THE HERALD

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JAMES McISAAC,

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SIR OLIVER MOWAT has made Mr. E. A. Meredith a commissioner to enquire into the condition of the dominion penitentiaries. It was eighteen years ago this month that the defeated Mackenzie government superannuated Mr. Meredith on the ground of age and infirmity, and to provide a place for a friend. Mr. Meredith has drawn $2,520 a year ever since, or $45,360 in all. And he seems to be capable to perform some public service yet.—St. John Sun.

THE Teachers, Association of Nova-Scotia held its annual meeting at Truro, during last week. At Thursday evening's session, Sir Charles Tupper was present and was presented with an address by the association. In reply he made a splendid address, in which he referred to the part he took in inaugurating the free school system of Nova Scotia. He also referred to the fact that he himself in his early days spent a year in the teaching profession in the Province of New Brunswick.

DALHOUSIE, N. B., advices of Saturday last say that the Restigouche election petition had reached the stage of taking evidence on the preliminary questions. The counsel for the respondent took the ground that the petitioner cannot proceed if he is himself guilty of bribery. The defendants produced two witnesses who swore that the petitioner gave them both liquor as a consideration of their voting for Haddow, and besides promises of clothing and employment on the same conditions. Messrs. Curry and Powell claim that this invalidates the petition. As this law question has never been decided in any previous case, the decision was awaited with interest.

THE following from such a stalwart Grit paper shows how the methods pursued by the Laurier Government are disgusting even its best friends: "We had hoped to have been able to chronicle on the advent of the Liberals evidences of a progressive public sentiment with regard to the Civil Service. The contrary seems to be the case. It is natural that there should be in every contest a beggarly class of campaign followers anxious for any crumbs that may be thrown to them, and envious of everyone who has what they have not in the shape of Government patronage; but these should not give the keystone to political parties."—Montreal Witness.

A REPRESENTATIVE gathering of leading liberal conservatives of Nova Scotia met at Halifax on Thursday last and had a conference with Sir Charles Tupper The object of the meeting was to take steps towards perfecting the organization of the party in that province. Sir Charles made an effective address. It was resolved to form an organization to be called "The liberal conservative union of Nova Scotia." A constitution was adopted and officers elected. The officers are: President, John F. Stairs, Halifax; vice-president, William McKay, M. P. P., Reserve Mines; secretary, John A. McKinnon, Halifax. An executive was appointed consisting of one member from each county in the province.

A MONTREAL despatch of the 16th. reports the following as Mr. Tarte's latest declaration anent the $5,000 business: "I may have been wrong or I may have been right; an arbitration had awarded Whelan $140,000; Pacaud, who was at that time manager of the Liberal party, very foolishly in my estimation informed me that he was prepared to subscribe $5,000 if there was no opposition to the item in the House. The leaders of the Conservative party had decided not to oppose the vote. Where was the harm in my taking that $5,000? In what way was the public interest sacrificed? It will be remembered that Tarte swore a few days ago that he did not know the money came from Whelan.

LAST week, Messrs. McMillan, Watson and Cameron, representing the Manitoba Government came to Ottawa to confer with the Dominion Government on the Manitoba school question. On Friday the Cabinet met and sat from 11 o'clock in the forenoon till six in the afternoon, with a short intermission for luncheon. At three o'clock the Manitoba delegates were admitted to the council chamber and remained in consultation with the Government for three hours. At the end of the conference no announcement was made by either party. Another lengthy session of the Cabinet was held on Saturday, and still another on Monday. The Manitoba delegates have gone home; but no announcement has been made, as to whether or not any conclusion has been arrived at.

MR. LAURIER is likely to be constantly reminded of his promise to make Ottawa "the Washington of the North," as the local papers do not fail to call his attention to it now and then. The Evening Journal formulates a scheme for an annual contribution by the Government of $50,000 a year, "for all time to come," towards the maintenance of streets, etc., and suggested the appointment of a board of control, in which the Government should be represented, which, by the way, somewhat resembles the course pursued by the United States Government towards the District of Columbia, including the City of Washington. The Journal advises the citizens not to bother about a grant of $150,000 towards Nepean Point Bridge, but to press for an annual subsidy of not less than $50,000 towards civic expenses.

THERE is no end to the attacks that have been made on the Canadian "Soo" Canal by the Grits. They asserted that it was badly planned and badly built. Yet this is what is said about it by a recent despatch: "The immense new lock of the American Sault Ste. Marie canal, of which such great things were prophesied, does not appear to be panning out quite up to expectations. Numbers of American steamers of the largest class have returned to the Canadian waterway after giving the lock a trial. The masters of these vessels have reported to the superintendent on the Canadian side that the big lock-gates work unsatisfactory because of the inadequacy of the power, while it takes an interminable time to fill and empty the lock. They estimate that half the time is saved by using the Canadian canal. This is a practical tribute to the engineering skill that planned and carried out the construction of the lock on the Dominion side of the river."

IT is well known that the New York Sun is a most ardent admirer of the Laurier Government. "Our friends, the Liberals," is its invariable manner of addressing the members of the Grit party. Any Grit success, real or imaginary, seems to afford it a great amount of happiness. It has a Canadian correspondent, whose letters are dated, sometim[redacted] sometimes fro[redacted]spondent is generally understood to be no other than Edward Farrer, ex-editor of the Toronto Globe, former Grit ambassador to Washington and author of the "veiled treason," unearthed in 1891. No one will doubt the excellence of such an authority on the working of the Grit machine. It is, consequently, of no small interest to Canadians to know what this correspondent has to say regarding what is going on in the inner circles of his party. The Sun of Wednesday last published a communication from him, which, after referring to Tarte's visit to Montreal to prosecute his libel suit against Grenier, says: "A rumor now comes from Ottawa that advantage is to be taken of Mr. Tarte's absence from that seat of government and nest of intrigue and corruption to bring about his deposition from office and ejection from the liberal party that he has served not too wisely, as it turns out, but too well. But it will not be done so easily as some may think, for, whatever Mr. Tarte's political morality may be, he is undoubtedly a strong man, and will not be ousted from his office without a scuffle that may damage some of the furniture of the liberal cabinet. Already there are suspicions afloat that the article libelling Mr. Tarte was inspired by some of the big bugs of the liberal party, and that the reputed author, Mr. Grenier, was only the pen that wrote it. Rumor is also current that Mr. Tarte, in prevision of what I have hinted at, has taken his measures, and will, if compelled to step out of office, at once take up the cudgels and make it particularly lively for Mr. Laurier and some of his present colleagues. Mr Tarte is not only, as I have already said, a strong man in himself, but he is very popular with a large section of his French compatriots, for his warm national sentiments as opposed to the imperialist sentiment of the Mowats, Dobells, and others of that stripe. Mr. Laurier may therefore find himself in the predicament of the man who had a tiger by the tail, where it was uncertain whether it was more dangerous to hold on or let go. There is a large element among the French of Canada, and, for the matter of that, among the English as well, who are heartily sick of the loyalty business and the cost and extravagance it entails, and are ready to rally round a strong leader. The death of Honore Mercier left a blank that has not yet been filled among the Nationalist Canadians, and it would be comparatively easy for a man like Mr. Tarte to step in and fill that blank, if he were prepared to cast off the sloughed skin of the old party politics and come out boldly as the standard bearer of Canadian national independence." All will admit that this testimony comes from no tory source, but is supplied by one who knows Grit secrets, and is thoroughly conversant with its inner workings. Nor is corroborative evidence wanting to support what is here set forth. Mr, Grenier, who wrote the article complained of by Mr. Tarte, was lately the editor of a Grit paper, and professes to have plenty money behind him with which to defend the action brought against him, and it is known this money does not come from Conservative sources. There is, consequently, strong circumstantial evidence that Grenier is acting in the interest of an anti-Tarte faction in the Government. No doubt many members of the party feel that Tarte is considerable of a nuisance, and that his presence in the Government is well calculated to bring disgrace upon it. It would be quite characteristic of the man to try and retain his place by making threats to expose Grit methods if he should be turned out. No doubt his knowledge of these methods is very considerable. It is quite possible, therefore, that most interesting revelations regarding the inner workings of Gritism may be made in the near future.

55 Astrakan Jackets from $22 to $50. Men's Coats, Bulgarian Lamb, $17 to $22 at Paton's.

Work of a Statesman.

Quebec's remarkable progress as an agricultural community during the last four years is an attractive subject for the student of political economy. Here was a province where farming had advanced little beyond its simplest state, where methods long obselete in other parts of the country were still in general use, which suddenly turned to the new husbandry, and in certain branches of it at once took a leading place. The result shines out in the happy and thrifty condition of the people. Their lot is very materially improved by the changes of the last few years. Having more control over the forces of nature, they can cultivate more soil, and increase the productiveness of every acre, as very generally they are practising the arts and using the instruments of scientific agriculture. How they have worked up to this position is well described in a speech delivered last week by Mr. Louis Beaubien in Nicolet. To Mr. Beaubien himself, more than to any other man, is due the credit for bringing about this revolution in Lower Canadian Farming. As Commissioner of Agriculture he applied himself with energy, enthusiasm and enlightment to the task of lifting up the condition of the masses who till the soil. In no other department of the Government could he have found as great a sphere of usefulness. In Quebec the farm must be the starting point of any policy of reform, whether the end immediately in view is economic, social, or educational. Farming is the chief industry of the province. Improve it and you add to the wealth of the community, and give the surest impulse to social progress of all kinds. The schools of Quebec will improve as the province advances in agricultural industry. The growth of wealth will push up the general level of education, and increased means and education together will make of the inhabitant a more intelligent and independent citizen, capable of deciding for himself how he shall cast his vote. Mr. Beaubien's description of the means made use of for bringing about this change is interesting. To start with, there were the farmers' clubs. A few of them had come into existence spontaneously, and appearing to be admirable organizations for their purpose, the Government made an institution of them by passing an Act to facilitate the formation of clubs. At once farmers' clubs began to spring up in all parts of the province, and from the [illegible] little parish associations which existed in 1893, the number has grown to 550 legally established farmers' clubs. These being now part of the system of the Department of Agriculture, are valuable local organs for the distribution of such practical information as the department is always gathering. Further the parish club, being made up of neighbours whose farming is subject to the same general local conditions of soil and climate, their meeting together to discuss their problems cannot but be fruitful of the best results to their business and to their social relations. It is now proposed to develop the club system farther, and incorporate it into the county agricultural socities, the membership of the latter to consist entirely of the presidents of parish clubs. That would give an official character to the County Association and undoubtedly increase its usefulness. The Farmers' Journal is another instrumentality for carrying on the work of agricultural improvement. It is issued by Mr. Beaubien's department, and reaches all the members of the clubs. There are now 52,000 subscribers to whom it is mailed regularly, and with its latest news about farming methods, manures, seeds, breeding, dairying, etc., it is said to be really a popular publication, much more likely to be read carefully than dry scientific bulletins and exhaustive reports of experiments in agricultuaal colleges. Every club, to retain its charter, must have two lectures a year. The lecturers are provided by the Government. Not only are the clubs 550 in number, but also the members of most of them are enthusiastic students of agriculture. As one result of this spread of knowlekge, there has been a great increase in the number of creameries and cheese factories, these now numbering 1,773 as against 682 in 1891. To these also the Government gives a direct stimulus. It keeps alive the keenest competition as to quality, by giving annual prizes for the best butter and cheese, and promotes the increase of quantity by paying a bounty on every pound of butter produced in winter. Parts of the dairy system which have developed in their due order out of this state of things are the dairy school at St. Hyacinthe, founded in 1892 and the Farm schools. In short Mr. Beaubien's department has established a splendid system, which has already done great things for agriculture and which is capable of doing much greater things in the future.—Mail and Empire.

Ladies' Jackets, Cloth and Cloth Capes, $1.95, at Paton & Co's.

A Terrible Experience.

Among the passengers on the steamer Gate City, from Savannah, Ga., to Boston on Friday last, were Captain Albion P. Smith, his fifteen year old daughter Edith L., and six seamen of the wrecked schooner Lelia Smith of Machias Maine, who were rescued by the crew of the Gate City at the risk of their lives. Captain Smith's story of the experience of the shipwrecked men is one of the most thrilling. He loaded a cargo of 225,000 feet of hard pine lumber at Wilmington, N. C., and sailed on September 26th. for Beverly Mass., where the cargo was consigned. Owing to adverse winds he anchored at Southport until October the 1st. and then put to sea with the wind strong from the northeast and the sea quite rough. Bad weather was continuous, but without mishap to the vessel until Saturday, October 10th when in the vicinity of Fire Island, a fresh northeaster was run into. Captain Smith says he tacked off shore and at 10 p. m. ordered the vessel double reefed. The gale steadily increased until it became a hurricane at midnight, when the vessel sprung a leak. It was impossible to keep the water down with the vessel's pumps and at 2 p. m. that day the lashings holding the deck load were cut in order to ease the vessel. Part of the deck load was swept back on board the vessel and the remainder dashed up against the side of the schooner by the heavy seas. At 8 o'clock that night the vessel was full of water and standing on her beam ends. The wind was blowing terrifically and the waves were making a complete breach over the decks. Captain Smith ordered the lanyards cut and soon after the main and mizzen masts went by the board, easing the vessel so that she righted somewhat. The cargo of lumber in the hold alone kept the vessel afloat. The cabin was gutted by the waves, taking out all the provisions, fresh water and nautical instruments, together with the personal effects of his daughter, himself and the crew. Captain Smith then lashed his daughter Edith to the quarter rail, and soon after the crew and himself for their own safety lashed themselves to the same rail. For the next thirty-six hours they all suffered fearful hardships being without food or water and only partially clothed. The weather was bitterly cold, and the waves repeatedly drenched them all. Just about the time they expected the vessel to capsize the steamer Gate City hove to and lowered away a boat manned by Chief Officer Howlett, and Seamen Patrick Morrissy, Charles Thompson, Robert Carlson, Edward Manson and John Stookson. The waves were running at a fearful height and the work of rescue was attended with great difficulty. The life savers finally brought their boat alongside the wreck and took off the captain's daughter, one seaman and the captain, and on the next trip took off the other seamen. The transfer was successfully accomplished, but the wrecked crew were exhausted from exposure, hunger and thirst. The captain's daughter stood the ordeal nobly and by her brave example kept up the spirits of the men. The wrecked vessel was forty miles to the southward of Winter Quarter Shoal lightship. The Gate City put in at New York for a coal supply and resumed her passage to Boston. Captain Smith lost all his personal effects, valued at $500. The rescued people are very grateful to Captain Goodwin and the officers and crew of the Gate City for their hospitable treatment on board the steamer. The Lelia Smith was 264 tons, built at East Machias, Me., in 1894, valued at $10,000, and insured for only $3,000. She was owned by J Pellicot & Co. of Boston.

Men's Coon Coats, $22, $25 and $27, at Paton's.

EXPIRATION OF PARTNERSHIP. — The present term of partnership between W. W. Beer and G. F. Beer being about to expire by lapse of time, a SETTLEMENT OF ALL ACCOUNTS IS NECESSARY. Please call and settle yours at once as we do not wish to place any of our old customers accounts in the hands of our lawyers,

BEER BROS.

Ladies' Coon Jackets, $35, at Paton & Co's.

Keep Step WITH THE TIMES.

Never was it our good luck to offer you such value in

Heavy Overcoats, Ulsters, Reefers AND SUITS

AS THIS FALL.

Think of it, a good Coat worth $5.50 for $2.95.

For $3.95 you can buy a Heavy Ulster worth $5.50 for $3.75.

You can buy a Youths' Ulster for $4.75.

Lots of other Bargains in our

Great Clothing Rooms

Which is attracting crowds from all parts of P. E. Island.

Toilers and wage-earners are finding it's greatly to their advantage to trade with the Farmers Boys, as dollars can be saved.

PROWSE BROS,

The Farmers Boys and Wonderful Cheap Men.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Messrs Hall & Fairweather, of St. John, N. B., have assigned. Their liabilities are placed at $60,000. The largest local creditors of Hall and Fairweather are believed to be Merritt Bros., who are said to be creditors for $4,000 or $5,000, No one else in the city is involved for more than $1,000 except, perhaps, the banks. It is understood that the immediate cause of their suspension was the death of the head of the firm of Humphrey & Trites at Petitcodiac.

The financial article in the London Times of Monday, says: "The report of the cable advices from America giving the prices of wheat caused a scene almost of consternation on the exchange such as is not usually seen except in war times. A large business was done. California selling at 36s. per quarter. Maize and barley were also in brisk demand. The rise appears to be due to the sales of American wheat for India, which frightened the speculators a good deal. Cautious observers think that the rise of 5s. per quarter for the week fully discounts the effect of the abnormal India demand.

A gigantic swindling scheme carried on in America for the last five years is said to have been laid bare by Chicago police. Seven men have been arrested in connection with the charges of fraud, William Benson, Philip Lautenschlager, James Moskevitz, G. H. Nelte, R. J. Simpson, Alais James Singer, R. S. Smalles and Mayo Taylor. Name under which swindlers are said to have operated is Royal Spanish Lottery Co., of America, which has been represented as a branch of the concern of that name having its base in Madrid, Spain. Police say it has no connection whatever with the foreign concern. Books indicate receipts must have netted managers not less than $12,000 a month,

The steamer Delaware arrived at New York Sunday afternoon from Haytion ports, picked up Captain Watt and seven men, crew of the schooner Southern Cross, which was abandoned in a sinking condition October 16, in lat. 32.15; San Blas for New York with cocoanuts. On October 10 a hurricane struck the vessel and hove her down on her beam ends. It was found necessary to cut away the foremast to right her. The rigging of the foremost in falling dragged with it a main topmast and broke off the mainmast below the cross trees. When the schooner righted, it was found the rudder was broken and some seams had started, so she was leaking. October 12th she was spoken by the steamer Austral. It seemed possible then to save the ship and assistance was declined. Afterwards the hopelessness of the situation was impressed upon all hands. When the Delaware hove in sight on the morning of the 16th, she was signalled and Captain Watt and crew rowed to her in their own boats. The Southern Cross was 134 tons burden and sailed from Halifax, N. S.

Winnipeg advices of the 18th. contain the following:—The Canadian Pacific railway land department announces an important change in its land regulations which is sure to promote settlement and prove of benefit to the country. It has been felt for some time, that it was a hardship on the farmer in being forced to pay interest and installments on his land before he was able to earn anything from it. Again, under the regulations that have heretofore prevailed the heaviest payments the farmer had to make came due in the early stages of the contract, when he was least able to meet them. Under the new regulations, which will come into force on the first of January next, or in two months time, the company has adopted the system of merging principal and interest into one and dividing the whole into ten equal payments. But so as to give the farmer a chance to earn the second installment, or rather to earn the first of the deferred payments, no charge is made on him for the first two years. In other words, under the new regulations the farmer will pay nothing for two years, which will give him a full year for breaking his land and then a full year for harvesting his first crop. If the rumors about the local grain exchange are to be relied upon quite a number of well-known Winnipeg operators have largely increased their bank accounts since the bulls began to sweep everything before them. They stand to make a good deal more too, for they yet have left a store of wheat which they obtained at a very cheap price. According to reports from provincial points wheat deliveries during the past few days have been largely increased; indeed, the increase is so great that the facilities of handling are now taxed to the utmost. Fortunately the extensive elevator system of the country is proving equal to all demands upon it. Manitoba can safely challenge the world in its elevator system. In proportion to her farming population, Manitoba's elevator capacity is the largest on earth. No country can show an elevator system so complete and perfect. Wheat deliveries during the past few days have been so heavy that some well posted grainmen declare that already nearly one half of the wheat crop has been marketed. This is a very large percentage for this period of the year. The big milling companies continue their fight to get the wheat and prices throughout Manitoba, as a result, are maintained a long way above the export value, and out of all proportion to the market quotations. At points where this competition is particularly keen as high as 65 cents has been paid.

Ladies' Fur Sets, Collars and Muffs, $2.50, at Paton's.

MR. GRENIER, the grit newspaper man who calls Mr. Tarte a boodler, has been committed for trial with the cordial consent of himself and his counsel. If Mr. Tarte keeps on telling of transactions like the five thousand dollar deal with Mr. Pacaud, people will soon begin to wonder at the moderation of Mr. Grenier's epithets. —St. John Sun.

CH'TOWN PRICES, OCTOBER 20.

Beef (quarter) per lb	$0.05 to	$0.06
Beef (small) per lb	0.06 to	0.10
Butter, (fresh)	0.18 to	0.20
Butter (tub)	0.16 to	0.17
Beets,	0.03 to	0.05
Cheese, (lb)	0.14 to	0.15
Celery, per bunch	0.05 to	0.07
Chickens	0.30 to	0.40
Cabbage, per head	0.04 to	0 06
Calf skins (trimmed)	0.07 to	0.00
Ducks, per pair	0.45 to	0.60
Eggs, per doz	0.16 to	0.18
Flour, per cwt	0.00 to	2.00
Fowls, per pair	0.40 to	0.45
Geese,	0.50 to	0.70
Ham, per lb	0.12 to	0.13
Hay, per 100 lbs	0.30 to	0.35
Hides	0.04 to	0.4½
Lard	0.10 to	0.12
Lamb skins	0.30 to	0.40
Mutton, per lb	0.06 to	0.00
Mutton, carcass	0.05 to	0.50
Mangles	0 12 to	0.13
Oatmeal (black oats) per cwt	2.75 to	3.00
Oatmeal (white oats) per cwt	3.00 to	0.00
Oats	0.00 to	0.20
Pork carcass	0.04 to	0.4½
Potatoes	0.20 to	0.25
Sheep pelts	0.25 to	0.30
Straw (per load)	1.50 to	2.00
Turnips	0.10 to	0.12
Turkeys,	0.70 to	0.82

Nervous

People often wonder why their nerves are so weak; why they get tired so easily; why they start at every slight but sudden sound; why they do not sleep naturally; why they have frequent headaches, indigestion and nervous

Dyspepsia

The explanation is simple. It is found in that impure blood which is continually feeding the nerves upon refuse instead of the elements of strength and vigor. In such condition opiate and nerve compounds simply deaden and do not cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla feeds the nerves pure, rich, red blood; gives natural sleep, perfect digestion, is the true remedy for all nervous troubles.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. $1 per bottle. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Jackets, Furs, Dress Goods, are our Special Lines.

Heavy Kersey Cloth Jackets, same style as above cut. **$2.50**

Extra Heavy English Serge Jackets, as above cut, and other styles. **$3.50**

Heavy Frieze Jackets, all colors, double stitched, three styles. **$3.75**

Very heavy rough Cloth Jackets, taped seams, double stitched. **$4.25**

STANLEY BROS.

BROWN'S BLOCK.

FARMERS,

Before buying see our stock of

MEN'S AND BOYS' STRONG BOOTS FOR FALL.

PRICES LOW, BEST GOODS.

W. H. STEWART & CO.,

London House Building.

July 29, 1896—y

IN STOCK.

10 tons Land Plaster,
6 tons Bergers Paris Green,
5 tons F. & C. do.
12 tons American Barb Wire,
10 tons Combination Wire,

Wholesale & Retail

FENNELL & CHANDLER.

Clothing,
Clothing,
Furs,
Furs,
Jackets,
Jackets, at

PATON & CO'S.

SOME RARE OFFERINGS, CLOTHING.

75 Boys' Cape Overcoats for	$1.75, $2.00, and	$2.50
100 Youths' Ulsters from		3.50
50 Men's Ulsters from		3.75
100 " "		5.00
75 " "		6.00
25 " "		7.50
25 " "		9.00
25 " "		10.50
25 " " Extra heavy		12.00
75 " Reefers	from	3.50
50 " "		4.75
50 " "		7.00
25 " " Extra heavy pilot		9.00

JAS, PATON & CO.

Some More Clinchers.

25 Men's Overcoats, worth $7.50, for $8.75
50 Heavy Blue Pilot, for 9.50
25 " " 11.00
25 " " Beaver 13.00

See those goods, the like of the quality, fit and finish cannot be surpassed in the city. All we ask is a look.

JAS. PATON & CO.

$3.95

All Wool Ulster for Men.

Fifty Men's Ulsters for $3.95. Those Coats cost in the regular way $3.75. Now you can have your choice of them; different shades, and any size from 35 to 46. We will just sell as many of those Ulsters for $3.95 as you want, not more than is required for each family, merchants not included. If you want one come along now or after Xmas. We will always have them. Lots more where those came from. They are the best Ulster in town for the money.

JAS. PATON & CO.