

THE EQUITY.

VOL. XII, No. 46.

SHAWVILLE, CO. OF PONTIAC, P. Q., THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1895.

SUBSCRIPTION:
One Dollar a Year in advance.

BANK OF OTTAWA.

Capital Authorized ... \$1,500,000
" Subscribed ... 1,437,600
" paid up ... 1,204,980
Rest ... 587,116.50

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A Savings Bank in connection with each ranch. Deposits received of \$1.00 and upwards. Interest allowed.

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MANUFACTURING STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, Bookbinders, Printers, etc. Depository for the Ottawa Auxiliary Bible Society, Ottawa, Ont.

ARTHUR McCONNELL.

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

S. A. MCKAY, B.C.L.

NOTARY PUBLIC. Clerk of the Magistrates Court at Shawville. Agent for the Credit Foncier Franco Canadian. Money to lend on easy terms.

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

L. A. HENAUT, LL.B.,
ADVOCATE, SOLICITOR, ETC., ETC.
ATTORNEY FOR THE REVENUE DISTRICT
OF PONTIAC.

Bryson, Que.

Mr. Henault will regularly attend the Courts at Shawville, Quyon, P. D. Fort, Bryson, Coulonge and Chapeau.

HENRY AYLEN, ADVOCATE.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The legal firm of Aylen & Henault has been amicably dissolved. Mr. Aylen will attend the courts at Bryson as heretofore, and will be present at Bryson on the second Wednesday of every month.

JOHN COYNE.

LERK OF THE CIRCUIT AND MAGISTRATES' COURTS FOR THE DISTRICT OF PONTIAC
AT PORTAGE DU FORT, P. Q.

All business entrusted to him will receive immediate attention.

Dr. W. C. McGuire,

Vet. Surgeon,

GRADUATE OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY, Montreal, of his services to the people of Shawville and surrounding country.

Calls received to at all hours of the day or night.

OFFICE OPPOSITE SHAW'S STORE, MAIN ST.

UNION HOUSE.

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

ST LAWRENCE HALL.

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

GRAND CENTRAL HOUSE,

H. P. Turpaine, Prop.,
BRYSON, Que.

THIS hotel has been recently opened for the public accommodation, and has been equipped in first class style with all necessary requirements.

Bar furnished with choice liquors and cigars. First class table, good yard and stable, and large commodious Sample Rooms. Hair Dressing Parlor in building.

PONTIAC HOUSE,

Shawville, - - Que.

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

C. CALDWELL, Proprietor.

1866. : 1895.

OTTAWA

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"THE EQUITY"

Is issued from the office of Publication at Shawville every Thursday.

Subscription, \$1.00 per Annum.

Advertising rates made known on application.

Correspondence of local interest solicited from all parts of the country.

Birth, Marriage and Death Notices inserted free; but obituary lines, or "poetry" will be charged at the rate of 3 cents per line, money to accompany the manuscript in every case.

J. A. COWAN, Publisher

Local and General.

I sell Gould's celebrated No. 8 Plough and Springtooth Harrow. J. A. HORNER.

Mr. Harry Naylor arrived home on his summer's vacation on Friday evening.

H. Hobbs is the place to buy men's suits of all kinds. New stock to select from.

Mr. Selisley Hodgins arrived home from Belleville Business College on Saturday evening.

The D. & A. Corsets—a specialty at G. F. Hodgins—adds to the majestic beauty of a good figure.

At Ottawa, on Wednesday evening last, a German, Chas. Kuhn, 35 years of aged was choked to death by eating a piece of meat.

The Quebec Government have appointed Mr. L. A. Henault, (advocate of Bryson,) attorney for the Revenue District of Pontiac.

Hall's Hair Renewer renders the hair lustrous and silken, gives it an even color, and enables women to put it up in great variety of styles.

In the estimates brought down last week there is an item for \$7,500 for the building of a new post office and customs house at Arnprior.

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

On Saturday the field crops showed a very healthy and encouraging appearance. It is to be hoped the recent cold and frosts have not damaged the prospects of a plentiful year.

THEY ARE BEAUTIES!—This seems to be the general verdict of all who have inspected McArthur's stock of baby carriages lately received. If you want one order at once, and secure your choice.

Hull has a woman 110 years old in the person of Mrs. O'Meara. This remarkable old lady can count 50 grand children and 300 great grand children, and distinctly remembers the Irish rebellion of 1798.

As the result of letters sent out a few days ago to its numerous correspondents in the Ottawa district, to ascertain the state of trade, the Journal was enabled to report on Monday that a decided improvement has set in.

Two drowning accidents occurred in the Rideau river at Ottawa on Saturday. A youth named Liberti was drowned some distance below Cummings' bridge and a German friar belonging to the Ottawa seminary at Archville perished while bathing.

On Friday the mercury registered away up in the nineties, and on Saturday it went down below the freezing point. A biting cold north-wester prevailed on Sunday followed by a sharp frost at night. Garden stuff suffered more or less in consequence.

Mrs. Jas. McIlraith, of Darling, Ont., (mother of Rev. Mr. McIlraith, of Balderson,) committed suicide by drowning herself in a pond of water on Tuesday night, 7th inst. Being subject to fits of melancholy, it is supposed she put an end to herself in one of these.

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

Arrangements are being made for a Sunday School excursion to Aylmer on the 12th of June from Shawville and Quyon, at the very low rate of 25 cents for the teachers, scholars and parents of scholars, and of 50 cents for all others.

The movers in the matter are the members of the parish of Claremont Sunday School Teacher's Association.

A party of six of our villagers spent Saturday at the "North Branch" trout fishing. Although the "catch" was not as extensive as anticipated, the "boys" had no particular reason to be dissatisfied with the day's outing; and one feature of the expedition, the success of which there could be no gainsaying, was the marvellous facility with which the prodigious cargo of provisions were put out of sight.

And Jimmy he sat on a stump.

He angled with patience all day;

He put on a grub and pulled out a chub,

Saying "what a lucky dog am I."

Every year increases the popularity of Ayer's Sarsaparilla for all pulmonary troubles.

Mr. George Hodgins accompanied by his wife, paid a business trip to the Capital on Friday last.

Mr. H. Hobbs returned on Monday night after a week's absence on business at Montreal and Ottawa.

Mr. Willie Shaw, of Ottawa, drove up from the city on Tuesday on a short visit to his sister, Mrs. H. Hobbs.

Some elegant suites of furniture to select from at J. McArthur's furniture store. When you come to Shawville make a point of seeing them.

Dr. T. C. Gaboury has decided to remove from Bryson to begin practice at Quyon village. He will take up residence in the late Dr. Astley's house.

Oats have become so scarce in this locality that Mr. W. B. Crawford, our wholesale dealer, has been prompted to send to Western Ontario for a car-load.

H. Hobbs has just received a large consignment of Men's, Youth's, Boys' and Children's Suits from \$1.50 to \$6.00.

They will be sold without reserve.

From the Auditor-General's report for the year ended 30th of June, 1894, we glean the following information regarding the revenue of accounting or money order offices in this county:

Chapeau	... \$ 403 41
Bryson	609 17
Portage du Fort	903 94
Quyon	1074 52
Shawville	1177 14

It has been decided to sink a well at Sharbot Lake for the purpose of ascertaining whether oil can be procured in that place. A shaft will be sunk 1800 on the strength of the indications of oil already found by an expert who has prospected in the locality. It is understood that a United States citizen is furnishing the necessary capital together with one or two other citizens of Kingston who are associated with him in the enterprise.

OBITUARY.—Mr. and Mrs. George Sparling of Thorne, have been called to pass through the fire of affliction. On Tuesday last their darling, Earl—a sweet boy, though a great sufferer for many months—was called away. The service was conducted in the Methodist church, Thorne Centre. Rev. Mr. Coffin, English Church clergyman of Thorne, preached a very impressive sermon from II Cor. 5, 1. The building upon Christ was his chief point. Many hearts were touched. We resolved to meet the little ones in Heaven. Rev. W. G. Bradford took part in the service.

Should not these occur more frequently? Why is it there is not more Christian unity? If there is to be so much separation between Christians here, what will take place the other side of the Jordan? The writer has often wondered why there is so much difference between ministers of the same gospel, and on the day mentioned above was delighted to see our dear friend and brother, Rev. Mr. Coffin so willing to do some little thing in a Christian way.

ONE WHO WAS THERE.

Killed by Lightning.

Says the Renfrew Mercury of May 10: "Word came by telegraph that during the severe thunderstorm on Wednesday afternoon, Dominie Coady, a young man of seventeen or eighteen years of age, was struck and killed by lightning at Blakeney, about four miles from Almonte."

Anything in the furniture line can be supplied by J. McArthur, who manufactures or imports, to suit the purchaser.

Church Notices.

Parish of Claremont.

St. Paul's, Shawville, Friday, May 17, S. S. Teachers 7 p.m.; Evening Prayer and choir practice, 7.30.

Sunday, May 19, S. School and Bible Class, 9 a.m.; Morning Prayer, 10.30; Evening Prayer, 6.30.

Thursday, May 23, Ascension Day, Hold Communion, 10 a.m.

Yarn, May 19, Evening Prayer, 3 p.m.

The Photograph Gallery in the Pontiac House, Shawville, will be closed on the 20th inst. Avoid the rush by sitting for your Pictures early.

Change of Time.

A change of time will be inaugurated in the running time of the P. P. J. trains on Monday next, the 20th inst. The train going east will leave the Shawville station at 6.25 in the morning, arriving at Hull in time to connect with the Winnipeg express for Montreal. Returning the train will arrive at Shawville at 7.10 o'clock in the evening. Shortly following the change an express service will be established on the road, and thus will be supplied a want which has long been felt, and an improvement in our railway service which the public will much appreciate.

Several years ago a woman was killed by lightning only a short distance from the scene of the accident above described. The existence of deposits of magnetic iron ore in considerable quantities is believed to furnish the cause for the frequency of the shocks felt in this neighborhood. On the same day, about 2½ miles distant from Godin's, Mr. James Shea met with the serious loss of six head of cattle from the same destructive force.

WITH BEAUTY CLOTHED

OUR DRESS GOODS DEPT.

While our assortments are choice and extensive, embracing the leading makes for the year 1895, we would respectfully call your attention to our stock of Priestly Dress Fabrics,

which are reliable goods and at moderate prices.

Be sure, therefore, you see our stock of Spring and Summer Dress Goods

before purchasing elsewhere, as we have them to suit the purse of all comers.

Just received 2 cases Waist and Skirt Linings, bought at a job price, on which we can save you 20 per cent.

We know you will appreciate the value we are giving now when you see them, that is our GLOVES, HOSIERY & PARASOLS.

Many have found it pays to deal with us. Have you?

Millinery and Dress-making on second floor.

REID BROS, THE ARCADE, ARNPRIOR.

P.S.—Men's and Boys' Straw Hats. Telephone No. 81.

Boots and Shoes in endless variety and too cheap for anything at H. Hobbs.

The MacDonald memorial in Dominion Square, Montreal, is to be unveiled with appropriate ceremonies on May 24th.

Thornby Notes.

THE SECRET OF THE TOWER.

CHAPTER VII. CONTINUED.

But Frank Fairfield was mad this night. All his acts showed it from the time of his leaving his mother's cottage on the afternoon of Christmas Day till he returned to it before daybreak the next morning, bringing his senseless and apparently lifeless burden with him.

How he accomplished that journey through the snow storm he never rightly knew, but when he was obliged to leave the boat, as the river would have taken him out of his way beyond a certain point, he bribed a homeless tramp whom he found taking shelter in the deserted boathouse to help him carry "his brother, who," he said, "had met with an accident," to the shed where he had left his cob and phaeton.

He placed Kate in the carriage, and thus the tramp only saw an inanimate figure wrapped in a brown ulster.

And the man, when the task was completed, went on his way, glad of the handful of silver given him for his pains, and, as day after day took him farther away from this part of the country, he never heard of the strange disappearance of Kate Lilburne, and even had he done so, he would probably have failed to connect it with the piece of good fortune that had befallen him this bitter night.

The poor animal was almost as much beaten as its driver when they at length reached their destination, and directly the girl was carried into the house and placed on a couch Frank roused his mother to attend to her, then led the horse to the stable, where he hastily supplied him with food, water and clean straw, and left him.

When he returned to the house he found his mother standing by the side of the couch upon which Kate still lay as he had placed her.

The old woman's face was white and stern, and when her son approached her, she turned upon him angrily and asked:

"What have you done to her? Is she dead?"

"God only knows," he replied dejectedly; "but I have done her no harm. I have saved her from certain death if she is not already dead. But don't stand like that, mother; I have brought her here that you might nurse her; she has had a terrible fall: get her to bed without delay, and I will go at once for a doctor. I shall call her my sister. Shall I help you to carry her up stairs?"

"Yes, to my room; then go to Mr. Kemble, and don't come back without him."

Her words were brief; her son might tell her what story he liked; she had already formed her own conclusions, and she mentally resolved that if Kate Lilburne died she would not in any way shield her son from the consequences of this night's work.

CHAPTER VIII.

DOUBTS AND FEARS.

But though Mrs. Fairfield stood calmly by the side of the girl whom she loved, as if she had been her own child, and seemed to show so little emotion, and to be so passionless and so stern, her mind was in truth racked by a thousand nameless fears.

It was very well for her son to say that he had done Kate no harm, and that he had saved her life, but if his story were true, why had he not taken her to her father's house, instead of bringing her here without leave or license, and compromising her reputation by carrying her so many miles through the dead of night?

What should the daughter of Lord Lilburne do in the exultation of her nurse, brought here by that nurse's son, who, to make matters worse, had dared to lift his presumptuous eyes to the daughter of his benefactor?

The very fact of Frank's infatuation being so well known made Kate's presence here a danger to herself and a disgrace to her family, and poor Mrs. Fairfield, despite the control she exercised upon her words and actions, was nearly distracted.

"I am eating the bread of the Lilburnes," she groaned, "and I have eaten it for forty years, and now to think that a son of mine should have brought this shame and pain upon them; the ingratitude and infamy is more than I can bear."

The tears came into those eyes that rarely shed tears, and she took Kate's limp, cold hand in her own and kissed it passionately as she murmured:

"Whatever harm he has done to you, my darling, he shall pay for and pay for dearly and until I give you back to your father I will guard you as the apple of my eye. Though Frank is my own son, I will not spare him."

A low moan from the sufferer recalled the woman to the necessity of putting Kate to bed, and she went about her difficult task gently and tenderly, as though the tall, graceful girl now hovering between life and death were still the pretty baby whom she had fed from her own breast and dandled upon her knee in the years gone by.

Mrs. Fairfield had often reproached herself with loving her foster-child Kate Lilburne better even than she loved her own son; but that she really did so there could be no doubt, for Kate had filled the place in her heart which had been made void by the death of her youngest child, a baby-girl, who died when she was but a few weeks old, and the little heiress had been given to her to love and cherish, and had clung to her as her own infant might have done.

But the high-born little maiden, with her beauty and grace and her gentle ways, was like a princess to the woman whose previous experience of children had been among the rough and ruddy boys and girls of her own class, and Nurse Fairfield almost worshipped the child committed to her care.

Her own boy had benefited by his residence at the castle, and his occasional companionship with the pretty little lady, who, as she toddled about after him, likewise tyrannized over him, as it is the habit of small girls to do when the bigger boy is not a brother.

Frank was a boy for any mother to be proud of, Mrs. Fairfield was told on every side, and Lord Lilburne himself had been heard more than once to express the wish that Frank was his own son.

All this was gratifying no doubt, but the woman's heart clung most to her nursing, and when, as the years went by, and Frank's mad infatuation for Kate made his lordship decide to purchase a partnership for him and pension off his mother, the latter resented the well-meant kindness, and blamed her own offspring for the wrong which she considered he had done her.

She was a little angry with Kate also for parting with her so readily after so many years of faithful service and loving devotion and she had in consequence declined more than one invitation to the castle since she came to live in this out-of-the-way cottage.

But all her resentment vanished at the sight of the fair girl who looked like a broken lily, and on whose face were stains of blood which had trickled down from the wound on her head.

Next to Mrs. Fairfield's love for Kate, however, was her appreciation of all that belonged to a daughter of Lord Lilburne, and no woman, let her rank be what it would, could be more jealous of the honor of her house than was Nurse Fairfield of the spotless reputation of the family she had served.

Grace was no favorite of hers, but she would have done much and suffered much to have saved ever her from a shadow of shame.

But the very thought was maddening that the honor of the noble name of Lilburne might be smirched and held up to derision and contempt by the act of her own son—a man upon whom the family had heaped benefits innumerable.

The situation, viewed from every point, was agonizing, and for the anxiety she felt at Kate's still unconscious condition, and the dread she had of making bad matters worse, she would at once have started for Silverton Castle, and would have entreated its owner to come without a moment's delay to his suffering child.

But she dared not move, dared not take one step until she heard her son's account of this night's terrible work, and even then she would have to judge for herself whether or not there was truth, or even probability, in his story.

It seemed a long time before Frank returned with the surgeon, who found the still unconscious girl undressed and in bed, and giving no sign of life beyond an occasional low, faint moan.

Her white satin dress and everything she had worn that evening had been carefully put out of sight, and there was nothing about her to indicate she was not Mrs. Fairfield's daughter.

The doctor examined her, believing the story told him that she had been thrown from a gig.

"There are no bones broken," he said at length; "but I am afraid that her head has been seriously injured. A part of the skull is pressing upon the brain, and though she may regain her bodily health, I very much fear her reason will be permanently affected. But I will come again in the morning."

Frank clasped his hands in despair when Mr. Kemble repeated this opinion to him.

Judging by his own feelings he felt that death would be ten thousand times preferable to madness.

He showed the doctor out of the house repressing his emotion as far as possible, but when the front door was closed he did not dare to go near the chamber in which were his mother and poor Kate.

Something in the face of the former had warned him to keep away until she came to him.

Now the intense strain of excitement was over, the necessity for exertion no longer existed, and nothing but failure and despair stared him in the face, Frank Fairfield's physical and mental strength gave way before the prospect that appalled him.

When his mother at length appeared, she found him so nearly unconscious that she thought for a time that she was going to have two invalids upon her hands instead of one.

Judging that he was suffering as much from exhaustion as anything, she made him swallow an egg beaten up in brandy and milk, and when he had slightly recovered she said sternly:

"You must make an effort to rouse yourself to meet the trouble you have brought upon us. Tell me, in as few words as possible what has happened, for I mean to send for Lord Lilburne at once."

Her cold, hard words seemed to give him a fictitious strength, and he told her the story of his adventure and of his night's work, being careful alike to avoid excuse and exaggeration.

"And what business had you outside Silverton Castle at such a time?" she remarked sharply.

"I only wanted to catch one glimpse of Kate," he replied, humbly.

"Catch a glimpse of Kate," she repeated with disdain. "Who do you think will ever believe that you spent whole hours in the cold and dark with no other motive than that?" she retorted.

"Evidently you do not," he retorted, stung by her tone and manner.

"No, I don't!" was the emphatic response.

"Then it is useless my trying to convince you," he returned.

"Quite useless; and as for any secret passage or staircase that leads into the castle, it's very strange that I should have lived at Silverton all those years and never heard of anything of the kind. I should mighty like to see it if it is there."

"You can easily do that," he replied, calmly. "I found the place out many years ago, and have gone in and out that way at night hundreds of times."

"And yet no living soul besides yourself knew of it?" she asked, with increased suspicion.

"Yes: Miss Grace knew of it. I showed her the hole in the floor once, and threatened to throw her down if she watched me and told tales about me again. I frightened my lady, I can tell you, and I remember her eyes when I pressed the spring and made the floor slide back into its place."

"Miss Grace," repeated Mrs. Fairfield, thoughtfully. "No; this isn't her work; but she may have told somebody else how to open the place through which you saw Kate fall. She or somebody else may have been showing the place to Kate herself."

But Frank shook his head as he said:

"It could not have been an accident or the place would not have been covered in directly Kate fell. The false door does not open nor shut easily, the spring needs a good deal of pressure, and could never have been closed by accident."

He had never meant to injure any one,

"Then you think a man must have thrust my poor child down the shaft."

"Not necessarily; a woman could do it if she were so inclined."

"Who is living at the castle now?"

asked the nurse.

"I don't know."

"What do you propose to do?" was the mother's next question.

"That I don't know," he replied; "deject edly."

"It is not for myself that I hesitate," he added, seeing the look of impatient anger gathering on his mother's face; "but the consideration that kept me from raising an alarm when Kate fell at my feet is equally strong now. To give Kate to her father is, perhaps, to give her back to the mercy of the person who tried to destroy her."

"Good heavens! you don't suspect her father of having tried to murder her, do you?" exclaimed Mrs. Fairfield in horrified amazement.

"I suspect no single person," he replied evasively; "but that somebody did try to destroy Kate's life, and that same man or woman believes her to be lying at the bottom of the shaft down which she fell, there can be no doubt whatever. I expected that Kate would be able to tell us who took her to that little room, but the doctor has dashed that hope to the ground."

His arms fell listlessly by his side, and his hopeless helplessness seemed to infect his mother, for she—having been standing until now—sank down on the nearest chair, and for the moment seemed overpowered by the terrible situation.

She was a woman possessing a great amount of self-control, however, and soon recovered from her temporary weakness.

"There is another view of the matter which you don't seem to have thought about," she said, severely. "It would have been bad enough for any man to have brought Kate from her father's roof in the middle of the night; but for you to have done so it was only to bring suspicion upon you and disgrace upon her."

"Oh, yes; I have thought of all that," he replied bitterly; "but when life is at stake one forgets what malicious tongues may say about one's actions, and though Kate is nothing in kinship to us, you are the only mother she has ever known, and when I brought her to you it was the next best thing to giving her to her own father."

"Aye, if I'd been a lady your argument might be worth something," retorted his mother, severely; "but as it is you've only worked mischief as far as I can see."

He made no reply. Taunts and reproaches might be levelled against him, but they could not undo the past, neither could they alter the tragical aspect of the present.

At length Mrs. Fairfield rose to her feet, remarking emphatically:

"Well, if you won't go to Lord Lilburne and tell him what has happened, I will."

"Very well," he returned resignedly; "do as you think best. I am willing to suffer any penalty for what I have done that the severest judge could inflict upon me, only remember, mother, that Kate's life is at stake."

"Kate's life!"

The two words took all the temporary courage out of the nurse, and made her weak and vacillating as her son.

"What would you have me do?" She asked.

"If you have the nerve to go to Silverton Castle as though nothing had happened and ask to see Kate, and listen to all they can tell you, and then act upon your own judgment as to what is best for her," he replied, "then I should say do it."

"No; if what you have told me is true I should break down," was her shuddering reply; "and if it is not true?"

She paused, and he repeated her words questioningly.

"It is not true! Do you doubt me?"

She made no direct reply, but said evasively:

"You had better go to Lord Lilburne; it is your duty, not mine, to do so."

"No," he answered; "I will wait and see if Kate gets better. When her reason returns there will be no more cause for anxiety. No; I won't go, I will wait."

His mother said no more, but left him, for at her heart she was unable to come to any decision as he was.

As day after day and week after week went by, however, the doctor's fears became a sad reality.

Kate's body recovered from the shock she had received, and she grew strong, and able to eat and drink and walk about like a person in ordinary health.

Mentally, however, she was little better than an idiot; she had no memory, and no intellectual consciousness; her reasoning faculties were dead or dormant, and the doctor who attended her shook his head when Fairfield suggested an operation to remedy the pressure on the brain.

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He had never meant to injure any one,

and least of all would he willingly have been the cause of any wrong to the woman whom he loved far better than he loved his own life.

Now even, if by sacrificing himself he could restore her reason and give her back to comfort and happiness, he would unhesitatingly have done so; but the sacrifice, so far as he could judge, would be in vain; and by giving Kate back to her father in her present condition, he might only be placing her, helpless and defenceless, in the hands of her unscrupulous enemy.

For that Lord Lilburne's eldest daughter had an enemy there could be no doubt, otherwise she would never have been thrust down the tower-vault and the trap-door closed upon her as he had heard it closed.

Strangely enough, though Frank disliked Grace Lilburne, he never suspected her as the author of her sister's affliction. The bare suggestion seemed unnatural, and he was completely at a loss to understand who could have any motive for so black a crime.

There was no improvement in Kate's mental condition, at any day he might be obliged to leave England on the business of the firm in which he was a partner, and in view of such a contingency he was trying to make up his mind to brave

FAMOUS SCOTLAND YARD.

SOMETHING ABOUT LONDON'S GREAT POLICE FORCE.

Scotland Yard Owes Its Fame to Dickens
—Over 15,000 Men Who Manage to Keep the City Reasonably Free From Crime—Exposure of Corruption—Salaries and Rules of the Force.

Scotland Yard the most famous detective centre in the world, owes its fame to fiction—that is, to novels. Story writers, led by Charles Dickens, have centered detective tales without number about it, and Scotland Yard, as the public knows it, is their creation. Many writers of romance, good and bad, have had a hand in its building, and it is a strange and wonderful structure.

Shrewd sleuths off duty lounge about it, waiting for great crimes which they may clear away, and in their idle moments telling gaudy stories of extraordinary sinners. Shrewd sleuths on duty, clad ever in elaborate disguises, glide from dark doorways out into the highways and the byways to recover stolen necklaces of incredible value, to find abducted maidens, to hunt down Jack-the-Rippers, to solve the dark and bloody puzzles of impossibly mysterious murders.

THE REAL SCOTLAND YARD.

This is the Scotland Yard of fiction. The Scotland Yard of fact is a handsome red brick building, elaborately trimmed with graystone, and facing the Thames. It is one of the highest buildings in London and somewhat resembles the modern American office building.

Its interior is very plain and matter-of-fact, with smooth white walls and tiled corridors. Nowhere within its doors is there any hint of sensationalism. The building was designed especially to afford a headquarters for the vast police business of the British metropolis, and it is business—from its foundation stones to its weather vanes.

But the real Scotland Yard is as interesting in its way as the Scotland Yard of the fictionists has been. One reason why most

population, is governed by the County Council. The city and the county have police forces which are entirely separate in system and management. The city force is simply an uninteresting constabulary, with no detective branch of importance.

It is the county force—the Metropolitan Police—which centres at Scotland Yard. This force consists of 15,231 men, of whom 465 are in the criminal investigation or detective department. There is a vast difference in the number of crimes committed in London and in American cities proportion of population, and some reason for the English balance of virtue will be found in the greater number of policemen there.

AS DICKENS KNEW THEM.

It was these three rooms which Dickens knew. Detectives and police were then under separate administrations, and detectives were called upon only when the police made a failure of a case. Any one who was willing to pay the cost anywhere in the United Kingdom had the right to call for a detective from Scotland Yard, however, and it was by no means unusual for members of this famous group of detectives to be sent outside of the Queen's domain. At present a Scotland Yard detective is not permitted to leave London, except on rare occasions.

It was from this old force that Dickens gathered material for the detective sketches which first made him famous. Inspector Weild, "a man of portly presence, with a large, moist, knowing eye, a husky voice and a habit of emphasizing his conversation by the aid of a corpulent forefinger, which was in constant juxtaposition with his eyes or nose," was, in reality, Inspector Field, whose memory is still green. Field was also the original of Inspector Bucket, in "Bleak House," Inspector Stalker, one of Dickens' characters, was Inspector Walker in real life.

There are many men still on the force who remember Thornton, the man whom Dickens changed to "Dornton," the Sergeant famous for pursuing the inductive process, and, from small beginnings, working on from clue to clue until he bags his man." Sergt. Mith, who told the butcher's story at the detective's party in the office of Household Words, is Sergt. Smith, still alive and nearly. To this day he seems qualified to play the part of a butcher's boy in order to spy upon receivers of stolen goods, and one can understand that "even while he spoke he became the greasy, sleepy, sly, good-natured, unsuspecting, chuckle-headed and confiding young butcher. His very hair seemed to have set in it, as he made it smooth upon his head, and his fresh complexion to be lubricated with large quantities of animal food."

population, is governed by the County Council. The city and the county have police forces which are entirely separate in system and management. The city force is simply an uninteresting constabulary, with no detective branch of importance.

He begins at a salary of \$6 a week. This will be advanced 25 cents a week every year that his conduct is good until, at the end of eight years of service, he may be paid \$8 a week. One case of drunkenness or other violation of the rules is certain to bring about a deduction of pay to the original \$6. He must then begin his advancement over again.

The pension system is very complete. Men who have served fifteen years may retire on pensions of fifteen-fifths of their regular pay, and this increases to two-thirds of the regular for those who have served twenty-six years and upward. A two-thirds pension may also be granted to a constable who is incapacitated for duty by injuries received in the actual performance of service at any time, no matter how long he has been on the force. If he receives fatal injuries in the performance of his duty a similar pension may be granted to his widow.

The ranks are these: Constable, sergeant, inspector (analogous to the New York police captain); superintendent (analogous to the New York inspector); chief superintendent (analogous to New York's superintendent). Beyond these there are a commissioner and three assistant commissioners. These, in turn, are subordinate to the Home Secretary—now Mr. Asquith—who is also known as the Secretary of State. Thus the police of London are practically a Government institution, as the Home Secretary is a Queen's Cabinet Minister.

FAVORITISM IMPOSSIBLE.

The safeguards against favoritism in the acceptance of men for the force are many. The candidate is first examined by a district or precinct surgeon and then by a chief surgeon appointed by the Home Secretary. Then he may be put on probation for four, ten days or longer, during which time he receives a small wage and is drilled on the drill ground at Scotland Yard, residing in the candidates' barracks. After appointment he is drafted into some district or precinct in which a vacancy exists, and must live, and, if he is married, his family must live, in that district.

Promotions are made every week, and their reasons and results are published in a weekly "Police Order." A constable whose work seems to have merited promotion is recommended to a committee of inspectors for advancement by the sergeant. This committee considers the case and may promote the constable to a sergeantship. In a similar way sergeants are selected by the inspectors and recommended to the superintendents for advancement to inspectorships, and inspectors are recommended by the superintendents to the commissioner for advancement to superintendencies.

No man can hold an important position unless he rises from the ranks, and none but men who have risen from the ranks can pass upon his merits. There is, besides a Promotion Board, consisting of six superintendents and an assistant commissioner, who must approve every promotion decided upon by any of the committees before it can go into effect. The Home Secretary has summary power of removal, but he has no power of appointment. A man recommended by the Queen herself would have to go through this routine and begin at 24 shillings a week before he could attain an important position in the police.

NOT AS CLEVER AS AMERICANS.

Constables must stop disturbances, prevent thievery by watching property, see to the enforcement of street ordinances and arrest disorderly persons. They are scarcely expected to pursue and capture evil-doers after a crime has been committed, however—that is the work of the detective department. This is not admitted in its circumstances to the Borden murder in Fall River, Mass. The victim was a young girl. Detective Whicher suspected and arrested her stepmother.

When the case went to court it was found that he had little real evidence, and public sentiment was overwhelmingly opposed to his theory. The out-cry was violent and damning. Whicher, sticking to his theory, was forced to resign from Scotland Yard, and practically suffered public disgrace. Several years later, when, a broken-hearted man, he was poor and in distress, the stepmother vindicated him by giving herself up, and freely confessing that Whicher's statements of the motive and method of the crime were absolutely correct. But poor Whicher has never been reinstated.

EXPOSURE OF CORRUPTION.

This old Scotland Yard organization continued until the exposure of what are remembered as the "The Turf Frauds." This showed a state of affairs more deplorable in Scotland Yard than the Lexow committee revealed in New York City, and almost broke the heart of Mr. Williamson, chief officer. Growing out of this unavenged mess of bribery, official thievery and general corruption, came in 1875 re-organization on the present basis.

At the same time the office was moved from the old building to another in the centre of the square. This was occupied by the detectives until, in 1886, dynamiters, incensed by the constant espionage which Scotland Yard subjected them to, blew up the place. Fortunately no one was killed. Then, after moving for a time to temporary headquarters, the department took its present commodious offices.

Any man may apply for appointment on the force at anyone of the division (precinct) houses. In order to secure employment as a police constable he must be over twenty-one and under thirty-five years. He must be at least five feet tall. He must be able to read and write, write legibly and have a fair knowledge of spelling. He must be free from disease and of strong constitution. He must be recommended by two householders who have known him for five years, by his last employer, and by the minister or church warden of his parish. He must not have more than two living children. He must file a statement of his debts and be able to pay such of them as the Commissioner of Police may direct.

After his appointment he can do no work for pay aside from his police duty, and his wife cannot keep a shop. His pay is decreased when he is on sick leave. His uniform and coal for cooking at home or elsewhere are supplied by the department without expense to him. If he is unmarried and sleep at the station house he is charged 25 cents a week for lodgings. He cannot resign without permission. He is liable to instant dismissal for drunkenness and many other faults, and he can be punished in many ways, principally by fines.

THE WORLD'S BENEFACTOR

SIR HENRY BESSEMER AND HIS PROCESS OF MAKING STEEL.

The British Public and Government Used Him Shabbily—His Early Struggles—Mr. Bessemer Is Now a Man of Great Wealth—His Invention Greatly Reduced the Price of Steel—Honored and Decorated By Foreign Governments.

The inventor of the celebrated "Bessemer process" is the most modest of men, shunning rather than courting observation. A few years since he was sometimes to be seen taking a "constitutional" in the neighborhood of his unpretentious abode at Denmark Hill, in England, but the venerable gentleman with the benevolent face, in the old-fashioned frock coat and voluminous, many-folded choker neck cloth, is now rarely seen even by his immediate neighbors.

The British public, the British Government, and British manufacturers did their very best at one time to crush one of the most useful men ever born in Britain, and failed ignominiously. Sheffield laughed at him, and Woolwich gave him the official cold shoulder; but Sheffield and Woolwich would be crippled indeed at the present time were it not for "Bessemer steel." Yet, even now, although foreign potentates have showered crosses and stars upon him, the English Government has not conferred upon him any honor more important than an ordinary knighthood, and this in spite of the fact that he has created one of the largest and most important industries in the world.

Some fascinating calculations, made by Sir Henry himself, prove that one year's production of Bessemer steel might be represented by a solid column sixteen and a half times the height of St. Paul's Cathedral, and as thick through as an ordinary gnomometer—about 100 feet.

Henry Bessemer, son of the late Mr. Anthony Bessemer, was born in Hertfordshire in the year 1813. His earlier years were devoted to art, and we find that he was an exhibitor at the Royal Academy at the age of 20. At this early age he had discovered a means by which impressions of the designs on coins, medals, and other reliefs could be reproduced in any numbers on cardboards. Some of his work in this line is still extant, and when specimens come into the market they bring high prices.

This lead him directly to a more important invention. He discovered that the Government of the time was robbed to the tune of £100,000 per annum by scrupulous persons, who were in the habit of removing the embossed duty stamp on legal and other documents, and using the same again. Young Bessemer invented the

USEFUL LITTLE CONTRIVANCE

by which the stamp is embossed on the paper or parchment of the document itself, and submitted it to the then Chief of the Stamp Department at Somerset House.

The potente in question saw the advantage of this system at a glance and soon afterward the authorities expressed their willingness to make use of it. A pretty little story is connected with this invention. When his model was completed, Bessemer showed it to the young lady to whom he was then engaged. Her first comment upon it showed that she was well fitted to become the wife of an inventor. She said:

"Yes, I understand this; but surely, if all stamps had a date put upon them they could not at a future time be used again without detection."

This proved a very valuable suggestion, for Bessemer soon hit upon the idea of a steel die with a space for a movable date, and in that form his invention was adopted by the authorities. Will it be credited that he never received a solitary farthing from the Government for his service or the use of his invention?

Such is, nevertheless, the fact, and when he hinted mildly at legal remedies he was told by the Solicitor to the Stamp Department that he was entitled to no compensation, inasmuch as he had presented his invention to the Government gratis! This was at a time, too, when he was by no means well off, when, indeed he lacked the necessary money to set up housekeeping with the clever young lady whose brilliant suggestion had resulted in a perfect stamping machine! He received many generous promises from various Ministers, of course; but one Government went out of power after another, and to this day he has never been compensated in any shape or form.

A man of vast wealth now, Sir Henry Bessemer can afford to regard the troubles of that period of his life with comparative indifference. But his disappointment in this instant taught him a very salutary lesson. When he made the great discovery of his life—that by which it is possible to

CONVERT IRON INTO STEEL

by a simple and inexpensive process—he kept his discovery a secret. To some extent it is a secret to this day. The importance of the discovery can hardly be overestimated.

Before the Bessemer process came into use steel could not be bought under £50 a ton, and its price prohibited its use in numberless departments of industry where it is now considered essential. At that time, too, only 51,000 tons of cast steel were produced in Sheffield in a year. In 1892 33,540 tons of steel were manufactured in the world every day according to the Bessemer process, the selling price per ton averaging £8 perhaps.

Everybody knows that steel is superseded in all departments where toughness and durability are considerations. In the building of ships and bridges and in the making of girders for buildings or locomotives, rails, steam boilers of all kinds, steel is now universally used. It is chiefly due to Sir Henry Bessemer that one is almost as safe on a modern ocean steamer as on land, and that the modern structure of steel is nearly as imperishable as the ancient Pyramids.

Such a discovery, it might be supposed, would be hailed with enthusiasm by those interested in the iron trade of Great Britain.

Not a bit of it. Bessemer met with every possible discouragement. The steel manufacturers of Sheffield were dead against him from the first, and the Government ignored him. One does not expect to find unusual enterprise in a governmental department, so it is not surprising to learn that the British Admiralty could only be induced to adopt the Bessemer steel in the building of war ships when it had been in use in building merchant ships many years. Even the engineer of the London and Northwest Railway utterly declined to have anything to do with Bessemer steel. Encouragement, valuable encouragement, Bessemer did receive, however, from the late Mr. Piatt, M. P., head of the famous Oldham firm, who gave him \$50,000 for a fifth share in his patents.

On the Continent, too, his merits were immediately recognized. Krupp, the great gun manufacturer, was one of the first to pay him royalty on his patents. The Emperor Napoleon evinced the keenest interest in his invention, and would have decorated Bessemer with the Grand Cross of

THE LEGION OF HONOR

if it had not been explained to him that British subjects were not allowed to receive decorations from foreign Governments except by special permission. The Emperor of Austria conferred upon him a knighthood of one of the most distinguished Austrian orders, and the King of the Belgians, when he was in London, drove out to Denmark Hill to call upon him.

The British Government had to follow suit in some fashion, and a knighthood was conferred upon him in 1879. In 1880 he was presented with that highly prized distinction, the freedom of the city of London, "in recognition of his valuable discoveries, which have so largely benefited the iron industries of this country, and his scientific attainments, which are so well known throughout the world."

When the Gold Albert Medal of the Society of Arts was presented to him at Marlborough House by the Prince of Wales himself, Bessemer humorously confessed that, though he prized such distinctions, he was no less pleased with the £1,057,748 which he made by his patents.

Bessemer recently recovered from a severe illness, and is at present, in his 83rd year, busily engaged in answering the great mass of correspondence which accumulated during his illness. Doubtless a large proportion of this correspondence consists of begging letters. He is one of the most charitable men of the day, though he does not like it to be known, and many a large benefaction from him finds its way anonymously into coffers of the hospitals and orphanages of London.

It is characteristic of the man that he should take a particular pleasure in his invention of a machine for the manufacture of nails, for the simple reason that it inventively relieves hundreds of young girls in what is known in England as the "Black Country" and Wolverhampton of the drudging toil of forging nails by hand. In filthy, reeking dens these poor young things passed their lives in "unwomanly rage" engaged in unwomanly toil. But Bessemer has altered all that.

JAPAN'S GREAT MAN.

A Hero of Modern Progress in the Mikado's Country.

Japan's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Viscount Mutsu, who with Count Ito, the Premier, was in charge of the peace negotiations with China's Envoy, Li Hung Chang, is a very interesting personage. He has been holding his present exalted office for the past five years,

There was a time, however, when he was in prison as a rebel. Mutsu had been one of the first and most decided advocates of reform in the direction of modern progress; he had been of great service to the Mikado as the Chief of the Council of State, but had to resign in 1870 because of his advanced opinions regarding the conquest of Korea, which he demanded even then. His political party, the nobles of the land, followed the lead of Marshal Saiga, who raised the flag of rebellion against the Mikado. Mutsu then proposed a plan to kidnap the Mikado, for whose protection only a small bodyguard remained, and to bring him into Saiga's camp, thereby disarming him, so to speak, the imperial army.

For this purpose 200 tried veterans were secretly assembled in the Province of Kiushiu, with orders to march upon Kyoto at a given moment. The signal arranged was a telegram worded, "There is a good occasion to buy silk." Being suspected for a long time, the attempted sending of this dispatch by Mutsu led to the discovery of the plot and the arrest of the parties concerned. This discovery proved a good thing for Mutsu, as those arrested then were condemned to imprisonment, while the rebels taken at arms were shot on the spot.

Mutsu was sentenced to ten years in prison, and remained in confinement until 1883, after having served seven years of his sentence. During this period he wrote a book about the Japanese Constitution, which to-day is the standard work of Japan for political and constitutional questions. He also acquired a perfect knowledge of the English, German and French languages during his confinement.

After being reinstated in the Mikado's favor Mutsu was first sent as Envoy to Washington, and recalled in 1890 in order to take the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. He was created a Viscount for his share in the successful conclusion of the treaty between England and Japan last November.

A MORAL QUESTION.

Johnny—Mamma, it ain't wicked when you do things you can't help, is it?

His mother—I suppose not, Johnny.

Why?

Johnny—Cause I can't help thinkin' at the time how I'd like to go to the circus

REASON ENOUGH.

Mrs. Figg—Why do you let me call you three times before you answer?

Tommy—'Cause I dassent make you stop.

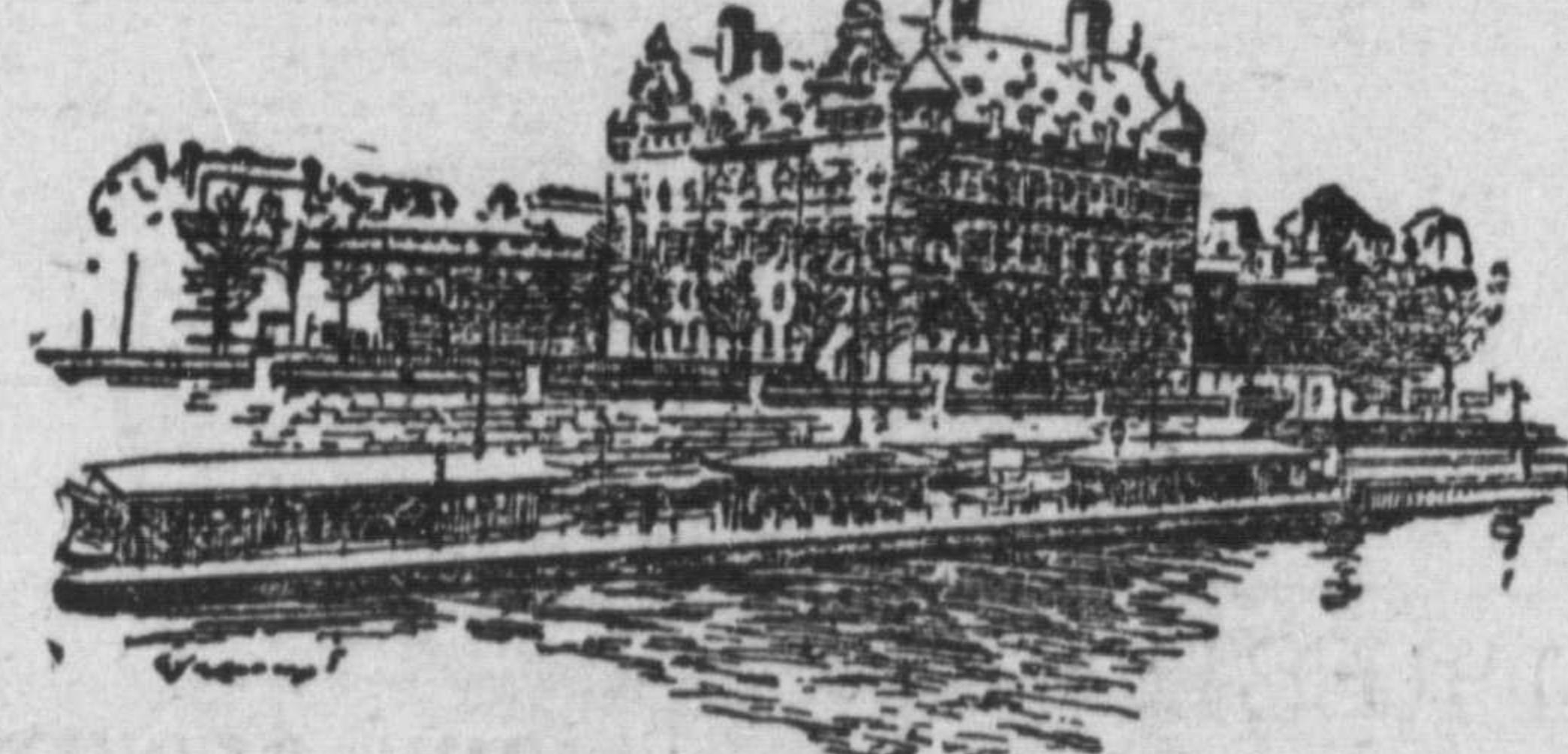
AN EMBARRASSMENT OF RICHES.

Father, said the studious girl, what is the proper pronunciation of q-u-i-n-i-n-e?

Why—look in the dictionary.

That's just what I have been doing. I thought I knew until I happened to see it there.

THE NEW SCOTLAND YARD HEADQUARTERS.



THE NEW SCOTLAND YARD HEADQUARTERS.

writers have so utterly gone wrong when they approached London detectives and their work is that the police here like to shroud their operations in manifold mysteries. Among the officials, excepting Chief Superintendent Shore—as honest and hearty a gentleman as one may meet in a day's journey—there is an intimation that detective work is full of red fire and melo-drama.

The Equity.

SHAWVILLE, MAY 16, 1895.

The Manitoba Legislature has adjourned till June 13th in order further to consider the school question.

Mr. Laurier is willing to give the franchise to the women of other provinces if they want it, but would deny it to the women of Quebec. Mr. Laurier has some narrow ideas for a man who aspires to be prime minister of Canada. A statesman, who was more than a provincial, would be as jealous for the welfare of the people of another province as that of his own.

The Globe remarks that Conservative ministers are acquiring the habit of moderation of statement. Sir Richard Cartwright's budget outburst in which he declared that in sixteen years of the protective tariff Canada has lost unnecessarily a thousand million dollars, indicates that the infection has not spread to the Liberal ranks. Sir Richard is the same old neckless stretcher.

The proposal to brand all cheese of Canadian manufacture with the month in which it was produced is meeting with considerable opposition among those whom it was intended most to benefit. At the Brockville board meeting held last Thursday, the general sentiment appeared to be against making the provisions of the bill now before Parliament compulsory. The question evidently has more sides than a first sight would suggest, and it may be the course of wisdom to hasten slowly in legislating on it.

Sir Richard Cartwright's amendment to the budget resolution calls for a reduction of the public expenditure and a lightening of the tax burdens of the people. This would mean much more than it does if there had ever been in Canada a Liberal government, federal or provincial which reduced the debt or curtailed the expenditure or lowered taxes; or if there had ever been in Canada a Liberal government, federal or provincial, which did not increase the debt, add to the expenditure, and make heavier the burden of taxes.—Montreal Gazette.

Mr. Patterson is among the Liberals who hold that it is not the duty of a parliamentary Opposition to make public the details of its policy. In this he follows Mr. Laurier. The position is constitutionally correct, but practically it is of doubtful advantage. This is a business man's era. The great issue before the electors is a business man's question. Business men want to know, when they vote as when they sit in their offices, what they are getting for what they are giving. There is a business axiom which says it is unwise to buy a pig in a poke. The Liberal Opposition ask business men to buy their policy pig on nothing but the strength of its squeal.

The Dominion meteorological service weather map for April indicates a generally advanced season throughout Canada. In British Columbia the maple was in bloom by the 15th, and fruit trees by the 25th, and in the Yale district seeding was over by the end of the month and the grass lands were in good condition. In the Territories seeding was nearly completed by the 30th and the growth was excellent. In Manitoba the season is three weeks ahead of 1894 and wheat is green. In Ontario, though the season is later than in the West, vegetation is well forward, having made rapid strides in the closing days of the month. In Quebec and the Maritime provinces the reports are not so definite. Other information however, is to the effect that the last ten days have sent vegetation forward with a rush. Generally, it may be said, the foundation has been laid for expecting a good agricultural year, which is comforting, even when it is remembered that harvest time is yet a long way off.

It is estimated that the United States Government will have a deficit of nearly fifty millions of dollars for the year ending 10th June.

London, May 9. — The Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, bart., eldest brother of ex-Speaker Peel, died here this morning. He was 73 years of age. In 1865 he was Chief Secretary to Ireland.

Advices from the cholera infected districts of Russia show that the epidemic is seriously increasing. Unless measures are immediately taken the disease is likely to spread throughout Russia and reach the rest of Europe.

The Protestant committee's resolve that the course of bible study shall be taken directly from the Bible itself is on a good line. There have been many interesting and instructive Bible histories written, and some valuable Bible history text books produced. None, however, as a means of inculcating the principles of

the Christian faith and the duties of the Christian citizen equal the narratives that bear the Evangelists' names or the letters of the apostles to the first churches; and none in the exalted simplicity and forcefulness of their English approach the standard set by the translators of the old King James version of the Scriptures.—Montreal Gazette.

The abandonment of Japan of its claim to the Liao Tung peninsula, on representations by Russia, France and Germany, is a great diplomatic triumph for the first named power. Russia has used France and Germany to pull her chestnuts out of the fire. The course taken by England should ensure her the friendship of Japan, which is likely to count for something in the future of the east.

Shocking End of a Missouri Senator.

St. Louis, Mo., May 13.—State Senator Peter R. Morrissey was murdered while asleep in bed about 3 o'clock this morning by Maude Lewis at her home, 2,519 Washington St. The woman sent a 33 calibre bullet crashing through Morrissey's brain, placing the muzzle of the pistol against the sleeping man's eye, and pulling the trigger. She also shot him in the mouth. Morrissey leaves a father, mother, sister and brother. He was one of the best known Democratic senators in the state. It is supposed the woman killed him as a result of a quarrel. Maude Lewis, half crazed over her deed, is strapped to a cot in the prisoners' cell at the city hospital.



Sick Headache CURED PERMANENTLY BY TAKING Ayer's Pills

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

Began Taking Ayer's Pills

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

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

TEACHERS (PROTESTANT)

Wanted in Bristol, Que.

Female Teacher for School No. 2, Salary \$200
" " " No. 6, Salary 180
" " " No. 9, Salary 200
" " " No. 10, Salary 165

Applications to be in the hands of the undersigned on or before June 12th, and must mention grade, class and date of diploma, Board of Examiners and experience of applicant.

D. W. CAMPBELL,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Elmwood P.O., Que.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED offers his property for sale situated on Court Street in the village of Shawville, consisting of 50 feet frontage by 100 feet in depth. A good house, kitchen, woodshed, and stable on the premises, all in good repair, furnace in cellar, and first class well.

This property will be sold cheap, as I intend leaving the place.

For terms and particulars apply to

Shawville, May 13, '95. W. W. IRELAND.

May 4th, 1894.

For Sale or to Rent.

THE undersigned offers for sale, (or will rent) Lot 15 on the 5th Range (Bristol), containing one hundred acres more or less. The buildings erected thereon are in good condition. It is convenient to school house and church. It is situated on the line of the P. P. & L. railway. For further information apply to MRS. THOS. BYRON, or WM. STANT, Portage du Fort P.O.

May 4th, 1894.

A MALE TEACHER (Protestant) holding a first or second class diploma, under the latest rules and regulations, Prov. of Que., for Upper Litchfield, No. 1. Applicants to state salary required, and all applications to be made to the undersigned on or before the tenth day of JUNE, '95.

JAMES S. CARBONELL,
Bryson, 3rd May, '95. Secretary-Treas.

WANTED.

A full line Fresh Confectionery always on hand.

E. HODGINS & SONS.

000

Straw Hats,

Hoes,

Garden Rakes,

Ensilage Corn,

Ground Oilcake,

Glass,
Nails, and
Building Felt.

000

E. HODGINS & SONS.

NORWAY BAY FERRY.

TIME TABLE:

On and after this date the Ferry Boat will run according to the following time table:

Leave Norway Bay at 8:00 a.m.; arrive at Sand Point at 9:25 in time to connect with trains going east.

Leave Norway Bay at 1 p.m., and arrive at Sand Point in time to connect with trains going east at 2:26 p.m., and going west at 3:33 p.m., leaving Sand Point on arrival of trains.

Leave Norway Bay at 5 p.m., arriving at Sand Point in time to connect with train going west at 6:42 p.m.

JOHN McARA.

P.S.—Having secured license for Ferrying 1 mile west and 1½ miles east of Norway Bay, any person found ferrying or encroaching on this limit will be dealt with according to law.

April 20th, 1895.

Jno. G. McGuire, BUTCHER,

Dealer in

All kinds of Fresh and

Cured Meats,

Fruit & Confectionery.

SHOP OPPOSITE J. H. SHAW'S

NEW STORE.

We Keep . . .

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

Machines constantly on hand.

There are

Others

but

THE PLACE

FOR

SATISFACTORY DEALING

IN ALL

General Lines of

--MERCHANDISE--

—IS—

G. FRED HODGINS'.

For Example :

Take Dry Goods

There never was a better assortment in town.

Take Footwear

We undoubtedly lead in variety, quality and prices.

Take Hardware

We carry a full line of shelf and heavy hardware, marked at lowest prices.

Take Groceries

It's merely a question of what you desire.

They are all here

and at prices there are no others in it with.

C. FRED HODGINS.

FRESH SPRING GOODS,

Family Groceries, Confectionery, Canned Goods, Spices, etc.,

Geo. Hodgins, Jr.,

Holds the front rank.

PRICES ALWAYS RIGHT.

GEO. HODGINS, JR.,

MAIN ST.,

SHAWVILLE.

May 6th. '95.

The Double Action Oscillating

WASHING MACHINE

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

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

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

Wm. S. Clarke,

AGENT,

Morehead P.O., Que.

Machines constantly on hand.



BUILDERS!

I have

Just Received

One Car load

NAILS

—and—

Building

.. Felt.

Prices to beat all competition.

J.H.SHAW.



JOHN BECKITT, JR.,

Is prepared to supply the newest designs in

CARRIAGES,

BUGGIES,

and all kinds of

WHEELED VEHICLES,

this season.

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Shawville Produce Quotations.

Oats.....	45 to 50
Peas.....	60
Rye.....	40
Eggs.....	9 10
Wool.....	18 20
Lard.....	8 9
Butter.....	12 14
Wheat, (standard) at mill.....	78 00
Buckwheat.....	35 38
Potatoes per bag.....	45
Pork per cwt.....	\$6.50 7.00
Beef.....	3 1/2 to 4 1/2
Hay per ton.....	6.00 6.50
Calfskins.....	30 to 35
Hides.....	5.00

MULOCK'S TIRADE

Party is Everything -- The Country of no Account.

THOROUGHLY EXPOSED.

Hon. W. H. Montague Shows up the Tactics of the Member for North York in Connection with the Cattle Embargo Question--Desparate Men Who Will go Any Length to Get into Power.

The Hon. W. H. Montague at Water-
loo thus exposed the tactics of Mr. Mulock in connection with the cattle
embargo. He said:

"I wish, sir, for a few moments to allude to some recent utterances of Mr. Mulock as to the conduct of the Government in connection with cattle quarantine. That gentleman has recently, for effect in the campaign, dragged out before a public audience, where no one was present to refute them, his utterances of a year ago in Parliament, utterances that were shown at the time to be most groundless, and to have been prompted by a partisanship that knew no regard for the public weal; utterances that were condemned most severely by those interested in the cattle trade as the act of a political assassin. (Cheers.) Mr. Mulock's charge is that by laxness in regard to the quarantine against the United States the Government of Canada was instrumental in having the embargo placed up again against Canadian cattle.

DESPERATE MEN.

I wish to show you, using this charge as an instance, to what lengths men like Mr. Mulock, desperate in their unreasoning struggle for office, will go, and I must ask you therefore to allow me to give you a brief history of the matter. By most vigorous and painstaking efforts the Canadian Conservative Government secured in 1879 the removal of the British embargo against our cattle. (Cheers.) In consequence of this we enjoyed the privilege of sending our fat cattle alive to the British market towns, and our stockers to the British pastures, there to be fitted for market, while the cattle exported from the United States had to be slaughtered almost immediately upon their arrival at British ports. This was of immense advantage to Canadian cattle raisers, indeed an independent authority, the agricultural statistician of the United States, declared it to be worth from five to ten dollars a head. As a consequence our trade grew greatly, with corresponding great gains to Canadian producers. You must remember, sir, that this concession was only secured after the act of a patriot to have refrained at that supreme moment from making the charge? (Cheers.)

THE AGREEMENT.

It was necessary first to demonstrate that our herds were free from pleuro-pneumonia. This was done. And, second, it was necessary to agree to keep up a rigid quarantine against the United States, whose herds were well-known to be affected. This was agreed to, and it has been faithfully carried out. Indeed, so faithfully was it carried out that time and again we have been violently attacked by Mr. Mulock's associates in Parliament because, in thus enforcing the quarantine regulations so severely, we were creating hostility to Canadians among the people of the American Union. (Cheers.) I need not tell you that the concession granted to us by the British Government was never popular among British cattle raisers, and year after year the feeling against it grew more bitter and intense. Do you ask me why? Well, because it interfered with profitable home production. (Cheers.) British farmers were never free traders so far as farm products were concerned.

FREE TRADE NOT A FARMER'S FIGHT.

Mr. Laurier tells you that free trade there was a farmers' fight. He is wrong there in his history, as he usually is. Free trade was carried by the British manufacturers, with the money of British manufacturers, and in spite of the struggle of British farmers. (Cheers.) The embargo, however, was a kind of remnant of protection against free importation of cattle and it was justly popular among the cattle producers of the Mother Land. (Cheers.) Indeed, so popular was it, and is it, that the Mark Lane Express has recently suggested the advisability of discovering some disease in Canadian sheep in order that they, too, may be scheduled. (Laughter.)

BRITISH PROTECTION FEELING.

Well, against this feeling, against this pressure for protection for the British producer, for such it was, the British authorities had constantly to contend, and after some years they yielded. About three years ago the embargo was put up, the reason given being that two bullocks had been taken from Pilot Mound, Manitoba, in the steamships Hurona and Monkseaton affected with pleuro-pneumonia. Once more vigorous action was taken. The herds in the neighborhood were all examined

and found absolutely healthy. All the evidence went to show that the disease did not exist there. Even British expert opinion was divided, and to this day part of that opinion is very strongly against the contention of the British Board of Agriculture. Indeed, I have no hesitation in saying that the facts and evidence were on our side, but the interests of British cattle raisers, and, consequently, the pressure upon British authorities, were the other way. But the essential point to remember is that in the case of these two bullocks was the sole and only reason given by the British authorities for withdrawing from us the privilege we enjoyed. In all the voluminous correspondence upon the question no other reason was even hinted at. (Cheers.)

THE STUBBORN FIGHT.

The fight of the Canadian Government, assisted by our able High Commissioner, Sir Charles Tupper, has, for the reasons I have given, been a stubborn and uphill one, but we have faithfully kept it up, and have met the contentions of the British authorities at every point, and I have no hesitation in saying that we have shown beyond a possibility of contradiction our herds to be healthy and free from the dread disease. (Cheers.) Well, sir, we had so far won our case that in the spring of 1894 the Marquis of Ripon, Secretary of State for the Colonies, had reported in favor of allowing our spring importations in without hindrance, and if they were found healthy he was in favor of the embargo being altogether removed. (Cheers.) Then it was that Mr. Mulock's unpatriotic act was committed. Success seemed to have been assured, and Mr. Mulock felt that the Government could secure, as they deserved, the gratitude of the people of the country. (Cheers.) This would injure the Grit chance for office, and even at the expense of the cattle trade Mr. Mulock was bound to prevent that.

SIR RICHARD'S LETTER,

When Sir Richard Cartwright wrote his infamous letter to The London Economist he was willing to injure the Conservative party at the fearful cost of ruining Canadian credit abroad. When Mr. Mulock made his attack upon quarantine he was anxious to injure his opponents at the expense of so important a Canadian industry. (Cheers.) We had met and answered the contention of the British authorities. We had left them without a reason; but Mr. Mulock suggested to the British cattle raiser a new reason to press upon his Government, viz., that of carelessness of quarantine—a reason they had never thought of and never mentioned. What do you think of that act? Was it the act of a man who desired his country's weal? Supposing his charges had been true, though they were false, would it not have been the act of a patriot to have refrained at that supreme moment from making the charge? (Cheers.)

A GRAVE CHARGE.

I charge now that, in making it, Mr. Mulock was serving the meanest party ends at the expense of our farmers and cattle raisers, and that he knew what he was doing, and why he did it. (Cheers.) And, now, to show you how anxious he was to do this dastardly work, I wish to call your attention to two facts. First—the cattle said to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia were shipped from a point, viz., Pilot Mound, Manitoba, more than a thousand miles from Point Edward, the point at which the carelessness with which Mr. Mulock charged the Government, was allowed. (Cheers.)

A DISEASED IMAGINATION.

What possible connection, except in the diseased imagination of such a man as Mr. Mulock, could there be between the one and the other? Next, the bullocks said to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia were shipped in 1892, while the carelessness which was charged occurred, according to Mr. Mulock's own statement, more than eight years previously. (Cheers.) Just eight years and a thousand miles and more apart—(cheers)—and during those eight years the British authorities never mentioned in all their correspondence any carelessness. And yet Mr. Mulock now tells the Canadian electorate that the embargo was put up because our Government was guilty of the carelessness he charged. I leave you to judge of the desperate condition of a party who are driven to such straits in order to find a cry against their opponents; but before I conclude I must read to you, from a source that will at once be accepted by you as a good one, an opinion upon Mr. Mulock's course upon the question.

CONDEMNED BY THE CATTLE DEALERS' JOURNAL.

It is the opinion of The Butchers' and Cattlemen's Journal. The article is headed, "Mr. Mulock again on the Rampage," and reads as follows: "Mr. Mulock has again been indulging in his loquacity, and treating the members of the Federal Government to one of his harangues on the question of the Canadian cattle embargo, if indeed it may be called a treat. He occupied the time of the House on Wednesday afternoon for nearly four hours with a bitter tirade against the Minister of Agriculture and the Deputy Minister, interspersing his speech with copious

extracts from the regulations respecting the transportation of cattle in Canada. While pretending to try and benefit the Canadian cattle trade, he has done more harm to this industry by his meddlesome interference than if he had been specially retained for the purpose of advocating a continuance of the embargo. It is quite evident that Mr. Mulock has never paid any attention to the study of pleuro-pneumonia in cattle and how it is likely to be communicated from one animal to another. He has, however, studied the spirit of opposition for the pure love of it, and he made the occasion one for indulging in that same to a most unpardonable extent. Nothing could be more calculated to injure the cattle trade of the Dominion, or to play into the hands of his opponents in Great Britain, than the speech of Mr. Mulock. Canadian cattle exporters have suffered recently from American competition and just now, when there is a chance of their realizing good profits owing to the short shipments of American cattle caused by western railroad strikes, it is undoubtedly hard to think that a prominent Canadian M.P. should so ruthlessly rush in and try to stop the progress of this once promising industry." (Cheers.)

THE STUBBORN FIGHT.

The fight of the Canadian Government, assisted by our able High Commissioner, Sir Charles Tupper, has, for the reasons I have given, been a stubborn and uphill one, but we have faithfully kept it up, and have met the contentions of the British authorities at every point, and I have no hesitation in saying that we have shown beyond a possibility of contradiction our herds to be healthy and free from the dread disease. (Cheers.) Well, sir, we had so far won our case that in the spring of 1894 the Marquis of Ripon, Secretary of State for the Colonies, had reported in favor of allowing our spring importations in without hindrance, and if they were found healthy he was in favor of the embargo being altogether removed. (Cheers.) Then it was that Mr. Mulock's unpatriotic act was committed. Success seemed to have been assured, and Mr. Mulock felt that the Government could secure, as they deserved, the gratitude of the people of the country. (Cheers.) This would injure the Grit chance for office, and even at the expense of the cattle trade Mr. Mulock was bound to prevent that.

Quebec, May 9.—Hon. Mr. de la Bruyere has been elected chairman of the Council of Public Instruction, and Hon. Mr. Ouimet appointed member in place of the late Sir N. E. Belleau.

At the meeting of the Roman Catholic Council of Public Instruction to-day, the measure to establish uniformity in school books in all the Catholic schools was defeated, Mr. Chapain and Mr. Crepeau voting in the majority with the bishops.

BORN.

On Thursday, May 9th, at 222 Kent St., Ottawa, the wife of David R. McFarlane, of a daughter.

Overcoat Lost.

On Monday April 29th, on the road somewhere between Campbell Bay and Shawville, a light overcoat of dark grey color. Pockets contained two pairs of kid gloves. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the coat at W. Kelly's hotel, W. Clarke's, or with the owner, Geo. Hynes, at Shawville.

THE PERFECT TEA

MONSOON TEA

THE FINEST TEA IN THE WORLD

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

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

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

It is put up in sealed caddies of 1/2 lb., 1 lb. and 2 lbs., and sold in three flavours at 40c., 50c. and 60c.

If your grocer does not keep it, tell him to write to STEEL, HATTER & CO., 11 and 13 Front St., East, Toronto.

SHAWVILLE

Hair Dressing Parlor

SILAS YOUNG - PROP.

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

A CALL SOLICITED.

Miss M. T. McDowell.

NEW ARRIVALS IN SPRING GOODS

Including all the STAPLE LINES

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W. WILSON'S, SHAWVILLE.

Farm Implements.

AGENT FOR

The Cockshutt Plough Co., The Noxon Bros. Manf. Co.

DEALER IN

Ploughs, Harrows, Horse Rakes, Seeders, Rollers, Mowers, Reapers, Binders, and Small Implements.

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NEW MILLINERY SHOP

MISS ANNIE MCRAE

Having just returned from Toronto, where she has acquired a thorough knowledge of the Millinery Art, has opened business in A. N. Wilson's shop, Main St., Shawville, where she will be found with a select and varied stock of all the LATEST NOVELTIES IN MILLINERY, including the new est styles in

Special Campaign Offer

One of the best equipped Liveries in the District.

CHARGES MODERATE.

THE GAZETTE,

(DAILY.)

Will be sent to any address in Canada or the United States, by mail, from now till the first of July (4 months)

FOR ONE DOLLAR.

This special rate is made in view of the Election Campaign and the interest it is exciting throughout the country.

Address,

RICHARD WHITE, MAN. DIR.

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March 1st, 1895.

It is time to buy

A X Le Grease, All Grades

Castor Oil and Machinery Oils,

And Get the Best on Earth from

THE SAMUEL ROGERS' OIL CO., OTTAWA.



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

WOMEN IN DOUBT



SHOULD TAKE

PENNYROYAL WAFERS

To correct irregularities and weakness, keep the organs in healthy condition. The Wafers are Life Savers to young women, and graver still to old ones. They are to be taken in regular periods. Ask for The Detroit brand. All druggists sell them at 1/- per box. No better remedy for women known.

For Sale or to Rent.

A 3 storey Brick House 38 x 46, situated on one of the best business stands in Quyon village. Building heated by hot air, and supplied with good cellar and kitchen. Large stable and shed on premises. For further particulars apply to W. H. MEREDITH. Quyon, 23rd February, 1895.

FOR SALE.

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

FOR SALE.

A PURE BREED Ayrshire Bull Calf, dropped on St. Patrick Day, value \$10.00, with one dollar per week added until taken away. I have also a high grade Ayrshire Cow, all in calf to a purebred Ayrshire bull, and will come in between now and the 15th of April, the calves of which I will sell at \$25.00 each. The revenue of the above cows last year averaged \$12.25 each.

Apply to

E. GRAHAM, Elmside, Q.

Important Notice to Farmers.

THE undersigned desires to inform those who wish to improve their stock, that he has for sale one-and-a-half year old Durhams. But (not stated), also a few choice Bull Calves, bred off well graded cows and registered bull. Intending purchasers will do well to put in their order at an early date, as those who first come will be first served.

J. G. ELLIOTT

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Fifth Session—Seventh Parliament.

TRANSATLANTIC MAIIS.

Mr. Ives, in answer to Mr. Langelier, said the Government had not granted a new contract for a more rapid transatlantic postal service.

CANAL SYSTEM.

Mr. Haggart, in answer to Sir Richard Cartwright, said the amount required to complete the St. Lawrence channel and canal system would be near as possible six million dollars. It was not the intention of the Government to deepen the canals to a greater extent than was requisite to complete the present system of navigation.

RAW SUGAR IMPORT.

Mr. Wallace, in answer to Mr. Fraser, said the total quantity of raw sugar imported into Canada duty free under 14 Dutch standard for the nine months ended March, 1894, was 221,218,780 pounds. From that time until June 1894, duty having been remitted to No. 16 Dutch standard, the importations under 16 were 82,571,029 pounds, a total for the year of 303,780,800 pounds. The total quantity under 16 Dutch standard imported in nine months of 1894-5 was 220,712,412 pounds. He could not say whether this sugar had been refined in Canada. As the tariff admitted such sugar free without a proviso as to how it should subsequently be dealt with, there was no supervision over it.

PRINTING OF VOTERS' LISTS.

Mr. Montague, in answer to Mr. Casey, said the amounts paid for the printing of the voters' lists in Toronto outside of the Printing Bureau, were:—Centre Toronto, \$333; West Toronto, \$886; East Toronto, \$616; West York, \$801; East York, \$497; North York, \$282. The lists were printed at a uniform charge of three cents a name and fifty cents a heading, the same rates as had prevailed since 1889.

KOOTENAY'S PROSPERITY.

Mr. Mara moved for a return showing the amounts paid in Customs duties at Waneta, Nelson, Kaslo, and the boundary of Kootenay river from 1890 to 1894 inclusive, giving the amount paid yearly at each port.

Mr. Clarke Wallace said that reports had lately been received showing that there had been a very large increase in the business of the district, and that mining, upon which the business depended, was being developed to a greater extent than ever before. It was intended by the Government to make Nelson, instead of its being an outport of New Westminster, a port of entry, and the other places that have been named or were centres of business outports of the port of Nelson.

The motion passed.

CENSUS STATISTICS.

Mr. Forbes moved for a return giving the names of the various manufacturing or industrial establishments in the Counties of Queen's and Shelburne, Nova Scotia, as mentioned in the last census returns, together with the names of the owners thereof.

Mr. Montague remarked that the classification of industrial establishments had frequently been discussed in the House, and had been made a great deal of in the country. It formed the subject of technical attack, but it was one in which there was not a tenth as much as hon. gentlemen made out. "There must be some classification of individuals and industries which exist in the country," he continued, "and I have to say to hon. gentlemen that those callings which are classed as industries in the Canadian census are not nearly as wide or nearly as inclusive as the industries which are so included in the English or the American census. It is true that many of these industries included in the census are not great industries, requiring the employment of a large number of people, but, at the same time, they are industries employing a certain number of persons, and I am sure no hon. gentleman would ask that these should be excluded altogether from the census."

The motion was agreed to.

THE CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

Mr. Foster, at the invitation of Mr. Laurier, made a statement on the Ministerial changes which followed the death of Sir John Thompson in substantially the same terms as that made by Sir Mackenzie Bowell in the Senate on Friday last.

Mr. Laurier commented upon the changes at some length, and on the manner in which they had been made. Referring to the report in the Gazette and The Mail and Empire that Sir Frank Smith was first summoned by his Excellency, Mr. Laurier charged the Government with using constitutional forms for party ends, proceeding which he condemned in strong terms. It was perfectly incredible that his Excellency should have taken the course attributed to him. He did not wish to speak disrespectfully of Sir Frank Smith. He was a good man in his own sphere, but politics, statesmanship, parliamentary government, were not his sphere. If Sir Frank Smith had known, not the elementary principles, but the elementary proprieties of parliamentary government, he would not have gone blabbing to newspaper reporters. At the very least he should have known enough not to divulge what had passed between himself and the Governor-General. To go and exhibit his own self-sufficient importance, as he did, was to say the least, nothing short of an impudent vulgarity. But it was thought that the Orange colour was rather too prominent in the new Cabinet, and it would be a good thing to get a prominent Roman Catholic to give a certificate of character to Sir Mackenzie Bowell. The rest of the Cabinet changes were family arrangements, as to which he had no observation to make.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Mr. Wallace in answer to Sir Richard Cartwright, said the value of the gross amount of Canadian imports for the nine months ended April 1st, 1894, was \$94,341,482, and the gross amount of imports for the same period in 1894-5 was \$80,987,079. The value of these importations entered for consumption to April 1st, 1894, was \$86,370,749, and the value to April 1st, 1894, was \$78,126,603. The value of the gross exports for the nine months ended April 1st, 1894, was \$89,606,033, and for the corresponding period in 1894-5 was \$86,271,861. Of the above exports for the period of 1894-5 \$78,915,138 was the product of Canada, and for the corresponding period of 1894-5 the product was \$74,341,619.

GENERAL BOOTH'S SCHEME.

Mr. Daly, in answer to Mr. O'Brien, said no correspondence or other communication had taken place between General Booth, of Salvation Army, and the Government, with reference to the establishment of a settlement in any part of Canada by General Booth of persons brought by him from England, nor had any arrangement been made with General Booth of such a nature.

BERING SEA ARBITRATION.

Mr. Costigan, in answer to Sir Richard Cartwright, said the total expenses of the Bering Sea arbitration were \$134,191,68, which sum included \$45,000 counsel fees in the Stayward case. The department was not aware of any claims for further expenses.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Mr. Foster, in answer to Sir Richard Cartwright, said the amount of revenue received during April, 1894, was \$2,442,537, and for April, 1895, was \$2,896,500. The expenditure chargeable to the consolidated fund for April, 1894, was \$2,183,624, and for April, 1895, was \$2,375,801.

MICHIGAN COLONISTS.

Mr. Daly, in answer to Mr. Devlin, said the department of the Interior had deposited with Mr. J. D. Rolland, president of the Colonization and Repatriation Society of Quebec, the sum of \$1,000 to be expended by the society in aiding the colonization scheme promoted by the Rev. Father Paradis, of transporting immigrants from Michigan to the district of Nipissing, subject to the condition that no portion be expended in the transportation of the immigrants. The duty of seeing that the immigrants were properly placed lay with the promoters of the movement and with the Government of Ontario, as they were to be settled on provincial lands.

MANITOBA CENSUS.

Mr. Montague, in answer to Mr. LaRivière, said it was the intention of the Government to have a census of the Province of Manitoba taken in the year 1896.

INTERCOLONIAL EXPENDITURE.

Mr. Haggart, in answer to Mr. Edgar, said the cost of maintenance of the ways and works on the Intercolonial railways for the year ended June 30th, 1894, was \$656,758.

LORD'S DAY BILL.

Mr. Charlton, in moving the second reading of a bill to secure the better observance of the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, asked that the bill be accorded fair consideration and not connected with the personality of the mover, against whom prejudices might be entertained. The hon. leader of the Senate had referred to his efforts on behalf of the bill as undertaken to show how good a man he (the mover) was. This was ridiculous. Any man who moved such a bill from a desire to gain popularity would be an idiot. A man did not even receive that sympathy which contributed to popularity.

Mr. Foster thought the House was not disposed to treat the bill without consideration because it came from the hon. gentleman. When the bill went through committee, it could be put in workable shape. In the meantime he had no objection to confirm the principle by the second reading of the bill.

Mr. Langelier was determined to oppose the bill to the last. If adopted, it would restore a condition of things worse than the Inquisition.

The bill was read a second time.

TRANSPORTATION OF CATTLE.

Mr. McMillan's motion for correspondence regarding the transportation of Canadian cattle over American territory for shipment to Great Britain from American seaports was agreed to.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

Mr. Foster introduced a bill respecting commercial treaties affecting Canada, which is to make provision for admission at the same rates as granted to France in the treaty just passed by Parliament on the same articles to nations which have favourable nation clauses in their treaties, and to allow the same products from colonies to come in at the same rates as from France. The bill was read a first time.

SENATE VACANCIES.

Mr. Foster, in answer to Mr. Flint, said he believed there were ten vacancies at present in the Senate. He did not know to whom they had been promised, and they would be filled as soon as they conveniently could be.

TRENT VALLEY CANAL.

Mr. Haggart, in answer to Mr. Macdonald (Huron), said the cost of the Trent Valley canal since Confederation was \$803,232. The amount of the present contract was \$492,839. There had been a permanent survey of the canal made as to location. The depth of water obtained in the completed portions of the canal was six feet. The cost of maintenance for the year ended June 30th, 1894, was:—Staff \$3,823, and repairs \$4,988. The receipts from the canal for the same period were \$1,286.

MILEAGE TO MEMBERS.

Mr. Mulock moved the second reading of a bill providing that members of Parliament should not travel free on railways, or at a lower rate than the general public and requiring them to make an affidavit that they had complied with the provision before they drew mileage allowance. He disclaimed any intention of criticising the actions of his fellow-members, or of sitting in judgment upon them.

Mr. Foster said he did not think the House would pass the bill in such a shape. They might prohibit a man from drawing mileage if he travelled on a pass; but he imagined the House was not for a moment going to lay down the law that a man should not travel to Parliament on a pass if he chose. A member could travel to the House on a bicycle, in a carriage, or walk if he chose, and the House had no right to interfere; but it had the right to pass its opinion upon whether he should or should not draw mileage if he travelled in a certain way. He did not assent to the bill going to second reading in such a form, and he did not believe the hon. member intended a provision such as the measure contained.

Mr. Laurier, when he first glanced at the bill, was under the impression that the intention was to prevent any man who travelled on a pass from drawing mileage. The bill, however, went further than that. The bill was one that should be discussed on its merits, but in the present temper of the House it was not likely to be considered in that spirit. He moved, therefore,

country in the world. (Cheers.) And in the very midst of the financial and business that the debate was adjourned, so that better opportunity might be afforded the House to come to a free and unbiased judgment upon the question.

Mr. Mulock had no objection to the motion if it was intended the bill should come up again in the ordinary course, otherwise he should press it to a division. The motion was adopted.

THE BUDGET.

Mr. Foster drew particular attention to the fact that in miscellaneous reports the standard securities of receipts were well up on the right side and were the highest for many years. They formed a good index to the financial health of the country in this period of world-wide depression. This spoke well for the steadiness of Canada's business, and for the manner in which the trade of the country had weathered the gale of adversity that has been so terribly felt in the United States and other great countries.

WHY THE EXPENDITURE INCREASED.

Dealing with the expenditure which was three-quarters of a million in excess of the previous year, he said it might be considered a lack of foresight on the part of the Government in a year of financial stringency to increase the expenditure. That view would not hold when the figures were looked at, as out of this three-quarter million \$712,442 had gone in interest on the debt and subsidies to the provinces, an increase which could not be avoided. Of an increased expenditure, there were three items which would furnish revenue to the Government eventually. For the manufacture of methylated spirits an item of expenditure of \$88,654 appeared, for dairy advances \$36,000 and for binder-twine factory \$74,219. These amounts would in due time come back to the Government, and it was expected that \$40,000 would be returned from the binder-twine factory alone. In addition to these expenditures there was an increase in postoffice work of \$96,058 and \$13,428 in premium, discount and exchange.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE 1894-5.

The statement of the debt was given by Mr. Foster with much detail, after which he took up the revenue and expenditures of 1894-95, giving the following figures: Total revenue for 1893-94, \$36,374,000, and total expenditure \$37,555,025; but the revenue up to April 20, 1894, was \$29,261,171, and the expenditure \$25,025,570. The revenue to April 20, 1895, was \$29,261,171, and the expenditure \$25,085,570; the revenue to April 20, 1895, was \$26,236,757, and the expenditure \$25,984,558, and the revenue to June 30, 1894, was \$7,113,521 and expenditure \$12,499,454.

\$5,000,000 IN THE PEOPLE'S POCKETS.

As for the volume and bulk of imports this year, he said they were just as high as in past years. The chief reason for the reduction in customs duties was the decreased value of goods. The London Economist estimated the fall in prices since last year as 7 1/2 per cent. (Hear, hear.) Another reason for the falling off in revenue from customs was due to the changes and reductions in the duties last year, the change from ad valorem to specific duties and the increased importation of free goods. The quantity of sugar which will come in this year would produce \$4,900,000, if the old rates of duty prevailed, so that the people of the country had that amount in their pockets.

THE REDUCTION IN TAXATION.

The capital expenditure this year would amount to \$5,000,000; add to that the estimated deficit, \$4,500,000, making a total of \$9,500,000. Deduct from this the sinking fund and it left an addition to the debt this year of \$7,300,000. The addition to the debt from 1890 to 1895 amounted to \$15,952,987. In 1890 glass, anthracite coal and sugar were dutiable; to-day they were free. On the basis of the duties imposed in 1890, these articles would have produced in five years a sum of \$23,660,902. Had the duties been retained, not only would there have been no increase in the debt in these years, but seven and three-quarter millions would have been available for decrease of the public debt. (Cheers.) No modern country could show such a large reduction of taxation in five years as the Dominion.

CANADA'S CREDIT ABROAD.

Some considerations were here presented briefly as to the general condition of the country in the years in which it had passed through the recent depression. His chief object was to set the facts of the case against the dolorous charges the Opposition and scattered broadcast. A country's credit in the central money markets of the world was the best test of its standing. In October, 1894, Canada put a big loan on the London market, when money would not leave its hiding place except for the best security, and when colonial securities were at their lowest, when also Canada's revenue was failing off. A loan was put for two and a quarter million at 3 per cent., at a minimum of 95. What happened? The tenders were most widely distributed, and nearly 12 millions were tendered for. The result was it floated at 3 1/2 per cent net. The mere recital of that fact would go farther than all the loud talk of Canada's detractors at home or abroad.

TRADE NEARLY AT HIGH WATER MARK.

The imports had increased in value by \$3,500,000, and they had increased in volume by a large amount, of course, owing to the decrease in value. The exports had increased in value by \$28,000,000, and in volume, of course, much more, and were in 1894 the highest in value since Confederation, with the exception of 1893, and the highest in volume of any year in our history. We had a net surplus during that period from 1890 to 1894-95 of \$7,476,843. We have taken off taxation on sugar alone \$14,000,000; we have taken off taxation on two other articles to the amount of three and three-quarter million dollars (\$3,750,000), and we have taken off a large amount on items generally in the tariff, the revision of which took place last year. We have increased the debt by \$5,500,000. The net interest on the public debt had been increased by only \$100,000, while the per capita net interest had fallen from \$1.86 to \$1.79. No banks had failed in that period in Canada through the stress of hard times, not one. Our industries have been well maintained. Want and poverty have been practically unknown in Canada and comparatively unknown in the United States. The Canada people have outdistanced the storm with vessels less battered and sails less tattered than any other

country in the world. (Cheers.) And in the centre of London up to the very highest notch on which it has been unfurled from the time the Canadian Provinces united. (Renewed cheers)

GOOD TIMES AT HAND.

The tide, he believed, had now turned. Prices were recovering, confidence is growing, trade is increasing, the demand of the consumer strengthening, revenue is beginning to mend, and, working on her well-laid basis of resources, rich as they are, the facilities for transport with which Canada is splendidly equipped, a sound fiscal policy and good financial management, Canada, said the Minister, was to-day emerging from her period of trial into an era of brightness and prosperity which would surely surpass any in her previous history.

EXPENDITURES CUT DOWN.

The estimates show cuts in the Dominion police, penitentiaries, civil government, legislation, arts and agriculture, quarantine, immigration, mounted police, pensions, militia, railways and canals, public works, etc. Yet the grants as a whole show a broad-minded policy, consistent with the financial situation. The total reduction was \$2,387,648 in the estimate, as compared with last year, or a net decrease of \$1,600,000 in the expenditures, statutory and controllable. In some services still further reductions were possible, civil government, for instance, into which the Government intended to look carefully. He reaffirmed his statement that there would be no supplementary estimates for 1895-96, and emphasized the fact that a policy of rigid economy had been determined on, and that the Government intended to establish an equilibrium between income and expenditure and do it for the sake of benefiting the finances of the country in future, as the maintenance of its credit is of far-reaching importance.

WHAT FREE SUGAR MEANT.

In 1890 and 1891 the tax on raw sugar was taken off and benefit was conferred on the country. In 1891, under the new tariff, there were imported 14,000,000 old pounds of sugar, the duty on which taking an average of the old rate, would be \$227,447. In 1892 the quantity was 32,000,000 pounds, the duty on which would have been \$35,000,000. In 1893 the quantity was 252,500,000 pounds, the duty on which would have been \$4,000,000; in 1894 the quantity was 803,000,000 pounds, the duty on which would have been \$4,821,000; in 1895 the actual import and the estimated receipts on the same basis would have shown imports of \$310,000,000 pounds, the duty on which at the old rates would have been \$4,919,700. That is on the article of sugar alone. The tax on raw sugar was paid certainly out of the consumers' pockets, it being a tax not on an article grown in the country, but on a raw product brought in, which

STORMING OF LUCKNOW.

A STIRRING INCIDENT OF THE INDIAN MUTINY.

The Most Famous of Sir Colin Campbell's Many Campaigns—A Remarkable and Romantic Story of Jessie's Dream—Impressive Scenes on the Approach of the Highlanders.

Sir Colin Campbell it was who stormed Lucknow in 1857. The dream of the corporal's wife is known wherever the English language is read or spoken, and for this famous march Sir Colin Campbell, son of a Glasgow carpenter, became Lord Clyde, of Clydesdale.

Cassell's Illustrated Family Paper, of January 16, 1858, gives a true account of the remarkable and romantic story of "Jessie's Dream." It will be read with peculiar interest by the younger generations, and we give it in full as follows, the account being related by one of the rescued party, the lady of an officer at Lucknow, and given in her own words:

On every side death stared us in the face; no human skill could avert it any longer. We saw the moment approach when we must bid farewell to earth, yet without feeling that unutterable horror which must have been experienced by the unhappy victims at Cawnpore. We were resolved rather to die than to yield, and were fully persuaded that in twenty-four hours all would be over. The engineers had said so and they all knew the worst. We women strove to encourage each other, and to perform the light duties which had

BORN ASSIGNED TO US

such as conveying odds to the batteries and supplying men with provisions, especially cups of coffee, which we prepared day and night. I had gone out to try and make myself useful, in company with Jessie Brown, the wife of a corporal in my husband's regiment. Poor Jessie had been in a state of restless excitement all through the siege, and had fallen away visibly within the last few days. A constant fever consumed her, and her mind wandered occasionally, especially that day, when the recollections of home seemed powerfully present to her. At last, overcome with fatigue, she lay down on the ground, wrapped up in her plaid. I sat beside her, promising to awaken her when, as she said, "her father should return from the ploughing." She fell at length into a profound slumber, motionless and

APPARENTLY BREATHLESS,
her head resting on my lap. I myself could no longer resist the inclination to sleep, in spite of the continual roar of the cannon. Suddenly I was aroused by a wild, unearthly scream close to my ear; my companion stood upright beside me, her arms raised, and her head bent forward in the attitude of listening. A look of intense delight broke over her countenance, she grasped my hand, drew me toward her, and exclaimed—

"Diana ye hear it? diana ye hear it! Ay, I'm no dreaming; it's the slogan of the Highlanders; We're saved, we're saved!"

HARK, THE SLOGAN.

"Then, flinging herself on her knees, she thanked God with passionate fervor. I felt utterly bewildered; my English ears heard only the roar of artillery, and I thought my poor Jessie was still raving; but she darted to the batteries, and I heard her cry incessantly to the men—

"Courage! courage! hark to the slogan—to the Macgregor, the grandest of them a'. Here's help, at last!"

"To describe the effect of these words on the soldiers would be impossible. For a moment they ceased firing, and every soul listened with intense anxiety. Gradually, however, there arose a murmur of bitter disappointment, and the wailing of the women who had flocked to the spot broke out anew, as the colonel shook his head. Our dull lowland ears heard nothing but the rattle of the musketry. A few moments more of this death-like suspense, of this agonizing hope, and Jessie, who had again sunk to the ground sprang to her feet, and cried, in a voice so clear and piercing that it was heard along the whole line—

LISTEN TO THE PIBROCH

"Will ye no' believe it noo? The slogan has ceased indeed, but the Campbells are comin'! Dye hear, dye hear?"

"At that moment we seemed, indeed, to hear the voice of God in the distance, when the pibroch of the Highlanders brought us tidings of deliverance, for now there was no longer any doubt of the fact. That shrill, penetrating, ceaseless sound, which rose above all other sounds, could come neither from the advance of the enemy nor from the work of the Sappers. No, it was indeed the blast of the Scottish bagpipes, now shrill and harsh, as threatening vengeance on the foe, then in softer tones seeming to promise succour to their friends in need.

RELIEF AT LAST.

"Never surely was there such a scene as that which followed. Not a heart in the residence of Lucknow but bowed itself before God. All, by one simultaneous impulse fell upon their knees, and nothing was heard but bursting sobs and the murmured voice of prayer. Then all arose, and there rang out from a thousand lips a great shout of joy, which resounded far and wide, and lent new vigour to that blessed pibroch. To our cheer of 'God save the Queen,' they replied by the well-known strain that moves every Scot to tears, 'Should Auld Acquaintance Be Forgot,' etc.

"After that nothing else made any impression on me. I scarcely remember what followed. Jessie was presented to the general on his entrance into the fort, and at the officers' banquet her health was drunk by all present, while the pipers marched round the table playing once more the familiar air of 'Auld Lang Syne.'

Woman's Courage.

Dress is a great responsibility with women, and the present style of sleeves is merely another proof of her willingness to shoulder it.

LIVING PICTURES

IN BROAD DAYLIGHT.

One Real Living Picture Meets Another.

What She Took for a Spirit Was Her Friend.

Ghosts don't walk in broad daylight, and yet when a woman finds herself suddenly confronted by the friend she has mourned as dead she is apt to experience a creepy sensation that isn't down in the dictionary.

In a case like this no amount of presence of mind or self-possession can ward off the mingled feelings of astonishment, fear, joy and curiosity that will render a woman temporarily tongue-tied. It is only after again seeing the cherished smile of greeting after again feeling that there is throbbing life beneath the dainty glove, and after again hearing her own name spoken in the ever familiar voice, that this strange sensation vanishes.

THE STRANGE MEETING.

The meeting of the two women whose pictures are here given, shows that everyday life furnishes experiences as thrilling as those that come to us only in our wildest dreams. And the fact that such meetings occur every day points a moral that every woman in the land should take to heart. Here was a woman in the prime of life, pursued by that sentinel which seeks its victim, among her sex alone.

From a living picture she became, in less than a year, a wreck of human wretchedness. From despondency to despair seemed but the remaining step, the last step.

HER LAST FAREWELL.

Overcome by the premonition that precedes a lingering death, she asked to be removed to her old home in the West, and spoke what to all seemed to be her last farewell. In the very paper that chronicled her departure the doomed invalid found four letters written by Mrs. William Hoover, of Belleville, O.; Mrs. Caroline King, of New Boston, O.; Mrs. S. A. Monroe, Baltimore, Md., F. F. Sargent, of United States Artillery School, Fortress Monroe, Va. These letters are printed below. They told how cures had been found for cases like her own—cases of "female weakness" and shattered health that had almost sapped life away. With no more hope than that which prompts the drowning man to catch at a straw—for she firmly believed herself incurable, just as tens of thousands of women believe themselves incurable—they followed the advice contained in these letters.

The result is best told in the woman's own words. "In less than five months," she writes, "I returned to my friends in the east, as well and strong in body and mind and as happy and free from pain as any woman in the world. I had gained nearly thirty pounds in weight and was so changed in face and form that when one of my dearest friends met me in broad daylight she almost fainted, for

'SHE BELIEVED ME DEAD.'

She adds, "I owe my whole life and happiness to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which cured me after doctors, travel, baths, massage, and electricity, had failed to even benefit."

This woman's case, remarkable as it may seem, is not an exceptional one. Thousands and thousands of just such cures have been made in every State by these same remedies for women's special peculiar disorders and diseases.

WHAT WOMEN SHOULD KNOW.

Every woman in this country ought to know that there is an institution in this country where diseases peculiar to their sex have for nearly thirty years, been made a specialty by several of the physicians and surgeons connected therewith.

This woman's case, remarkable as it may seem, is not an exceptional one. Thousands and thousands of just such cures have been made in every State by these same remedies for women's special peculiar disorders and diseases.

A COMPlicated CASE.

Mrs. S. A. Monroe, of 315 S. Register Street Baltimore, Md., writes: "I had been ailing for a year or more, being troubled with 'Female Weakness' and leucorrhœa, when I took a severe cold which settled on my lungs, and I had a severe attack of asthma, which was so bad that for three

months, I made my husband a present of a twelve pound boy. I think it is the best medicine in the world."

remedies in relieving and permanently curing the most obstinate cases of those diseases especially incident to women, that on first introducing these now world-famed remedies to the afflicted, and for many years thereafter, they were sold under a positive guarantee of giving entire satisfaction, in every case of disease for which they are recommended. So uniformly successful did they prove in curing diseases, derangements and weaknesses of women, that claims for the return of money paid for them were exceedingly rare; but, since the manufacturers and proprietors of these remedies can now refer to thousands of noted cures effected by them in every part of the land, and in many foreign countries, they believe this past record a sufficient guarantee of their great value as curative agents, and, therefore, they now rest their claims to the confidence of the afflicted solely upon their past record. There is scarcely a neighborhood or hamlet in this broad land of ours, in which will not be found one or more persons who have been cured of distressing and often dangerous diseases, by the medicines to which we refer—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

Any woman anywhere, no matter how serious her case, no matter how despondent she may have become, no matter how many remedies have failed to relieve her, no matter how many doctors have been baffled by her case—any such woman will, by simply writing to the Doctor, receive, free of charge, the most overwhelming proofs that her case is not beyond hope, and that relief and cure are in all probability within her reach.

OVER 90,000 GRATEFUL LETTERS

like those here printed, from the ladies named above, are on file at the Invalids Hotel and Surgical Institute.

Mrs. William Hoover, of Belleville, Richland Co., Ohio, writes as follows: "I had been a great sufferer from 'female weakness'; I tried three doctors; they did me no good; I thought I was an invalid forever. But I heard of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and his Favorite Prescription, and then I wrote to him and he told me just how to take them. I commenced last Christmas and took eight bottles. I now feel entirely well. I could stand on my feet only a short time, and now I do all my

return of the complaint."

"She only wishes every poor, suffering woman should know of the inestimable value your Favorite Prescription would be to them, and thanks you, gentlemen, from the bottom of her heart for the benefit she has received."

The brief talk on woman and her peculiar ailments given above is continued in the great doctor book described below:

GREAT DOCTOR BOOK FREE.

When Dr. Pierces published the first edition of his great work, The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, he announced that after 680,000 copies had been sold at the regular price, \$1.50 per copy, he would distribute the next half million free. As this number of copies has now been sold, he will, in accordance with his original offer, distribute absolutely free (the receiver merely to pay for packing, customs duty and postage, as stipulated in the following coupon) 500,000 copies of this most complete, interesting and valuable common sense medical work ever published. In a single year this book will save more than a hundred times its cost in any family. It is a veritable medical library, complete in one volume. No man or woman, married or single, should be without it.

It must be distinctly understood that not more than one copy will be sent to any one family free.

We Give Away

COUPON NO. 54.

A 1000 Page Doctor Book Given Away

Absolutely FREE!

It contains over 1,000 pages and more than 300 illustrations, of which several chapters are devoted to the diseases of women and their cures, by home self-treatment. This complete work, called The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, by H. V. Pierce, M.D., Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., is now given away absolutely free. They are always glad to offer, free of charge, such suggestions as will not only hasten the cure, but make it permanent.

Where a local physician is called upon to treat one such case, Dr. Pierce and his skilled specialists treat many thousands, and a lifetime practice in this special field of practice. There is no experimenting, no physical patchwork, and no promises made which cannot be fulfilled. Their record of cures includes thousands of cases in every State. Dr. Pierce's standing at home is such that the People of Buffalo have time and again, tendered him the highest public offices within their gift, he having represented them in the State Senate and later in Congress.

but are deterred from so doing by their desire to leave no one in doubt. Over 680,000 copies of this great work have already been sold, in cloth binding, at one dollar and a half, the price of a good novel. Send this coupon and the postage on it, to Dr. Pierce, 554 Main St. E., Hamilton, Ont.

DELICATE AND PRIVATE MATTERS.

For the latest and best line of Books and Bibles in Canada, all sizes and prices. Terms liberal. Write for circulars.

WILLIAM BRIGGS, Publisher, Toronto Ontario.

THE SNOWBALL WAGON STANDS TO DAY

It is a large, round, wooden wagon, with a high, arched top, and a platform on top. It is drawn by two horses, and is used for carrying snowballs. It is a very popular sight in the winter months.

The above cut calls your attention to the famous

SNOWBALL WAGON.

If there is no agent in your locality, write direct to the house. Buy a snowball and you will always be happy. It is the best value in the market.

SNOWBALL WAGON CO.

Finest Stock in the Province for all kinds of Fishing.

All Lancashire Trout and Bass Rods, fine fishing for \$2.50.

Best Rubber and Plated Multiplying a

Cheek Reels from \$1.00 up.

Enamelled Lines in best Silk, for Trout and

Bass, \$1.00 and \$1.25.

And every other requisite for the fisherman at best prices.

Lacrosses, fine Double Gut \$1.25

Boys 75

Footballs from 1.50

Headquarters for Sporting Goods.

THE WIGHTMAN SPORTING GOODS CO.

408 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Other Manufacturers are putting on the market inferior goods under this name.

A poor article is never imitated, therefore

the fact that "Something Good" is being counterfeited is a guarantee to smokers that it is the best's cent Cigar on the market.

In purchasing see that our trade mark (The Snowshoe) and name are on each box, no brand is genuine. Our "Something Good" brand is registered and any one selling other cigars under this name will be prosecuted.

Empire Tobacco Co., Montreal.

A.P. 762.

CAUTION

Owing to the enormous

sale of our famous

"Something Good"

Cigar

Other Manufacturers are putting on the ma-

ket inferior goods under this name.

A poor article is never imitated, therefore

the fact that "Something Good" is being counterfeited is a guarantee to smokers that it is the best's cent Cigar on the market.

In purchasing see that our trade mark (The

Snowshoe) and name are on each box, no

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brand is registered and any one selling other

cigars under this name will be prosecuted.

Empire Tobacco Co., Montreal.

A.P. 762.

GRANBY RUBBERS

Better this season than ever. Everybody wants the

Every dealer sells them. They wear like Iron.

GRANBY RUBBERS

Better this season than ever. Everybody wants the

Every dealer sells them. They wear like Iron.

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Every dealer sells them. They wear like Iron.

GRANBY RUBBERS

SESSIONAL NOTES.

Ottawa, May 9.—The Budget Debate was resumed this afternoon by Sir Richard Cartwright, who spoke up to 6 o'clock and concluded a somewhat labored speech with an amendment, declaring, after a long preamble, "that it is expedient that in making provision to restore the equilibrium between revenue and expenditure, as recommended in the speech from the throne, the existing tariff be so modified that it may be made a tariff for revenue only." Sir Richard's speech was by no means a great effort, and although he succeeded in raising a laugh once or twice and occasionally received a little applause from his followers, he was not the Sir Richard of old and his stale old platitudes about the exodus, the extortions of the manufacturers, the failure of the National policy, the enormous increase of the debt, etc., fell on his listeners' ears with even more than their accustomed flatness.

After recess, Hon. John Haggart replied to the financial critic of the Opposition, in a remarkably clear, logical and argumentative speech, in which he took up the objections raised by Sir Richard and skillfully butted them. Mr. Haggart has not, until the last year or two, been accustomed to make anything like a set speech in the House, generally contenting himself with brief replies to questions relating to his department, but recently he has paid more attention to debate and to day he showed a grasp of his subject, a readiness of resource and a carefulness in preparation which stamped him as a far better debater than he has been credited with being. His review of Sir Richard as finance minister was excellent, and his defence of the National policy was a most effective reply to the pessimistic wailings of Sir Richard. The debate was continued by Mr. Patterson (Brant) in a characteristic speech, and the adjournment of the debate was moved by Hon. Mr. Dickey.

May 8.—The greater part of the afternoon was taken up to-day with the discussion of Mr. N. F. Davis' resolution to extend the franchise to women. Although the measure has a good many supporters in the House it is not likely to carry.

A number of members of Parliament interested in temperance legislation assembled in the Private Bills committee room this morning to confer with officers of the Dominion alliance with respect to what action, if any, should be taken this session on the prohibition question. The representatives of the Dominion alliance in attendance were: J. J. McLaren, Q. C., Toronto; J. R. Dougall, Montreal; W. W. Buchanan, Hamilton; F. S. Spence and J. H. Carson, Toronto. Senator Vidal occupied the chair. Considerable discussion took place with respect to the motion in favor of prohibition, of which Mr. Flint gave notice. The opinion was expressed that if the resolution, as it now reads, is adopted by the House, the Government would be forced to bring in a prohibitory law this session. Dr. Roome eventually moved that a committee of five be appointed to draft a new resolution. This was lost by a vote of 18 for 21 against, and a motion to approve of Mr. Flint's motion was then carried.

May 10.—Although the thermometer was climbing up towards the nineties this afternoon it was quite breezy in the House for about an hour while the Newfoundland question was under discussion, and for a while there was quite a little storm. The trouble arose out of another display on the part of Mr. Davies' alleged anxiety to know what negotiations are going on with Newfoundland, and he asked a series of questions which he certainly ought to have known the Government would not answer. He was courteously replied to by Mr. Foster, who said that the House would be taken into the confidence of the Government as speedily as possible; but that at the present time all he could say was that a telegram had been received from Newfoundland, as many telegrams had been, and that a final answer had been sent. This ought to have satisfied the opposition, but instead of that Sir Richard Cartwright made a blundering, bullying attack on the Government, raising the absurd contention that the House should not have been summoned for business until the Newfoundland negotiations were completed. This was a more stupid argument than Sir Richard generally uses, but it was capped by Mr. Mills, who, in very excited tones, talked a good deal of nonsense in a very learned way about the "right" of the House to know this, that and the other. This was too much for Dr. Montague, and in a short, sharp and brilliant little speech he exposed the absurdity of Mr. Mills' contentions and charged him with trying to exercise executive functions which there was not much chance of his ever having the right to do. Then Mr. Laurier forgot himself and made an injudicious attack on the Government, charging it with not knowing its own mind and indulging in what the late Artemus Ward used to call "sarkasm."

The leader of the Opposition soon had reason to repent of his temerity, for Mr. Foster lost patience with him and administered one of the most severe castigations which has been given to the Opposition for some years. Indeed, there has not been so biting a sarcasm delivered in the House since Sir John Thompson gave Sir Richard Cartwright his great dressing down three years ago. Mr. Foster was interrupted again and again by the singing cheers of his followers, and as he became more animated and forceful it was interesting to watch how the enthusiasm of his hearers rose and how their estimate of him as a leader was increased. If there was any doubt in the mind of any Conservative in the House as to Mr. Foster's ability to lead it was dissipated before he concluded, and when he sat down it

was felt that the mantle of Sir John Thompson had fallen on shoulders which were not one whit too small and slender to bear it. Mr. Davies made a feeble attempt to break the force of Mr. Foster's great onslaught, but utterly failed, and he was easily disposed of by Mr. Ives, who followed him. Then Mr. McMillen got off an old negro minstrel "gag," which was old and smelled bad before Mr. McMillen was born, and this had so depressing an effect that the debate fizzled out and the House got down to business, and the debate on the budget was resumed by Hon. Mr. Dickey, who spoke for about an hour, confining himself mainly to a review of the speech of Mr. Paterson (Brant), and delivering an excellent patriotic speech, brim full of confidence in Canada and her great future under the developing influences of the National Policy. The remainder of the session was taken up by Mr. Martin, who uttered a great many words with very little point or meaning to them.

STARK'S SCHOOL, NO. 3, FOR APRIL.

Highest number of marks—T. Stuart 1, Charlie Stark and Mabel Creik (equal) 2, Robbie Stark 3.

V Class—Tommy Smart 1, Herbie Smart 2.

IV Class, sr.—Robbie Stark 1, George Stark 2.

IV Class, jr.—Charlie Stark and Mabel Creik (equal) 1, Ernest Smart 2.

III Class—Earle Fulford 1, Annie Fulford 2, Willie Fulford 3.

II Class—Gordon Smart and Lilla Quinn (equal) 1, Ida Stark 2.

I Class—Frank Quinn and Nellie Med. (equal) 1, Katie Creik 2.

Good conduct—Mabel Creik 1st, Charlie Stark 2.

NELLIE MCJANET, Teacher.

Think it! Boys' tweed suits from \$1.25 up at H. Hobbs'.

Full stock of extras and repairs for Frost & Wood ploughs and harrows at G. FRED HODGINS'.

A cyclone swept through north-west Iowa on Friday evening, 3rd inst., causing the destruction of much property and loss of life. It is thought that 250 lives were lost in the storm. It was one of those blasts that carried everything in its way. Among the wrecks were four school houses with the classes assembled. The four school houses, together with teachers and pupils were blown away.

Winnipeg and the entire province has received a strange visitation of a large species of flying ant. They came up in large clouds from the south about 7 o'clock one evening, and fell on the streets and sidewalks in countless millions. The strange insects devested themselves of their wings as soon as they touched the earth, and are crawling over the ground in great numbers.

The uprooting of an oak tree fifty inches in diameter by a storm on the farm of F. H. Kirksey, near Laredo, Ind., disclosed a peculiar grave containing the bodies of 8 men in an almost perfect state of preservation, not one of whom was less than 6 feet 2 inches in height. All were in upright positions and the tree seems to have grown since the bodies were buried. The discovery has caused a great deal of excitement in the vicinity.

Largely signed memorials have been received by the Government from residents of the Ottawa river, between the Capital and Grenville, praying that the Act preventing the dumping of mill refuse into the river, be not enforced. The petitioners claim that the refuse is more of a benefit than a nuisance, the slabs furnishing fuel to a number of people, and the sawdust being used with success as a fertilizer for the clay lands along the river banks.

Attorney General Sifton and Premier Greenway are to visit Ottawa this week in connection with the school question. It is understood they have been summoned by Lord Aberdeen to discuss the remedial order, but national school supporters and the ministers themselves say they have not the least intention of abandoning their position. It was necessary they say, to adjourn the Legislature in order to obey the commands of the Governor-General, but he cannot change their convictions.

Jos. Andrews the young man who was shot near Cartier on Saturday April 20th, died on Monday 29th ult., in the Algoa and Nipissing Hospital, nine days after the affair occurred. The jury after a short deliberation returned the following verdict: "We find the deceased came to his death from the effects of a gun shot wound, shot having been fired by some other person than himself, and from the evidence adduced we are led to believe that the said person was his companion, Jules Sauve." The prisoner was committed to stand his trial for the murder of Andrews.

Meeting of Protestant Committee of Public Instruction.

TEXT BOOKS NOT TO BE CHANGED.

Quebec, May 10.—The Protestant committee of the Council of Public Instruction met to-day, when the principal item of business was the quadrennial revision of text books. The changes were few in number and were principally of the nature of addition of books to the existing list, so that the old books are still in fair competition with the new. There never was any intention on the part of the committee or of the sub committee to make any serious changes calculated to drain parents' pockets; reports to that effect having been circulated principally by interested publishers. Arrangements have been made with publishers whereby the Quebec series of readers, said to have been pirated, have been withdrawn until such time as arrangements have been

made with the original copyright owners. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Moved by the Rev Dr. Shaw, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Cornish, that we hereby record our gratitude to the members of the Text book committee for the very arduous and most valuable work performed by them; and we consider that in the discharge of their difficult duties they have had regard to the highest interests of our schools and have aimed at as limited a change in the list of authorized books as is consistent with public interests.

That we hereby declare our perfect confidence in the integrity with which they have done their work and that copies of this resolution be given to the press.

Carried.

The request of the Protestant Ministerial association to have the marriage license fees changed from \$8 to \$2 also came up, but no action was taken upon it.

A petition was received from the provincial W. C. T. U., asking that women be made eligible to sit on school boards. It was referred to the Legislation committee.

A resolution was passed expressing deep regret at the resignation of Hon. Mr. Ouimet as superintendent of the department of public instruction. The new superintendent, Hon. Mr. de la Bruyere,

THE STAFF OF LIFE!

BREAD

THAT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF AND MAKES MANY FRIENDS.

Having leased the Bakery of Mr. David Wilson, I am now prepared to supply the people of Shawville and surrounding country with

Plain, White and Brown Bread,

Currant Loaves,

Buns and Cakes

of every description.

I have on hand a few grades of WESTERN FLOUR which I will dispose of at lowest prices.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

W. J. SAYER.

P. S.—Bread for sale at George Hodgins' Store or at Bakery.

SEASON OF 1895.

THE PONTIAC.

WOOLLEN MILLS

have begun operations for the season.

CARDING, SPINNING, &c.

will be executed with promptness and satisfaction.

A Mammoth Stock

COMPRISES THE LATEST PATTERNS

—IN—

Tweed & Worsted Suitings,

Scotch & Canadian Coatings,

Pantings,

NOW ON HAND.

It will pay you to examine these goods before purchasing elsewhere.

PRICES

- Away below competition
- range; goods to suit every one's purse and no trouble to show them.

Wool taken in exchange for Cloth, Flannel, Blankets, etc.

A. HODGINS.

Shawville, May 16, 1895.

was next waited upon and congratulated upon his appointment. He replied sympathetically and appropriately.

The report of the committee respecting the course of bible study was presented in its final form and adopted. It does

away with the old text book, McLear's Old and New Testament histories and provides that sacred history be studied directly from the bible itself. A number were in town in connection with the meeting.

ROSS POINT FERRY.

SHORT ROUTE TO ARNPRIOR.

Communication is now open between Ross Point, in the township of Bristol, Quebec, and the northern terminus of the 14th concession of the township of McNab, Ontario.

The Ferry is in good condition for the present season's work, and will make trips, barring accident, every day except Sundays, when desired, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. Market days (Tuesdays and Saturdays) ferry will run from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.

The Road to Ferry is in good condition.

Excellent accommodation for the conveyance of hay, lumber, farm machinery, grain, and other farm products, etc.

TERMS MODERATE.

T. WALSH,

MANAGER.

Bristol Mines, April 27, 1895.

REMOVAL.

I wish to inform my old customers and the general public that I have removed my

Carriage & Waggon Shop

TO

MR. JOHN BROWNEE'S PREMISES,

(a few doors west of W. Wilson's store, Main St.,) where I am in position to execute all orders for

BUGGIES, WAGGONS,

REPAIRING, ETC.,

with which I may be favored.

With many thanks for past patronage, and by paying strict attention to business and giving good satisfaction, I hope to receive a continuance of the same.

R. J. BLACK.

Shawville, April 15, 1895.

BOOTS and SHOES

of all kinds manufactured on short notice

BY

P. NOLAN,

QUYON.

A quantity of

Driving Shoes of all Sizes

now in stock.

Moccasins Made to Order.

Special attention given to Custom Work and Repairing.

If you want a neat, well-fitting, durable boot leave your order with

P. NOLAN.

Quyon, April 9, 1895.

B READY

Always, to meet your just obligations at the same time have a care also to provide for your own comfort and convenience.

SPRING

Is at hand and you, perhaps, require a Buggy, or Roadcart, or Waggon..

Order from us

If you want a first-class article, and at a figure that would be simply ruinous to undercut.

BLACKSMITHING

Of all kinds well and neatly executed.

H. MORRISON,

MAIN ST., SHAWVILLE.

February 28th, 1895.

R. McCREDIE & SON,

SHAWVILLE, QUE.,

Builders and Contractors,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sashes,

Doors,

Mouldings,

Blinds, etc.

Planing
and
Turning
Done.

Rough and Dressed lumber on Hand.

Orders by