the sea. When a man is revelling in the sensation of being rocked by the waves he is satisfying an instinct inherited from ancestors who a few million years ago lived in warm, shallow seas. However, it is not necessary to go back so far as that. There are reasons enough for liking the water in the summer time without seeking an explanation in atavistic tendencies.

THE KAISER AND CATS.

The Kaiser has his antipathies, and one of his strongest is said to be for cats. He is alleged to have been the means of inducing the Berlin municipality to put a tax on them. Every pussy must now wear her medal as a sign that the tax has been paid on her behalf. The absence of the medal is to be taken as proof conclusive that the tax has not been paid, and pussy will be hurried to the lethal chamber. The massacre is said to be on the point of beginning, if it has not already set in.

FISH CANDLES.

In Alaska is found a kind of fish that makes a capital candle when it is dried. The tail of the fish is stuck into a crack of a wooden table to hold it upright, and its nose is lighted. It gives a good, steady light of three candle-power, and considerable heat, and will burn for about three hours.

The Russian Crown Jewels.

A Great Collection Gathered By Generations of Romanoffs.

In Moscow there prevails a conviction that the Czar, acting on the advice of the secret police and his family, has gathered together his treasures of precious stones and distributed them for safe keeping in vaults and banks in London, Paris and Copenhagen. This is not the first time that the royal jewels have left Russia and gone into secure hiding in various parts of Europe. When Napoleon Bonaparte marched on Moscow not only the coronation regalia, but all the Czar Alexander's gems as well crossed the border. Then they were sent into Asia, it is believed.

At the time of the war in the Crimea they were spirited away again, and when Alexander III. was murdered the jewels were on a third occasion prudently bundled out of the country.

Last spring, an hour after the Grand Duke Serge was blown up in his carriage as he drove through Moscow streets, the steel doors of that room in the Kremlin Museum, where about \$400,000 worth of gems glitter before the tourists' eyes, from crowns and robes, chairs of state, Bibles, etc., shut with a bang. Then the court jewelers set to work.

To-morrow should the sacred precincts of the old half fortress, half monastic palace be forced by a mob of revolutionists the people would find therein much to excite their rapacity, but not a precious stone to satisfy their lust for loot. In the gem room of the Grannovitza Palata, as it is called, there hang still the robes of

THE GOLDEN WARP AND WOOF;

in their places are the silver and ivory chairs; the crowns of gold, so pure and so heavy that they will bend in the hands of a woman, sit in their glass case; the Bible, in its golden cover, continues to lie on its velvet cushion, but from each and every one of these royal belongings the encrusting glory of flashing rubies and gleaming pearls has disappeared.

Down in the deepest of the old dungeons, sheathed in steel and used as vaults for the storing of treasure, massive plate and valuable enamels with mosaics and ivories, lie beside cups and dishes, sceptres and candelabra worthy of King Solomon's Temple or Babylonian luxury, but out of the vaults the Aladdinlike display of set and unset jewels has vanished. The servants of the Emperor have done their work, and Nicholas may take some credit to himself in acting so promptly to remove his stupendous collection of gems outside the zone of danger.

Exactly how they went, just when and where, nobody save the Czar, the members of his immediate family and a few trusted servants can possibly know; just as no one outside a very small circle has anything approaching an exact idea of the value of the collection. That it is the richest in the world is no longer a disputed fact and that it has always been the most highly prized asset of the Czars any one who lives long in Russia and hears a little court gossip soon learns. Only in India are there any older collections, while nowhere else in the two hemispheres is there another so complete, and so almost unbelievably rich in diamonds.

In the early part of the sixteenth century the Russian rulers began to gather here and there for their royal cabinet. They spent liberally of public and private money when a prize was to be got that way, and

OTHER AND LESS GENTLE MEANS

were resorted to when an avaricious Armenian asked too much, or an obstinate little Asiatic potentate preferred to wear his bright stones himself.

Once in Russia a massacre of Jews was averted by the sacrifice of a wealthy Hebrew merchant made of a noble diamond he had given to his daughter, and since Czar John's time the magnificent collection has never lost a stone, but grown with successive reigns. No brother ruler of the present Czar, nor indeed any ten of them put together, can now match the pale, troubled little gentleman of Tsarskoe-Selo as a jewel owner.

Some idea of the value of his Nibelungen hoard can be grasped when it is explained that at the time misfortunes at sea overwhelmed the Russians, Nicholas admitted that with his gems he could rebuild his annihilated navy and still make as brave a show as any monarch of Europe at his son's coronation. The Czar nevertheless has no idea apparently of sacrificing his bright possessions in order to gain popularity or security.

In common with those who have filled the thrones before him, he regards his treasures with a mixture of awe and adoration, and as has been the case with all Russian Emperors he is an expert judge of a good stone. Above all else he knows and appreciates diamonds, and to judge by the quantity and quality of those that he has inherited and acquired it would seem that the wearers of Russia's crown have been all but diamond mad.

Not an Emperor or Empress since the time of John the Terrible but has cherished a positive lust for diamonds, and once in their grip they have never released hold of

A PERFECT SPECIMEN.

Only perfect specimens have, however, found a way into their tightly locked strong boxes.

For Brazilian and South African stones they profess no admiration, but with grim and seemingly unalterable purpose, and sometimes the wildest extravagance, they have clung to the bust of the great Catherine, that eventually her house would own every good

market would be should he ever consent to open the actual riches of his private Golconde and announce a sale it is painful to consider. At a conservative estimate his six big diamonds alone are worth more than \$10,000,000, and the display of even one-half of his collection at an auction would set the diamond trade by the ears and make the wife of a trust magnate believe herself dreaming.

However, it is not very probable that he will ever be brought to make what in his eyes and those of all his family would be regarded as a disgraceful sacrifice. Diamonds, first with the House of Rubik and then with the Romanoffs, have been not a fancy but a religion.

They have loved them and hoarded them with a passion that only the Oriental and half Asiatic mind feels for jewels, and only the last three Czars have cared little to display their beloved and beautiful baubles. The father of the present Emperor nearly always wore military dress of severe simplicity, but secretly in his pockets he carried two diamonds quite worth a Grand Duke's ransom at least.

These two large unset gems he loved to rub together from time to time in his powerful hands to enjoy the odd music made by this friction. Nicholas II. has inherited this fancy. He carries in his pocket the same two diamonds his father habitually played with, and in imitation of Alexander III. he dresses, save on state occasions, with strict simplicity and absence of jewelled ornaments. He suffers, however, from a nervous dread of having his treasures stolen, and to such an extent does he carry this fancy that he has never let his wife use any but pearl ornaments for ordinary functions.

As a miser with his gold, he hides and broods upon his treasures, and it is doubtful now whether the quaint song of the gems he carries in his pocket can soothe even a little the cares that shake his soul over the distressed state of his Empire.

MYSTERY IN TIMEPIECES.

Watchers Affected by the Habits or Particularities of the Owners.

Wild animal personality has come in for pretty thorough exploitation in fiction. Machinery, too, has had queer pranks and whims saddled on it by the fiction writers.

Story writers like a large machine for fiction purposes. The locomotive is a favorite. But most uncanny of all machines is the smallest and oldest—the watch. A jeweler might write the ideal story of watch personality. Notes for it continually appear in the technical journals of that trade.

Watches may be accurately tested and adjusted at a factory so that they will be run alike in boiling water or frozen in the heart of an ice cake. Yet when they are sold and worn their mechanical movements are immediately affected by the individuality and habits of their wearers. A woman's watch is a joke to everyone but a jeweler. To him it is a mystery. Irregular winding won't explain all the vagaries of a woman's watch and the cause must be sought in its fair owner's habits. Probably when a woman learns to eat her meals regularly and keep office hours her watch will run on time.

Men of irregular habits have trouble with watches too, and one of the principal factors to be taken into account when a new watch is being adjusted is its wearer's personality is the owner's occupation. Some men have work that calls for eccentric movements of the body and these often cause trouble with watches. Often a jeweler trying to adjust just a new watch to such a wearer will give it to another person in the same occupation, when it goes all right. Personality enters into the equation in

A MYSTERIOUS WAY.

Some men never have to have a watch adjusted, but can carry even a cheap dollar affair for years and get from it better service than other men get from a costly Swiss movement. Motormen, street-car conductors and workmen employed in the neighborhood of electrical machinery usually carry cheap dollar watches. For the first watch may be subtly shocked at any moment and after that is almost worthless. Nobody knows when the shock will come. It may occur without the wearer of the watch being conscious of it. Suddenly the mechanism runs wild or stops and is permanently out of business. The dollar watch which is really a small clock mechanically will also be ruined by electric shock, but the loss is nominal.

Jewelers tell of men who, when given a number of watches of different value, movements and nationalities, never succeed in finding one that will run for them; any watch carried by these individuals stops. A man came into a jeweler's some time ago and handed over his watch, saying that three mechanics had labored over it without avail, and that if this jeweler could not transform it into an effective timepiece he would throw it away. On examination the mechanism appeared all right and when the watch was kept for two weeks by the jeweler it ran to the second. But when the owner got it again it stopped within two days. His wife carried it and it went again, but as soon as her husband took the timepiece it stopped. In conversation it was learned that this man had gone to Ho Springs, Ark., a few months before, where he took treatment for rheumatism. Since that no watch he carried would go long. Timepieces that had given faithful service to others for years would stop when he borrowed them. These eccentricities are caused by vague influences, probably more mechanical than occult. Some jewelers attribute them to "personal magnetism" and others to "electricity in the atmosphere." They are so delicate, however, as to defy the subtlest analysis and investigation.

WHEN DANGER THREATENS.

and if the worst ever comes to the worst and dissatisfied Russia insists on form of government which dispenses with the services of a Czar, it is safe to say that Nicholas II. will not step down from his father's throne to face life a poor man.

Just what the effect on the diamond

OVER A CLIFF.

Captain Glasfurd's Experience With a Bear.

To go out after game in the hill-country of India means that the hunter will find game, says Captain Glasfurd, the author of "Rifle and Romance in the Indian Jungle." One morning, followed by his shikarees, or native hunters, Captain Glasfurd was out looking over a rough hillside for bear. He had passed round the curve of a high ledge, when he found himself in front of a large, low-roofed cave. On the sandy floor of the entrance to the cave were the fresh incoming tracks of a bear.

Our position was a sufficiently hazardous one. The ledge was extremely narrow, overhung by rock, and on the verge of a perpendicular face of sandstone. We began quietly retracing our way. But scarcely had we taken one step when a horrible disturbance occurred in the depths of the cavern. This hastened our movements; but our haste was as nothing compared to the rapidity of the eruption that was going on behind us as the bear came yelling and scrambling out of the cavern. For me there was nothing but a swift whip round to face this horrid denouement, my rifle not even permitted to reach my shoulder. To right, a blank wall of smooth cliff-side; to left, a swift descent to the unknown over the edge of the cliff, and in front a raging, roaring mass of black hair shooting toward me with the speed of a runaway motor-car.

Bang! goes my rifle, and the next moment I am enjoying a strange, slowly-moving nightmare, one of the most vivid of my memories being the smooth-brushed appearance of the bear's forehead as her jaws closed on my right thigh.

We bump and whirl swiftly downward. A semi-unconsciousness held me, and then came a shock. I saw the body of the bear hurled far from me into space, and I realized that I was clutching at something.

It was a little tree that I gripped in the strength of despair. I was hanging to it, head downward, on the face of the cliff itself.

My fat orderly's voice sounded in my ear. The plucky fellow crawled down that awful slope and managed to seize my hands. I was somehow drawn upward to the ledge. Then my gaze fell upon that solitary sapling, rooted in some mere chink in the rock. There was no other tree within many yards.

Two months on my back afforded scope for thought as to my extraordinary piece of luck.

FREDERICK TEMPLE'S CHILDHOOD.

His Mother Was His Teacher Before He Went to School.

Frederick Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born in the Ionian Islands. Although he was taken to England at nine years of age, his recollection of his early years was vivid, and the influences on him of his home education and surroundings were permanent. In his "Memoirs" his sister tells of his early education.

My mother was considered a beautiful woman, with gentle manners, knowing no language but her own, not clever in the sense of brilliant at all; but thoughtful, with excellent judgment, great sense of personal dignity, governing her family without effort, without severity. Her word was an unquestioned law.

She was the only teacher that my brothers and I had previous to the time when we went to school. She taught us to read and write; she taught arithmetic, with very little knowledge of arithmetic herself, by steady repetition. She had a key to the sums in the arithmetic which gave the answers. If a sum was brought to her and the answer was wrong, she drew her pencil through it and made no further remark. It had to be done again till it was done right. The sum to-day was repeated to-morrow, and so on, until perfect accuracy was obtained.

When it was time for my brothers to begin Latin, the same system was adopted. She could not pronounce it, but Frederick had to learn a few lines each day, always repeating the old until seven or ten pages had been learned. Then the first four or five pages would be left and a further advance made.

This went on day by day and year by year until he was twelve years old; and he went to school knowing his grammar perfectly, as no other boy knew it.

Euclid was the same. She did not understand a word. He began to understand as he advanced, and could substitute one expression for another, or change the order of letters. She interrupted and corrected him. He would reply, impatiently, "It is all the same." "Say it," she ordered, "precisely as it is here!" touching the book.

The boys were under an absolute rule of courtesy. They were taught that courtesy was ever to be maintained in the family. We were not at all rich, and lived very plainly. Butter was expensive, and we lived on dry bread, except that now and then we were allowed some jam, or, a rarer treat still, some "dripping." The boys were taught to eat whatever was given them.

WISDOM UNCHANGED.

After it is all over, a man wonders why he was worried.

The worst use that can be made of success is to boast of it.

This is always a good word to those who are doing good work.

Gossips have no use for people who refuse to furnish material for them.

A man always making excuses leaves himself no time to making anything else.

Sometimes a man longs for to-morrow because he is ashamed of what he didn't do to-day.

Business based upon friendship threatens both; friendship based upon business strengthens both.

It is a shallow mind that suspects or rejects an offered kindness because it is unable to discover the motive.

The man who never made a success of anything in his life always wonders why men do not heed his advice.

REAL TREASURE ISLANDS

WHERE COLUMBUS FIRST HEARD OF AMERICA.

Tens of Thousands of Islands Which Strew the Oceans are Laden With Natural Riches.

There are twenty-six islands in the group known as the Faroe Islands, and they were first discovered 1,100 years ago by Troke—a Norse pirate who put sheep upon them. "Fare" is the old Scandinavian word for sheep. They are famous, too, as being the islands where Columbus first heard of the existence of America.

In 1803 a British cruiser captured these islands, but in 1814 they were abandoned as worthless and went back to Denmark. Yeb Sudero, the southernmost of the group, which is about 30 miles long by 12 wide, is nothing but one gigantic mass of coal. But ships can steam right into a land-locked bay and there fill their bunkers from the seams which crop through the cliffs. And by steam, this island is only forty-eight hours from England.

THE TREASURE ISLAND.

has always been a favorite theme for the writer of fiction, and without doubt there are, in actual fact, such things as pirates' hordes of gold buried in certain island cliffs and beaches. Such men as Admiral Palliser and Earl Fitzwilliam do not risk money and time as they have done for nothing, and there is pretty good proof that Keating's treasure of fifteen million dollars was actually buried in Cocos Island, and that another huge mass of loot was secreted in Trinidad. Whether either will be discovered is quite another matter.

But there is really no need to go and dig for buried millions when so many of the tens of thousands of islands which strew the oceans are laden with such natural riches, like the island of Sado already mentioned. Another instance is White Island in the Bay of Pernambuco, New Zealand. About three miles in circumference, and rising in its centre to 800 feet above sea level, this island is a mass of minerals, principally gypsum and sulphur. Of course, it is purely volcanic, and a cloud of steam always hangs over it. In the centre is a lake about fifty acres in extent, which is practically nothing but dilute sulphuric acid. There ought to be money in White Island.

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, SEPT. 13, 1906.

It is stated that members of the Government are in favor of summoning Parliament to meet at an earlier date than was anticipated. It now considered that November 15th may be agreed upon.

The management of the C. P. R. Company has just placed with the Locomotive and Machine Company of Montreal an order for fifty locomotives, which are required (in addition to the usual weekly output of one locomotive from the Angus shops), for dealing with the constantly-increasing traffic of the company.

The province of Quebec once more came to the front in the dairy awards at the Toronto fair. It was a French-Canadian from St. Hyacinthe who carried off the honors in butter. The next time an Ontario editor feels called upon to deplore the backwardness of Quebec, it is to be trusted that he will remember this, and make an exception of dairy products.—Montreal Gazette.

Ottawa, September 6.—W. Calvert, M. P., chief Liberal whip, asked as to the probable date of the by-elections, said that he could not speak definitely but that probably they would not be held till the end of the session, or just before the House meets in November. It is evident that the Government has no intention of bringing the contests on before the Supreme Court has had an opportunity to deal with the Fielding case, or it is otherwise disposed of.

With the death of Leonard F. Bland, M. P. for North Bruce, there are several Federal constituencies now open. They are North Renfrew vacant through the death of Peter White; St. Mary's (Montreal), vacant through the member (Piche) becoming police magistrate; East Elgin, vacant through the appointment of Andrew B. Ingram to the Ontario Railway Board; Quebec county, vacant through the elevation of Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick to the bench; Shelburne and Queen's vacant through the unseating of Hon. Mr. Fielding; Gaspe, vacant because Hon. Mr. Lemieux was elected to represent both Gaspe and Nicolet and choose to remain with the latter, and North Bruce.

The deputy minister of labor, it is announced, will go to Great Britain to urge on the Government there the importance of passing legislation to punish those who make false representations as to the condition of Canadian labor market. In view of what transpired at the last session of Parliament, this sort of thing seems theatrical rather than practical. If the Canadian Government sent to represent it in England men who would not make bargains with other men likely to indulge in false representations for the sake of getting a commission on an emigrant's ticket, it might not be necessary to send from Canada a rather impudent message to the Parliament of the United Kingdom to the effect that it does not know how to protect the people it represents.—Montreal Gazette.

Russia's new Policy will be a Liberal one

ORDER MUST BE MAINTAINED

St. Petersburg, September 6.—The declaration of policy by the Government, of which lately several forecasts have appeared, was issued today. It promises many liberal reforms, including the immediate withdrawal of useless restrictions against the Jews, increasing provincial autonomy, reform of the police and other public services, the establishment of Zemstvos in Poland and the Baltic provinces, and the institution of an income tax. Meanwhile the Government is determined to maintain order, and it accordingly decrees court-martial for political crimes, and increases the penalties for carrying on the revolutionary propaganda.

THE BOURSE RESPONDS.

The firm note struck by Premier Stolypin, in the official communication embodying the whole Government program published last night, with its warning to terrorists and revolutionists on one hand that crime must and will be suppressed at any cost, and to the reactionists, on the other hand, that reforms can neither be abandoned nor deferred, met with a prompt response on the bourse today, where prices were not merely firm, but were very strong, without any symptoms of official support.

The official note appeared today in the Official Gazette and the semi-official Russian press, but the attitude of the public has not yet developed. The ukase authorizing the institution of field court-martial throughout the larger part of the Empire is regarded with disquietude in most circles. It is practically the same measure that the Emperor rejected during Count Witte's administration. While it is realized that it is a necessary measure in dealing with mutinies, armed uprisings and conditions of terrorism and anarchy, such as prevail in Poland, the Baltic provinces and the Caucasus, it is feared that arbitrary and unscrupulous officials may abuse the powers conferred upon them. It has already thrown a panic into the ranks of the contributors to the revolutionary press, and the drafters of incendiary proclamations, who hitherto have had no worse punishment to fear than imprisonment or deportation.

Rebellion in Cuba Serious

Havana, September 7.—All peace overtures are blocked by the refusal of Pino Guerra, the insurgent leader in Pinar del Rio province, to enter into any arrangement for an armistice. Guerra's

TRY Shawville's New Shaving Parlor

For an up-to-date Haircut, or Clean Shave and Shampoo.
CLAUDE STRINGER - PROPRIETOR.

FOR SALE.

That desirable village property situated on Main Street, Shawville, consisting of two village lots on which a comfortable dwelling house and other necessary outbuildings are erected. Clear title can be given. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply to T. W. Wilson, Shawville, or to the undersigned, owner. Elmside. MRS. M. MCREDIE.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Province of Quebec
Municipality of Shawville.
Public Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipality of Shawville, in the County of Pontiac, that the list of persons entitled to vote at the election of a member of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec has been prepared according to law; that a duplicate thereof is lodged in the office of the undersigned at the disposal and for the information of all persons interested, and that on Monday, the first day of October, next, 1906, at the usual time and place of meeting, the Municipal Council will proceed with the examination and correction of said list.
Shawville, September 3rd, 1906.
W. W. IRELAND,
Sec.-Treasurer.

TENDERS

For Schoolhouse Repairs

The School Commissioners of Clarendon will receive tenders up to Saturday, the 29th Sept., for:—The construction of a galvanized iron roof on Schoolhouse No. 1; and for sundry repairs on Schoolhouse No. 3, the plan and specifications of which may be seen at the office of the undersigned.
Also, tenders for sweeping, dusting, scrubbing and lighting fires in the several schoolhouses of the Municipality.
H. MATHESON,
Sec.-Treasurer.

School Tax Notice

All parties in arrears of school tax to the School Corporation of Bristol are requested to call and settle same on or before Sept. 15th, 1906.
G. B. MORRISON,
McKee.

THE MARKETS.

SHAWVILLE.

Wheat (standard) 75 to 78c.
Flour per barrel, \$4.00 to \$4.25.
Oats per bushel 28 to 30c.
Butter, per pound, 17c.
Potatoes 50 a bag
Wool per lb. 27c to 28c.
Eggs, per dozen 16c.
Hides per 100 lbs \$7.50.
Veals 20 to 80 cents each
Deacons 20 to 75 cents each
Pelts 20 to 90 cents each,

answer to the Government's announcement of its readiness to grant a ten days' armistice is the blowing up of two bridges on the Western Railway, the cutting of railway communication by Pina del Rio, and an attack on San Juan de Martinez. It is believed here tonight that San Juan Martinez is in the hands of the insurgents, and that the garrison, consisting of 100 Government recruits and a small force of rural guards, have been defeated or captured.

The fact that other insurgent leaders are willing to agree to an armistice can have little effect so long as Guerra is determined to prosecute the war. Guerra can control the situation in his region. His forces are reported recently as from 3,000 to 4,000 men, all well mounted, and some well and others indifferently armed. The Government force opposed to him, under Colonel Avalos, comprises about 1,000 men. It was reinforced this evening by Lt. Col. Clever, with 140 men and three machine guns from Havana. Col. Avalos' force, except small detachments, left at San Juan de Martinez and San Luis, is at Pinar del Rio city, but it is without means of transportation to go to the relief of San Juan de Martinez. Not more than 300 of them are mounted.

The Government has sent a second committee regarding an armistice, but it cannot reach him before tomorrow. The fact is, however, that Guerra refuses point blank to accept an armistice except on conditions that the last presidential and congressional elections shall be annulled. That the Government will consent to this is out of the question. All regard the blowing up of an English company's railroad bridge as a serious matter.

Analyst's Report on Canned Meats

Ottawa, September 5.—The detailed report of Thomas Macfarlane, chief analyst of the Department of Inland Revenue, on the canned meat investigation, was issued yesterday. Samples obtained included not only meats packed in Canada, but also an equal number of samples by manufacturers of the United States. The latter were obtained from dealers in Canada, but, as regards Canadian products, they were taken, not only from retailers and wholesale merchants, but also at the factories. The samples were obtained in June and July, the number from various inspection districts being as follows: Nova Scotia, 32; Prince Edward Island, 16; New Brunswick, 27; Quebec, 33; St. Hyacinthe, 32; Montreal, 32; Ottawa, 32; Kingston, 24; Toronto, 32; London, 20; Manitoba, 10; British Columbia, 32. Total, 322.

Mr. Macfarlane says on opening tins it was noted as to whether the meats appeared to be fresh and desirous of any disagreeable odor, and they were tested as to whether any preservatives

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THE EQUITY,

Weekly Journal devoted to Local Interests
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
AT SHAWVILLE, Co. PONTIAC, QUE.
SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
No paper stopped until all arrearages
are paid, unless by special arrangement with
the publisher.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Legal advertising, eight cents per line for
first insertion and four cents per line for
each subsequent insertion.

Business cards not exceeding one inch in
size at \$1.00 per year.

Local announcements inserted at the rate
of 8 cents per line for first insertion and
5 cents for subsequent insertions.

Commercial advertising by the month or
for longer periods inserted at low rates,
which will be given on application.

Advertisements received without instruc-
tions accompanying them will be inserted
until forbidden and charged for accordingly.

Birth, marriage and death notices pub-
lished free of charge. Obituary poetry three
cents per line.

JOB PRINTING.

All kinds of Job Printing neatly and
cheaply executed. Orders by mail promptly
attended to.

JOHN A. COWAN
Publisher.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DENTAL.

DR. COLEMAN - DENTIST,

Medallist Royal College of Dental Sur-
geons of Ontario; Doctor of Dental Sur-
gery, University of Michigan (Ann Arbor),
D. D. S., and L. D. S., Quebec.
Office and residence—next door to the
Masonic Hall.

MEDICAL.

J. W. ARMSTRONG, B.A., M.D., C.M.

McGill and New York Post-
Graduate Medical Schools.

OFFICE—in the residence of the late
Mrs. Jas. Shaw, Shawville
Telephone in connection.

D. B. ALEXANDER, M.D., C.M.

F. T. M. C.
Graduate of Trinity University, Toronto,
Victoria College.
Fellow by Examination of
Trinity Medical College, Toronto.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—
J. H. ARMSTRONG'S HOUSE, Shawville.

LEGAL.

R. MILLAR, L.L.L.

ADVOCATE.

Bryson — Que.

Will visit Shawville every Saturday.

WRIGHT & TALBOT,

ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c.,
Main Street, Hull, (near Registry Office).

GEORGE C. WRIGHT. JOACHIM TALBOT.
Telephone No. 2176.

FORAN & RAINVILLE,

Advocates

Hull — Que

T.P. Foran, K.C. B.Rainville L.L.L.

WM. GAMBLE,

ADVOCATE, &c.,

Office: Trust Building, No. 48 Sparks
St., Ottawa, Ont.

At Shawville First and Third Tuesday
of each month.

W. W. IRELAND,

Clerk of the District Magistrates' Court,
Commissioner and Conveyancer. Deeds,
Mortgages, etc., executed legally and sat-
isfactorily.

SHAWVILLE — QUE.

GEORGE HYNES UNDERTAKE

EMBALMER, & FUNERAL DIRECTOR
Main Street, Shawville.

PERSONAL ATTENTION — OPEN ANY HOUR

SHAWVILLE'S OLD RELIABLE

JEWELLERY STORE

The place where you can al-
ways rely on getting an article
as represented and when you ex-
pect it.

No waiting for months to have
your watch repaired and conse-
quently no disappointment.

A select stock of —

WATCHES, CLOCKS
and JEWELLERY

always on hand to select from.

G. M. DONALDSON.

It is intimated from Ottawa that the
appointment of Major Shannon, of
Kingston, as paymaster of the eastern
Ontario district will not be made effective.
The objection to Mr. Shannon was that
he was a Conservative. It was raised in
the Liberal press and Liberal associations.
It was the expression of the opinion that
regards every salaried public place as a
piece of party spoil. Its application to
the militia service is not counted good for
the service, but it is counted good for the
partisan spoils seeker. The partisan
spoils seeker controls the Laurier
Government.—Montreal Gazette.



Court Shawville,
No. 276.
Meets the 4th Wednes-
day of every month.
Court dues must be paid
promptly every month.
Visiting brethren cordially invited.
J. A. COWAN, R.S. H. S. BARNETT, F.S.
J. A. BECKETT, C.R.

The Most
Progres-
sive Store. G.F. HODGINS The
Cheapest
Store.

SHAWVILLE
SHAVING PARLOR,
JOHN SMITH, Proprietor.

The spot for—
A FASHIONABLE HAIR CUT,
GOOD SHAMPOO, OR
A CLEAN SHAVE.

Your Turn next.

OTTER LAKE HOUSE
C.E. MURPHY,
(Successor to B. G. Killoran)
Prop. Otter Lake, Que.

This Hotel is being thoroughly over-
hauled and re-fitted with a view to giving
every satisfaction to the travelling public.
We will accord to all classes alike the
most courteous treatment, and best
attention, whilst the appointments of the
Hotel and premises will be efficiently
maintained.

Honey Honey

When this ad. is paid for, remainder of
our stock of pure honey will be sold in
quart or pint sealers, sections or bars,
to suit customers.

YARM APAIRY, QUE.

Clarendon Schools.

Shawville, Sept. 6th, 1906.
Board of school Commissioners met this
day. Members present—Louis Hodgins
chairman; cousin James Hanna, Andrew
Sly, Wm. Horner and Simon Barber.

Minutes of last meeting read.

Moved by Andrew Sly, sec by Wm.
Horner, that the minutes of last meeting
as now read be and are hereby adopted.—
Carried.

Moved by Andrew Sly, sec by James
Hanna, that the Sec-Treasurer is hereby
instructed to notify by public notice in
The Equity newspaper all parties in
arrears of taxes, that unless the same is
paid on or before the 22nd instant, that
he the Sec-Treasurer, is instructed to
notify by special notice by a bill that the
same will be collected as the law directs
without delay.—Carried.

Moved by Wm. Horner, sec by Andrew
Sly, that the chairman is hereby instruct-
ed to attend to certain repairs on school
house No. 5, and Simon Barber for
certain repairs on school house No. one,
and that the Sec-Treasurer ask for
tenders for galvanized iron roof for No.
one school; a's tenders for certain repair-
es on schoolhouses No. three, the plan
and specification of which can be seen
at the Sec-Treasurer's office, Shawville;
a's tenders for sweeping, dusting scrub-
bing twice, and lighting fires in the re-
spect schools in the Municipality.—
Carried.

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Carried.

Moved by Wm. Horner, sec by Andrew
Sly, that the three eighths of one
cent on the dollar of every dollar on the
collection roll, be and is hereby levied on every
child from 7 to 14 years of age in the
Municipality save and only School
District No. 8, erected to a model
school, the children of which will pay
forty cents per month for said 8 months,
in the year for all children in said
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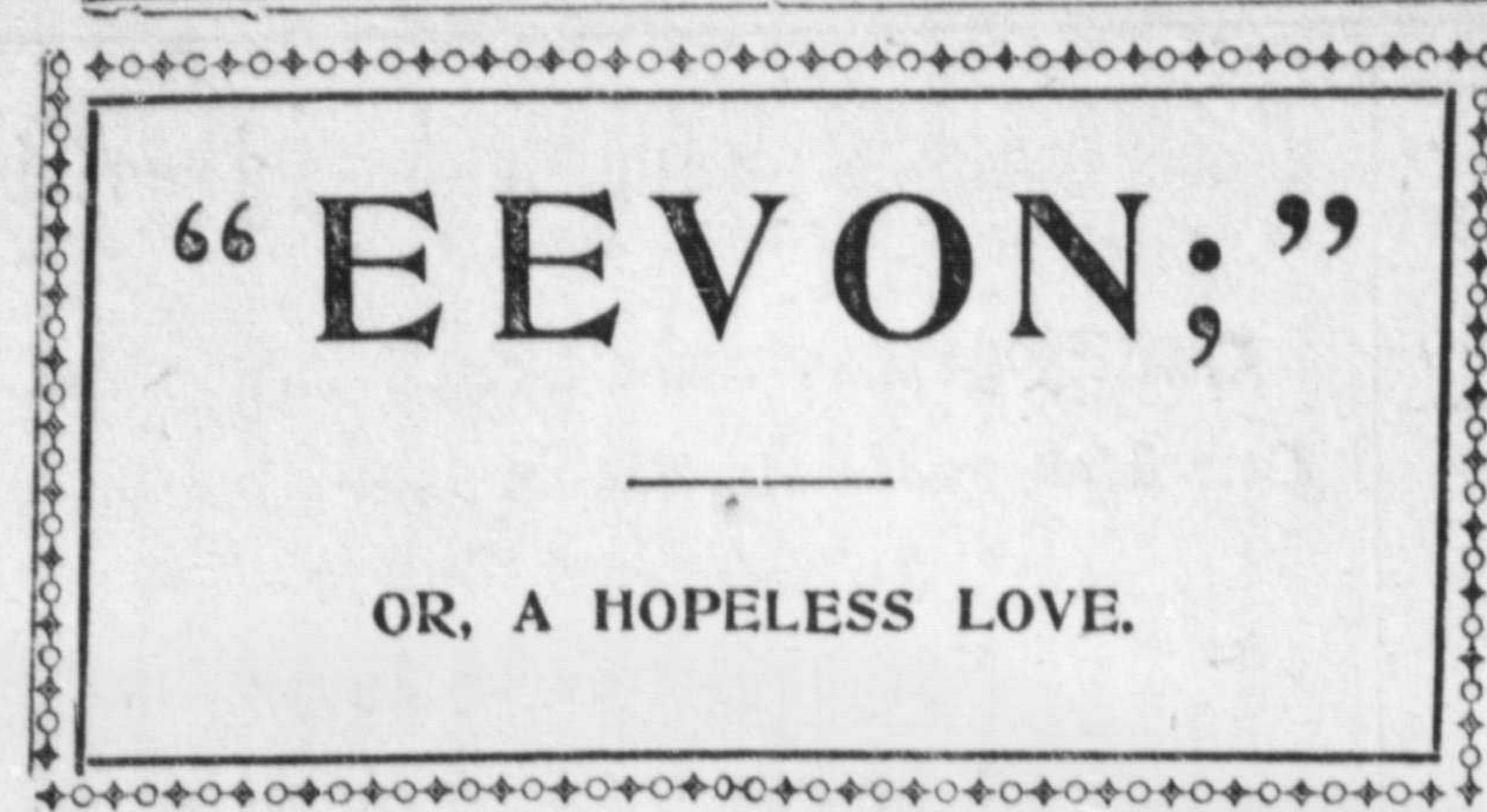
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"EEVON;"

OR, A HOPELESS LOVE.

CHAPTER I.—(Continued).

An amused expression crossed John Dare's face, and he eyed his friend sharply.

"Well, Van," he remarked, "Patonkel seems to be rather progressive after all. It possesses a woman who shines to advantage while doing a man's work. But seriously, old fellow, do you think these villagers will submit to a change in the ownership of the Clarion that will work so radical a revolution in its aims? You don't want your mother's barn burned down by lot of fanatics, you know. It is all very well to look at this affair from our standpoint as a practical joke, but our rural clientele is apt to be lacking in a sense of humor. Frankly, I think we'll get into serious trouble if we attempt to carry out your plan."

Rutger van Slack looked abstinate. "Bah!" he exclaimed. "What does it matter if these farmers do object to our course? The more they grumble, the more fun we'll have with them. I don't believe they care enough about Prohibition to commit arson, so you needn't worry about the barn. Besides that, if we buy the Clarion it's ours to do with as we choose, isn't it? What have these people to do with a simple business transaction?"

"Come, come, Rutger," interrupted Dare, who always called his friend by his given name when annoyed at him, "you are not looking at journalism from a reasonable standpoint. The

subscribers to a newspaper have certain rights which they are bound to defend. However, I said I would go into this affair with you, and I don't intend to back out. Perhaps it will prove to be a great opportunity for me. You know my friends have always said that I had a future before me, but, as far as I can see, a man never quite overtakes his future. But let everything be as you propose. We'll buy the Clarion, astonish Patonkel, and—find out something more about this Mrs. Durkee."

The last words had a ring of malice in them.

The force of the sarcasm was lost upon van Slack, however, as at that moment his mother, Hilda, and Baron von Hurstein appeared upon the scene. The two young men arose, and, more chairs being brought, the little party seated themselves for a quiet chat before the veranda should grow uncomfortably warm.

Mrs. van Slack, pale and quiet, was dressed in deep mourning. Her gray hair added dignity to a countenance that in earlier years had failed to possess the repose so essential to a truly aristocratic face. And there was still a restless expression in her dark eyes that told of a spirit not yet wholly at peace. Had the choicest fruits of life turned out to be nothing but apples of Sodom to Mrs. Peter van Slack, nee Johnson?

Hilda, attired in a tight-fitting dress of heliotrope chambrey trimmed with white ribbons, looked cool and wholesome—for that old-fashioned word most fittingly describes her appearance. There are certain women in the world who, no matter what they wear, look as though they had just come from a perfumed bath; who possess, as it were, a balneal beauty. Hilda van Slack was one of these. Her white skin, her wondrous hands, her rounded arms, and the perfect curve of her neck where it met her bosom made one forget her costume and admire alone the glorious perfection of her body. Surely it seemed that so handsome a girl should be the betrothed of a man whose only claims to many beauty lay in a tall, powerful figure and luxuriant blonde beard.

"Well, mother," said van Slack after the morning greetings were at an end, "John and I have had a very busy hour. We had an early breakfast, you know, and have since indulged in a most momentous discussion."

"A busy hour!" exclaimed Hilda, looking at Dare with a gleam of sarcasm in her brilliant eyes. "How tired you must be!—smoking cigars and gazing at the ocean."

"Ah, you do us wrong," said Dare good-naturedly, turning to his assailant. "In all justice you must know, Miss Hilda, that Van and I have endured a great mental strain to-day. We have decided to become missionaries."

"Missionaries!" exclaimed Mrs. van Slack, looking startled.

"Missionaries," said the Baron in a dazed way.

"Missionaries?" repeated Hilda interrogatively.

"Yes," continued Dare, looking dreamily toward the horizon, "missionaries. You see Van and I have received what is known in devout circles as 'a call.' Let me explain. In Central Africa, you know, you can tell in a moment whether a given tribe has been 'converted' or not. All you need to do is to take alcohol for what may be called your civilization. If the members of the tribe ask you for beads and gaudy clothes, you will at once decide that they have not yet been raised from their pristine condition of savagery. The alcohol in the tube registers zero. If, however, they beg from you rum and revolvers, you will immediately conclude that the emissaries of enlightenment have been among them. The alcohol in the tube is flowing out of the top. See?"

"No, I don't see," answered Hilda impetuously. "Are you and Rutger going to Central Africa? Is that what you mean?"

"Not at all; not at all," returned Dare. "Charity, they say, begins at home, and so may missionary work."

"Yes," chimed in van Slack; "there lies the field of our endeavors." He pointed to the village that lay beneath them.

FEW SETTLE IN SOUTH AFRICA. Peopling of New Colonies with Bridshers Is a Complete Failure.

During the South African War we were repeatedly told that the new colonies were to be peopled with British settlers, who were to show the unprogressive and stupid Boer how to farm. At the close of the war Lord Milner spent some millions in putting settlers on the land, but hitherto the experiment has not been a marked success. In a Blue-book just issued Lord Selborne gives some particulars about the work which has been done, of which the following is a summary:

TRANSVAAL.

Number of settlers 596

Area allotted 940,800 acres

Expenditure on land purchased £550,600

Area cultivated 26,323 acres

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

Number of settlers 660

Area allotted 1,181,681 acres

Expenditure on land purchased £846,184

Area cultivated 63,000 acres

Lord Selborne says in a note that 12,000 acres less than the area last year are now under cultivation, owing to severe drought.

To settle these 1,256 persons on the land has cost, one way or another, something like two and a half millions sterling. As for the results, they may be gathered from one or two sentences in the report of the Director of Land Settlement in the Orange River Colony:

"The Department has not made the progress it should have, owing to many causes. The seasons, though favorable for stock, have continued dead against agricultural pursuits, and, generally speaking, what crops were saved from drought were eaten off by locusts in many districts of the Colony. Good rains fell in February and March, but too late in many parts to bring the meadow crop to maturity before the frost came.

"There is an old story of a king and his servant; the day was hot, his majesty was tired, and he expressed the desire to sleep. Accordingly he lay down in the herbage and was soon snoring. But the servant sat by his master, watching, and to his surprise saw a little creature like a tiny newt issue from between the lips of the king and begin to run about. A little trickle of water was near, and the newt crossed this on a bent leaf of grass and disappeared among the flowers and foliage beyond. After an hour the servant saw the small creature reappear beside the water, when he removed the grass suspension bridge by which he had crossed. The newt ran up and down the bank in great perplexity till it discovered a twig laid across the stream. It crossed that, ran to the sleeping king, darted into his mouth, and

HIS MAJESTY AWOKE.

"Have you slept well, sire?" asked the servant.

"Yes; I have had a pleasant dream. I thought I was walking in a fair land, where the buttercups were of the size of the sun and the bluebells as big as the largest cathedral bell. And I saw before me a mighty river, crossed by the most beautiful bridge conceivable, as of green grass, but perfectly solid and not likely to break. Having traversed the river on this bridge I entered a wonderful world, peopled by the most marvelous beings, full of cleverness and mother wit, and— But I cannot tell you all. Suffice it to say I found great difficulty in getting back, for the green bridge had been carried away by the torrent, and I had to find another."

Then the servant knew that what he had seen was not a lizard or a newt, but the soul of the king on its wanderings whilst he slept.

Now, I venture to say that anyone who on a hot July day will lie as suggested in the grass, among the heather on a moor, beneath a tree in the wood, will find his soul transported into a world of which he had not dreamed, and will see sights of which he had no previous conception. He will be visited by a vast number of insects, quite harmless, moved by curiosity, desirous of seeing if anything in their way can be got out of him, but he will also see a greater number going about their own business, unconcerned by his presence, intent only on their own affairs, it may be seeking food, it may be merely

success."

"Gracious me!" exclaimed Mrs. van Slack in an excited way that recalled the manners of her girlhood, "what is the matter with you boys? Why can't you remain quiet and keep out of mischief?"

"Please don't worry about us, Mrs. van Slack," pleaded Dare politely. "We simply wish to show our clientele how narrow-minded they have grown. For the rest, we hope to make a reputation as journalists, encourage local talent, and all that sort of thing, don't you know? By the way, Van, we might obtain from Baron von Hurstein a few articles on the aristocracy of Germany. I am sure they would form a most ornamental feature of our paper." Dare uttered these words in a most courteous tone of voice.

Von Hurstein smiled calmly. "I fear," he said, "that the people of Patonkel would not be interested in anything I could write. But I should be glad to show my appreciation of your enterprise by becoming a subscriber to the Clarion."

Hilda had been gradually growing impatient. She now broke out impetuously. "Tell me, tell me, about this handsome woman Mr. Dare referred to. Who is she, Rutger? I have seen no one in the village who had the slightest claim to beauty. These country belles are generally fat and freckled, and look as though they ate hay and were never more than half awake. I suppose this newspaper woman is like all the rest of them."

To the astonishment of the entire party Baron von Hurstein spoke up instantly, with more warmth than he had hitherto shown: "You are mistaken, Miss Hilda. Mrs. Durkee is a woman of wonderful beauty. Not only that, she has proud blood in her veins."

"Of wonderful beauty!" echoed Miss van Slack, while her gray eyes grew almost black from excitement.

"Proud blood in her veins?" repeated Mrs. van Slack at the same instant.

"Yes," continued the Baron, "her father was a French marquis. Her maiden name was Yvonne de Kercabalec." Then as if he regretted his loquacity, the German cast his eyes upon a coasting steamer far out at sea and remained silent. Not even the efforts of his fiancee to learn more about Mrs. Durkee could make him acknowledge that he possessed any further information upon the subject than he had already displayed. He explained nonchalantly that he had overheard a group of villagers indulging in gossip, and that one day he had seen Mrs. Durkee as she left the Clarion office. But the suspicions of John Dare were aroused.

(To be Continued.)

MINERAL WOOL.

The Varied Uses to Which the Article Is Now Put.

Mineral wool is every day finding a larger and more varied use by reason of its excellence as a non-conductor of both heat and cold. For this reason it is used for covering steam-pipes as well as the walls of rooms for cold storage, which are everywhere coming into general use for the preservation of meat, vegetables, and other food. This, therefore, makes it exceedingly valuable in buildings, for it is fireproof; while, placed on the floor, it has the effect of deadening sound more completely than probably any other material which can be used for that purpose.

There are at least two varieties of mineral wool, named respectively rock wool, which is derived from sandstone, and slag wool, which is obtained from the slag of blast furnaces. The former is, however, the better for covering pipes, and for similar purposes, because it contains no sulphur, which, under the influence of the action of the moisture in the air, produces a corroding effect on the metal of the pipe.

The process by which it is manufactured is exceedingly simple. The raw material is melted in a large vessel, and is drawn off by means of a tap, from which it flows in a sluggish stream. As it comes out, steam under high pressure is blown through it, which has the effect of once converting it into soft, fleecy clouds, which sink to the ground in accordance with their weight, and thus offers a natural and simple method of differentiating the various qualities of the article.

If a boy doesn't earn more than he gets he will never amount to much as a man.

INDUSTRY OF THE INSECT

CREATURES MAY HAVE BUSINESS
OR SIMPLY BE EXERCISING.

Even the Smallest Have Parasites and
Diseases—Parental Fore-thought for Young.

I doubt if anyone half realizes how life

IT IS PURE!

This is the paramount feature of

"SALADA"
CEYLON GREEN TEA

Free from dust, dirt and all foreign substances.
Lead Packets only. 40c, 50c and 60c per lb. At all Grocers.

HIGHEST AWARD ST. LOUIS, 1904.

CHINESE TEACHING.

It Shows Thoroughness and Dependence Upon the Memory.

A description of Chinese schoolroom methods, taken from "A Corner of Cathay," is of interest as showing the contrast between schools in the Orient and schools in this country.

The beginner takes his book to his teacher and hears him read a column or more, after which the pupil returns to his desk and cons this lesson aloud, until he can recite it without looking at it. He then takes his book again to the teacher, turns his back to the master, and recites what he has learned. This is called "backing the lesson." In this way the pupil commits the whole book to memory, and he is expected to learn it so thoroughly that he can at any moment repeat the whole of any passage the initial words of which are mentioned to him.

Just before the noonday recess the teacher writes a sentiment, a proverb or a proposition upon a slip of red paper and pastes it upon the door. Each boy, as he goes out, reads the lines, and in the afternoon renders to the teacher another line which will, with the first, make a couplet. In China, all honors, social, pecuniary and official, await the scholar; and the teacher has always at hand illustrious examples to hold up for the emulation of those who become discouraged. Among the ancients, as among the moderns, many who were poor or stupid rose to eminence by sheer diligence and self-discipline.

The teacher tells of So Chin, who being afflicted with drowsiness when at his night studies, thrust a needle through his flesh so that pain might keep him awake; and of the restless Sai Lin, whose active body revolted against sitting at his books, and who cured himself of a constant disposition to rise and leave them by placing a pail of cold water where his feet would be immersed in it whenever he stood up.

A warning is given in the career of the unscrupulous Pang Kein, who cut off the ends of the straws that his teacher told him to arrange evenly, while the careful and honest Sung Pin separated a similar bundle and laid the straws straight, one by one, and found that they were all of uniform length without cutting. The character thus manifested by the two showed their teacher which of his pupils would best repay his efforts, and his judgment was justified by the event, for Pang Kein came to no good, while Sung Pin won renown and wealth, and great honor came through him to his preceptor.

THE SPONGE FISHER.

Description of the Skill and Exertion Needed.

PASSING THE TIME.

And all the insect world seems to be so happy, to be without a care, and yet it has its tragedies and sorrows. Just

then went by the ichneumon fly, very small, but capable of compassing the destruction of many a caterpillar, though not one-thousandth part of the size of a single victim. This fly perches on the back of the grub, pierces its skin with a sharp hollow needle wherewith it is furnished, and the force of the stab projects an egg under the skin into the flesh.

As each wound is made the caterpillar shows a certain amount of uneasiness, but does not intermit its eating. The eggs of the ichneumon are speedily hatched within the body of the grub, and they devour the fatty portions of the vital organs untouched. When the time arrives for the caterpillar to change into chrysalis the ichneumon grub eat their way out of their foster mother and at once spin for themselves a number of yellow cocoons, among which the dying caterpillar is often hopelessly entangled and where it expires.

I once gave a great scare to an old lady. I saw an ichneumon fly perch on her hand, and she exclaimed that she had been pricked by it. So I gravely described to her how that insect provides for the young of its kind. The old lady, who was very fat, turned green, and, looking at me with a ghastly face, asked, in a voice that quivered with emotion: "How long do you think it will be before they reach my vital organs?"

IT WAS A RATHER CRUEL JOKE.

but I never for a moment supposed that she would take the matter seriously.

Wonderful it is that the insects should have their maladies like mortal men, and that these maladies should be due to those confounded microbes of which we have heard so much and of which we are in terror of our lives.

Almost every caterpillar has a silk-forming organ—a double organ it is;

CURZON AS A BOY.

Lord Curzon was a perfect enigma to his masters when he was at Eton. He was always apparently wasting his time, and seemed to pay no attention whatever to lessons; and yet whenever he was called upon suddenly for an answer he was as ready as any boy who had been listening to the master's remarks, and could frequently give an explanation of a difficult matter when no one else could. A master said recently that Curzon gave him more trouble than any other boy, owing to his fondness for playing pranks in class, yet it seemed impossible to score off him.

NAPOLEON'S DINNER.

At a cookery exhibit held in Paris an interesting feature was the reproduction of a dinner offered to Napoleon I. exactly 100 years before by Prince Talleyrand, his famous Foreign Minister. It was an elaborate repast for twenty-six persons, and the original menu of 1806, prepared by Talleyrand's famous cook, Cereme, was faithfully followed. The pots and pans used, and the table upon which the dishes were prepared, were actually the same as used at Talleyrand's house 100 years ago.

An old bachelor says that women are given to small talk in large quantities.

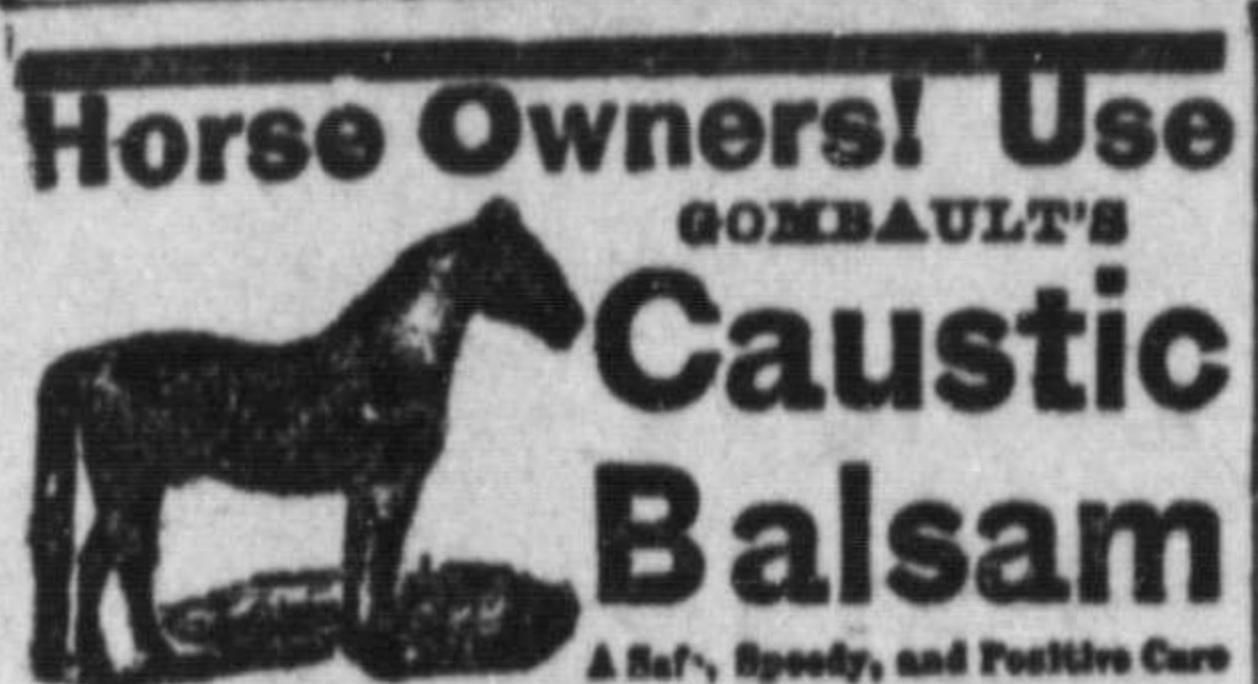


CHINESE HAIR-SPRING.

Mother's Ear

A WORD IN MOTHER'S EAR! WHEN
BEGINS AN INFANT, AND IN THE
MONTHS THAT COME BEFORE THAT
TIME,

SCOTT'S EMULSION
SUPPLIES THE EXTRA STRENGTH AND
NOURISHMENT SO NECESSARY FOR
THE HEALTH OF BOTH MOTHER AND
CHILD.



WONDERS OF VEGETATION

THE GREAT LIFTING POWERS OF SOME PLANTS.

Remarkable Growth of Onions—Melons Raise a Weight Amounting to Two and a Half Tons.

The fertility of some members of the vegetable world is really astounding. Thus, an ounce of onion seed which was sown in a garden at Newton Abbot produced no less than 400 pounds of onions. This will give some idea as to the prolific nature of vegetables, but it is by no means an isolated example, says London Tit-Bits.

For instance, at A. S. Burley, a village near Axminster, an agriculturist planted an ordinary winter cattle bean. The average individual if asked how many beans made five would make a different answer from that which the agriculturist would give. His single bean produced no fewer than 660 beans.

Very extraordinary is the force exerted by growing vegetation. A curious example of this fact has been furnished in the gardens at Kelsey Park, Beckenham. Signs of cracking were observed in the brickwork of a frame and gradually a block was pushed out of position. This weighed in the aggregate over 1½ hundredweight. Several bricks had to be cut out by the workmen, and then they found a mass of mushrooms, only 3 pounds 3 ounces in weight, growing in the centre of the wall.

Melons are extremely strong; in fact, one has been known to raise a weight amounting to TWO AND A HALF TONS.

A well-known student of nature tried to estimate the strength of a melon when it was eighteen days old and measured 27 inches in circumference. He fixed a sort of harness around it, with a long arm or lever attached, and so was able to measure the force of the melon by the weight it lifted at the end of the lever. When about twenty days old—that is, a couple of days after the harness had been fixed on—it exerted a strength of sixty pounds, while seventeen days afterward it actually lifted 5,000 pounds weight.

The seed of the globe turnip measures only about the twentieth part of an inch in diameter, yet in the course of a month or two it will enlarge into 27,000,000 times its original bulk, in addition to the large crop of leaves.

In fact, by careful experiment it has been found that a turnip seed, under favorable conditions, will increase its own weight fifteen times in a minute. Turnips growing in peat ground have been found to increase more than 15,000 times the weight of their seed in a single day. By exceptional means, such as by drugging, even this may be exceeded.

In this connection it may be added that by drugging plants and other vegetables their rate of growth can be increased to an astonishing extent. When placed in air-tight dens and fed on either for twenty-four hours, until they become permeated with the fumes, they mature in about half the time it takes them to develop naturally. It is confidently expected that this method of drugging will work a revolution in the methods of forcing flowers and garden vegetables.

THE CLEVERNESS OF PLANTS is extremely remarkable, and some of them employ the most ingenious stratagems whenever danger threatens them. There is, for example, a species of mimosa in South Africa which feigns death in times of danger. This is evidently for the purpose of preventing grass-eating animals from plucking it. While in a natural state the plant is of a vivid hue, yet directly it is touched by any living animal it collapses into a tangle of apparently dead and withered stems. Among British wild plants, by far the most sensitive is that of the insectivorous sundew, which is found on boggy land.

Notwithstanding their vitality, members of the vegetable world will not flourish in smoky towns. Even the hardy trees have no love for those products of modern civilization. It is well to know that horticulturists are almost unanimous in giving their vote to the plane as the best tree for planting in smoky towns. Where the smoke is not too dense, it is found that limes, sycamores, poplars, elms, horse chestnuts and Turkey oaks do well, but that practically exhausts the list. Among the shrubs which will grow are hollies, laurels, japonicas, mountain ashes and almost any hardy evergreens.

CHINESE BABIES.

The Heathen Chinese has curious ideas as to the rearing of children, and especially on the amount of cleanliness desirable for them. A Chinese babe is washed on the third day after its birth, and generally with warm water. Occasionally a newborn infant is rubbed all over with raw eggs, but not washed till it is three months old. On the thirteenth day of its life the infant's head is shaved. This ceremony, among wealthy people, is accompanied by feasting and rejoicing, and poorer folk are as festive as their means will allow. A boy is allowed a birthday feast once in ten years. Evil spirits are held in great awe by the Chinese, who do their best to protect their offspring from them. With this end in view a baby is sometimes dressed as a priest, and sometimes decked with all manner of charms, one queer idea being to attach a piece of lamp-wick to its clothing. As boys are more valued by their parents than girls, they are supposed to be most under the eye of evil spirits, and accordingly parents often dress their infant sons as girls, and give them girls' names, hoping thus to deceive the spirits. Often the poor little things are treated to harsh words and even blows to assist in the work of deception.

Business based upon friendship threatens both; friendship based upon business strengthens both.

A MOTHER'S STORY.

She Tells How Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Saved Her Daughter.

Anæmia is the doctors' name for bloodlessness. It is an ailment that affects almost every girl in her teens. Womanhood makes new demands upon her blood supply that she cannot meet. Month after month her strength, her very life, are being drained away. No food and no care can do her any good. No common medicine can save her. She needs new blood. New blood is the one thing—the only thing—that can make a healthy woman of her. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new blood. That is why they never fail to cure anæmia. That is how they save from an early grave scores of young girls whose health and strength depend upon their blood supply.

Mrs. Anson Clark, Arden, Ont., says:—"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been a great blessing in my family as two of my daughters have used them with marked success. When my eldest daughter was about seventeen she began to fail in health. Her blood seemed to have turned to water. She was troubled with headaches and dizziness; the least exertion would cause her heart to palpitate violently and she could not walk up stairs without stopping to rest. She doctor'd for upwards of a year, and the doctor said she did not have as much blood in her body as an ordinary healthy person would have in one arm. The doctor's treatment did not do her a particle of good. She seemed slowly fading away. Then she became afflicted with salt rheum and her hands were almost raw. About this time a neighbor advised the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and she began taking them. After using the pills for a few weeks we could see an improvement, her appetite began to improve and a trace of color came to her cheeks. She continued taking the pills until she had used thirteen boxes when she was as well and strong as ever, every trace of both the anæmia and salt rheum had disappeared and she has since enjoyed the best of health. Later on my youngest daughter, aged fifteen, began to lose her health, but thanks to our experience with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills we knew where to look for a cure and after using four boxes of pills she was all right again. I have also used the pills myself for nervous troubles with complete success."

Rich red blood is the secret of health. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the secret of rich red blood. They actually make rich red blood, that is why they cure anæmia, headaches and backaches, indigestion, nervous prostration, heart palpitation, neuralgia, rheumatism, sciatica, St. Vitus Dance and the ailments that make the lives of so many women and growing girls miserable. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"REINCARNATED" QUAIL.

Novelist's Story of a Second-Hand Restaurant Bird.

"I was dining the other night at one of our best restaurants," writes Mr. Frank Richardson in the Pall Mall Gazette, "and on analyzing my quail, I found that it was only scenario, that the skeleton existed, but the bulk of the bird had been 'made-up' with potted meat. My neighbor's quail, I noticed, lacked a leg. Now, what happens is this: During a long dinner, the chances are that one only cuts off the breast of the bird. The rest remains intact. The quail is then carefully collected, taken to the kitchen, and reconstructed.

"Most of the best hotels and restaurants are run in connection with cheaper restaurants, and to them the quail re-incarnated is sent. It may then, provided it has not been too seriously damaged by the diner, be sent on to a third, fourth and even a fifth restaurant."

"Neither in London nor in Paris is it prudent, we imagine, to inquire too closely into the vicissitudes of fortune undergone by any dismembered bird or beast on the table, even though the restaurant be one which is beyond suspicion of its food coming from Chicago. Curries, minces, salmons, fricasses and viands in aspic are rarely made of fresh meat, and the wooden, tasteless taste of the meat in them is among the least of their disadvantages. They are quite out of fashion, it may be added (with the exception of the aspic) in most first-class restaurants.

Mr. Richardson's quail might, however, be a perfectly honest bird. To pick the flesh from a quail, pound it up, replace it on the skeleton, and serve the bird in aspic is a common, if foolish, effort of cookery, utterly ruining the two or three delicious mouthfuls of which a quail consists. Chickens are sometimes served in this fashion, and in the familiar "caneton rouennais" certain parts of the duck are pounded up into sauce for the rest.

One likes, however, to be well acquainted with the restaurant where these dishes are presented. At a cheap table d'hôte dinner in Soho or the Palais Royal they are best left alone.

SMOKE VERSUS FROST.

In Germany some interesting experiments have recently been made in the protection of orchard trees against night frosts by means of fumigation. A part of an orchard in bloom was thus successfully guarded against an April frost by the dense smoke of naphthalene. But the experiment was very expensive, 50 kilograms of naphthalene being consumed by 7 flames in one hour. Later a new preparation of chemicals was tried, producing a comparatively large volume of smoke with the expenditure of only two kilograms of the material per hour. These trials are under the direction of an experimental gardening association.

De Style—"What did your rich uncle leave you when he died?" Gunbusta—"Nothing." De Style—" Didn't he say anything to you before he passed away?" Gunbusta—"Yes; he said nothing was too good for me."

But the man who lives upright is apt to die in a horizontal position.

SEEK ISLAND OF WEALTH.

Mysterious Expedition Has Started From London.

Mystery surrounds the voyage of the steamer Xema, which has sailed from Gravesend on the Thames, for a destination which is a close secret. It is certain, however, that she carries a diamond-seeking expedition financed by a syndicate in London, and it is thought that she is going in search of an uncharted island off the African coast, of whose diamond wealth rumors were recently circulated.

The Xema is owned by Earl Fitzwilliam, who two years ago, fitted out the abortive expedition in the Veronique to Cocos Island in search of a pirates' buried treasure. The Earl, however, has nothing further to do with the expedition, which is the enterprise of the Collis Diamond Syndicate.

The crew signed on for St. Helena, which lends color to the story of the African diamond island. The ship is fitted up with great luxury and the officers are resplendent in gold lace. In addition she carries as passengers a party of ladies and gentlemen whose identity is a secret. So that nothing is lacking to make the voyage of the Xema romantic and interesting.

Its Power Grows with Age.—How many medicines loudly blazoned as panaceas for all human ills have come and gone since Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil was first put upon the market? Yet it remains, doing more good to humanity than many a preparation more highly vaunted and extending its virtues wider and wider and in a larger circle every year. It is the medicine of the masses.

GOING TO BE A GENIUS.

"John's home from college?"

"Oh, yes."

"What's he goin' to do now?"

"Well, twixt you an' me, I think he's just about decided to loaf around and be one of these geniuses that nobody can understand."

PLEASANT MOMENTS.

It has been said with a great deal of truth that you can never become really acquainted with a man until you have supped with him, and in order to ensure a pleasant time good tea must be used. During the past sixteen years "SALADA" has become a familiar word to every newspaper reader, and the fact that the demand is steadily increasing requires no comment; it tells its own story "SALADA" is king.

IN A CIRCLE.

"Did you ever stop?"

"What for?"

"To consider."

"To consider what?"

"What you stopped for."

Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial is prepared from drugs known to the profession as thoroughly reliable for the cure of cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea, griping pains and summer complaints. It has been used successfully by medical practitioners for a number of years with gratifying results. If suffering from any summer complaint it is just the medicine that will cure you. Try a bottle. It sells for 25 cents.

NOT SAFE TO FOLLOW IT.

"Did you follow my prescription?" asked the doctor.

"No; and if I had it would have killed me," answered the patient.

"Why, how is that?"

"I threw it out of the window."

"Gentlemen," said the professor, "this is one of the most dangerous experiments known to science. The slightest mishap, and the experimenter will be blown to atoms. I will now step into the next room while my assistant performs the experiment."

THEY KNOW IT.

Thousands of people know that the ordinary remedies for piles—ointments, suppositories and appliances—will not cure.

The best of them only bring passing relief.

Dr. Leonard's Hem-Roid is a tablet taken internally that removes the cause of Piles, hence the cure is permanent. Every package sold carries a guarantee with it.

It is perfectly harmless. \$1. All dealers, or The Wilson-Fyle Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.

Benevolent Lady: "But, my poor man, if you have been looking for work all these years, why is it that you have never found any?" Tramp (confidentially): "It's luck, mum; just sheer good luck."

ADVANCE OF SURGERY.

Twenty years ago fifty per cent. of cases of amputation terminated fatally; but under the modern system of antiseptic surgery the danger of this operation has been so far reduced that the rate of mortality does not now exceed from five to twelve per cent. of the number of cases.

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In Germany some interesting experiments have recently been made in the protection of orchard trees against night frosts by means of fumigation. A part of an orchard in bloom was thus successfully guarded against an April frost by the dense smoke of naphthalene. But the experiment was very expensive, 50 kilograms of naphthalene being consumed by 7 flames in one hour. Later a new preparation of chemicals was tried, producing a comparatively large volume of smoke with the expenditure of only two kilograms of the material per hour. These trials are under the direction of an experimental gardening association.</



We Invite You All

A visit to our Store does not mean that a purchase is necessary. We want you to feel at perfect liberty to come in, look around, ask questions, examine Shoes, compare prices.

Our stock will stand the closest inspection. No one could ask for bigger—more bona-fide Bargains than we offer.

Come in and let our goods and prices prove it.

**THE BOOT & SHOE STORE, SHAWVILLE,
M. STEWART.**

List of Special Prizes Pontiac . Jubilee Fair ..

Gold Medal.—Geo J. Bryson, for speed contest in single carriage roadster; owned in county and driven by owner. Silver Cup, — awarded 1 yr only to Exhibitor awarded largest number of first prizes at Fall Fair.
\$5.00.—R. B. Armitage for best herd of cattle, Dairy type, 1st, \$3.00; 2nd, \$2.00.
\$10.00.—W. A. Hodgins—\$5.00 for best herd cattle, beef type, 1st, \$3.00; 2nd, \$2.00. \$5.00 pair blankets for most recently married couple.
\$5.00.—G. F. Hodgins for best display of cattle by one exhibitor.
\$5.00.—J. A. Smith " horses "
\$10.00.—Hon. Geo. Bryson—\$5.00 for factory cheese made in the county, 1st, \$3.00; 2nd, 2.00. \$5.00 for best 30 lb. tub butter, 1st, \$3.00; 2nd, \$2.00.
\$5.00.—T. W. Wilson for best 5lb printed butter made by farmer's daughter, 1st, \$3.00; 2nd, \$2.00.
\$2.00 pair boats.—John Stewart for best photographic collection county scenes.
\$5.00.—H. T. Barnett, Renfrew, for best 10 lb. crock butter, winning exhibit to be property of donor.
\$10.00.—D. Gillies, M.P.P.—\$5.00 for best display of draft horses and colts. \$5.00 for best display of general use horses and colts to be property of exhibitor.
1 bag Gold Medal Flour.—Shawville Milling Co. for best bushel scotch wheat. 1 Bag Gold Medal flour for best 2 loaves bread from this brand of flour.
\$8.00.—G. H. Brabazon, M. P.—4.00 for best pen Shropshire sheep, 1st, 2.50; 2nd, 1.50. \$4.00 for best pen Oxforddown sheep, 1st, 2.50; 2nd, 1.50.
\$5.00.—J. H. Shaw.—3.00 for best collection household plants, property of exhibitor. 2.00 for best display of Barred Rock fowl.
7.00.—Dowd Milling Co.—3.50 for best bushel seed oats, 1st, 2.00; 2nd, 1.50. 3.50 for best bushel seed scotch wheat, 1st, 2.00; 2nd, 1.50. In seed contest, exhibitor must have for sale at least 5 bushels same as sample shown.
3.00.—Jas Armstrong for best display of garden vegetables.
3.00.—Wm. G. McDowell for best display of garden fruits.
1 set Harness.—Robt. Massey, Quyon, for best colt or foal (not definite yet) in Townships of Eardley, Onslow and Bristol.
5.00.—Ham Tabor, (not placed.)
Free Press Printing Co.—Five yearly subscriptions to the semi-weekly, as follows:
One for best display paintings in oil.
" water colors.
" pen Buff Orpington chicks, 6 in all.
" Farmer taking largest number of 1st prizes in swine.
" Farmer taking most first prizes for sheep.
Exhibits to be placed in Hall, 17th noon.—Judged afternoon.
All livestock judged 18th, except Roadsters, Standard Bred Carriage Classes, and all specials which will be judged 19th.
Some sports and races for Tuesday and Wednesday.
W. A. HODGINS,
President. R. W. HODGINS,
Secretary.

Overflow Locals.

A Tribute to Shawville.

BY A RECENT VISITOR.

(With apology to the author of "Everybody Works but Father.")

There's not another town like Shawville, In the province of Quebec, For business and for pleasure It really "takes the cake." Quebec's a famous city,

And so is Montreal! But for downright fun and harmony, Our Shawville beats them all.

I've been to Campbell's Bay and Bryson, Coulonage and Waltham, too. I've never stopped at Quyon. But I've seen it passing through, I've travelled a deal of country, And ne'er in any clime, Have I struck another town just like it, Give me Shawville every time.

My critics say I'm "batty."

I've Shawville on the brain, But bet your sweet life, minister!

When I get aboard the train, Its quipped with a ticket for Shawville, Where I'm going to have some fun, For there's not another town just like it, On the whole of the Pontiac "run,"

Give me Shawville every time.

R. R. J.

Low Water Loss to Lumbermen

Thursday's Citizen says:—The amazing low water in the Ottawa river has caused a serious condition of affairs among the lumbering interests and entails thousands of dollars of loss to mill owners and their workmen.

The water is so low that it is impossible to get logs over the slide in Hull, and as a consequence mills down the river, whose supply comes from the Upper Ottawa have been forced to shut down.

At Hawkesbury, the big mills of the Hawkesbury Lumber company are idle and about six hundred men are out of employment. Over in Hull the Eddy company's sawmill has suspended operations in the day time and runs only at night. At J. R. Booth's the big mill is running full in the day time, but only half of it is operated at night.

It is years since the water has been anywhere near as low as it is at present.

Church Services.

Parish of Clarendon

Sunday, September 16, 1906.
S. PAUL'S CHURCH, Shawville: Sunday School, 9.15 a. m. Holy Communion, 10.30 a. m. Evening Prayer 7.00 p. m.
St. ALBAN'S, Parkman: Sunday School, 2.00 p. m. Evening Prayer, 3.00 p. m.
HOLY TRINITY, Radford: Sunday School, 2.00 p. m. Evening Prayer, 7.00 p. m.
S. MATTHEW'S, N. Clarendon: Evening Prayer, 2.30 p. m. W. H. NAYLOR, Rector; JAS. H. BROWN, Curate.

FOR SALE.

2 choice Ayrshire Bull Calves. 1 good general use Horse. 3 2-year old Colts—2 by Lord Gartley, 1 by King Ansonia. 1 Ayrshire Bull, 3 years old, sired by the St. Louis Champion Bull; bred by J. G. Clarke, Ottawa. A grand lot of pure bred Oxforddown Ewes and Ram Lambs. All will be sold at reasonable prices. Apply to JAS. ARMSTRONG, Green Lake.

Fall Suitings... .. Winter Suitings

Just Arrived

A complete range of imported and Canadian Goods from the best woollen houses in Canada. A call solicited.

A. E. BOURKE - - MERCHANT TAILOR.

T. W. WILSON & CO.

We are showing a full range of

New Fall Dress Goods.

New Fall Tweeds in Brown, Grey, Red, Navy and Black, 42 inches wide, for 25 Cents
Heavy Tweeds for School Dresses, 42 inches wide, for 25 Cents
Satin Cloth in Black, Brown, Gray and Red, 42 inches wide, for 50 Cents
Covert Cloth Suitings, in Gray, Bronze, Green and Brown, 54 in. wide, for \$1.25, 1.50, 2.00
Fine Venetian Suitings, in the new shades, 50 and 75 Cents
Extra Finish Box Cloth in all the new shades, 90 Cents
Fine Grey Homespuns, 54 inches wide, 90 Cents

See our Fall Jackets. Don't forget that we are leaders in High-class Clothing, with big range Hats, Caps and Furs.

Prices Lower than the Lowest, Quality considered

T. W. WILSON & CO.

PONTIAC'S JUBILEE FAIR

Shawville, Que.,

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY

SEPT. 17, 18, 19, 1906.

This being the Jubilee Year of the Society, a special effort has been put forth by the directors to make the coming Exhibition the most attractive in its history.

Several new buildings have been erected for the better accommodation of exhibitors, and an entertaining list of Sports and Attractions is being arranged, for particulars of which see posters.

Special Railway Rates have been procured on Waltham Branch.—Single fare, good from Sept. 15th to 20th, inclusive.

For Prize Lists and all other information apply to the undersigned Secretary.

WM. HODGINS,
President.

R. W. HODGINS,
Sec'y, Shawville.

DALE BROS.

Main St., Shawville.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF —

FRESH and CURED MEATS,

— ALSO : —

Canned Goods, Groceries, Fruit and Confectionery

F.-S.—Highest Price for good Beef cattle.

At the far end of the pier at Britannia there is barely two feet and the same condition exists all along the river. Boats on the Lower Ottawa find some difficulty in navigating so as to keep clear of the shoals. Rain is badly needed to raise the level so that the mills may operate, otherwise the lumber output will be rather seriously affected.

R. R. J.

TEACHER WANTED

A female teacher wanted (Protestant) for No. 1 School of Ste. Elizabeth De Franktown. Applicants to state experience and salary expected. Apply to GEORGE YOUNG, Campbells Bay, Que.

Gold in Peace River

DOMINION SURVEY PARTY ALLEGED TO HAVE MADE FIND

Winnipeg, September 6.—The Macdonald Dominion survey party arrived in Edmonton yesterday, and brought with them a story of a discovery of gold in the Peace River country, which, if it answers to surface indications, will establish a new record in the history of mining. The samples or rock brought by the party are peculiar, being a slate scale, scattered through which are minute specks of gold, which by the crudest assay give a value of from \$7 to \$32 per ton. The discoveries were made 37 miles below Fort St. John, and 17 miles from Alberta, British Columbia boundary, in a big horseshoe bend in the hills. Mr. Macdonnell, chief of the survey party, is taking a large number of samples to Ottawa to get a reliable assay made. Each member of the party staked a claim in the district.

The Busy Store.

W.A.HODGINS.

The Busy Store.

Exhibition Specials.

Anticipating a large influx of visitors and customers during Exhibition days, we are making extra efforts to have a good variety of Seasonable Goods to offer. A visit to our Store will be a source of profit and interest.

Gents' Furnishings

In this Department our stock is very complete. Heavy Sweaters, Pea Jackets, Double-breast Suits, Heavy Pants, Underwear and Top Shirts. A full line of the celebrated Skowhegan Oil Tan Moccasin and Maple Leaf Rubbers.

Ladies' Goods.

We carry the best stock of Dress Goods in Pontiac. Plain Cloths, Tweeds—all shades, McKinnon's Jackets, Fancy Neckwear, E. T. Corsets, etc.

Our Store will be open Monday and Wednesday evenings, but will be closed on Tuesday at 12 o'clock all afternoon and evening. Customers will kindly remember this and allow our clerks to take an afternoon to attend the Fair.

W. A. HODGINS.

The Montreal Bargain Store.

We have just got in a large stock of Goods, comprising a large assortment of

Men's Suits,	regular price \$8.00	sale price \$5.00
Men's Overcoats,	" "	10.00 "
Men's Sweaters,	" "	1.50 to 2.00 "
Top Shirts,	" "	1.20 "
Ladies' Underskirts	" "	1.50 "
75 prs Ladies Boots	" "	2.50 "

Call and see our Great Bargains.

We take live hens and chickens in trade. We pay for chickens 8 cents per lb.; for old hens 7 cents.

LOUIS HERMAN

AMY'S LATE STAND • • OPPOSITE PONTIAC HOUSE.

SHAWVILLE MARBLE AND GRANITE

MARBLE & GRANITE MONUMENTS.

WORKS.

W. N. DAULEY, Proprietor.

— Successor to —

A. McDONALD, Shawville, Que.



Before placing your order for a Monument, or Cemetery Work of any description it will be to your interest to see our collection of designs which we are prepared to execute in the best grades of American or Imported Marble or Granite. Estimates given on Monuments to be erected in any part of the country.

IRON FENCING A SPECIALTY.

W. N. DAULEY - Prop.