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THE GRANITE TOWN GREETINGS

Everybody Paint MARTIN SENOUR 100 per cent. Pure Paint

As the season for painting is drawing near,
we wish to inform you we are introducing
THE MARTIN SENOUR 100 per cent. PURE PAINT
with confidence that the public will appreciate
the advantages of an absolutely pure paint
We have in stock : Floor paint, Exterior and Interior Boat
paint, Carriage Stains and Varnishes

GUARANTEE

WE GUARANTEE the Martin-Senour 100 per cent. pure paint [except a few dark shades that cannot be prepared from lead and zinc], to be made from pure carbonate of lead, pure oxide of zinc, with coloring matter in proportionate quantities necessary to make their respective shades and tints, with pure linseed oil and turpentine dyes, and to be entirely free from water, benzine, whiting and adulterations, and sold subject to chemical analysis.

THE MARTIN-SENOUR CO., LTD.

To Ascertain the amount of paint you require :

It depends on the condition of the surface, but the following example will show the method of estimating approximately the quantity of Martin-Senour 100 per cent. Pure Paint needed. Add the number of feet front and rear to the number of feet in length of both sides. Multiply this by the average height. Divide by 400 (as one gallon will cover 400 square feet, two coats ; this will give the required number of gallons.

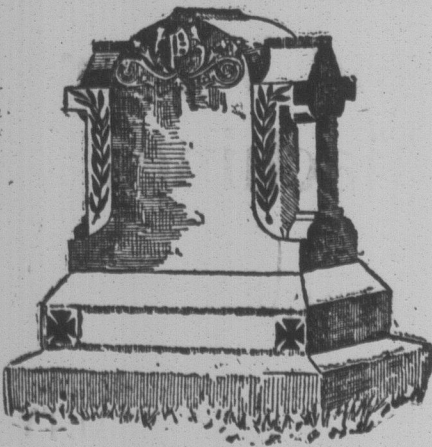
EXAMPLE :

Front	-	-	-	-	-	25 feet
Rear	-	-	-	-	-	25 "
Side	-	-	-	-	-	30 "
Side	-	-	-	-	-	30 "
						110 "
						Height, 20 "
						Divide by 400) 2000 "

Gallons for 2 coats - 5 1-2

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WE ARE



Manufacturers of High Class Monumental work from RED, GREY and BLACK GRANITES. We have every modern facility for doing the work, and we realize that a satisfied customer is our best advertisement.

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RELIABLE REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

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St. George

N. B.

The Story of a Cruelly Wronged Man ; An Echo of the Upper Canadian Rising

There is always a tendency at a national capital for the accumulation of objects of interest, and often of historical worth, to outgrow the space in which to properly display them, and sometimes even that necessary to house and preserve them. Ours is not an old country, and its capital is much younger, and yet there has already been brought together at Ottawa many things associated with our history, that recall stirring times and men who played conspicuous parts in the public affairs of their times. Among these objects are portraits of the men who have been, whose names are found on the pages of our history, and who had some hand in the making of the public life of Canada. When the new wing of the House of Commons was completed last autumn space was found in the dining rooms of the top story for hanging a number of these portraits which had never been given a proper hanging before, and several of which had been stored away in attics. They are the portraits of men long since dead, and in most cases forgotten, and yet associated with many are stories worth repeating.

MARSHALL SPRING BIDWELL

On the heavy gilt frame is this name, "Marshall Spring Bidwell." It is the portrait of a man once as prominent in the legal profession at Toronto as Blake or McCarthy were in later years; an active in politics and as zealous a Reformer as was his contemporary, Robert Baldwin, and though innocent of armed rebellion and treason, one of the most cruelly wronged men among the many victims of the Upper Canadian uprising. There are many black marks against the name of Sir Francis Head, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper-Canada during rebellion times—black marks of tyranny, cruelty, incapacity and bad faith; but perhaps of all his acts none put him in a worse light than the smallness of his mind and the trickery of which he was capable that does his treatment of Marshall Spring Bidwell.

The electors of Upper Canada returned a majority of Reformers to the Legislature in 1829, and among them was Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, who then entered public life and began his long and exceedingly checked career. When the House met, it elected Bidwell Speaker, and he was re-elected in 1835. It was as speaker wearing the robe of office that he was painted the portrait now hanging in the parliamentary dining-room at Ottawa. No sooner had Sir Francis Head arrived at Toronto in 1836 than he quarreled with the House and dissolved it. Among the defeated Reform candidates were Mackenzie and Bidwell. The former continued to agitate and in the following year was leading an armed rebellion; the latter continued his law practice in Toronto, always true to the principles of the Reform party, always ready to give it the benefit of his deep knowledge, but always keeping well within constitutional limits and never compromising himself with actions that were treasonable. The Colonial Office had heard of Bidwell and of his ability, and had instructed Sir Francis Head to appoint him to the bench whenever a vacancy occurred, but this instruction Head determined not to carry out, for he had no sooner met the clever Reform lawyer than he took a strong dislike to him, so strong that a few months later, as soon as opportunity offered, he did all in his power to ruin Bidwell, and practically drove him from Canada.

THE UPRISING OF 1837

During the long, and for the most part bitter, political conflict that preceded the uprising of 1837 Bidwell took a useful and conspicuous part. He was the avowed enemy of rule by a little oligarchy of selfish men, for that was in short what rule, by the family Compact under Sir Francis Head amounted to, and whether or not he had lost hope of bringing about a reform and securing a responsible government by peaceful, constitutional means, it is certain that he never aided or abetted the armed uprising that Mackenzie stirred up during the first week of December, 1837. Bidwell had very little hope of the success of the enterprise, but had succeeded, and had a reformed government been established through such means it is likely

he would have accepted office in it. And such a government would have required the co-operation of the great Reform lawyer of the day.

When Mackenzie's companies of farmers drawn mostly from the northern part of York County, appeared before Toronto, Head, in order to gain time, so as to permit the militia of the Hamilton district to come over before there was any clash with the rebels, had a flag of truce sent over to Mackenzie and Lount, the pretext of the mission being to prevent the effusion of blood. Thinking, of course, that Head was acting in good faith, Robert Baldwin the great reformer consented to go on the mission, but not alone. Bidwell was then asked to be the second man. He declined to have anything to do with the embassy, and finally the second place was filled by Dr. Rolph who did not dare decline, fearing that such a course would direct suspicion to him, which would be dangerous, for he was co-operating with Mackenzie, and so liable to arrest for treason.

MACKENZIE'S FORCE DEFEATED

Bidwell remained at home. Two days later the skirmish took place at Montgomery's tavern, when Mackenzie's defeated and disappointed little force was defeated and dispersed. Before the tavern was burned by Head's order, in one of the rooms was found a large carpet-bag containing Mackenzie's papers, among them being the "rolls" bearing the names and addresses of almost every insurgent of the Province. The Gov. found these papers of great service in the prosecutions for treason which soon filled the courts. That Mackenzie should leave these papers where they could so easily fall into the hands of Head "was little less culpable than a wilful betrayal of his adherents."

Another article of booty found on the premises was a flag on which was inscribed these words: "Bidwell and the glorious minority, 1837, and a good beginning." The Tories tried to make much of this discovery, hoping, no doubt that it would connect one of the ablest of their political opponents with the uprising. However, they were disappointed, for the rather suspicious banner, was easily accounted for. It was simply a company's banner used in election contest five years before. The rebels had pressed it into their service, and the figure 7 was substituted for the figure 2. The discovery of this flag seemed a trifling matter, and yet it contributed to the ruin of Bidwell's career in Canada, which was now within a few days of its close.

Sir Francis had not carried out the instructions of the Colonial Office respecting the appointing Bidwell to the bench. Justification must be found, and the best, he thought, would be to show that Bidwell was unworthy of the advancement. There existed no ground on which to base a charge of treason and yet the possibilities of such a charge being laid were used to frighten Bidwell and cause him to leave Canada forever. Sir Francis was ably assisted by the Attorney-General, Hagerman, who knew that Bidwell's presence in the country must operate as a bar to his own elevation to the Bench.

On the morning after the defeat of the rebels at Montgomery's tavern Bidwell was informed that his letters at the Post Office had been confiscated. In a state of great agitation he called at Government House. Sir Francis handed over the letters unopened. Bidwell offered to open them there, but Sir Francis refused to test Bidwell's loyalty by any such means. However, the Lieutenant-Governor did not hesitate to work on the man's fears, telling them that martial law was about to be proclaimed, and that he could not hope to escape arrest. Bidwell was a man of poor health, and his stock of physical courage was not great, and further at that time he did not know that Sir Francis had been instructed to make him a judge. Alarmed he readily played into the hands of the unscrupulous Lieutenant-Governor. He set out at once for Niagara, and crossed over to the State of New York.

ADMITTED TO BAR OF NEW YORK.

Shortly after he was admitted to the Bar of New York City he began the practice of the legal profession. Competition there he found much keener than he had ever experienced in Toronto, but gradually he made his presence felt. The case that first brought him into prominence was that of James Penimore Cooper, the matchless writer of historical Indian novels, against W. L. Stone, editor of the Commercial Advertiser, for libel arising out of a review by Stone of Cooper's "History of the United States Navy." Bidwell appeared for the defendant, and the manner in which he conducted the case established his reputation at the New York Bar. For more than a quarter of a century his career in the land of his exile was one of uninterrupted success.

In the following year Sir Francis passed through to New York on his way home to England. Bidwell called upon him at the old City Hotel, and in the course of their conversation Sir Francis admitted that he had refused to appoint

Bidwell to the Bench, and the latter frankly stated that he considered his practical banishment arbitrary, unjust and cruel. Bidwell then left the room without leave of Sir Francis. The two never met again.

MET SIR JOHN A.

When the Reform party came into power under the leadership of Baldwin Lafontaine Bidwell's friends urged him to return to Canada. It was suggested that he be made a judge, but as at that time there was no vacancy on the Bench nothing came of it. In later years Mr. Bidwell was solicited to return by Sir John Macdonald, who met the exile in New York. However, Bidwell never came back. He lived out his life in New York, where he was held in high respect dying there on October 24th 1872.

Such was the remarkable story of that early Speaker of the Assembly of Upper Canada, whose portrait now has a place on the walls of our House of Parliament.

Nothing in the way of a cough is quite so annoying as a tickling, teasing, wheezing, bronchial cough. The quickest relief comes perhaps from a prescription known to Druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Cough Remedy. And besides, it is so thoroughly harmless that mothers give it with perfect safety even to the youngest babies. The tender leaves of a simple mountain shrub, give to Dr. Shoop's Cough Remedy its remarkable curative effect. It is truly a most certain and trustworthy prescription. Sold by All Dealers.

The Awakening of England

The fear of the future is not that Britain will not win if she prepares, but that the time to prepare will be denied. When England is roused she is safe, but the rousing may come too late. When England is roused, her position for offensive war is so supreme she may count on winning. Not so with defensive war. Her position is dangerously weak when attacked and forced to the defensive. The conclusion is therefore that when she has shaken herself free from slumber by strengthening her navy, by exchanging shams for realities in her army and her schools, by purging her religion of folly and unpatricism and by accepting the European situation in its naked reality, she should then invite Germany to explain why she builds thirty-three Dreadnoughts without coal capacity, and why she borrows money to build them. Whatever the answer, those German Dreadnoughts should never be completed. If the British system is a worrier and a higher ideal than the Jack Boot policy of Germany, then it is contrary to reason and to sense that Britain, naked and untrussed, should leave her rival free to pick the moment for attack. Moral sanction for taking the initiative belongs to England. Germany is now the master of the Continent of Europe. Heaven has never yet allowed any nation to be master of the world by land and sea. England from the earliest times was the nation told off to vanquish and overcome the would-be master of Europe. To shirk the new contest is to perish. Humbly, and as one people to accept our burden, and to bare it as those bore it who made the Empire, is the way of life. Our fate is settled, not in the north Sea or German Dockyards, but in the hearts of the British people.—Arnold White.

A tickling or dry cough can be quickly loosened with Dr. Shoop's Cough Remedy. No opium, no chloroform, nothing unsafe or harsh. Sold by All Dealers.

Twenty-Nine!

If a man is going to commit a crime during his life time, the chances are that he will do it at the age of twenty-nine. It is a remarkable fact that statistics have shown that man is more dangerous at this period of his life than at any other. Next to the age of twenty-nine, the greatest number of criminals have been aged twenty-one, twenty-even or forty-five. The intervening years, in which men do not commit as many crimes, have not been explained by expert criminologists who have made investigations proving the above statement to be true.

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