THE HERALD IS PUBLISHED

EVERY SATURDAY,

CORNER QUEEN AND REGENT STREETS,

THE HERALD PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO.

THE HERALD.

FREDERICTON, JULY 25, 1891.

THAT C. P. R. STOCK.

It now transpires that Sir John Macdonald owned stock in the C. P. R. which was held in trust for him in the names of other parties. The amount is variously stated at from \$40,000 to \$250,000 the actual sum held in that way not being vet discovered. This fact was intended to be concealed from the public and with this object one of the clauses in Sir John's will was suppressed when the copy was given the press for publication. The supit leaves no room for doubt on the subject. The clause in explicit terms disposes of the C. P. R. stock held in trust for him in the names of other persons without stating the value of the shares so held.

value of \$104,000 represents a rather snug | than self-sustaining. and handsome accumulation for a person who spent all his life in politics and did a company having such relations with own pocket and was directly enhancing steady the advance has been: the value of his own shares. In what condition was the government of Canada under such circumstances to hold the scales between the people and the great mands upon the public treasury. There might not have been so many Canadian Pacific millionaires to-day if less of its stock had been held in trust for the benefit of leading statesmen of Canada.

Having discovered that C. P. R. stock country will insist upon knowing how many more blocks of C. P. R. stock has good, and who the other cabinet ministers are (if any) who have had their zeal Italy . . ental railway development of Canada. It will be believed that the late premier was have a genius for railroading, which has, not the only recipient of Canadian Pacific sidered equally entitled, and if equally as that of Canada would be unequal to tavored, the country ought to know it.

The Langevin investigation is developing new and startling information from day to day. During the last week Nicholas Connolly and Robert McGreevy have given evidence part of which will be found to substantially corroborate that of Murphy and Valin. It is not now surthe bidding of the contractors and the

ernment. Sir Hector Langevin, McGreevy and others charged have several counsel employed and the country is paying them \$200 each a day -\$1400 a day it costs the tax payers of Canada to provide lawyers brought out. We say Mr. Thomas McGreevy and Sir Hector should pay their own lawyers' fees as any private individual would have to do who may be charged with a breech of trust.

THE L C. R. FEEDERS.

sulted and is one that may be easily

fecting the interests of New Brunswick that of the proposed consolidation with ening. the Intercolonial railway of the private branch lines which serve as its feeders. The project is not a new one but has now the change would immensely benefit the and Grand Trunk. Many roads, formerly profitless, so united with the great systems have yielded handsome dividends. They operate. are now managed by men of great experistaff officials and the cheaper rate at which money can be borrowed.

be long before changes of a most radical Col., Saturday night seven people were nature are exhibited in Irish politics. killed and a number fatally injured. which money can be borrowed.

There is no doubt that one great obstacle presents itself to our lawmakers why the change should not be made. difficulty, but it is one that has no more right to exist now than it has had in the past. There is no earthly reason why the unning of a road with the mileage and traffic business of the Intercolonial should be attended by an annual deficit. If the road was managed on business principles it is the opinion of railroad experts that it would be one of the best paying properties in America. The mismana of the government itself ought not to be utilized by the government as a reason why the reasonable wishes of the people should not be complied with.

CANADA'S RAILWAY SYSTEM.

way system. No country in the world pressed clause has now come to light and has a mileage of railways as great in pro- Langevin scandal. portion to population as that of Canada, and incidentally we may remark that no province of the dominion has a record in over the failure of, a prisoner charged follows: this respect equal to that of New Bruns- with an assault to appear at the Westwick. In this province to-day there are morland circuit, and charges the attorney about 1300 miles of railway in operation, general with having fixed the amount of There were the strongest reasons for none of which, so far as known, are being bail low purposely to enable the prisoner concealing these damaging facts from the run at a loss, while many are highly to escape without making it too expen- not hold you responsible. public. It has always been the boast of profitable. As against this statement it sive for the bail. It does not appear to the conservative party that whoever may be said that the Intercolonial is not affect the attorney general's culpability, in among their leaders may have gone astray a self-sustaining road, but this statement the view of the Times, that it was the chief in a "moment of weakness," Sir John needs qualification. There can be no justice and not the attorney general who remained amidst all temptation "poor doubt that the Maritime section of the I. fixed the amount of the bail, but it happens and incorruptible." This can be said no C. R. is run at a profit, and that with such to be the fact all the same. longer. That Sir John was not poor we | management as private roads ordinarily know. An estate admitted to be of the possess the entire road would be more

little in the way of his profession of the returns for the year ending June, 1890, direct legislative authority. 50,000 electors law. That he was not incorruptible we shows that there was then in Canada 14,- can now order a bill to be drafted on any fear can no longer be affirmed. It strikes | 004 miles of completed road, besides 1679 | subject, and can demand that it be referwith dismay all reputable people, miles of sidings, the number of miles in red to the mass vote which rejects it or as well conservative as liberal, to learn actual operation being 13,256, or a trifle makes it law. This looks like dispensing that it was possible for their great over 600 miles more than were being with representative government. But the mileage is almost six times what it was in the government as those of the Canadian 1867, and more than double what it was Pacific. Every man in the face of such a thirteen years ago. Of course this favordisclosure is led to ask the question: are all able showing would not be made but for public men and is the public life of our | the very large grants made by the domindominion totally and irremediably un- ion and local governments in aid of railsound? As the holder of a block of the ways. A great deal of money has been shares of the C. P. R., Sir John, when squandered on useless roads, but on the he was giving the company their millions, whole the advantageus to our people and was pushing through parliament a have been immense, and the policy of guarantee of three per cent interest on the | thus opening the country has been a wise C.P.R. stock, he was putting money in his one. The following figures will show how

1875-4,826 5,190,416 5,670,836 19,470,610 1878— 6,143 6,443,924 7,883,472 20,520,078 1884-9,658 9,981,358 13,712,269 33,481,705 1889-12,628 12,151,105 17,928,626 42,149,615 1890-13 256 12 821 262 20 787 469 46 843 826 Within the same period the earnings of

shows that Canada, as a railway country, was donated to the premier of Canada, is beginning to take rank with the great-

It cannot be doubted that Canadians, and especially those of Maritime origin, perhaps, not received its full meed of recognition. Otherwise a population such the task of supporting a railway system so vast in its extent.

LOOKING BACKWARD.

world do move." From Halifax comes versary of the fall of the Bastile, from which event French republicanism dates harbor rendered homage to the day by flying the tri-color and saluting the French ship La Blocheterie then in port. This is The treasury of Canada was emptied at by no means the first official recognition on the part of England of the principles contractors responded liberally at the which resulted in the great French revocall of the cabinet ministers. Of how lution. The logic of events, alone has many millions the people have been bled long since over ruled the dictums of Pitt of Europe. Nevertheless, to the student of history the Halifax episode calls up rethe lawyers for the defence by the gov- flect upon the millions of lives and the principles now so freely and courteously recognized. He will remember how bitterly the crowned heads of Russia, Germany, Austria and England resented the they strove to crush to earth the dangerous doctrines of equality and liberty beneath their embattled hosts. Who can say what the history of Europe from July 14th 1789 to June 18th 1815 would have been had erously conceded to all nations been as generously admitted then? Would the have shown the awful pictures of Austerlitz, Hoberlinden, Wagram, Jena, Borodifreight and passage traffic. It may also loo and a thousand other scores, no less dreadful of human hate, and bestiality and ing monopoly and extortionate charges, wee? Would the pantheon of fame have lington, Napoleon and Nelson. Would Tracounteracted by legislation. A railroad falgar and Copenhagen have been fought? corporation which would levy unjust Such inquiries are fruitless if their object rates upon the people would defeat its is merely idle speculation. They teach us, own object. Most people who travel are however, the fallibility of men though of of consideration."—St. Louis Republic. not obliged to travel and they will not the most exalted genius to gauge truly the travel if it costs them to much to do so. direction and the force of the tide of Those who have goods or produce to ship human thought and aspiration in its mawill be unable to ship them if the rates jestic onward flow. Posterity is the final court of appeal of the deeds of men and of

The project is not a new one but has now assumed more prominence than hereto- but four times he who gets his name on assumed more prominence than hereto- but four times he who gets his name on the little town excited suspicion to little town excited suspicion. assumed more prominence than heretofore, because the maritime province memthe list. Let every liberal in the County
the list. Let every liberal in the C bers, liberal and conservative, are almost of York, who wishes to exercise his frana unit in its support. From a business chise in the next dominion election, take the authorities. Fearing arrest, Gerber kin, Connolly & Co. Before that \$4,000 in pains to see that his name is included in | fled across the frontier into the neighborthe revision. Hundreds of those favor- ing province. The authorities of the McGreevy by the firm and charged to the public. Such has been the case with the able to the liberal cause were unaccountnumerous local lines throughout Canada ably left off in the last revision, and in refuge turned him over to the emissaries which have been absorbed by the C. P. R. the effort that is being now made to prevent a recurrence of the blunder every Myszynca, where he was tried on a charge friend of the party should heartily co- of running away to America.

The defeat of Mr. Parnell's candidate in business makes railways it is equally true | Carlow bears out the opinion expressed | Spite of this he was sentenced to prison | In the spring of 1887, Murphy, one of his that railways ought to make business. by The Herald in a recent issue that the The public get the advantage of through great dictator would soon cease to be a of the province, and afterward to be banrates and are thus brought into more im- factor in Irish politics. The victory of ished to Siberia for five years and his mediate contact with all the great centres the McCarthy champion was a most deof trade. The company secures greater cisive one. If, as the Parnellites freely profits than would be possible under the assert, the Catholic clergy in Ireland are family and set up in business. old system, also from the reduction of really opposed to home rule, it may not

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Mr. Parnell's candidate being defeated That obstacle is that the I. C. R. has al- in the Carlow election, the other day, by ways been operated at a heavy annual a majority of over two to one, it is reasonloss, which it is feared would only become ably certain that he will never recover heavier by consolidation. This is a real his lost position as the uncrowned king of

> The liberals won a great victory in Cambridgeshire, England, on Thursday. Brand, liberal, defeating Duncan, conservative. The liberals have made a gain of 1347 votes in that constituency since

The English parliament has passed not only its Irish land purchase bill, but a bill for free education, and now Balfour promises local government for Ireland How closely this scheme may approach to home rule as advocated by Gladstone, will soon appear.

How would it do for the Sun and Gleaner to reproduce some of their articles other of our national progress of which on the \$1,500 contribution to the York run. These letters furnished full proof Canadians should be proud, it is our rail election, and let the public see how they that Thomas McGreevy was the owner of compare with their present views on the | the steamer Admiral. Thomas wrote that

The Swiss have adopted a very democratic method in their government. On the 5th of July by a popular vote they The blue book containing the railway adopted the system of giving the masses results in some of the provinces of

practised at Ottawa ever come to light. day for every day he sat in parliament The misuse of the public funds is still an and voted in breach of the independence offence sufficiently grave in Canada to of parliament act. cause those guilty of it to resort to every possible means of concealment. Neverhome to our patriotic government is becoming quite respectable in its magnitude.

Beginning with the Pacific scandal in large memorable transparent to him 1,500 shares such memorable transparent to him 1,500 shares in 1887. These shares were worth normally \$7,195; M. Connolly, \$7,1 sactions as those with which the names of Onderdonk, Dewdney, Middleton, Rykert, Tupper, McGreevy, Langevin and

The process by which our beautiful world was formed was undoubtedly one Greevy. of vast duration. Changes are taking place all the time in the topography of the earth, but they are for the most part very gradual and only perceptible by close observation and comparison. A estations of the kind within historic times are of trivial scope and meaning. A mighty earthquake on the western merly stretched the Colorado desert with waters of a great salt water lake that is every day increasing in surface and depth. The benefit to science of so astounding a phenomenon can hardly be over-estimated.

AN OLD-TIME GEORGIA MONSTER.

found in a mountainous region now known as Rabun county, Georgia, a being nearly eight feet high, covered with bluish hair and having a human face adorned with account seemed to be wholly unconscious of the approach of the men. This mons-

Virginia, most of them surveyors working up the unexplored portions of Georinto a party for the express purpose of capturing the uncanny being, if possible. They scoured the hills and valleys for several days, and at last returned unsuccessful to the starting point. The learned Joseph Earle, then living at Culpepper, Va., wrote the following in a letter to John Bishop of Boston, Lincolnshire,

half man, of gigantic statue and fierce mien is known to inhabit the wild regions is a race of these monsters hiding in the hills and mountains of Georgia, the place where it or they have been the oftenest seen. Of the few people which inhabit this wild country, not a soul which we have approached doubts that the creature is all that it is represented as being. Indeed, sir, one poor planter, who guided us a great distance from the falls, is convinced that he saw him face to face not more than three weeks since, an asser-

only too ready to believe." The many tales told of this extraordistir all along the Atlantic coast. A printed circular issued by a land company in 1815 says: "The climate of Georgia is exceedingly mild, the soil productive, and the danger of attack from uncouth beasts, which are represented as being half beast and half man, are fairy tales not worthy

BANISHED TO SIBERIA.

OMAHA, Neb., July 24.—According to a brother lived with Sir Hector Langevin letter received here by Abe Goldstein, a when in Ottawa during the years between McGreevy had not complied with the nations. Who can doubt that in that well known citizen, S. Gerber, who has 1883 and 1889, and whenever he wanted court many of our own most cherished lived in Omaha for the past five years, has to communicate with Sir Hector he did so now before the Dominion parliament is judgements are destined to a rude awakauthorities. Gerber went last March to ments had to be made to secure changes authority of the committee. Forewarned is forearmed. Thrice native town in Poland, for the purpose of ing dock contract in which he (Robert) armed is he who hath his quarrel just, returning with his family, who had re- had one-fourth interest. He gave his

Gerber claimed to be a citizen of United States and showed papers proving that he was a naturalized citizen, but in for one year in jail at Lomsey, the capital intended to return to Omaha with his

In a railroad accident at Aspen Junction

WORSE AND WORSE.

that his (Robert's) share of the outlay

to the Quebec harbor works it would be

\$3,000. Martin Connolly, the firm's book-

keeper, gave him some information that he heard from Nicholas. Martin knew

that the money went to Sir Hector, and

he understood from Nicholas that the money had been given to Laforce Lange-

vin (Sir Hector's son) for his father. He

(witness) was a pretty active member of

the firm, but it was considered good policy

that he should not be seen upon the works.

(Laughter). He did a good deal of negoti-

ating for his partners. At the final divison

of profits upon the Esquilmalt dock \$400

was retained out of each partner's share,

making \$2,000 altogether for a donation to

Mr. Perley, chief engineer. The partners

arranged this among themselves, the Con-

nollys suggesting it. A report was after-

wards made to the firm by Micheal Con-

nolly to the effect that he had visited Ot-

000 used by Murphy in buying jewelry

It is stated that Perley's son is now en-

To Mr. Mulock witness said he under-

stook that the \$10,000 given by Nicholas

Connolly to Langevin was for election

purposes. He thought it was for Lange-

vin's own election in Three Rivers. The

thousand dollars had also been paid by

corroborated Murphy's evidence with re-

given to Thos. McGreevy by the contrac-

tors to help the conservatives at the pro-

vincial election in Quebec in 1886. Wit-

The examination of R. H. McGreevy

was continued at to-day's meeting of the

privileges and elections committee. He

notes which were taken up with money

afterwards obtained by the company

bonds. They were to receive their pay out of the subsidies granted by the do-

received so far \$32,000, all of which he

no profits obtained by his brother out of

Robert said that his brother complained

his share as a silent partner in the British

witness agreed to send him an account.

Dear Thomas,-I enclose you the ac-

\$130,000. I received from Larkin, Con-

intend to reduce and pay up the Union

break up the whole thing, and wind it

At this afternoon's session Robert Mc

Greevy stated that while his brother

chief engineer, for a position as enginee

tended to dismiss Bennett refused to ac-

appointed chief engineer of works on the

contents by secondary evidence.

The committee then adjourned.

It is reported to-night that Thomas

McGreevy has thrown up the sponge so

orth Saskatchewan.

would not answer.

Quebec west in 1890.

which Connolly & Co. are contractors.

for Perley, but a different donation.

Robert McGreevy Endeavoring to Throw the Mantle of Innocence on Langevin.

THE PUBLIC TREASURY ROBBED FOR ELECTION PURPOSES.

[For Tuesday's proceedings see first page]. Wednesday's Proceedings. In the privileges and elections committee this morning Mr. Moore, of Portland wrote that he would, if possible, appear before the committee, but would prefer to

be examined by a commission. The mat-

ter stands. Letters were put in by Julien Chabot, in whose name the steamer Admiral was the mortgage for \$30,000 on the steamer was made at his request. James G. Ross The Moncton Times is greatly exercised wrote in November, 1884, to Chabot as

> I hereby acknowledge that the mortgage given to me for \$30,000 by you is holding the interest of the steamer Admiral for Thomas McGreevy, and I will

> 2ND FEBRUARY, 1888 Julien Chabot: I desire to sell the steamer Admiral to Robert H. McGreevy in my behalf and at my special instance and request. (Signed).

The following letter was put in:-

Also the following: -JULY 8TH, 1889. Julien Chabot: I hereby acknowledge that the mortgage given to me this day for \$25,000 is for Thomas McGreevy's ac-

In a foot note to a power of atterney given by Robert to Thomas, Thomas apleader to accept a direct personal gift from worked in 1889. To-day our railway system has already been tried with good pointed Chabot manager of the steamer. Mr. Geoffrion remarked that he had proved his case respecting the Admiral and, if this is so, and it seems clear, it is It is not unreasonable to assume that a sufficient to unseat Thomas McGreevy very small percentage of the jobberies and make him liable to a fine of \$200 a

> Martin P. Connolly was recalled. He produced the final balance and division theless the list which has been brought of profits on the British Columbia dock in

> > Mr. Geoffrion -Who was the last sum Witness—It is charged in the book to 'E. W." Mr. Geoffrion -Who was "E. W.?"

Witness-I think it was Robert Mcvery reluctant witness and from the documents Mr. Tarte produced, it appeared was nominally in his possession for some was figured out by the bookkeeper's hand. proprietor. All the government subsidies grand object lesson in geology, however, Out of this a sum of \$400 was deducted is now being exhibited for the benefit of from each to make up a sum of \$2,000 mankind, compared with which all mani- which was charged to the insatiable "exspent an hour trying to find out who got

> Mr. Geoffrion produced one of the firm's tioning this \$2,000 and with the words opposite, "Paid to Michael," erased. Then there was an entry in March, 1888, He did so, and the account forwarded was bursed out of the firms funds for a dock "as agreed." Mr. Osler assisted in trying to get the facts out of the witness. Connolly's private cash book. He did not know that he had it.

Greevy, one of the principal witnesses in ter seems, from old accounts, to have been stated that he became partner in the firm seen upon several occasions during the of Larkin, Connolly & Co., when the tract, although he provided no capital and due to-morrow) \$7,650; in all \$73,000, was not asked to furnish any. His brother, was awarded. Before going into the firm Hector said there was no reason why he from Larkin, Connolly & Co.' and still paration of tenders for the cross wall con-Co. were got rid of. Each low tenderer Perley, chief engineer of the public works department, pointing out alleged defects or mistakes in their tenders, and by archanges which placed them higher than Larkin, Connolly & Co. One man, Peters, adhered to his original tender, but he was "figured out." The cost of the dredging work done in 1886 was \$38,000, while the amount they received from the govern- 1873 he was a partner in an Intercolonial other years were equally large. His amination was postponed brother also was aware of his interest in Hammond Williams, an engineer, testified the dredging contract, and Robert pro-

duced a letter from his brother to himself during the session of 1885 Thomas Mc written in 1883, informing him that engiport upon tenders for the cross wall con- in British Columbia graving dock in place tract, before it was awarded. Shortly of Bennett. Williams went to see Mr. afterwards he met Thomas in Montreal and received from him a memorandum containing the promised information. At this afternoon's meeting of the com-

Myszyuca, near the German frontier, his in the contract for British Columbia graypromissory notes were given to Thomas expense account. The item of \$17,000 charged in the expense account of Esqui-000, which Micheal Connolly reported having paid to Sir Hector Langevin, \$5,-000 given to Thomas McGreevy and \$2,-000 paid for jewelry for Perley. These sums were charged regularly in the books. partners, told him Nicholas Connolly had paid away \$10,000. He (witness) saw Nicholas, who said he paid the money referred to because it was very inportant. Witness blamed Nicholas for recklessness, but the latter said he could not help him-self, as "Sir Hector said he must have the money." After some discussion the partmoney." After some discussion the part-ners agreed to charge the amount to the Tuesday night.

British Columbia graving dock. By doing NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. would be \$2,000, whereas, if it was charged

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VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY

tawa and given the \$2,000 in question to Perley's son. This was not the same \$2, The premises can be inspected between 10 and 6 p. m on any week day,

For further particulars apply to the undersigned or to HENRY B. RAINSFORD, Barrister, Frederic gineer on the Kingston graving dock, for

FOR SALE

ROBERT H. RAINSFORD Fredericton, February 17, 1891.

MUTUAL

payment was made during the election campaign. On March 28, 1887, \$5,000 RESERVE FUND were paid to Thomas McGreevy by Larkin, Connolly & Co., and charged to the Quebec harbor improvements. Three

the firm in 1888 to enable Chapais, Sir LIFE ASSOCIATION. Hector's son-in-law, to buy out Le Courrier de Canda, a Quebec newspaper. He

spect to bringing of the tenders from Perley's office to Thomas McGreevy's house for examination by himself and his Cash Reserve Surplus, \$3,000,000 partners, before the contract for the wall was awarded. Large amounts were

> Paid in Death Claims, \$10,500,000 Insurance in Force, \$200,000,000

explained his connection with the Baie des Chaleurs railway job. He corroborated Mr. Riopel's story of how each stockholder paid for his shares with promissory

> Insurance in Force \$15,000,000 Paid Death Claims in

St. John, N.B Agent at Fredericton.

FEED, - SEEDS,

FERTILIZERS.

Columbia graving dock. When he next

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COMMERCIAL UNION (Limited) of LONDON.

NATIONAL OF IRELAND

to produce his books, papers, etc., for in- TRAVELERS spection, and that he had defied the ACCIDENT OF HARTFORD

an excuse for McGreevy, and he was given The above Companies are repre-

produced at the next meeting of the committee he would endeavor to prove their FRANK I. MORRISON.

Office, Opposite Post Office.

The Rates are as Low as any that he has forfeited his right to sit in and special advantages are given parliament, and that he obtained large to the best class of business. sums of money from contractors for elec-Farmers and others having tion purposes. But so far as Langevin is concerned, McGreevy will endeavor to Detached Buildings can insure forget everything he knows which would against loss by Fire and Lightcorroborate the testimony already given ning for three years at very low against him. His lawyers have cited the rates. course pursued by the Prince of Wales in

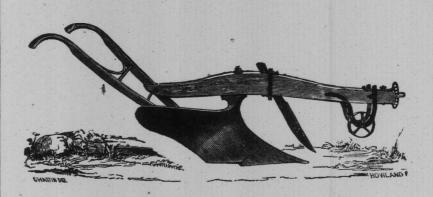
Over \$36,000 paid for losses in York County in 1886.

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