

SEASONABLE GOODS.

New goods for all kinds of weather, especially for the hot and moderate weather, are now to be found in the newest styles and latest materials for

LADIES
GENTS
MISSSES
BOYS
and CHILDREN

Alex. McNaughton & Bro.

June 1st, 1896.

TO BUILDERS

We beg to say that we have on hand the following, which are prepared to sell at close prices:

- 1 Car Lime.
- 1 Car Portland Cement.
- 1 Car Balsam Shingles.
- 2 Cars Cedar Shingles X, XX, XXX.
- Plaster Paris.
- Clapboards.

We have also just received a CAR OF WINDSOR CHEESE SALT which we can sell much lower than Montreal prices.

Yours respectfully,
J. B. WALSH,
12

Executors' Notice and Sale of Real Estate.

The following properties belonging to the estate of the late Mrs. Abercrombie are offered for sale:

- 1st One brick dwelling house.
- 2nd One wooden " "
- 3rd One " "

All situated in the village of Ormstown, with suitable outbuildings and on good large lots. Will be sold cheap for cash and early possession given.

Notice is also hereby given to all persons indebted by note or mortgage, that prompt payment is required. All remaining unpaid on the 1st October next will be collected by legal process, as the estate must be wound up. Notes and mortgages will be found in the hands of John Baird.

For further particulars about property apply to either

JOHN BAIRD, or
JOHN BAIRD, Executors.

Ormstown, March 3, 1896.

Lumber! Shingles!

Buyers will always find a large stock of

- HEMLOCK LUMBER,
- CEGAR AND HEMLOCK SHINGLES,
- SPRICE CLAPBOARDS, and
- PINE LATHS.

At the Huntingdon Mills. Prices low.

F. H. HENDERSON,
Manager.

TENDERS.

Tenders Wanted for repairs and cleaning to be done in the various rooms in the Academy Schools. Specifications can be seen by applying to the undersigned. All material to be furnished by the person or persons tendering.

Also, tenders for 35 tons of good Egg Coal to be delivered in the basements of the Academy and Jubilee Schools. Coal to be delivered not later than the 14th September, 1896. Tenders for the above will be received up till Saturday, August 1st, 1896.

The School Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of School Board,
A. McCALLUM,
Secy. Treas. S.C.
Huntingdon, July 22nd, 1896.

Province of Quebec } No 6053
District of Beauharnois }

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.

Thursday, July 23rd, 1896.

JAMES ANDERSON, Jr., of the township of Hinchinbrook, in the county of Huntingdon, and district of Beauharnois, trader, Plaintiff,

vs.
JOHN HAMILTON, of the village of Huntingdon, in the county of Huntingdon and district of Beauharnois, blacksmith, but now in the United States of America, Defendant.

The said defendant is hereby ordered to appear within two months.

WM. HASSAN,
Clerk of said court.
McCORMICK & CLAXTON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

TEETH TEETH TEETH
Filled Inserted Extracted

JAMES A. BAZIN, L.D.S., D.D.S.,
Surgeon Dentist.

Office and residence, Ormstown, near Model school. At Howick on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays and following Fridays of each month. At Ormstown Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday only. Special attention to filling of children's teeth. Gold work of best quality.

SUGAR FROM THE GLASS.

A Father's Thoughtlessness Makes His Son a Drunkard and Criminal.

A story is told of a father who was in the habit of taking every night a glass of whiskey and water. Sometimes he took a piece of sugar out of the liquor and gave it to his little son, with the words, "Here, Jack, have a bit of sugar, boy." The boy took it willingly, and, though at first the taste of the whiskey was unpleasant, he soon overcame this and began to like his father, till at last the father was persuaded by the boy to give him a sip out of the glass. One evening a sister of the boy was standing by when the father offered her a piece of sugar from his glass. Fortunately at this moment the mother entered and said: "No; stop. Whatever you give to the boy, I cannot allow you to give it to the girl. She shall not learn the taste of intoxicating drinks."

Many years had passed away, and the father had grown old and bent, when he was called upon to perform a most unpleasant duty. He had to visit his son in prison. How changed was the once bright, happy boy. His face haggard, his eyes sunk, dressed in the meager dress of the convict, he was led out to see his father. He did not welcome him, but looked at him angrily. "Ah," he said, "you see me in my shame and punishment. You must not be a hard son, but remember, it was your fault that I am thus placed. The sips out of your glass led me to love drink, and that love has been the cause of my crime. I am here because I was taught by you to become a drunkard."

WHERE THE EVIL LIES.

The Most Harmful Component of Wine, Beer and Rum is Alcohol.

The danger which I apprehend and the fallacy noted on all sides today is that the public, always ready to follow any ill considered advice, anxious to be led by quacks and advised in harmony with their appetites and weaknesses, are now being persuaded that there are no deleterious effects from the use of wines, whiskies, beer, etc., provided these articles are "pure," and that the smoke tobacco with impunity provided they do not smoke cigarettes.

Perhaps this is a convenient place to state my premise and proceed to discuss it more in detail. As to alcohol: if the use of intoxicating drinks is, in the whole, an evil to be combated, the medical profession, as well as all temperance reformers, should never cease to make it plain that the evil lies in the alcohol in the liquors and not in the adulterants; that the unfortunate votary should not be allowed to deceive himself with the idea that if he drinks several hundred glasses of beer or another he can derive benefit or at least escape injury. If he is injured at all, he is injured by the alcohol; if he is benefited at all, he is benefited by the alcohol.

The Poor Man's Clubhouse.

That liquid, whose diversified forms have occasionally been grouped under the generic name of "rum" is showing an activity just now in the promotion of complex and startling crimes that must be extremely annoying to those who have salubrious interests at heart. Half a dozen multiple murders, in most instances rounded off by suicide, have taken place in this neighborhood during the past two weeks, every one of them directly traceable to a too assiduous frequentation of what Dr. Rainford calls "the poor man's clubhouse."—New York Times.

Causes of Insanity.

According to a high authority in mental diseases, two potent causes of insanity are hereditary transmission and alcoholic intemperance. No less than one-half of all occurring cases of insanity are due to inherited taint; one-fourth of all occurring cases of insanity are due to drink. It appears from the latest returns of pauperism that the number of insane paupers has greatly increased. Thus, in 1858, the number of insane paupers in England and Wales was under 21,000, but in 1895 the number had risen to nearly 83,000.—Exchange.

A Standing Disgrace.

The bishop of London recently, in introducing the temperance delegation to the prime minister, pointed out that, whereas it takes 1,000 people to support a baker's shop, and 700 or 800 to maintain a butcher, both dealing in the necessities of life, there is in many parts of Great Britain a public house to every 100 or 120 inhabitants. This is a standing disgrace to the country.

Where the Beer is Brewed.

Of the 70,000 breweries in the world 30,000 are in Germany, Great Britain has 18,000 and the United States 5,000. Each country uses nearly all its own product, except Germany, which manufactures more than it consumes.

Daily Work.

In the name of God advancing. So they seed at morning light. Cheerily the farrows turning. Labor on with all thy might. Look not to the farrow future. Be not like the man who sows. Sow them first before thou reapest. Rest at last in labor's prize. Handing still is dangerous ever. Toil is meant for Christians now. Let there be when evening cometh. Honest sweat upon thy brow. And the Master come smiling. At the setting of the sun. Saying as he pays the wages. "Good and faithful one, well done!"—Selected.

HOW THE APOSTLES DIED.

Only St. John Died a Natural Death, and He Suffered Torture.

St. Matthew is supposed to have suffered martyrdom or to have been slain with a sword in Arabia Felix. St. Mark was dragged through the streets of Alexandria in Egypt until he expired. St. Luke was hanged upon an olive tree in Greece. St. John was put into a caldron of boiling oil in Rome, but escaped death. He afterward died a natural death at Ephesus in Asia. St. James the great was beheaded at Jerusalem. St. James the less was thrown from a pinnacle or wing of the temple and then beaten to death with a fuller's club. St. Philip was hanged up against a pillar at Hieropolis, a city of Phrygia. St. Bartholomew was flayed alive by the command of a barbarous king. St. Andrew was bound to a cross, from which he preached to the people until he expired to death with a fuller's club. St. Paul was stoned in Persia. St. Matthias was first stoned and then beheaded. St. Barnabas was stoned to death by the Jews at Salamis. St. Paul was beheaded at Rome by the tyrant Nero. St. Peter, or Simon Peter, according to the tradition of the early church, was crucified at Rome about the same time as St. Paul.

How to Prepare Macaroni the Italian Way.

This recipe is generally after the manner of the Italians: Take 2 or 3 onions, slice them and fry a golden brown; then prepare some ripe tomatoes, or, if out of season, use canned tomatoes, and pour them into the pan with the onions and season to suit. In the morning have boiled a sufficient quantity of macaroni until tender, and layer of which put into a dish and grate over it some Parmesan cheese; then pour on a layer of tomatoes and onions, and so continue until the dish is filled, making the top layer of macaroni, and bake until the top is a rich brown.

How to Make a Window Box.

Take rough boards an inch thick and nail them firmly together in the shape desired. Six inches high and wide is a good proportion. Nail molding on the corners and bottom and let the top piece project in the box one-fourth of an inch. Cover the outside spaces or panels with some pretty patterned old cloth. Then mix three parts putty and cement and one part sand together with water and plaster the inside of the box upon the rough boards flush with the molding. This will dry hard without a crack if mixed properly and will be water tight for sometimes two seasons and can easily be renewed if necessary after the box is empty in the spring. For outside window boxes wooden boxes taken apart and not lined at all, about 6 inches in depth and width of the sill and just long enough to fit into the outer casing and the best. Small cleats nailed to each end of the boxes which fit into open space of frame prevent all possibility of their falling off. Bore 3/16 inch auger holes in the bottom of each box for drainage.

How to Get Off a Moving Car.

It is always best to have a car stop before getting off, and especially so when one is no longer young and nimble. But when one must jump off a moving car, there is only one way to do it. Face in the direction the car is going, but lean back a little, not letting the hand rail of the car till one foot has touched the ground. Then step forward in the same direction, two or three steps, according to the momentum the car has to you. To jump off backward or sideways nearly always results in a fall.

How to Treat Tender Feet.

Hot water enlarges the feet by drawing the blood to them. When used, the feet should be exercised before attempting to put on a tight boot. Mustard and hot water in a foot bath will cure a variety of humors and induce sleep. Bunions and corns and callouses are nature's protection against bad shoe leather. Two hot footbaths a week and a little pedicuring will remove the cause of much discomfort. A warm bath with an ounce of sea salt is almost as restful as a nap. Fabrics in the water until it is dry with a rough towel, put on fresh stockings, make a change of shoes, and the person who was "ready to drop" will then be ready to stand up. Another tonic for the sole is alcohol. It dries the feet nicely after being out in the wet. Spirit baths are used by professional nurses, surgeons and pediatrists to keep the feet in condition.

How to Clean Picture Glasses and Frames.

Picture glasses should be cleaned with a soft leather wrung out of clear cold water, then left. They will dry without any rubbing. The gold frames of pictures should be brushed and dusted only. If the gilt is chipped off in parts, it can be brushed over with gold paint, which you can get from any oilshop. It is a wise plan to cover gilt frames when new with a coating of clear varnish. All specks can then be washed off with cold water without doing any harm.

How to Relieve Headache With Massage.

In many cases massage will be found invaluable in relieving the pain of a congestive headache. The movement should be made with the palm or surface of the fingers and be a vigorous one. Begin on top of the head and continue the treatment backward and downward to the base of the brain. Continue the rubbing in relieving the temples backward and downward. Much and heavy rotation at the base of the brain should follow; also crosswise rubbing on the back of the neck and stroking from the head down back of the ears to the shoulders for the purpose of emptying the veins.

Women who have a tendency to congestive headache will do well to dash very cold water at the back of the neck and down the spine before the morning bath.

THE CHEAP CASH STORE

Is there yet, and will remain there for some time in order to sell out the balance of stock.

To give you an idea how goods are selling just now, I will give you a few prices:

- Coal Oil 18c, Vinegar XXX 30c, Baking Soda 3c, Starch 5c, Berger's Starch 12c, Tomatoes 7c, Rice 34c, Surprise Soap 5c, and everything in proportion.

Great Bargains in Tweeds and Dress Goods.

A VISIT IS SOLICITED.

F. X. LEDUC
St. Louis de Gonzague
Opposite the Convent.



Clapperton's Thread

periodically with other makes, and have never found another that combines so much strength and smoothness with the extreme freedom from kinking and snarling that characterizes

CLAPPERTON'S THREAD

EFFECT OF TEA CIGARETTES.

They Give One a Sensation of Thickening in the Blood.

One of the most injurious and dangerous of new fashions is the tea cigarette. That this is no empty, baseless story of a new craze, but a fact of great importance, is made last week by the commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington for permission to manufacture tea cigarettes in Michigan. The applicant was told that to engage in such manufacture he must comply with the law governing the manufacturing of opium cigarettes, and that being a substitute for tobacco; that he must register, give bond and so on, and that the cigarettes, when made, must be packed, stamped, branded and labeled, exactly as the tobacco cigarettes, before the government would sanction their removal from the factory for sale.

Several descriptions of the tea cigarette have been printed, but these have erred in the presumption that the tea was taken as sold, rolled up in a paper and smoked. This would be practically impossible, as the sharp edges of the tea would cut the paper in all directions, and the draft and render the cigarettes unsmokable.

To make the tea cigarette one takes a grade of green tea which has but little dust, being composed of unbroken leaf, and dampens it carefully, just enough to permit the leaves to be unrolled without being broken, and so as to be left pliable and capable of being stuffed in the paper cylinder, while the dampness is not sufficient to stain the paper. The cigarettes are laid aside for a few days and are then ready to be smoked.

The feeling of a tea cigarette in the mouth is peculiar. The taste is not so disagreeable as might be supposed, but the effect on the eye is a sense of thickening in the head, and a disposition to take hold of something or sit down. If the beginner quits them, that settles it, he will not try tea cigarettes again. If, however, the smoker sits down and tries a second cigarette, inhaling it deeply, then the head and eyes are affected, and is succeeded by one of intense exhilaration. The nerves are stimulated until the smoker feels like flying, skirt dancing or doing something else entirely out of the common way. This stage lasts as long as the smoke continues, which is until the head and eyes are affected.

Words cannot describe the final effects of the tea cigarette. The agony of the opium fiend is a shadow to that of the nauseated victim of the tea cigarette. It will be hours before food can be looked at, yet the first step toward a cure is a cup of tea. An hour afterward comes the craving for the tea cigarette.—Cincinnati Tribune.

How He Revenged Himself.

A capital story is told by a well known bishop concerning the spirit of a parish of which he was formerly vicar. This gentleman had a rooted objection to his pew being invaded, and upon one occasion, at the conclusion of a service, he came to the vicar with a bitter complaint against a stranger who, uninvited, had ventured to intrude into the pew, which was a large, old fashioned, square structure, capable of holding nine—three, two, and the intruding visitor, being the only occupants.

"I would not," added the vicar, "disturb divine service by putting him out violently. The only thing I could do with propriety was to sit on his hat!"—London Tit-Bits.

Singular Compliment.

An author some time ago received a singular compliment. A burglar broke into his home and found the manuscript of a novel, which he took, leaving the following note: "Sir—I began to read your novel, and I was so deeply interested in it that I was obliged to carry it away, but it will be faithfully returned when finished." The manuscript was duly sent back, with a really clever critique on it.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

FRUIT CULTURE IN SUMMER.

Rules Given to the Amateur Gardener by a Reputable Authority.

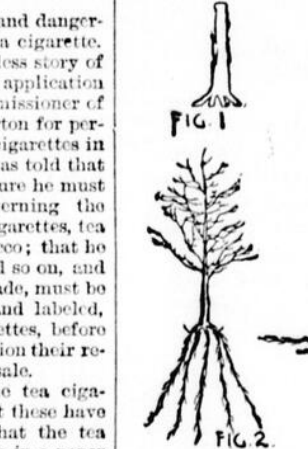
Almost all the treatises on the practical cultivation of the grape are intended for large vineyards, where the grape is cultivated for market purposes alone. The amateur gardener who has but a few dozen grape vines to care for can get very little profit from these rules, hence Moehan's Monthly gives the following advice for the benefit of amateurs:

We may say that the best time for pruning his grapes will be the spring and summer months. He should have a clear idea as to the number of branches and which ones he needs to leave grow for fruiting the following season, and soon after growth has commenced the weaker shoots, that he does not need for fruiting the following season, should be taken out. All the vital power of the plants will then go into the branches that are left. They will be strong and healthy and bear fine grapes the following season.

Another point to be attended to is that in the bed room of the amateur's garden it is desirable to keep the fruiting branches as low to the ground as possible, and every effort should be made to make them strong. In the summer pruning, or rather "pinching out," of these branches it will be found that the upper shoots are the strongest, and the lower ones following should be desirable to have the branches low toward the ground, the upper branches, although strong, should be pinched back. This will throw the strength of the plant into the weaker branches and make them as strong as if they pushed out from the upper portions of the plant.

Close Root Pruning System.

As the close root pruning method advocated by H. M. Stringfellow of Galveston is attracting considerable attention, cuts illustrative of his system are here reproduced. The illustrations re-



STRINGFELLOW'S METHOD.

quire little explanation. Fig 1 represents close root pruning before planting. Fig 2 shows root pruned at end of first year. Fig 3 shows the usual long roots before planting and Fig 4 the long roots at end of first year.

Hardy Perennials.

Such a great collection of hardy perennials, says a writer in The Rural New Yorker, is listed nowadays in the leading nursery catalogues that it is puzzling to those not well acquainted with this class of plants to make a judicious selection. There are many country homes where a small collection of these plants would look well. Here is a list which is listed nowadays and which will need no growing. They expand in most states in July: Campanula grandiflora, in both blue and white flowers. This is now properly called Platycodon grandiflorum, though better known as campanula; Cheilosia barbata, scarlet; Delphinium formosum, and other blue larkspurs; Liatris pycnostachya, lilac; Lychnis chalcidica, scarlet; Lythrum salicaria, purple, and Monarda mollis, the pink bergamot. August makes a good showing with such sorts as Asclepias tuberosa, yellow, and incarnata, flesh; Botch persea, rose; Iris tinia, blue; blue; perennials phloxes in many colors, and Spiraea vanouta, deep pink. In September many composite plants flower, among them Aster Novae-Angliae, purple; Boltonia latifolia, lilac; Monarda purpurea, purple bergamot and Solidago canadensis, one of the yellow goldenrods. October practically ends the season, and we have for this month Helianthus maximiliana, golden yellow; Trierythra hirta, flesh; Plumbago larpetia, indigo blue and Solidago cuneata, a beautiful golden colored, late flowering goldenrod.

As will be noticed, there are one or two goldenrods and other native plants in the above list. Other pretty plants may be brought from the woods and fields which are just as worthy of a place in one's garden as those from foreign lands. I have found goldenrods excellent plants for the garden, and they are very hardy. To make a good display of goldenrods, the mistake is often made of setting out perennials and failing to feed them. They will repay a little rich food occasionally. As good a way as any of doing it is to mulch them in the fall with manure.

Native Ferns.

There is hardly anything more pleasing and beautiful than a bed of native ferns in a shady corner of the lawn or in a garden. Many kinds of ferns may easily be obtained in the woods, where they should be taken up as early in spring as possible. When once established, says American Agriculturist, they last an indefinite period if protected from the strong sun and kept tolerably moist.

MONEY IN EGGS.

How a Successful Young Woman Went to Work at the Business.

"When my father died five years ago," said a pretty Philadelphia recently, "I found myself really thrown on the world and pretty well excited over the dark prospect. The money that I had in hand was so reduced, owing to illness, with physician's charges, medicines and so on, that with the greatest economy I could only have made it last six months.

"Well, in the first place," she continued, "I moved a little out of town; not to the wilderness by any means—just 25 minutes from the center of the city. I rented a little old house with a garden. The henney I had built by the country carpenter after a plan of my own. Not all in one as we almost all the houses for poultry which one finds on farms, but with three distinct apartments—for roosting, laying and hatching respectively. I bought a stove for cold weather. Then came laying in my stock. I read a couple of good books on the subject and learned what breeds were demanded by a country boy for an hour or two of service each day. The second six months the money was considerably increased by sale of young poultry for table use. And by the second year, as you can tell from the fact that I felt able to afford an incubator, the business was in a flourishing condition."

"How did you find a ready market for your produce?"

"I didn't find one ready, but I made it. Among my friends were several families who were only too happy to secure 'fresh eggs' that were fresh in verity. I persuaded a grocery dealer to patronize my farm, and later on I made my wares known at two hotels. Things of this kind come little by little. A woman who expects to step into a pile of money the first few months that her chicken farm is in existence will be sure of disappointment. 'Genius is infinite patience,' said a great French writer, and there is no work in which the application applies so thoroughly as mine. Then, too, besides the patience, one has to work hard and keep both eyes open for anything like a chance to do business."

"What are some of the mistakes into which a novice falls?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, they are many and various. Perhaps the most serious is that of imagining that the stock does not need any special care beyond feeding. This absurd idea is a very prevailing one. It is absolutely necessary that everything about your poultry should be kept clean, fresh and sweet at least once a week. Thus spoke a very successful young woman—one who is now no longer obliged to worry about the future. The advice seemed to me excellent, and the idea to be just that for which many a woman is on the lookout—these women who are willing to venture a little good work, but who find themselves with no talents except the practical ones.

The White Minorca.

The White Minorca has too few friends for so valuable a breed. It is very handsome and has plenty of eggs, and size to back it up. The weight demanded

A Reliable Test.

The following method for testing eggs is said to be reliable: Hold the egg so that the large end is uppermost. If the air space is on the side or midway of the egg, it is doubtful if it will hatch. The weaker germs will be found down in the small end of the egg, and if the chick hatches it is not likely to come out before the twenty-second day. Other germs will be found near the middle of the egg, and so it usually hatch during the twenty-first day. The stronger embryo is found at the top or the large end of the egg and will hatch on the twentieth day or the beginning of the twenty-first.

Look Out For This.

Cracked wheat when presented to poultry is in a comparatively easily digested form and is readily disposed of by them, but wheat fed whole has destroyed many a promising brood of high bred chicks before they were 2 weeks old.

Weak Legs.

If hens have weak legs and yet seem otherwise well, so that their houses are dry, that they are not overfed a place them in a yard by themselves. Sometimes leg weakness is caused by an overfeed of sulphur.

TRICKED AN OFFICER

HOW A YANKEE OUTWITTED A SUPPRESSOR OF SMUGGLING.

A Conventual Snowdrift, a Runaway Horse and a Cool Nerve Did the Trick—Another Proof That the Race Is Not Always to the Swift.

The boundary line between the United States and Canada has been the scene of no end of exciting adventures, because the desire to cheat our Uncle Sam out of his lawful tariff dues is something that seems to be deeply rooted in the human breast. There are professional smugglers, but the larger per cent, I imagine, are those who, being on the Canadian side of the line and finding goods very cheap, cannot resist the temptation to try to get them across.

Between Maine and the British possessions is an enormously long stretch of boundary line, and patrolling it is entirely out of the question, but still, with all their slips the customs officers do occasionally get hold of a clever run into to the ground—sometimes with results that are not so pleasant. This was the case with the officer whose story I am about to tell. At just what part of Uncle Sam's farm line it occurred need not be told. The story starts upon the Canadian side at a secluded spot in the woods, where a man, a horse led with an enormously big box upon it, a good horse and a trunk filled with valuable articles make a break for the American side of the line. In some way an officer has got wind of the attempted smuggling, and with a still better horse starts at full speed after the mysterious trunk and the driver of the horse sled.

It was not until some distance across the line upon the American side that the driver of the horse sled discovered that he was pursued.

Faced back on a distant hill he saw a team coming at full speed, and knew its meaning. He got up steam on his own craft immediately, and the old sled slid into and out of "thank you marns" in a way to make one's hair rise, but the driver knew very well that he could not escape the inevitable. He only succeeded to get over the next hilltop, and out of sight for a moment. When over the brow of the hill, he suddenly pulled up, took the trunk up in his arms, climbed on top of the enormous box on the sled, and holding the trunk as high as he could over the side dropped it into a big snowdrift, where it sank completely out of sight. Then the race began again.

Back at the summit of the last hill appeared the customs officer in hot pursuit, and he yelled to the man ahead to stop, but that individual appeared simply to have taken a sudden hurry as well. He kept his horse at top speed, and looked neither to the right nor left.

A half mile more and the officer had drawn up close behind, when pretense of not hearing his profane calls could no longer be made. He made a dash, and the sled gazed backward over his shoulder, and then, in apparently great surprise, he pulled up—so suddenly that the officer's foaming horse nearly plunged head foremost into the big box.

"What-what-d'ye want?" drawled the man ahead.

The reply of the officer is totally unsuited for publication. "I want to you, I ain't got a thing here," said the driver of the horse sled.

"Then I should like to know what in hades you were trying to get away from me for," said the officer.

"Get away from me, get the other. 'W'y, gosh, 'mighty I got ter git home 'n' milk eight cows afore dark, so I ain't got no time ter be a-loafin on the road."

"Well, you just haul up," replied the collector of Uncle Sam's duties, "and I'll be bound to make 'em well enough just what you've got there."

"Tell you I ain't got a thing here but this old sled 'n' box," protested the other; but the more he protested the more certain became his pursuer that he had contraband goods concealed in the big box, and opening to which was a little door at the end, he saw crawling the box being for the conveyance of live pigs.

The two teams came to a standstill, and the officer got out and investigated the turnout ahead. He opened the little door in the rear and looked in. With his eyes blindfolded, he saw a pig, a fat, snow, he could see nothing but Stygian blackness. He looked about for a pole or stick with which to probe the inky interior. Stone walls were beside the road and nothing else.

The suppressor of smuggling was a man of action. There was nothing else to do, so he would crawl in the box and explore the interior. He did so, when, quick as a flash, the door flew to the button turned, and the horse in front of the old sled broke into a run that threatened demolition to the whole outfit. Over the uneven road went the team at full speed, and the sled was being fairly and jumping into the air at every leap of the horse. The man inside was shaken about like peas in a bladder, the man outside all the while playing the whip and shouting: "Whoa!" "Quit your running away!" "Hi, there!" "Sit back, sit back, get the horse steady, to acquaint the unfortunate gentleman inside with the fact that the horse, suddenly becoming startled, had run away.

The end came when the driver at last got his horse under control and a sorry looking object crawled out of the little door.

"Gosh, 'mighty," said the driver of the horse sled, "it wuz tew bad the horse should take it inter his head to run away just w'en you was in there!"

But the minion of the law was too chagrined for utterance, and

Subscribers whose time is nearly out will oblige by using the envelopes sent to them. Waiting to send the money or paying it to somebody else, causes a delay and sometimes mistakes. Put a dollar in the envelope you receive and there will be no missing of a paper and no chance of mistake.



HUNTINGDON, Q., JULY 30, 1896

LE PROGRES announces that Mr Bergeron's election as member for Beauharnois is to be contested, the deposit of \$1000 having been provided. The petitioner is Paul Desprois, bailiff, of Valleyfield.

THERE are unfavorable reports from South Africa. Gen. Carrington has found his force too small to enable him to grapple with the Matabele, and he is now on the defensive until reinforcements arrive. The scene of disturbance is so remote from the seaboard, and the country affords so little in the way of supplies, that to increase the British force is difficult.

THE Eastern question is daily attracting more attention and must eventually be grappled with by the Great Powers. There are four items to report: 1 A renewal of the massacre of Armenians in the vicinity of Van; 2 The seizure by the Sultan of a million dollars which had been set aside to pay foreign creditors; 3 The spread of the rebellion in the island of Crete; 4 An insurrection in Macedonia.

AT the end of last week there was a spurt in cheese and finest Ontario was bought at 7c for a day or so. There being no response to the rise in England, prices are again down, and buyers are counting their losses. An unfavorable feature is the fact that cheese is not going forward freely across the Atlantic, a large portion of the June and July make being in cold storage, held by speculators for a rise. Creamery butter is being freely shipped and finest fetches 16c. Not a great deal, however, grades finest. Every factoryman thinks he makes the best butter in the world, but the truth is very few turn out more than passable quality. As a rule, our creamery is overworked until grain and flavor are affected and the English taste, it is overvalued. Most of our creamery grades seconds, which means a loss to the patrons of 1 to 1 1/2 a pound.

THE two conventions, held last week at St. Louis, ended alike so far as endorsing the nomination of Bryan is concerned. The Silverites took him on his own terms, but the Populists with qualifications—that they would not accept Sewall as vice-president and that Bryan must agree to stand on their platform. It is not expected he will agree to either. In the event of his refusing their nomination, the executive committee can take action without calling another convention. The proceedings of the Populists were ominous. Threats against capitalists were mingled with declarations that contracts to pay obligations in gold should be declared illegal. A strong antipathy to the East was developed, and the general sentiment favored repudiation of bonds and other constituted debts held in the north-eastern States or abroad. As an expression of the views of the farmers of the South and West the meeting has its value and points to the revolt against capital and to the payment in full of debts, which first showed itself at the Chicago convention. The next three months may change the issue of the presidential election in a way that few considered possible four weeks ago.

THE crew of the Herbert Fuller have been taken to Boston, where the trial of Brane will take place. The evidence adduced at the examination held at Halifax is kept private, but it is understood it pointed to the murders as being part of a plan formed by Brane before he went on board. He had a scheme of seizing the ship and sailing for another port, and tried to induce the crew to fall in with him. Only one, Brown, seems to have done so. To nerve himself to commit the murders which was to leave him in command, Brane drank heavily before he grasped the fatal axe. Apparently he had killed Monck along with the other three, his plan would have succeeded. The escape of the passenger, and his activity afterwards in arresting Brane and taking the ship into port, discomfited the scoundrel, who, to his other crimes, makes a profession of religion, being a pietist of Stephen Merritt's following. Brane had kept a restaurant at New York and was addicted to drink. The trial is looked forward to with interest, as it will clear up points at present uncertain. A new crew has been shipped on the vessel and she has gone on her voyage to South America.

AT a gathering of Liberals at St. Johns on Saturday, held to introduce Mr Tarte to the constituency, Mr Laurier made his first speech since he formed his ministry. It was satisfactory as containing an assurance that all the pledges he had given during the election he would endeavor to carry into effect. He hoped to have the Manitoba school question settled within six months and declared he would reduce the tariff at the earliest possible moment. His words were—

We are in favor of a change in the tariff but we wish to proceed with caution, and in such a way as to cause no perturbation in the public mind and not to disturb existing industries. We shall not proceed hastily. Our next session will only be called for the purpose of voting the supplies, and nothing more. We do not intend to introduce any important legislation. The consideration of tariff changes will be adjourned until the session of January or February, and from now until that time my colleague, Mr Fielding, will interview the different business men in the country, and will prepare a tariff which will be of a nature to satisfy all established industries and to lighten the burden of taxation. There is another thing to do. If we have to take into account the financial condition of the country, there is another immense interest which has always been the basis of the policy of the Liberal party in all the phases of its history. It is the agricultural interest. Agriculture suffers today. This is an agricultural country. It is the farmer—your sweater, your laborer and toil, from the rising of the sun to the setting of the sun. Yet, at the end of the year, you can do little more than make your ends meet. The reason is that there has been a diminution in the price of the products you sell. It is not possible that any government can increase the price of the articles you consume. We can, to a certain extent, also, increase the price of your products by facilitating communication with the European market. We can increase the price by facilitating transportation to England. . . . Today your principal market is open equally to all the farm products of all countries in the world, to the farm products of the American continent, to those of Russia; to those of India. Yet it is possible for us to make an arrangement by which England will give us a market for our products if we give something like reciprocity to certain English products. I am for that policy.

THE trial of Jameson and his comrades, for making war on a friendly power, ended, as anticipated, in the conviction of all. Jameson was sentenced to 15 months in jail and the others to lesser periods. This vindication of Britain's good faith should do something to restore friendly relations with the Boers. Chief Justice Russell, who presided at the trial, caused a sensation by his contemptuous treatment of exceptions and points of procedure. The newspaper report says— He cut sharply through the whole fabric of objections to the wording of the indictment by the remark that the precedents on which they were based dated from a time when it was the habit of courts to sacrifice justice to the science of artificial statement, and when Sir Edward Clark piled up a fresh mass of verbiage at another point in the road. Lord Russell kicked it aside with the query, "Do you contend, then, that common sense has nothing to do with your case?"

THE trial of Jameson and his comrades, for making war on a friendly power, ended, as anticipated, in the conviction of all. Jameson was sentenced to 15 months in jail and the others to lesser periods. This vindication of Britain's good faith should do something to restore friendly relations with the Boers. Chief Justice Russell, who presided at the trial, caused a sensation by his contemptuous treatment of exceptions and points of procedure. The newspaper report says— He cut sharply through the whole fabric of objections to the wording of the indictment by the remark that the precedents on which they were based dated from a time when it was the habit of courts to sacrifice justice to the science of artificial statement, and when Sir Edward Clark piled up a fresh mass of verbiage at another point in the road. Lord Russell kicked it aside with the query, "Do you contend, then, that common sense has nothing to do with your case?"

THE mill dam is being repaired. The river is consequently low. Hay is well saved and of good quality, but not quite an average yield. Grain crops are very good. Harvesting barley has begun and it is of the best quality. Oats are above an average. Potatoes so far have been only slightly affected by the drought. The legislation necessary to create our new school municipality is progressing favorably. On Sunday afternoon the S. schools in connection with St Paul's church convened here, when Mr Leet of Montreal addressed those present on the subject of his impressions while at the Boston convention. Mr Leet gave an address in the evening, to a large congregation, on the fellowship of Christ in all Christian work. At the closing of school No 4, Florence Finlayson and Maggie Elliott, in behalf of the scholars, presented their teacher, Miss M. Elliott, with a beautiful set of tea dishes and fancy cup and saucer, accompanied by an address. Miss Elliott awarded prizes to the most successful pupils.

NEWS was received here on Tuesday of the sudden death of Julien Hobert, (Kya) who has been residing in Montreal for some time. Although his occupation was farming when he lived in this vicinity, he was somewhat of a public man politically, being a favorite of the late Hon. Mercier. His death was the result of an attack of cholera, which carried him off after a short illness of three days. The framework of Mr Maw's new workshop was completed last week, and will be closed in at once, to be ready for occupation this fall. Mathew Knox's fine new two story solid brick dwelling-house, with excellent kitchen, is rapidly nearing completion. Mr McKell was the contractor for the brickwork and Mr Stewart for the woodwork. The English River church will be ready for regular services on the 9th August, when it is expected that eminent divines from the city will officiate on the Sabbath day, followed by a public meeting on Monday night. Dry, warm weather has prevailed this week, enabling farmers to finish haying. Grain is ripening fast and

turning out a heavy crop. Hail did some injury to grain north of the Chateaugay river last week. Water in the rivers is low, interfering with the power of the mills. STE MARTINE On Monday, at a meeting of the directors of the agricultural society, were present, Robert Ness, president; Edouard McGowan, vice-president; James P. Brown, Wm. Greig, Magloire Laberge, Theodore Brault, Pierre Reid and F. B. Beaulieu. At the opening of the meeting a vote of condolence was tendered the secretary-treasurer (Mr Nap. Mallette) on the sudden death of his wife. It is with a certain pride that we learn that James D. Barrington, who had showed cheese at the World's fair at Chicago, has at last received his medal and diploma. As everybody knows, his cheese took 99 points out of 100. On Saturday, a large picnic took place at Caughnawaga. It was organized by James P. Brown, M.P. Over 50 rigs were in procession when passing the lower village here. Speeches were delivered by the organizer and Messrs J. E. Robidoux, F. X. Dupuis and Weir. The Indians enjoyed the occasion and were much pleased to be visited by so many pale-face Liberals. VALLEYFIELD The corner stone of the new Anglican church here was laid Saturday, with the usual ceremony. The new church will be known as St. Mark's. It is situated near the Gauch Institute, and when completed will add materially to the appearance of the town. The walls are stone mason work and the design Gothic. The dimensions are 42x65, with a commodious basement, having a 14-foot ceiling. When completed the cost will be about \$7000. The work is being done by Mr Archd. Adams. Amongst those present on the interesting occasion were, Rev. Dean Carmichael, Revs E. Bushell, W. P. Lewis, J. B. Jeanins, A. D. Lockhart, and the pastor, Rev Mr Overhart; Messrs Chas. Garth and R. Stevenson of Montreal, the mayor of Valleyfield, and many others. In the evening a social was held by the congregation. A chapter of accidents disturbed the rest of Sunday and brought sorrow to the homes of two families resident in Montreal and Lachine. Early in the morning a little girl, playing in a boat near the wharf, fell into the water. The timely assistance of friends rescued her in time to save her life. Towards evening four young men, returning from a picnic, perhaps a little giddy from the effects of the afternoon's jollification, accidentally upset their boat when within a few feet of the shore. When rescued they were both soberer and wiser. These minor accidents were clouded by a fatality, the lesson of which will be remembered for some time by those acquainted with the circumstances. Three men crossed to Coteau in a small boat, where one of them took the mail steamer for Montreal. The other two, who were employed on the steamer Garnet, started back for Valleyfield. They reached the first pier of the Canada Atlantic bridge, next to Clark's island, when the boat struck the stones of the pier, and upset the two young men into the swift running current. Poirier, whose parents live near Lachine, sank immediately. The other, Miron, whose home is at St. Henri, made a brave struggle for life. The current carried him away from the shore towards the island. He swam a distance of about 250 feet, and had almost reached the island when the poor fellow's strength gave out and he too went down to a watery grave. In connection with this sad drowning it is said that the mail steamer had been cooked on the steamer Rocket. On Saturday, when the boat arrived at Valleyfield with an excursion party, the cook went ashore and was joined by the two men who were drowned. The trio started in to drink, and kept up the spree until Sunday morning. Later on it was learned that on Saturday an excursionist on the Rocket had been robbed of a considerable sum of money between Cornwall and Valleyfield. Had this anything to do with the drowning fatality? An excursion party from Cornwall and St. Regis arrived here Saturday. They were accompanied by the St. Regis lacrosse team, who played a friendly match with the Valleyfield team. The home team won by ten goals to one. A number of the admirers of Hon. Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Mr Tarte went to St. Johns Saturday to the political gathering there. They say that the local election is to be contested, and promise interesting developments. Apropos of local politics, we submit that if all the place-hunters are to be satisfied, there will have to be a clean sweep of the present occupants of government sinecures, and an enlargement of the canal staff. HEMMINGFORD The weather last week was generally favorable for haying purposes, and fair progress was made with the work in this neighborhood. Should the present week be fair and sunny, the hay crop will be practically secured.

So far, it has been put in in good order. Some fields of barley are ready for harvesting, I notice, and here and there oats are beginning to change color. The oat crop promises to be an abundant one. The straw is luxuriant in growth and the grain is filling well. About 300 barrels of apples were shipped from this station last week—mostly Duchesses. Astrachans are not yielding well herabouts this season. Duchesses are selling at from \$2 to \$2.25 a barrel in Montreal, I understand, not a very satisfactory price for our fruit growers. When the cost of the barrel, the freight, and the commission are deducted from the price of sale, the balance remaining for the shipper is a small one. Many readers of the Gleaner will be pained to see, in its obituary column of the present week, a notice of the death of Mr Patrick Clancy, notary. Mr Clancy was one of the oldest residents of this village. In his younger days he was a school teacher (a most painstaking and competent one) but for a score or more of years past he has been in the successful practice of the notarial profession, in this village. Mr Clancy was an indefatigable student, striving to an extent that was unusual among his notarial brethren—to acquaint himself with the law and the practice of his profession, and it is not too much to say of him that, in the rural districts of this province, there are few members of that profession as competent as Mr Clancy was to do notarial work of all kinds intelligently and satisfactorily. His caution and his strict integrity and conscientiousness were recognized by all who ever had occasion to employ his services. The sickness that at last brought Mr Clancy's life to an end was a lingering and painful one, but it was borne with patience and submission—while those who were near and dear to him had the consolation of knowing that bodily suffering did not in any way impair his mental powers. His mind was clear to the last, almost. Mr Clancy was a life-long and earnest Liberal. To the writer of these few memorial notes, he remarked not many weeks ago, that one of the chief regrets connected with his condition was caused by his inability, through lack of physical strength, to go to the poll and cast one more vote for the Liberal cause.

THE financial statement was read and adopted, and ordered to be published in the Gleaner. The engagement of Miss L. K. Stewart, as teacher for school district No 5, at a salary of \$225 for ten months, was ratified. Several small bills were ordered to be paid. ORMSTOWN VILLAGE COUNCIL At an adjourned session held on Friday; members were all present, except Coun Chambers. The valuation roll was examined, when on motion of Coun McCormick, seconded by Coun Smith, it was confirmed and adopted with the exception of a reduction on the property of Hector McNeil. Total amount of taxable property \$192,280. Decrease from last valuation... 45. Total amount of non-taxable property... 22,700. Total decrease from last valuation... 2,300. Total result... 2,488. Total increase... 716. Total number of persons in the municipality... 802. Total increase... 80. Number of dogs... 38. Increase... 13.

ST ANICET COUNCIL At a special session held on the 25th inst., all members were present. The new valuation roll was revised and confirmed without any amendment. The board of Catholic examiners at Valleyfield have granted teachers' diplomas as follows: ELEMENTARY—BOTH LANGUAGES Margaret Cassidy, St Antoine Abbe Rachel Laberge, St J. Chrysostome. ELEMENTARY—ENGLISH Roseanna Sevigny, Valleyfield. MODEL SCHOOL—ENGLISH Jane McGinnis, Huntingdon Mary Tobin, Elgin. Wm. R. Perry, James McCourt, James Barr, Jr., and David Hamill, of Havelock, have been gazetted J.P.'s. A large number of cattle in this vicinity are sick with some peculiar disease, which as yet has not been diagnosed by the veterinary doctors. More than 100 animals are said to be affected in Clinton.—Chateaugay Record. The passenger traffic over the Adirondack and St Lawrence is steadily increasing. The business of the road is nearly a third larger than a year ago, and a double that of three years ago.—Utica Herald. Mrs Trudeau, the aged woman who was so severely burned in the Duane street fire, Malone, two weeks ago, died from her burns last Tuesday morning. Two deaths from so insignificant a fire is an unusual record.—Paladium.

THE BUILDING OF THE BEAUHARNOIS CANAL. THE proposed union of the provinces was unpopular with the people of Upper Canada, and it would not have taken place had free access to the ocean been otherwise obtainable. The St Lawrence, before the construction of the Erie canal and the advent of railways, was the sole outlet for the settlers of Upper Canada, and the gate of that outlet was in the hands of the people of the lower province, who, for nigh half a century, had taken advantage of the circumstance to levy tribute on the imports and exports of the sister provinces. Not a ton of goods from abroad passed upwards on which a tax was not levied, and in the division of the customs receipts the Upper Canadians contended they were not fairly dealt by. More deeply resented was the toll levied at Coteau, for it was contended no equivalent was given in improvements of the navigation. The proposed union would do away with the arbitrary division of the custom duties collected at Quebec and secure the construction of adequate canals, and it is proper here to recall that Papineau and his party had resisted improving the means of communication with Upper Canada in order to preserve the isolation of the French Canadian province. Greater facilities for commerce had become imperative. The exports of produce from Upper Canada had advanced by leaps and bounds and its imports had nearly kept pace. The narrow line of communication across the neck of land between lakes St Francis and St Louis, consisting of 4 small canals joined by a common country road, was one of the busiest thoroughfares in the world, and it was one of the worst. The small canals were so congested by traffic, that boatmen, rather than wait their turn, ran the risk of ascending or of shooting dangerous rapids, while the roads between the canals were axle deep in mud. A canal that would span the interval between the villages of Coteau and Cascades, and deep enough to permit the passage of steamboats, was the greatest boon conceivable to the dweller in the upper province in the year 1840. With such a canal the era of Durham boats would end and shipments, without breaking bulk, become possible. Plans for such a canal were at hand. In 1833 an engineer, Mr Mills, had surveyed the country on both sides of the St Lawrence, and recommended that the canal be placed on the north shore. He gave a field plan, with levels, of three routes on the north shore, any one of which he stated was superior to that on the south shore, both as to length and cost. With this view, that the proposed canal should be on the north bank of the St Lawrence, both engineers and boatmen were agreed, the latter strenuously protesting against the shallow water and rapid current of the entrance at Hungry Bay. The military authorities were, of course, emphatic in their decision in favor of the north shore. A canal on the south bank, they pointed out, was so accessible to the dwellers on the American side of the frontier, that it would be indefensible in the event of war. Engineers, shippers, and military strategists found determined opposition in those interested in the seignior of Beauharnois. Its agent, Colonel Brown, had become possessed by the idea that the canal, if located on the southern bank, would enormously enhance the value of the seignior. The opposition seemed hopeless, yet, as the sequel will show, it succeeded. The route favored by Colonel Brown was to cut a canal across the swamp that lies between Hungry bay and the St Louis valley, and then, by damming the river St Louis and putting in locks, convert it into a continuation of the water way to Beauharnois. That would have given access to the interior of the seignior and furnished unrivalled water-power along a stretch of 15 miles. During his visit to Canada Mr Ellice arranged for a survey of this route, which was entrusted to Alex. Stevenson of Huntingdon, who made an elaborate report, giving the length of the canal as 15 miles and the cost a quarter of a million dollars. The St Louis river route found favor with nobody unconnected with the seignior, for the reason that the greatest depth of water, possible to secure in its locks, was 5 feet. The desire was for a deep water canal. To meet this objection, the seignior engaged Mr Stevenson to make a survey along the river bank, and this he did in 1835, when he reported a route 12 miles long, with 9 feet of water on the lock sills, and estimated the cost at about a million dollars. The matter remained in abeyance until after the union, when the project of completing a waterway, deep enough for steamboats and lake schooners, from lake Ontario to Montreal was vigorously taken up, and again the seignior of Beauharnois intervened to have the canal cut through his territory. The engineer for the imperial government reported in favor of the canal being placed on the north bank and every dispassionate engineer, who had examined the rival routes, agreed with him. The interests of the country, however, were to yield to political in-

fluence. Among those who accompanied Lord Durham on his voyage in the Hastings to assume the duties of governor—a voyage made with almost regal splendor and pomp—were Mr Ellice, heir to the seignior of Beauharnois, and Edward Gibbon Wakefield, the former nominally Lord Durham's private secretary, the latter an attaché. Mr Wakefield had in many respects one of the most remarkable men of his day. To a fascinating manner he united a restless and romantic spirit, and would certainly have made his mark in Canadian history had he also possessed those solid qualities which command confidence. He remained with Lord Durham during his governorship as his companion and confidential adviser, and largely directed his course. Bound as he was to Mr Ellice by friendship and interest, the proposals to locate the canal on the north bank he easily thwarted, and induced the chief engineer to report favorably on the Beauharnois route, on the pretension that its entrances would be clear of ice two or three weeks sooner than those on the north bank. On his return to England Mr Ellice agreed to sell the seignior to the North of Ireland Colonization company, among the inducements held out by him to the purchasers being the prospect of the canal, and he recommended that the services of Wakefield be engaged to secure the coveted waterway. Wakefield stood out for a high fee, and finally it was arranged he should be paid £10,000 (\$50,000) if he succeeded, and he took passage for Canada. On his arrival in Montreal he saw it was necessary he should get a seat in the legislature. He brought influence to bear on the government, who appointed Dunsmob collector of customs at Quebec, and Wakefield offered himself as candidate for the county of Beauharnois. The electors were taken by surprise. Indignant at the conduct of Dunsmob, for whom they had risked so much, and desirous of showing they were not to be handed over by him to a stranger, they were yet so sharply caught that it looked as if it would be impossible to organize in opposition, and Wakefield would assuredly have been returned by acclamation had it not been for two residents of Huntingdon village, R. B. Somerville and Dr Whyte, who set about getting a rival candidate. As identified with the seignior, Wakefield was obnoxious to the English-speaking settlers within its bounds, while they shared in the feeling entertained by the settlers of the townships which now form the county of Huntingdon, that it would be disgraceful to be represented by a man who had written in justification of the rebellion and in condemnation of those who had suppressed it. Wakefield was equal to the occasion. His former statements, that the seigniorial system was an advantageous one for the settler, he pleasantly explained away and now professed himself in sympathy with the agitation to abolish both lots et ventes and rentes. An encounter with him, as related by Mr Somerville, will illustrate this: "Dr Whyte and myself had arranged for a meeting at the house of Robert Brodie, North Georgetown. A number gathered and, while we were engaged discussing what should be done, Wakefield, to the astonishment of us all, made his appearance, accompanied by Colville and John Symons. Wakefield plunged into election matters at once and pressed his candidature upon the assembly. He spoke of the repeal of the feudal tenure, and went on to explain how he would make each one of them absolute proprietor of the land he cultivated. The meeting showed symptoms of wavering, and several I saw were nearly convinced it would be bad policy to oppose him. Determined to end the matter by bringing up the real subject at issue, I asked Mr Wakefield if he was the author of the letters to a London paper in which he endeavored to justify Papineau and his followers and in which he styled the Loyal Volunteers, who had put them down, 'the brutal British'?" He could not deny that he was, and his answer had a magical effect, and completely turned the tide against him. The meeting ended in endorsing Dr Whyte as their candidate."

Dr Whyte, however, did not keep the field. Circumstances arose that induced him to withdraw, when Colonel John Seriver of Hemmingford was brought forward. Jacob Dewitt, whose influence with the Irish Catholics of the district was then great, and who were all in those days strong Liberals, promised his support to the colonel, and his return seemed a certainty. Here an incident related by John Symons has bearing on the narrative: "One night (said Mr Symons) I was roused from sleep by a messenger knocking at the door. He said he was sent by Wakefield, who wanted to see me at once. I got my horse, and by the time I reached Beauharnois it was daylight. On going to the mansion-house the servant had not been in bed, but, after his manner when excited, had paced his room all night. On entering it, he tossed me a sheet of foolscap to read. It was a letter to the Montreal Herald, announcing he withdrew from the contest. 'What do you think of that?' asked Wakefield. 'It is nonsense,' I answered. He then told me of the cause of his sudden change of resolution, which was that

he had learned the night before that Jacob Dewitt's support had been promised to Seriver. I saw at once that unless something was done, all was up. Beseeching Wakefield to say nothing more about the matter until I came back, I got a horse from old Brossiot, for my own was done out, and went to St Timothy, and told my partner, Charles Laroque, what he must do. He started at once for the city and called on the directors of the bank du Peuple. That bank was then tied up in its interests with the Beauharnois seignior, and Laroque had no difficulty in showing them Wakefield's defeat would seriously affect it. A meeting of the board was held, when such pressure was brought to bear on its president (Jacob Dewitt) that he handed to Laroque an open letter to Colonel Seriver, stating he would be unable to support him, as promised. With this Laroque hurried back, and I placed it in Wakefield's hands, who was now satisfied he would win."

The nomination took place the following day at Ormstown, when the letter was read, and the Old Countrymen perceived their cause was hopeless. They had turned out in strong force, but were greatly outnumbered by the habitants, who were brought up for the occasion. Dr Whyte, a stout Liberal of the Scotch Whig type, wrapped in a tartan plaid, nominated Colonel Seriver, of whom he spoke in earnest eulogy. Wakefield addressed the electors first, and made a most skillful speech. The persuasiveness which distinguished him in society he carried to the platform, and with inimitable grace and fluency he flattered his audience, dwelling on the excellencies of the different races, the fertility of the land they occupied, and harping on the idea that all that was needed to make Canada united and prosperous beyond all other countries, was good laws, and impressing them; that he was the man to obtain the passage of those laws. One subject, in particular, appealed to all who lived on the seignior; he promised to change the tenure to free and common socage. When the Colonel rose to speak, he was met with an uproar from the habitants, and could not obtain a hearing. Mr Wakefield intervened and quieted his followers. The Colonel had not spoken long before his supporters wished the disturbance had continued, for his blunt common-sense talk sounded flat after his opponent's ornate address. The voting was marked by great excitement, the government wantonly interfering to overawe the Old Countrymen by sending Colonel Ermatinger with his troop of cavalry, under the pretence of preserving peace, by standing guard over the polls where they were in the majority. The voting followed the line of race and creed. The habitants were, almost to a man, for Wakefield; the English-speaking electors, with fair unity, voted for Seriver. In his defeat, Colonel Seriver had the consolation of knowing he had swept his native township. Hemmingford then included Havelock and part of what now constitutes Franklin. It gave him 323 votes and to his opponent 7. Entering the legislature, which then met at Kingston, Wakefield's energies were directed to one end—that for which he had come to Canada—the building of the canal on the Beauharnois side of the St Lawrence. Everything was against him. All the canals were located on the north side, the engineers favored the north route as the cheapest and best and the merchants and shipping men as the safest, while the military authorities were a unit against placing the canal where, in the event of war, it would be useless. Wakefield triumphed overall, and exclusively by his finesse and charm of manner. He denied afterwards that he bribed a single member, and there is no reason to disbelieve the assertion. The condition of affairs he found at Kingston was favorable for his purpose. The governor—Bagot—was his warm friend. The government was in daily danger of defeat, and the ministers had the recklessness that arises from a knowledge they might at any hour have to resign their portfolios. Among those ministers were two who fell readily in with his plans—Hincks and Sherwood. Altho the matter of the location of the canal was before a special committee of the house, the government did not hesitate to send an engineer to prepare the ground for work and finally, by an order-in-council, adopted the Beauharnois route and advertised for tenders. Wakefield, fearing these steps might be retraced when Lafontaine got into power, which was regarded as certain, determined to win him over. Lafontaine had avoided him as a member elected to perpetrate a job and as a consummate schemer, but Wakefield arranged with a mutual friend to bring them together as if accidentally. Before they parted, not only were Lafontaine's prejudices dissipated, but he became his well-wisher. His purpose achieved, Wakefield resigned his seat and returned to England to claim his reward. Subsequently he proceeded to Australia to further a magnificent project of settlement he had devised, and eventually died in the south of France, a disappointed man. Having decided where the canal should be built, the government lost no time in beginning the work. The canal was to measure 11 miles; it was

divided into 13 sections, and contracts asked for all except two. That work might be going on while contracts were being awarded and the successful tenderers were getting their plant, the government undertook two sections, and ground upon which was broken in the fall of 1842. The men were paid 60 cents a day for 10 hours' work. When the contractors got to work, they complained that the government was paying too much for labor, and that 50 cents was enough for a man with pick and shovel and 75 cents for horse and cart. It was an unfortunate time for the working man. A financial panic had swept the States, driving across large gangs of men to seek work in Canada, while every ship that sailed into Quebec harbor was crowded with immigrants. The contractors took advantage of the situation and not only offered low wages but exacted long hours. On several sections the hours were from 5 to 7, with 2 1/2 hours for meals; on one, the rule was from dark to dark, with 3 hours for meals. Rent was exacted for the miserable sheds in which they lived altho the terms of their contracts bound them to provide shelter, feed, and board was charged at the rate of \$1.90 a week, whereas the government found \$1.50 was sufficient. To aggravate matters, there were contractors who paid the wages in bonds, redeemable only at their own stores, where provisions were sold at higher prices than the men could get elsewhere, and those who paid in cash only settled once a month. There were deductions for bad weather and the short days of winter, so that men whose wages were 50 cents a day, complained that they did not average \$10 a month. In the spring of 1843 they had become desperate. There were then several thousand laborers at work, nearly all of whom were Irish immigrants. Laroque & Symons, who had tried to get French-Canadians, but in vain. The habitant was still ignorant of the ability since developed which makes him so desirable a day laborer. Early in March the masters were aware trouble was brewing, but they did nothing to remove the causes of discontent. They notified Colonel Ermatinger, then head of the police at Montreal, and he sent a stipendiary-magistrate (Lavolette) with a staff of ten constables. This made matters worse, for the masters, confident in the protection of the magistrate, became more exacting and severe. Arrests were frequent, and the decisions of Lavolette, who had become the tool of the contractors, were so flagrantly unjust that they goaded the men on to the open revolt towards which everything was tending. Among the circumstances that so decided the men was the failure of Francis Dunn to redeem the bonds he had paid with. Early in May the discontent began to take shape; midnight conferences were held, and the conclusion came to that unless the contractors agreed to pay 60 cents for a day's work of ten hours and settle with them every fortnight they would strike at the end of the month. The masters would not entertain the demand and on the evening of the 31st May the men gave up their tools and went out on strike. Their conduct for the first ten days gave no ground for serious complaint. That among a large body of idle men there should be a few restless spirits was inevitable, and there were petty disturbances, incited by whisky, which was sold at every other shanty for 15 cents a quart. Appearances growing more threatening, the masters asked the authorities for protection, when a detachment of 50 men of the 74th regt. was forwarded from Montreal and was stationed at St Timothy, under command of Major Campbell. On the same day they arrived (10th June) the strikers called on the several contractors to renew their demand for the 60 cents pay for ten hours work. They got equivocal answers from all except D. A. McDonald (afterwards lieutenant-governor of Ontario). He came out on the gallery of Grant's hotel, and with major Campbell and Lavolette beside him, told them decisively that he would not yield, when some one in the crowd cried if he did not by Monday he would be killed, and his body thrown into the rapids. At Brown & Finlay's headquarters stones were thrown and a few panes of glass broken. Sunday passed quietly. The contractors were filled with apprehension as to what would happen next day and held a consultation with Major Campbell and Lavolette, which ended in sending a messenger to Beauharnois for Jones' troop of cavalry. This reinforced, the masters felt secure, and renewed their agreement among themselves that they would not give in to the demands of the men. Before entering on a description of subsequent events I give the personal narrative of John Symons: My store being full of goods and having besides 1300 bushels of oats, I knew that if it was wrecked I would be ruined, and I resolved to stand my ground. I had 7 employees, whom I armed as I best could. Sabbath night was beautiful, fine moonlight, and everything was very still, but I was full of apprehension. In the morning, about 5, I went down the road to see if there was any sign of movement,

he had learned the night before that Jacob Dewitt's support had been promised to Seriver. I saw at once that unless something was done, all was up. Beseeching Wakefield to say nothing more about the matter until I came back, I got a horse from old Brossiot, for my own was done out, and went to St Timothy, and told my partner, Charles Laroque, what he must do. He started at once for the city and called on the directors of the bank du Peuple. That bank was then tied up in its interests with the Beauharnois seignior, and Laroque had no difficulty in showing them Wakefield's defeat would seriously affect it. A meeting of the board was held, when such pressure was brought to bear on its president (Jacob Dewitt) that he handed to Laroque an open letter to Colonel Seriver, stating he would be unable to support him, as promised. With this Laroque hurried back, and I placed it in Wakefield's hands, who was now satisfied he would win."

The nomination took place the following day at Ormstown, when the letter was read, and the Old Countrymen perceived their cause was hopeless. They had turned out in strong force, but were greatly outnumbered by the habitants, who were brought up for the occasion. Dr Whyte, a stout Liberal of the Scotch Whig type, wrapped in a tartan plaid, nominated Colonel Seriver, of whom he spoke in earnest eulogy. Wakefield addressed the electors first, and made a most skillful speech. The persuasiveness which distinguished him in society he carried to the platform, and with inimitable grace and fluency he flattered his audience, dwelling on the excellencies of the different races, the fertility of the land they occupied, and harping on the idea that all that was needed to make Canada united and prosperous beyond all other countries, was good laws, and impressing them; that he was the man to obtain the passage of those laws. One subject, in particular, appealed to all who lived on the seignior; he promised to change the tenure to free and common socage. When the Colonel rose to speak, he was met with an uproar from the habitants, and could not obtain a hearing. Mr Wakefield intervened and quieted his followers. The Colonel had not spoken long before his supporters wished the disturbance had continued, for his blunt common-sense talk sounded flat after his opponent's ornate address. The voting was marked by great excitement, the government wantonly interfering to overawe the Old Countrymen by sending Colonel Ermatinger with his troop of cavalry, under the pretence of preserving peace, by standing guard over the polls where they were in the majority. The voting followed the line of race and creed. The habitants were, almost to a man, for Wakefield; the English-speaking electors, with fair unity, voted for Seriver. In his defeat, Colonel Seriver had the consolation of knowing he had swept his native township. Hemmingford then included Havelock and part of what now constitutes Franklin. It gave him 323 votes and to his opponent 7. Entering the legislature, which then met at Kingston, Wakefield's energies were directed to one end—that for which he had come to Canada—the building of the canal on the Beauharnois side of the St Lawrence. Everything was against him. All the canals were located on the north side, the engineers favored the north route as the cheapest and best and the merchants and shipping men as the safest, while the military authorities were a unit against placing the canal where, in the event of war, it would be useless. Wakefield triumphed overall, and exclusively by his finesse and charm of manner. He denied afterwards that he bribed a single member, and there is no reason to disbelieve the assertion. The condition of affairs he found at Kingston was favorable for his purpose. The governor—Bagot—was his warm friend. The government was in daily danger of defeat, and the ministers had the recklessness that arises from a knowledge they might at any hour have to resign their portfolios. Among those ministers were two who fell readily in with his plans—Hincks and Sherwood. Altho the matter of the location of the canal was before a special committee of the house, the government did not hesitate to send an engineer to prepare the ground for work and finally, by an order-in-council, adopted the Beauharnois route and advertised for tenders. Wakefield, fearing these steps might be retraced when Lafontaine got into power, which was regarded as certain, determined to win him over. Lafontaine had avoided him as a member elected to perpetrate a job and as a consummate schemer, but Wakefield arranged with a mutual friend to bring them together as if accidentally. Before they parted, not only were Lafontaine's prejudices dissipated, but he became his well-wisher. His purpose achieved, Wakefield resigned his seat and returned to England to claim his reward. Subsequently he proceeded to Australia to further a magnificent project of settlement he had devised, and eventually died in the south of France, a disappointed man. Having decided where the canal should be built, the government lost no time in beginning the work. The canal was to measure 11 miles; it was

divided into 13 sections, and contracts asked for all except two. That work might be going on while contracts were being awarded and the successful tenderers were getting their plant, the government undertook two sections, and ground upon which was broken in the fall of 1842. The men were paid 60 cents a day for 10 hours' work. When the contractors got to work, they complained that the government was paying too much for labor, and that 50 cents was enough for a man with pick and shovel and 75 cents for horse and cart. It was an unfortunate time for the working man. A financial panic had swept the States, driving across large gangs of men to seek work in Canada, while every ship that sailed into Quebec harbor was crowded with immigrants. The contractors took advantage of the situation and not only offered low wages but exacted long hours. On several sections the hours were from 5 to 7, with 2 1/2 hours for meals; on one, the rule was from dark to dark, with 3 hours for meals. Rent was exacted for the miserable sheds in which they lived altho the terms of their contracts bound them to provide shelter, feed, and board was charged at the rate of \$1.90 a week, whereas the government found \$1.50 was sufficient. To aggravate matters, there were contractors who paid the wages in bonds, redeemable only at their own stores, where provisions were sold at higher prices than the men could get elsewhere, and those who paid in cash only settled once a month. There were deductions for bad weather and the short days of winter, so that men whose wages were 50 cents a day, complained that they did not average \$10 a month. In the spring of 1843 they had become desperate. There were then several thousand laborers at work, nearly all of whom were Irish immigrants. Laroque & Symons, who had tried to get French-Canadians, but in vain. The habitant was still ignorant of the ability since developed which makes him so desirable a day laborer. Early in March the masters were aware trouble was brewing, but they did nothing to remove the causes of discontent. They notified Colonel Ermatinger, then head of the police at Montreal, and he sent a stipendiary-magistrate (Lavolette) with a staff of ten constables. This made matters worse, for the masters, confident in the protection of the magistrate, became more exacting and severe. Arrests were frequent, and the decisions of Lavolette, who had become the tool of the contractors, were so flagrantly unjust that they goaded the men on to the open revolt towards which everything was tending. Among the circumstances that so decided the men was the failure of Francis Dunn to redeem the bonds he had paid with. Early in May the discontent began to take shape; midnight conferences were held, and the conclusion came to that unless the contractors agreed to pay 60 cents for a day's work of ten hours and settle with them every fortnight they would strike at the end of the month. The masters would not entertain the demand and on the evening of the 31st May the men gave up their tools and went out on strike. Their conduct for the first ten days gave no ground for serious complaint. That among a large body of idle men there should be a few restless spirits was inevitable, and there were petty disturbances, incited by whisky, which was sold at every other shanty for 15 cents a quart. Appearances growing more threatening, the masters asked the authorities for protection, when a detachment of 50 men of the 74th regt. was forwarded from Montreal and was stationed at St Timothy, under command of Major Campbell. On the same day they arrived (10th June) the strikers called on the several contractors to renew their demand for the 60 cents pay for ten hours work. They got equivocal answers from all except D. A. McDonald (afterwards lieutenant-governor of Ontario). He came out on the gallery of Grant's hotel, and with major Campbell and Lavolette beside him, told them decisively that he would not yield, when some one in the crowd cried if he did not by Monday he would be killed, and his body thrown into the rapids. At Brown & Finlay's headquarters stones were thrown and a few panes of glass broken. Sunday passed quietly. The contractors were filled with apprehension as to what would happen next day and held a consultation with Major Campbell and Lavolette, which ended in sending a messenger to Beauharnois for Jones' troop of cavalry. This reinforced, the masters felt secure, and renewed their agreement among themselves that they would not give in to the demands of the men. Before entering on a description of subsequent events I give the personal narrative of John Symons: My store being full of goods and having besides 1300 bushels of oats, I knew that if it was wrecked I would be ruined, and I resolved to stand my ground. I had 7 employees, whom I armed as I best could. Sabbath night was beautiful, fine moonlight, and everything was very still, but I was full of apprehension. In the morning, about 5, I went down the road to see if there was any sign of movement,

he had learned the night before that Jacob Dewitt's support had been promised to Seriver. I saw at once that unless something was done, all was up. Beseeching Wakefield to say nothing more about the matter until I came back, I got a horse from old Brossiot, for my own was done out, and went to St Timothy, and told my partner, Charles Laroque, what he must do. He started at once for the city and called on the directors of the bank du Peuple. That bank was then tied up in its interests with the Beauharnois seignior, and Laroque had no difficulty in showing them Wakefield's defeat would seriously affect it. A meeting of the board was held, when such pressure was brought to bear on its president (Jacob Dewitt) that he handed to Laroque an open letter to Colonel Seriver, stating he would be unable to support him, as promised. With this Laroque hurried back, and I placed it in Wakefield's hands, who was now satisfied he would win."

The nomination took place the following day at Ormstown, when the letter was read, and the Old Countrymen perceived their cause was hopeless. They had turned out in strong force, but were greatly outnumbered by the habitants, who were brought up for the occasion. Dr Whyte, a stout Liberal of the Scotch Whig type, wrapped in a tartan plaid, nominated Colonel Seriver, of whom he spoke in earnest eulogy. Wakefield addressed the electors first, and made a most skillful speech. The persuasiveness which distinguished him in society he carried to the platform, and with inimitable grace and fluency he flattered his audience, dwelling on the excellencies of the different races, the fertility of the land they occupied, and harping on the idea that all that was needed

and passed several of the Irishmen, returning from a meeting they had held. One, whom I knew to be friend, he passed me, without stopping, whiskered as he passed me, "Get away; your store is to be attacked at half-past 9," and soon after another passed, who dropped a like hint. I would not fly. Larocque had gone at the first sign of trouble, but I was determined I would face it out. Coming back to my store, I saw that my people got something to eat when I lay down to get a little rest. Before I had slept long I was awakened to be told that Andrew Elliot of Ormstown, who held a contract, had been felled by a blow and was not expected to live. The mob had gone to where he lodged, called him out, and as he stepped to the door, he was knocked down, and it was supposed his skull was fractured. Getting pen and paper, I wrote a line to the stipendiary magistrate at St Timothy, telling my danger, and asking for protection. Before long a lieutenant with 30 regulars arrived. The lieutenant was a gentlemanly fellow, without experience. "Now," I said to him, "you had better order your men to come into the house and have them load their guns with ball cartridge." He smiled at me as he replied, "You are afraid?" "Yes, I am afraid, and have good reason, for I know these men better than you seem to do." He made light of the situation and I told my servant girl to get something to eat for the soldiers; tables being made outside the door with barrels and planks. While they were eating, the Irishmen came in sight, 2000 at least. The lieutenant still remained incredulous that they would attack regular soldiers, and made no attempt at preparation to receive them. In a minute the Irishmen surged up and surrounded the soldiers on every side, who could do nothing, as their guns were unloaded. They tweaked the soldiers' noses and made fun of them, but did not offer violence. I had gone into the house with my employees, and barricaded the door. I ascended the stair to the garret-room, and taking up two pistols, cocked them, and resolved that I should not use them until attacked, for I wanted to shed no man's blood. How the Irishmen got into my store I never could find out, but in a few minutes I heard them roaming over the building, searching for me. Two opened the door of the room. I stood ready to sell my life dearly. The way the door opened led me to the men, and without entering, one said "He is not here," and they went down the stair. I was like iron the minute before, but now my heart went thumping against my ribs and I was powerless as a child. In a little while, I heard a sound which I knew was that of wrenching off the shutters of my store. I recovered my composure and went down and stepped out on the gallery. They stared in astonishment at me, and gave a shout. I had made up my mind what to do in order to save my property. I asked them to stop their work of destruction and hear me. I reminded them that I had never seen a rifle in anyway, and said if I had unwittingly done any one an injury I was prepared to right it, and concluded the rise of sixpence (10 cents) a day in their wages which they wanted. They shouted in triumph, but fell to discussing how they could blind me to my promise. Some wanted it in writing; others wished to swear me. I refused to swear and would give no pledge how long I should pay the additional sixpence. They went away to another store and I took the opportunity to order out my horse to get away before they came back to get security from me. I had not gone far until I met Captain Jones with his troop and stipendiary magistrate Crawford, galloping towards my place. They halted and I related what had passed. While we were speaking, the mob again came in sight, when we went on to the gallery of Grant's hotel. As the mob surged up, the magistrate, who was very nervous, tried to read the riot act, but all we could catch was "God save the Queen." Jones was cool and determined. He drew up his men, a mere handful, across the road, and as the mob rushed down to surround them as they had done the footsolders at my place, he shouted the word "fire." There was a flash of carbines; 3 of the Irishmen fell, and then the mob fled, the troopers pursuing, and had they wished they could have killed hundreds. The country was covered with small brush, and through it the infantry hunted for the rioters, who were panic-stricken and made no resistance. Several endeavored to escape by jumping into the St Lawrence, and one or two were drowned. How many were killed was never known. D. A. Macdonald's store had been completely wrecked, and he had a narrow escape for his life, a cousin, Dr McIntyre, who resembled him, having been pursued in mistake for him. As I stood at his place, a rioter crept out of an outhouse, thinking all had blown over. He was a simple-minded fellow, a tailor by trade, and named Hynes. A soldier, laid on guard, raised his gun and dropped him. I went up to him and found him dying. A priest was hurriedly got, who confessed him as he lay on the ground. I could not help overhearing the priest ask, "Did you mean to hurt the contractors?" "No, never a hurt," answered the dying man; "then," exclaimed the priest, "may the curse of God rest upon every contractor of them." My blood boiled with indignation. If these men did not mean us harm, why did they come to attack us? To have one of them, in the hour of death, assured by his minister he had done no wrong was too much for me. Believing now that all was safe, I mounted my horse to go to my home at St

Louis. I had gone a mile or so, when three Irishmen sprang out and seized the horse's bridle. Again I thought my hour had come. "Is it true," one asked, "that there has been fighting and the soldiers have killed some of us?" I answered there had been fighting but how many had been killed I could not say. "You are a contractor," said one with a fearful oath and an awful look. I unconcernedly dropped the reins on the horse's neck and answered I had wronged none of them. They were disconcerted by my coolness, and let the horse free; it stepped onward, and putting spurs to it, a couple of days afterwards word was sent to me by the priest that the men were ready to resume work provided no questions were asked. I went over, got everything ready, and next morning rang the bell as if nothing had happened, and there was no more trouble with the men. I paid the additional sixpence for a fortnight and then dropped to the wages the others were paying.

(To be concluded next week.)

DUNDEE

I was at Cornwall one day last week and noticed the newly running electric cars were being well patronized. No doubt they will be a convenience, but whether a benefit is another thing. There are numbers who used to walk who now ride and pay their five cents, which seems trifling in itself, but when one takes two or three rides a day it counts up at the end of a year. To others, who would have to hire a cab, it may save something, but they are in the minority. The worst feature is the merry-go-round and dance hall the car company has established at their so-called park east of the town. It costs 5 cents for a ride and the same for a dance, and the dancing is kept up until late at night, and is a drain on the vitality of the working people, mostly factory hands, who cannot dance the greater part of the night and work next day without feeling their physical energies affected. As I stayed all night with a private family, I have reason to speak as I do, for the domestic of the household was out all night, owing to these park attractions.

A person in Cornwall, telling of some of the economies (?) of the late government in the management of the canals, stated that the inspector of the canals, some time ago, made application for a steambot to carry him on his tours of inspection. A steamer was offered him for \$3000 that would have answered the purpose, and as good as the one he finally purchased for \$7000, because its owners had more political influence. Other \$2000 was expended in brass railings and such like trimmings, as so important an individual could not sail on any commonly furnished boat. It takes five hands to run the boat, the least of whom is paid \$45 and the engineer \$75 per month, and, as my informant said, they have an easy time, as they only make a trip now and then. From all I could learn from those who seem to know, the canal business has been carried on most recklessly and not in the interest of the country but in the interest of favored individuals.

In 1857 a bylaw was passed by the Dundee council establishing a public road on the west side of the Salmon river, from the boundary line between the United States and Canada to Pike creek, a distance of about two miles, but no road-making has ever been done. Mr Tallion has just finished bridging Pike creek in order that communication may be had with his summer resort on Hopkin's Point by land, and to show the practicability of making a road he drove his large bus down over the bridge and through the marsh to the Point and brought up a number of passengers, who attended the ice-cream socials at Fort Covington on Saturday evening. I have seen the time, say in the 60's and 70's, when said marsh was impassable in any way except with light boats for hunting ducks. Today it is firm and solid as was made evident by Mr Tallion's experience.

There were two ice-cream socials in the Fort on Saturday evening, and both sold all they had, so neither could complain of the other causing any deficiency in the financial issue, which is the most important part.

Work has been commenced to finish the basement of the Presbyterian church in the Fort for church parlors. Services were held on Sunday in the session house.

The outside tower, now being built at the M.E. church Fort Covington for the town clock and bell, is a vast improvement to the appearance of the edifice. It looks much larger. The former tower was built on the church. If the Presbyterians had built their steeple, last summer, on the outside, it would have improved its appearance very much.

The evening I was in Cornwall, a party who had chartered the Dundee boat, that lies there all night, left for St Regis, and when they arrived there went to the American side of the line, erected a tent, hung up lanterns, and a couple of pugilists met at one another and fought three rounds. It was a miserable affair.

M. M. Smith, customs officer at Dundee, today (27th) went to Harry Stone's residence in Fort Covington to take away some chairs that had been borrowed for the social Saturday

evening. He threw the reins on the horse's back and was taking the chairs into the wagon when the horse started. He caught the reins but before he gained a right position to hold, the horse gave another start and Mr Smith lost his balance and fell to the ground, breaking a leg a little above the ankle. It was set and he was brought home.

CANADA

The Catholic church at St Adele, Q., was struck by lightning, and damaged to the extent of some \$500. The two altars and several statues were injured before the flames were extinguished.

If, on the other hand, however, our relations with England are excellent, I am sorry to say that our relations with the neighboring Republic are not so good. For twenty years or more the American and Canadian governments have not treated each other with the consideration they ought to have shown. I propose to show more cordial relations with the American Republic, and treat the Americans, not as enemies, but as friends. I know that there are people who pique themselves upon their loyalty, and who believe that to be friendly to the United States is to be disloyal to England. I do not share that idea. We can be on good terms with everybody, and that is the end which we have set before us. If we establish good relations with the United States, we may, perhaps, have the benefit of the reopening of negotiations and the renewal of the treaty of reciprocity which we formerly had, during a time which was the golden age for our farmers.—Laurier at St Johns.

An analysis of the latest returns shows that of the members elected to serve in the new house of commons, there are 63 lawyers, 33 farmers, 25 merchants, 21 physicians, 19 gentlemen, 12 manufacturers, 10 journalists, 16 mill owners, 3 contractors, 3 real estate agents, 2 surveyors, 1 veterinary surgeon, 1 township clerk, 2 distillers, 1 financial agent, 1 insurance manager, 1 banker, 1 printer, and 1 civil engineer.

In Essex county, Ont., farmers burned 5 toll-houses in one night, and shortly afterwards Catawag farmers followed their example by destroying all gates and bars.

The army worm has appeared in the London district and is doing much harm. Brantford and Paris on Tuesday suffered from thunderstorms accompanied by hail.

The Hon Mr Fisher, minister of agriculture, in his speech at St Johns on Saturday said: Speaking as a farmer of 25 years standing, as one who has given his whole attention and study to the business, I am satisfied that much can be done by the government to improve the condition of the farmers of our land, and this being the case, I feel the responsibility which rests on my shoulders. I feel I have a great opportunity before me, and I am satisfied and I know from the experience of my colleagues that the government to which I belong,—the government of Mr Laurier,—is ready to do justice to the farming class of this community; to do what can be done to ameliorate the condition of agriculture in this country, and, that being the case, I am satisfied we can rest assured of the support of that class.

Of the 2000 stand of Lee-Enfield rifles which have arrived from England enough will be issued immediately to arm the permanent infantry corps, about 400. The Lee-Enfield rifles, with which they have been armed, will be called in.

UNITED STATES

At Lawrence, Mass., on the eve of July 4, Patrick O'Brien, a contractor, placed a green flag on the chimney of the unfinished sixth ward school building. City marshal Bailey removed the flag, subsequently restoring it to O'Brien, who replaced it on the building. Marshal Bailey secured a warrant against O'Brien, alleging violation of a law which makes unlawful the placing of a flag or emblem of a foreign country upon the outside of public buildings. O'Brien's counsel raised the point that the green flag was not an emblem of any foreign country, because Ireland was not an independent sovereignty, but the judge decided against him and a fine of \$10 was imposed. O'Brien took an appeal to the superior court.

Franklin county, N.Y., is not expected to produce more than two-thirds as many hops as last year, and it may fall even a good deal short of that. The acreage is considerably reduced and many yards are almost altogether neglected, the owners of the latter intending to let them do what they will and to pick them or leave them on the vines, as the price prospect suggests at harvest time. Not a few will merely strip the poles at the end of the season unless six cents or better is to be expected for the product. Considering the care they are getting, the yards have rarely done better, and have made a fine growth. Contracts at 8 cents a pound for the new crop have been made to some extent in the central part of the state.—Palladium.

A St Louis paper thus describes the Populist convention: A single glance showed that they represented the common people—a term in which they

glory—that they came from the farm, the mine, the workshop and the factory. They discarded conventionalities. Fully half of them sat in their shirt sleeves with their coats slung over the back of the chairs. Among them were many picturesque personalities—men who have been known as agitators and reformers for years were there, but there were also many whose ability and force of character have given them high stations. The appearance of several women delegates on the floor was a novel feature in a national political gathering.

St Louis, July 25.—Some of the Populists objecting to the British flags used in decorating the hall, this resolution was offered:

Whereas, the British is the only government in the whole world interfering with our domestic affairs and dictating our laws; and

Whereas, British influence is debauching our legislators, controlling our legislation, and dictating the course of most of our politicians, and, if possible, would debauch our people with gold; and

Whereas, the British influence has such a hold on American traitors and domestic and foreign conspirators that, in at least the one great essential of sovereignty and independent government, the question of money contracts, our sovereignty has actually been basely and monstrously surrendered by venal or corrupt congresses at the behest and for the benefit of the British creditor class; therefore be it

Resolved, that the sergeant-at-arms be directed to remove all British flags from this hall; and be it further

Resolved, that we, the American people, are of right and ought to be free from all British dictation, rule and laws.

A new post-office called "Comfort" has been established in Clinton county.

Boston, July 29.—Mate Brane of the Herbert Fuller, was known to several persons along the Boston water front, and yesterday they talked freely about him. To these men Brane had often expressed sympathy for the struggling insurgents in Cuba. He is said to have remarked to some of the crew of the Fuller, "previous to the murder, the barkentine and her cargo of lumber would be of great value to the Cuban insurgents."

MISCELLANEOUS

Berlin, July 17.—The pretty face of a bitumex cook has played havoc with many of the susceptible soldiers stationed here. Near the barracks of the Second Dragoons about 50 men belonging to that organization met an equal number of the Guards Cuirassiers last night, and the pretty cook became the subject of an animated conversation. Each man declared most strenuously his was the uniform she adored, and it didn't take long to get some of them involved in physical arguments. One man drew his sword, and in a few moments bright blades were flashing everywhere. The "discussion" developed rapidly into a battle royal between the opposing forces, and before the tumult was quelled by the police many of the men had been more or less seriously wounded. The question as to which organization the cook prefers is still a matter of doubt.

On Saturday, June 27th, in the presence of an immense audience, a magnificent memorial of John Howe, the historian of the Covenanters, was unveiled at Lochgoon, Scotland, by Sir J. Neilson Cuthbertson, of Glasgow. On the following Sabbath, and during the early days of July, services were held at points memorable in the history of the days of Scottish persecution, such as Drumlog, Raillon's Green, Air's Moss, Bothwell Brig, Sanquhar, and other places. All these services were largely attended and the people listened eagerly to the eloquent addresses delivered.

City of Mexico, July 23.—A remarkable phenomenon at Santos Reyes occurred yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. A tremendous explosion was heard, and an enormous mass of burning matter was seen to fall from the heavens, striking the side of a mountain and bringing down with it in its course entire cliffs. It finally plunged into the ground, making a hole from which boiling water still issues. One of the most singular phenomena observed was the heavy rainfall immediately after the descent of the meteor. The meteor in falling destroyed the house of a miner, killing his two children.

Constantinople, July 27.—Miss Kimball, an eye-witness of the massacre which occurred at Van in June, estimates the number of the killed at 500. Ten thousand persons, she says, were rendered homeless and destitute and were furnished protection at the American mission. Fifteen thousand took refuge under the British flag and remained for several days.

At exhibitions the old-fashioned three-judge system is out of date. The tide seems now to have set in for two judges, but there are many who declare for the single-judge system. Given good, competent men, who will make their awards without fear or favor, the single-judge system is as good as any. The judge is put upon his mettle; there can be no shifting of the responsibility to the shoulders of the other judge. Any error made is easily laid at the door of the single judge. At the Glasgow show this year

the single-judge system was tried, and gave good satisfaction. The verdict of the public was largely in favor of the new style.

London, July 23.—At the royal wedding the Queen walked into the chapel royal, at Buckingham Palace, leaning heavily on the arm of Prince Christian of Denmark, and was conducted to a chair at the left of and facing the altar. Her Majesty was dressed in black silk and wore the ribbon of the Order of the Garter and other decorations. A white lace veil, surmounted with a diamond tiara, covered her head. The Princess of Wales wore a gown of rich white silk with silver embroidery around the neck. Her hair was dressed in exquisite taste and liberally set off with diamonds.

St John's, Nfld., July 22.—The steamer Concordia, from Montreal, bound to Glasgow, put in here this morning with her bows carried away. She left Montreal last Thursday, and sailed down through the straits of Belle Isle on Sunday night. During a fog, and when fifty miles from the mouth of the straits of Belle Isle the ship struck an iceberg with the result stated. The Concordia then bore up for this port. Her fore compartments are full of water and she is literally out to the windlass. She will be docked at once. It is expected that it will take six weeks to make the necessary repairs.

Belfast, July 27.—The Harland and Wolff, and Workman and Clarke ship-building shops and their contents have been almost wiped out by fire. The conflagration started in the establishment of Harland & Wolff and spread to that of the Workman & Clarke company. The yards alone were damaged to the amount of \$1,500,000.

Sydney, N.S.W., July 24.—George Houston Reid, prime minister of New South Wales, has made a statement relative to Chamberlain's scheme for the establishment of a commercial union between Great Britain and her colonies. Mr Reid says that the efforts to negotiate a commercial alliance between the Mother Country and the colonies are idle, because success is impossible. He adds that any attempt in that direction will fritter away the present loyalty of the colonies and damage the foreign relations of Great Britain.

London, July 29.—A despatch from Chee Foo, China, states that the German gunboat Itlis has been totally lost. According to present advice only eleven of her crew were saved and 75 drowned.

Constantinople, July 29.—The Turkish government today made a formal complaint to the government of Greece regarding the alleged shipment of arms and ammunition from Greece to the island of Crete, for the use of the insurgents there, and relative to the appearance of armed bands in Macedonia, pointing out the danger thereof to the peace of Europe, and adding that Greece would be held responsible for it.

VALLEYFIELD MARKET PRICES

Oats 100b 26c 27c
Barley 50b 23c 35c
Peas 70b 65c 60c
Buckwheat 18b 35c
Bran 12c 12c
Shorts 100b 13c 90c 300.00
Moulie 100b 18c
Corn Meal 18c
Barley Meal 100b 17c
Pea Meal 12c 20c
Eggs 10 dozen 11c 12c
Butter 10 lb 14c 17c
Potatoes, new, 10 bag, 90b 60c 70c
Live Hogs 100b 83.50 84.00

Montreal, July 27.—There were about 450 head of butchers' cattle, 275 calves and 500 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End abattoir today. The butchers were present in large numbers, but the close muggy weather seemed to depress trade and sales were unusually slow, although the prices were about the same as on Thursday. The best price paid for cattle today was in the vicinity of 31c 1/2 lb, but really choice cattle would bring more. Pretty good animals sold at from 21c 3/4 lb; common stock brought from 21c 1/2 lb, and the leaner beasts sold at about 2c 1/2 lb. Common calves are very dull of sale, and prices are from \$1.50 84 each. Mr Bourassa bought a lot of eleven good calves, which cost an average of nearly 8c each; he also bought forty-two good lambs at 83.25 each. Shippers are paying from 30c 3/4 lb for good large sheep; butchers' sheep are worth about 2c 1/2 lb. Several small lots of common lambs were sold today at 4c 1/2 lb. Fat hogs are not plentiful; the large ones sell at about 3c 1/2 lb; the small ones at about 4c 1/2 lb.

Montreal, July 29.—Manitoba Strong Bakers' Flour 83.25 83.40 100b
Straight Roller in bags, 1.60 81.65
Oatmeal standard, 82.90 82.90 100b
Oats, No 2, 55c 57c
Oats, No 2, 54c 54c
Feeding Barley 70b 60c 60c
Feed Barley, 50b, 34c 34c
Bran, 100b, 11.00 12.00
Shorts, " 11.00 13.00
Moulie, " 85.00 87.00
Hay, No 1 81c 80.00 100b; No 2 80.25 81.00
Cheese 6c 7c
Creamery Butter 15c 16c. Dairy 8c 12c
Eggs 9c 9c 10c
Oats on the street markets sold at 60c 65c 10 bag.
Buckwheat 80c 90c 100b bag
Potatoes new 30c 40c 100b bag
New Apples 82.50 83.00 100b bbl. and 40c 50c per basket

HUNTINGDON

The waterworks are so far advanced that a trial is spoken of as likely to be made before long. An 80 foot high jet is promised from the front street hydrants, which ought to reduce insurance.

We are in receipt of a letter complaining of the paragraph in the Gleaner of the 9th July, telling of an arrest under a capias. That paragraph was a literal transcript of the legal record, so that its publication was privileged. No opinion was expressed as to whether the proceedings were justified by the facts. The writer of the letter before us says the proceedings were unwarranted. With that the Gleaner has nothing to do. It reported what happened and nothing more. If an injury was done in issuing the capias the right way is to seek redress from Wm. Cameron in court and not by a newspaper correspondence.

Captain McNeill, commander of the Amaranthia, one of the largest steamships that visits Montreal, was in the village for a few hours on Saturday.

The N.Y.C. station when completed will be one of the prettiest in Canada. The latest about the uncompleted link between Beauharnois and the Lachine bridge, is that it will be ready for traffic on the 15th August. A heavy cutting between the Basin and Caughnawaga has been the cause of the unexpected delay.

Berry picking in Teafield is the great attraction these days, and crowds drive from a distance to have a day's recreation in that delectable bog. Berries are, or rather were, plentiful, for they are now well picked.

A stage to Port Lewis to connect with the Rocket revives old times. Those who never ran the rapids, and a few who have not since the advent of the railway, now make the trip.

The completion of the waterworks brings to the villagers the question of making connection between the mains and their houses. It is optional with the ratepayers to do the work themselves or arrange with the company to do it. The bylaw, sections 6 and 27, provides that the company may be required to do the work at a cost not to exceed 35 cents per foot for water-pipe and sewer, except where blasting is required, which will be extra. Making connection with the mains the company, of course, keeps in its own hands, and the fee for that work will also be extra. The work of making connection should be done as speedily as possible, for it involves not only opening up the streets, of which we have already had unpleasant experience, but raising the sidewalks, which will be worse. If the work is all done this season, we might look for undisturbed roads and plank-walks next year. Refusing to take water will not exempt from paying the rate, so there is nothing to be gained in postponing taking water into every house on the streets where mains are laid. Those who do not take water will be paying for what they might as well have.

The water-rate is five dollars a year for dwelling-houses valued at \$500 or under, with an increase of a dollar for each \$100 valuation up to \$1000, the maximum rate being ten dollars.

The Foresters of Malone had an excursion to Montreal on Saturday. When the train reached here it consisted of 6 cars, jammed full. Altogether the fare was low, \$1.45 from here and back, few got on board at Huntingdon.

On Thursday, July 23rd, a man named Saive, alias Danise Lodge, 24 years of age, native of Valleyfield, boarding-house keeper for waterworks men in this village, a watch and chain and some wearing apparel. The prisoner was apprehended the next day at Port Lewis by W. D. McCallum, bailiff, and when brought before D. Shanks, J.P., pleaded guilty, urging in mitigation that he was under the influence of liquor at the time. He was committed to stand his trial before the court of Queen's bench in Beauharnois.

There was only one tender for supplying the fair dinner, that from the ladies of St Andrew's, and it has been awarded them. The rent to be paid for the hall is \$70.

Asbestos for Europe has been shipped in bags, and being a bulky article the freight has come high. After trying several presses without success, Boyd & Co. were asked by the American Asbestos company and Bell's Asbestos company to see if the Dederick press could be adapted for the purpose. After several trials, a more satisfactory bale than was anticipated was turned out. The asbestos as supplied in bags has been compressed to less than one-third its original bulk, which means that the freight will be 60 per cent. less than is now paid. The prospect is that there will be a demand from the asbestos mines for Dederick presses adapted to their work.

Word was received on Saturday of the drowning of Frank Kiernan, brother of Owen and son of the late James Kiernan of New Ireland. Of how it happened the reports are fragmentary. He was employed by a pulp mill at Grand Bend, near Norwood, N.Y. In going home he had to cross a river; a heavy rain had caused it suddenly to rise, and in the dark he was drowned,

The body was recovered on Sunday. Deceased leaves a wife and 2 children.

R. N. Walsh, V.S., has been appointed inspector of live-stock for the county of Huntingdon and Atholstan has been named a port for the entry and export of live-stock.

The lawn social held by the ladies of the Methodist church at the residence of John Seely, Elgin, was remarkably successful, over \$40 being cleared. The occasion was an enjoyable one and nobody was better pleased than the venerable host.

On Friday while three girls were driving, the horse was frightened by a dog and ran off. Two of the girls jumped out and escaped injury. The third, Rebecca, daughter of William Anderson, Trout river, on the wagon being upset was thrown violently on her back, sustaining serious bruises and two deep cuts on the head. She is recovering rapidly.

Montreal, July 30.—Early this morning fire was discovered in a small shed near the stock gate on the exhibition grounds, Mile End, and spread rapidly, until the main building, carriage and machinery halls, the dairy building, and restaurant were in flames. Owing to lack of water, firemen could do little. Loss at least \$50,000, which is covered by insurance.

BASKET PICNIC.

Everybody invited to the People's Basket Picnic in Gardner's Grove, Huntingdon, on Friday, August 21st. The Ormstown Brass Band will be in attendance. A Base Ball Match will be played in the afternoon, Ormstown vs. Rockburn. Prominent speakers will be present and deliver addresses. Sandwiches and light refreshments will be sold on the grounds. Admission 10 cents, to defray expenses.

Come one, come all and enjoy a day of real pleasure on the banks of the Chateaugay.

NOTICE.

In view of the completion of the waterworks, I would respectfully intimate to the owners of houses in the village of Huntingdon, that, having secured the services of REA & SKEAD, Practical Plumbers, I am now prepared to give estimates, and take orders for plumbing. None but first-class stock used and all work guaranteed. Give me a call.

JOHN A. HUNTER.

Notice to Farmers and Others
If you don't know, you ought to know, that I have secured A. FIRST-CLASS WHITE WRIGHT in connection with my business, and am prepared to do all kinds of repairing. All are invited to the Old Stand.

F. BELL, Huntingdon.

COLIGNY COLLEGE, OTTAWA,
FOR THE BOARD AND EDUCATION OF
YOUNG LADIES.

This institution is the property of the Presbyterian church. Its aim is to give a first-class English education, with French and German, Music and the Fine Arts; also Calligraphy, Typewriting and Stenography. Grounds extensive. Buildings have all modern conveniences. The staff thoroughly efficient and experienced. Music teachers from the best Conservatories of Music. The Art teacher a Provincial Medalist. Teachers reside in College. Cheerful home life. Special attention to religious training. Fees moderate. Reduced rates to scholars. Session begins 17th September, 1896. Early application necessary. For prospectus apply, 16 Room 6, Y.M.C.A. Building, Montreal.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

J. C. BRUCE, Agent, Huntingdon.
The Sun Life of Canada is to continue its career through generations yet unborn, and it is the aim of the company to give it in these comparatively early years a most solid, progressive and honorable dealing which will attract to it during all time to come.

A RARE CHANCE.

Round trip tickets will be sold to St Albans, Vt., and return on TUESDAY, August 4th, via Canada Atlantic R.R., at the following low fares:
Time of Train Return Fare
Valleyfield..... 10.30 a.m. 85c
St. Louis..... 10.48 " 90c
Howick..... 11.09 " 75c
Aubrey..... 11.12 " 70c
Johnsons..... 11.32 " 69c

Returning, special train will leave St. Albans at 7 p.m.

Base-ball game, Cuban Giants vs. St. Albans. 12

Province of Quebec, }
District of Beauharnois, } No 174

SUPERIOR COURT

Dame Therese Gendron, of the parish of Sainte Cecile, district of Beauharnois, wife common as to property, by contract of marriage, of Joseph Dutilleul, undertaker of the same place, has instituted, this day, an action in separation as to property against her said husband.

Beauharnois, 27th July, 1896.
SERGES & LAVREYREAU, }
Attorneys for the Plaintiff

SHERIFF'S SALES

Re Louis Napoleon Masson vs. Elzev Choquette: 1st, a lot of land known and designated on the official plan and book of reference of the parishes of St. Anselm and St. Barbe as No 356, 2nd, another lot of land, No 470, of the official plan and book of reference for the same parishes.

Sale at the parochial church door of the parish of St. Anselm, the third day of August, 1896, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Re Leopold Demers vs. Pierre Lauzon, a lot of land situated on lake St. Louis, No 46, of the official plan and book of reference for the parishes of St. Anselm and St. Barbe as No 356, 2nd, another lot of land, No 470, of the official plan and book of reference for the same parishes.

Sale at the church door of the parish of St. Barbe, the tenth day of August next at noon.

Sheriff's Office,
Beauharnois, 27th July, 1896.
PHILEMON LABERGE, Sheriff.

WATSON HALL

On Tuesday, 4th August, 1896

Miss BEN OLIEL

OF JERUSALEM
Will give an Oriental entertainment, exhibiting and illustrating costumes with curiosities of the Holy Land. Some of the characters represented will be those of
Abraham and Sarah,
Boaz and Ruth,
David the Shepherd boy,
Rabbi of Bethlehem, and others.
The lecture will describe Arab life, village life of the time of Our Lord, Eastern courtship and town life. Admission 15 cents, children 10c. Proceeds for the benefit of her work in Jerusalem.

WANTED PLAIN COOK for some length of time, the sum of \$3000 at five per cent. Good land security given. Address letters to L. care of Gleaner, Huntingdon.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, with use of kitchen, at Mrs MORRISON'S, King street. For terms apply Box 177, Huntingdon, Que.

WANTED A COOK at once (place now vacant). Summer address Chateaugay Basin, Also, Housemaid. Good wages to competent persons.
MRS. G. BOULTER.

WANTED, active intelligent man to act as salesman and collector for The Singer Manufacturing Company in the county of Huntingdon. Good terms and full instructions given the successful applicant. Apply to 1675 Notre Dame street, Montreal. 13

NOTICE is hereby given, that after one month from the date hereof application will be made to the legislature of the province of Quebec, for the incorporation of the "College of Valleyfield," for the purpose of giving education in all its degrees, in the town of Salaberry of Valleyfield, with power to hold and convey real estate, confer degrees and with all other powers included thereto.
R. S. JOHNSON,
Attorney for application
Salaberry of Valleyfield,
27th July, 1896. 15

BORN

