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HUNTINGDON, Q., MARCH 11, 1897

This paragraph is from The Sentinel, an Orange newspaper published in Toronto—

There is no doubt, from the language of Chevalier Drolet, that he went to Rome at the request of Hon Mr Laurier, who has been found unable to meet the opposition his action has engendered among his compatriots of Quebec. It was a sad mistake for the premier to make. It is something that the loyalists of Canada, are not likely to forget.

The covert object of the Sentinel each week is to prejudice Laurier in the estimation of its readers. In this paragraph it insinuates he seeks the support of Rome to maintain him in his position, and therefore should not be premier. It would be a waste of effort to attempt to conciliate those who are prejudiced against Mr Laurier because he is a French Canadian and a Catholic, and we would not think of doing so, but there are a number of honest minded people who have no such feeling towards him, yet who will not support any man who carries favor at the hand of the Pope, and that is what the Sentinel represents Mr Laurier as doing. To these good people in Ontario and the other English-speaking provinces a brief explanation of what the Sentinel misrepresents may be acceptable.

Altho a cloud of words is used by his opponents to describe Mr Laurier's position, it is really very simple and easily understood. In settling the Manitoba school question he ran counter to the wishes of the Catholic bishops. They hold he had no right to do so, that as a Catholic he ought to have been guided by them, and, for doing what he did, threaten him with the penalties at their command. It is not to be supposed Mr Laurier cares for their threats so far as regards himself, but he does for his followers, who are more in the power of the bishops. Quebec is a Catholic province and any man in public life who runs counter to the bishops might as well leave it. Mr Laurier comprehends what is plain to every one who understands the situation, that if the bishops are to be allowed to ban members for refusing to obey them by voting as they desire, there is an end to the independence of parliament; and if they are to go on unchecked in banning Liberal newspapers, there is an end to the freedom of the press.

The existence of a free press and a free parliament are at stake, and if they go, the Liberal party of Quebec goes with them. Facing this danger, Mr Laurier's attitude may be expressed in these words: I am a Catholic and have no desire to be aught else; believing I have done nothing inconsistent with being a Catholic, I hold the bishops have gone beyond the powers delegated to them by the Pope in placing myself and those who support me under the censure of the church: to prove that, I appeal to Rome.

It is easy for an Orangeman to get up in a lodgeroom and thunder against the Pope, for he runs no risk of loss and wins the plaudits of his hearers. It is easy for a resident of Ontario to defy the bishops, because they cannot affect his interests, but it is quite another thing to live in a province where there are parishes by the dozen without a single Protestant and whole counties in which not a score can be found; counties where the Church of Rome is the only church, and whose bishops hold in their hands the political prospects of every public man. A Catholic and a French Canadian, dependent for his continuance in office as premier on the support of a province that has heretofore been controlled by the bishops, it is surely a brave act for Mr Laurier to stand forth and tell the bishops he owes them neither explanation nor apology for what he has done in his capacity as premier of Canada; that while he reverses their authority in spiritual affairs he will not be coerced by them in those matters which his private judgment assures him fall within the public domain, and for which he is responsible to the people of the Dominion alike, and to substantiate that the ground he takes is right, he summons them to the only bar they respect, that of Rome. That we consider the boldest deed of any Canadian recorded in our history. The bishops have been heard of

their own ground by a layman and the order from Rome to the bishops to suspend their agitation foreshadows that the layman in his interpretation of the scope of the powers of these bishops is correct. Take this dauntless deed, of a layman throwing down his gauntlet to the hierarchy that he will prove at their own tribunal Catholics have the right of private judgment in subjects of public polity, and place it beside the public actions of all the Orange grandmasters from Ogle R. Gowan to Bowell, and how pitiful they are—brave vapors in lodge-rooms and on the twelfth with coalitions with Cartier and Langevin on condition they shared in the offices. Had Laurier done as the men whom the Sentinel extols, he would have made friends with the bishops, and, with their aid, held his grasp on the country as long as he pleased. In refusing to do what he considers wrong, in rejecting all alliance with the bishops to enable him to rule, Mr Laurier exhibits a moral courage that commands admiration. Instead of seeking to benefit himself by pursuing the policy of his predecessors in office, he seeks to obtain for his compatriots those political rights which he believes have been hitherto withheld from them without warrant. To say he will fail is to assert Rome has one measure of privilege for her members in the United States and Britain and a very different measure for her children in the province of Quebec. That we do not and cannot believe.

In closing we would ask the reader to bear in mind a distinction ignored by critics like the Sentinel. It is, that Mr Laurier does not appeal to Rome in his capacity as premier, but as an ordinary member of the Catholic church. If it be asked, Why should he go to Rome at all? the answer is obvious. The question at issue is one of the discipline of the church of Rome, and therefore can only be finally settled by the head of that church. The bishops assert that it pertains to them to decide in what matters of public concern they shall interfere, and dictate to their people what course they shall pursue. Mr Laurier denies that, and contends the rules of the church gives them no power to command electors how to vote or members of parliament what party they shall support, and as the only possible means of obtaining judgment as to whether he or the bishops are right, he asks the Pope to decide. The question is purely one of the discipline of the church and can be settled in no other way than by appealing to Rome. Practically, what Mr Laurier has applied himself to establish is, that a man may be a Liberal in politics and still remain a good Catholic. He appeals to the Pope to say whether he and the Catholics who support him merit the treatment that is being dealt out to them by the bishops; his appeal is on behalf of a larger freedom, for the removal of that influence which stifles political life in this province of Quebec. Into this controversy as to the powers of the bishops and the rights of Catholic laymen, no Protestant should think of interfering, just as no right-minded Presbyterian would meddle with any dispute in the Methodist church over its discipline, or vice versa. They, however, must watch its progress with interest, for its result will deeply affect their well-being.

UNDER the new act, which governs license in New York state, the towns, at their annual meetings on the 2nd inst., voted on four propositions: 1st, shall license be granted to saloons? 2nd, to storekeepers? 3rd, to druggists? 4th, to hotels? In Franklin county, out of 19 towns, 9 voted against all four propositions, and they are therefore for prohibition; among them are Burke, Fort Covington, and Westville. Chateaugay and Constable decided that the sale should be confined to drug stores. Bombay and Malone wanted all 4 kinds of license. In Malone the temperance people made a good fight but were outvoted. The narrow majority of the liquor men was on saloon licenses, which were carried by 682 to 542 against. Chateaugay was a no-license town for 19 years, but in 1894 license was granted to 2 hotels. The change was largely owing to the weak enforcement of the law, electors having come to think that opening bars in its leading hotels would be a lesser evil than the many shebeens, which existed. Experience has convinced them of their mistake, for liquor sold openly and with the sanction of law has been found to do much more harm, drinking being more prevalent than it was 3 years ago and involving a better class in the community than those who ran the risk of prosecution by slaking their thirst in the old-time groggeries. License

to hotels was refused by 287 to 198, to saloons by 305 to 175, and to storekeepers by 292 to 174. Agreeing to allow liquor to be sold by druggists was a concession made by the temperance party to win the votes of those who labor under the delusion that stimulants are necessary in sickness. The sale by druggists is under such restrictions that if the law be observed it will be impossible to get enough from them to serve as a beverage. All the towns in Franklin county bordering on Canada being now no-license—Chateaugay, Burke, Constable, Westville, Fort Covington,—will their officials not co-operate with ours to put down the line groggeries? It can be done, and the people of Huntingdon are anxious it should be done. That those wretched places should exist year after year, carrying on their injurious work, is a reflection on the strong temperance sentiment that exists on both sides of the frontier.

NOTES ON THE NEWS OF THE WEEK
Saturday's official Gazette contained proclamations dissolving the Quebec legislature, and appointing Tuesday, 4th May for nominations, and the 11th for polling. For distant constituencies a fortnight later is allowed. The coming of the elections has stirred up the contest between the bishops and those of their flocks who are Liberals into fiercer blaze, and the controversy occupies a large space in the French papers. The position taken by the bishops, that it is the duty of all Catholics to accept their condemnation of the Laurier settlement of the Manitoba school trouble, is vigorously disputed by the Liberals, who contend that the question being a political one they have a right to judge for themselves and the bishops in making it one of faith go beyond their authority. The bishops treat this attitude of the Liberals as one of revolt against the church, and demand blind obedience, holding that it is their prerogative to decide what matters are of faith and what are secular. In self-defence the Liberals appealed to Rome, Chevalier Drolet and Mr Fitzpatrick presenting their case. The latter gentleman appears to have interested a son of Lord Russell, the eminent Irishman who holds the second highest judicial position in England, and he is staying at Rome watching the interests of the Quebec Liberals, and with such success that the Papal endorsement of a mandement submitted by the bishops not only has been withheld, but an order has been sent them to suspend all action against the Liberals until a representative of the Pope enquires into the merits of the case. The delegate named, is Mgr. Rafele Merry del Val, one of the Pope's chamberlains, and who is of Spanish and English descent. He is expected to arrive in Canada shortly and will make full enquiry. On his report, a decision as to whether the action of the Liberals of this province, on the Manitoba school question, is inconsistent with their being good Catholics, will be given. The appeal to Rome, to decide whether they are not in the wrong, has deepened the resentment of the bishops, for it is the first time their authority has been called in question by laymen at Rome. On hearing of how matters were going, Archbishop Begin left Quebec for Rome and undoubtedly will make most strenuous efforts to have his side sustained. The importance to the future not only of Quebec but of the Dominion on how the issue thus raised will be decided cannot be overestimated. The Liberals simply ask liberty of action in political affairs—the same measure of liberty now enjoyed by the Catholics of the British Isles—and if that be denied them, if Rome's decision is they must place themselves unreservedly under the direction of the bishops or be denied the sacraments, then a crisis in our history as a people will be reached.

Meanwhile the bishops are going on as if Rome had not ordered a truce until its delegate should report, and are actively interfering in the selection of candidates for the approaching election and in preventing the circulation of Liberal newspapers. In the federal by-election now pending in Bonaventure the Bishop of Rimouski demanded that the Liberal candidate, J. F. Guite, should sign this pledge—

The Laurier-Greenway settlement of the Manitoba Catholic school question having been judged to be unacceptable on the authority of the bishops, I solemnly pledge myself on my faith and my honor to vote in the house, without restriction whatever, if I am elected member, against this settlement or against any other which will not have been accepted by the same religious authority, according to the terms of the constitution of Manitoba and of the judgment of Her Majesty's Privy Council. As a devoted son of the Catholic church I pledge myself to absolutely prohibit all who act for me in this present electoral campaign,

whether on the hustings or in conversations with the voters, to utter one word in favor of the Laurier-Greenway settlement or of the trial thereof, because it is not accepted by religious authority. Therefore I have signed this pledge to the satisfaction of the Bishop of Rimouski at Metapedia, March 6, 1897, in the presence of the Rev Messrs Thos. Landry, director of the seminary, and F. X. Ross, missionary at Metapedia, who have signed with me.

Mr Guite refused to put his name to the pledge, and how he will fare at the polls in consequence we shall see next week. The by-election in Bonaventure was necessitated by the death of its member, but there is to be one in Wright for which the government is responsible, it having bestowed the office of emigration agent for Ireland on Mr Devlin. The practice of bestowing offices, on members is one that, in general, cannot be defended. In this case it is urged Mr Devlin had to resign on account of his health, and the duty assigned him is a kindness to a sick man.

In receiving a deputation that asked for 6 million dollars to build a canal from lake Huron along the Ottawa valley, Mr Laurier stated there were requests before the government for bonuses to the extent of 50 million dollars. If Mr Laurier would let it be known that the subsidy policy is suspended until the revenue meets the expenditure, he would save himself much worry and do an eminent service to the country. Owing to the deadness in trade, the revenue from customs continues to fall off and a large deficit on the current year has to be faced. This is no time for any outlay that can be honorably avoided.

In the division that ended the budget debate of the Ontario legislature, the government had the smallest majority yet experienced, namely 16. The Patrons split, and 11 voted with the Conservatives. The agitation against the government for the insufficiency of its proposed temperance legislation is being actively pushed. Admitting the temperance men have good reason for dissatisfaction, outsiders are unable to see how they are going to benefit their cause by bringing into office Conservatives who are admittedly favorable to the liquor interest.

Failures, a few of them of importance, continue to be reported. Several are ascribed to the spread of departmental stores, which are working a revolution in the retail trade in every considerable town, but the majority are due to the farmers not buying as largely as usual, which is a good sign. How widespread is the stringency is shown by the liquidators of the bank du Peuple having to ask depositors to extend the time for paying dividends two years. It was stated that to force collection of some 11 million dollars of overdue accounts would be ruinous to all concerned, and that time must be given. Depositors are still promised payment in full, or nearly so. For the shareholders there will be nothing. Some of the branches seem to have been recklessly managed, that of St Johns being among the worst.

The people at Niagara Falls and Windsor, who were much excited at the threatened legislation to prevent Canadians working on the U.S. side, exulted over President Cleveland's vetoing of the bill. They did so prematurely, for the fact that the house passed it, by the required two-thirds majority, over the veto, shows what may be expected under the new regime. That the bill will be re-introduced and passed is generally believed.

Mr Cleveland laid down the cares of his high office as president on Thursday. That he did so amid general regret cannot be alleged, but it can be safely said that even his enemies have to admit that in his conducting of public affairs he has shown himself to be a man of great ability and force of character. No scandal attaches to his name; indeed, his unpopularity with his party was his resolute refusal to permit crookedness of any kind. Of late his tenure of office must have been unpleasant. The house was against him, but that did not matter a great deal, for his connection with it is not intimate, but the senate, which supervises nearly all the president does and with which his relations are close, delighted to thwart and insult him. That it will be more gracious to his successor is doubted, but a few weeks will show. Mr McKinley was installed as president with elaborate ceremonies and everything passed off well. His inaugural address was commonplace and gave no hint as to his policy towards Cuba. He urged at considerable length the advisability of increasing the customs' duties and a change in the currency laws. His foreign policy, he said, was one of non-interference and to the senate he recommended the acceptance

of the arbitration treaty with Britain. One of the first acts of the new president was to call an extra session of congress, which meets on Monday. Its main business will be a new tariff. Mr McKinley being a representative of nativism, it is curious to observe that one of his cabinet is foreign-born, James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, who is a Scotchman.

The West has been again visited by severe storms, and the snowfall is spoken of as heaviest of the season, and apprehensions of floods are entertained. The suspense in Europe has not been ended by the reply of Greece to the ultimatum of the Powers. It is courteous and diplomatic but the substance of it is, that it declines to withdraw its troops from Crete. It will recall its fleet, seeing the allied fleet is doing effectually the work of preventing the landing of Turkish reinforcements, but its army it will leave where it is. The reason given is, that it is indispensably necessary for the protection of the Christians from the fury of the Mahomedans, and that past experience has shown Greece the folly of trusting Turkish promises. In short, Greece contends that it is her duty to protect the Christians of Crete and she will continue to do so at all hazards. The only concession she offers is, that she will place her army in Crete at the disposal of the Powers to complete the work it has begun. What the Powers will say to this answer a day or so will tell us. The force of public opinion in Italy, France, and Britain has set so strongly in favor of Greece that it is hardly possible their governments will fly in face of it. Russia and Germany are regarded as resolved to compel Greece to obey the order to leave Crete. Turkey is concentrating a large army on the Macedonian frontier, and should war result, the first fighting will take place there. Greece is miserably weak, and it is believed the Turks would rout its armies and advance on Athens. That the Powers are not likely to permit, however, for indignation as they are at an impotent government like that of Greece threatening the peace of Europe, they could not allow it to fall a prey to Turkish vengeance. During the past week there does not appear to have been any fighting of consequence in Crete, the Christians contenting themselves with besieging the Mahomedans in their strongholds.

A London correspondent notes, as showing how masterful a man Salisbury is, that, after spending the day in anxious consultation about the Eastern situation, he attended the dinner given in honor of Mr Bayard, the retiring U.S. minister. Speaking of the spread of the English language he expressed his belief that it would ultimately be intelligible over all the world and went on to discuss whether that would be an unmixed benefit. He pointed out that the difficulty which different races have found in mastering each other's language has served as a kind of non-conducting medium to limit the mischief which irresponsible and mischievous talk often produces. That is true, and yet there is equal force in the obverse, as we know full well in this province of Quebec, that difference in language causes misunderstandings, doubts, and suspicions, which would not exist were there free communication. Colonel John Hay is to succeed Mr Bayard at London.

The serenity with which British statesmen contemplate the threatening aspect of continental affairs is partly explained by the fact brought out by a question in the house of commons, that if Great Britain should go to war tomorrow with two of the greatest of the maritime powers, the British navy would be found distinctly superior to both in the number as well as the class of her ships.

By all accounts Spain is in a deplorable condition. The drain on her treasury, to contend with the rebellions in Cuba and the Philippine Islands, is reducing her to bankruptcy, while excessive taxes, coupled with drouth and storms, has reduced its farmers to beggary. In several sections the common people are starving and dissatisfaction is so rife that a revolution is possible. The advance of the warm season ends the active campaign in Cuba, and it is likely nothing serious will be attempted until the fall. That substantial progress has been made towards ending the rebellion does not appear. Gomez is still master of the interior of the island and has been able to checkmate Weyler at every point. From sheer exhaustion, Spain will have yet to come to terms with the rebels. The cry for more troops shows that the rising in the Philippine Islands is far from over. The natives there are showing remarkable ability as fighters.

Sir Charles Tupper, ex-premier of Canada, is in a state of eruption over the immigration bill now awaiting the president's signature in order to become a law. The ex-premier threatens retaliation, as Canada will resent it. All right, Mr Tupper, Americans are not anxious to make Canada their abode, only in cases where they prefer a residence in the Dominion rather than put up at Danemora or some other institution of that kind.—Chateaugay (N.Y.) Journal.

The census of 1891 gives 81,000 Americans as residents of Canada. Until the Journal told us, we did not know there were so many citizens of the republic who required to cross the line to escape jail.

ORMSTOWN
At Mr Ed. Murphy's sale, on the 9th March, his cows were presented in fine order and sold at from 28 to 32 dollars.
Roads were good for hauling up to the 9th inst. There has been little snow, the mill-yards are well filled, and the outcome of wood is equal to previous winters.
Orms town curlers are at Arnprior, Ont., to contest the club there; will report their success next week.
There are no new epidemic cases.
Eggs 14c per dozen. The baker's loaf is still 18 cents.
Last week Mr Burgess, ventriloquist of Montreal, gave an entertainment in the interest of the curling club. His performance was excellent and gave much satisfaction. The curlers set up a silver tea service to be voted to the most popular lady. The contest lay between Mrs James Reid and Miss Mathieu, teacher. At the close of the poll the majority of votes was found to be for the single lady. Owing to the night being wet and dark the attendance was not as large as it otherwise would have been. Gross receipts over \$30.
Last week Jas. Cottingham, our enterprising farmer and gold medalist, sold to the St Martine farmers' club two year-old Ayrshire bulls, at good prices.
Rev Mr Archibald is holding meetings here this week, addressing S. school teachers and scholars. He strongly advocates the use of the blackboard in Sunday schools to illustrate Scripture lessons. His lectures are much prized by his hearers.

HOWICK
On Monday morning people were horrified at seeing the mangled remains of a horse scattered along the Canada Atlantic track near the bridge crossing the English river, and there was much apprehension lest any human lives were lost by the accident. It appears, however, that no one was injured. Some young men from Orms town were driving home, about 9 p.m., from Ste Martine on Sunday night, when the sleigh capsized, a mile below Howick, and the horse ran away and, it is supposed, judging from where blood and flesh were seen on the bridge, that the horse turned from the public road to the railroad and got stuck between the ties on the bridge, when a morning freight train struck it as it came along. The horse and sleigh belonged to Mr Murphy of Orms town. The sleigh was a low box one, and the box was detached from the runners when it capsized.
According to appointment, Messrs Geo. McClenaghaf of Howick and Dr Campbell of Montreal appeared before Presbytery at Cornwall on Tuesday to present the call from Howick and English River to Mr McLeod of South Finch. A strong deputation was present from his congregation to oppose the call, and expressed themselves as extremely desirous of keeping Mr McLeod. The latter found himself in a very difficult position, but, eventually, declared to the presbytery that he would accept the call. It is expected that arrangements will be made for his induction into his new charge about the end of this month. Rev Mr George preached here last Sabbath and was listened to with great interest.
A large number of logs have accumulated in Mr Gebbie's mill-yard this winter, as, up to this week, the water was too low in the river to run the saw. The recent thaws have furnished sufficient power to run both grist-mill and saw-mill.
Pare & Pare are soliciting subscriptions to assist them in making telephone connections with the surrounding district.

STE MARTINE
Prohibition seems to have fled this parish, for last week, at a meeting of the local council, the five hotel-keepers were promised their licenses for another year; the price of their certificates to be fixed next session of the council. The valuation roll was looked over to see if the names of all entitled to vote were entered, and the secretary is to make the alphabetical list according to the roll. It would be wise for every voter to see that his name is on the list before the end of the month.
On Monday the directors of the agricultural society held a meeting and fixed the date of the agricultural show for the 7th of September. A few changes were made in the prize-list. The class of driving horses is to be divided into two classes, one for horses over five feet in height and one for those of five feet and under. There will be a class for saddle horses, with

prizes for gentlemen, and for ladies, and a class for ponies in harness, double or single. The poultry will be classified. The prize-list will be printed before the end of May, and a copy sent to each member.

VALLEYFIELD
The masquerade Tuesday evening, in the skating rink, was, to say the least, not flattering to the promoters, much less to many who appeared on the ice. It is respectfully suggested that the management should exercise more vigilance over those who appear on the ice upon such occasions. Men masquerading as women or attired in rags is bad enough, but when these men assume the manners of a bar-room dancing-hall it is time the management interfered.
Councillor Bourassa has been brought before magistrate Loupret, at the instance of one Lecompte, who charges Bourassa with having influenced a fellow-councillor's vote upon a license issue before the council of 1896. The proceedings are the outcome of the strife which characterized the late town elections. The result is watched with interest.
A slight shock of earthquake was felt here about two o'clock Sunday morning. It lasted about a minute, and was from east to west.
A. D. Danis who, for 17 years, has performed the duties of collector of tolls on the Beauharnois canal, has been dismissed. Mr Danis still retains the office of collector of customs and excise, although rumor has it that these offices are also to be made vacant. Inasmuch as Mr Danis has always fulfilled the duties of his office in a manner satisfactory both to the government and the public, it is to be hoped that his 17 years of public service will not be forgotten by the Laurier government. He is now past the time of life when men can successfully cope with their juniors or those already established in business. While it is admitted that Mr Danis, under the old regime, monopolized too many government offices and that a division was desirable, there are many who think the ability with which he conducted his many duties, and his long service to the state, entitle him to retain a position in the public service.
It is rumored that J. B. Laplante, advocate, and a well-known writer for some years in the editorial columns of Le Progres, has been appointed collector of tolls for the Beauharnois canal. The appointment is well received, excepting amongst disappointed office-seekers, of whom there are not a few. So far as reward for party service is concerned, Mr Laplante is deserving of the plum. If all the appointments of the new government are as well received, the party will survive the threats of the disgusted office-seekers.
Mr and Mrs Simpson left last week for Lakewood, New Jersey, where they will meet the coming spring and enjoy a few weeks' holidays.

ATHELSTAN
Beginning on Monday, our Montreal mail comes by the evening N.Y.C. train, and any matter mailed before 5.30 p.m. goes to Montreal same evening. Local mail comes the old way. While this is a decided improvement, the arrangement will not be complete till local mail comes by train also. Am sure readers of the Gleaner would be pleased to receive it on Thursday evening.
The district meeting of the C.E. union on Friday evening was well attended. At the evening session two excellent addresses were given by Rev W. Chantler of Hemmingford, and Rev W. T. Green of Cowansville.
At a meeting of the butter factory patrons it was decided to pay for milk by test the coming summer.

WHITES
Although the weather has been somewhat rainy and rather disagreeable it did not prevent the farmers turning out largely with their stock for shipment. The stock yard today (Wednesday) presented a lively appearance and about everything in the live stock line was represented in the shipments, from high rangy horses down to very young calves, spring lambs, and little pigs. Busha & Pilon from Montreal shipped a heavy ear load of mixed stock, for which good prices were paid. William Anderson shipped a mixed lot of live stock besides about 8000 lb of pork. A small shipment of nice horses was made by David White, for exportation to the English market.

DUNDEE
I heard a U.S. customs officer relating his experiences as to getting information, making seizures, etc. One time he had seized a span of horses and, sometime after, he went to another place to seize a horse. The man owning the horse was not at home. The officer had met him on the road and told him he was going to his place to seize the horse, and the man told him to go ahead. The wife gave the officer fits and said that he was showing partiality because he did not seize the wagon and harness belonging to the person who owned the span of horses he had seized previously. The woman had no idea of giving him information, but the officer acted upon

what she said, went back and seized the wagon and harness.
Another time there was a horse in the neighborhood which the officer thought was smuggled but had no direct proof. Meeting a neighbor to the man who had the horse and, knowing they were not good friends, he asked, if such a horse was not smuggled. The reply was "Do you think I would tell you if it was?" Not long after the officer got a letter bearing the mark of a somewhat distant post office, informing the officer if he would go to a certain piece of bush on a certain night, at a certain time, and whistle, a person would meet him that would give him some information. The officer thought he had better carry some weapons for fear of an assault, and proceeded to the place designated. He whistled, and pretty soon a person came in sight, all muffled up and, in a disguised voice, gave him all the information wanted about the horse he had inquired about. The officer being asked if he knew who his informer was, "Why, yes; it was the same neighbor I had asked."

One evening the officer was in his office when a muffled person appeared before him, almost as if he had come up thru the floor. Taking out a memorandum book, he told the officer to jot down certain things that had come over from Canada belonging to Such-a-one on an island between here and Ogdensburg. Coming to look over his book the visitor found he had the wrong one, so he said he would come back at a certain time, and he vanished as noiselessly as he had come in. He came back at the time he set and gave all the necessary information and a description of the smuggled property. The officer went to the place and found the man informed on hauling out manure with a pair of sleds. The officer asked him if he had any smuggled property in his possession, who answered "No, sir."
"Where did you get those sleds?"
The man had to admit they came from Canada. Seeing a flock of sheep, the officer asked, Where he got that buck? That too came from Canada. Is that all, asked the officer. "That is all," the man replied. "We will see," said the officer, so he went into the stable and picked out a couple of cows, and asked if they had not come from Canada, and so it went on, until the poor fellow found he had about \$150 of duty to pay.

A goodly number of the farmers of Dundee met Mr Scriver, M.P., in the town hall on the evening of the 5th inst. The meeting was called for the purpose of a conference about the Indian commutation tax, which is a heavy burden on the owners of land, and to see if some aid could not be procured from the government to lighten their burden. Many think they have been charged too much per acre, for the Indian lands in Charlottetown, Ont., had been commuted at from \$1 to \$1.25 per acre, while they had to pay \$2.50 per acre for 20,000 arpents, that included between 4000 and 5000 arpents of marsh. Mr Scriver went into a resume of what had been done about the appointment of the commission to investigate matters between the lessees and the Indians, of the good standing personally of the commission, of their work, and the conclusion they had arrived at, and the acceptance by the farmers, by a large majority, at two different meetings, of the terms and their carrying out of the same. Mr Scriver told his hearers frankly that he had no idea the government could be induced to give anything to assist them in this matter, and showed the difficulty of any government making appropriations for such a purpose. Geo. W. Stephens, M.L.A., who had been making a visit to some of his constituents during the day, was also present and spoke in the same tenor. A few others interested admitted they did not think the circumstances warranted the government in giving aid.

At the town election in Fort Covington on the 3rd inst., on the four propositions with regard to licenses, viz., No 1, saloon licenses; No 2, storekeepers; No 3, druggists, and No 4 hotels, the majorities against were as follows: Proposition No 1, 59; No 2, 63; No 3, 23, and No 4, 22. There were a number of ballots cast without any marks on them. There was no one to instruct those who could not read how to mark their ballots, so they deposited them as they were or made a pencil mark across the face.
The late thaw spoiled the sleighing to a considerable extent for heavy hauling.

Seven Chinamen were brought up for examination at Malone before commissioner Badger. Five of the Chinamen were discharged, three furnishing testimony that they were born in this country, and two, who had appeared as witnesses and been arrested, claiming through their attorney exemption from arrest while acting as witnesses and until their return to their alleged homes in Mott street, New York. The government had no proof in rebuttal and had to let them go. The examinations of the remaining two were postponed.
J. Sumner Amnden, a leading stock-raiser in Franklin county, died at his home near Malone 10 days ago.

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C. E. CONVENTION

THE Christian Endeavorers of Beauharnois district met in convention at Athelstan on Friday, March 5th. The good attendance at all the sessions, and the marked interest shown in each part of the program, went to prove that Christian Endeavor enthusiasm is not decreasing. A very profitable prayer meeting and talk on the subject "Opportunities of doing good; seeing them, using them," opened the convention. This was followed by an open parliament on the condition and needs of societies in our district, led by Rev. J. L. Brown. The afternoon session brought in reports of practical work done by individual societies, and whilst there seems to have been in some places a falling off in numbers during the past year, yet the report of actual work accomplished is encouraging, and the amount of money contributed for missionary purposes surpasses that of any former year. The plan of systematic giving seems to have been generally adopted in the societies. An interesting feature of the afternoon was the junior work, representatives from some of the junior societies being present and giving a report when called upon.

Miss Bazin's talk to the juniors showed that she knows how to interest and instruct the little ones. Two excellent papers were read, one by Mr W. T. Curran on "Temperance," and one by Mrs P. McArthur on "Prayer meeting and Bible study." After discussion on the above papers, the following resolution was submitted and adopted: "Be it resolved, at this, the annual Christian Endeavor convention of the district of Beauharnois, in session at Athelstan, on this the 5th day of March, 1897; in view of the promised Prohibition Plebiscite by the present government, we desire to call the attention of all societies to the important struggle, and urge that, personally and collectively, by prayer and endeavor, we give our aid toward the achievement of the victory for Christ and total abstinence. The societies are recommended to ask their pastors to preach special sermons on the present temperance crisis, and any society not having a temperance committee is requested to form one immediately, that they may be able to co-operate with the Dominion Alliance committee in their locality, and also to hold special temperance meetings with addresses from the best temperance talent available."

At the evening session, a full church listened to missionary addresses given by Rev W. Chantler of Hemmingford, and Rev W. T. Gunn of Cowansville. The convention was brought to a close by a consecration service led by Mr Gunn.

The people of Athelstan spared no effort to make the delegates comfortable, and too much cannot be said of their hospitality. The Misses Rowat, Dr Rowat, and Mr Buchanan added much to the enjoyment of the meetings by their excellent singing.

The next annual convention is to be held at Ormstown. The officers for the current year are as follows: President—Mr W. C. Gillies; Vice-Pres.—Mr B. C. Adams; Secy.—Mrs J. M. Adams; Junior Superintendent—Mrs Dowling.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY COUNCIL MET yesterday; present all the councillors. The warden in the chair. Coun Archd. Muir, senr., was unanimously elected warden.

The warden and Couns Walker and McLennan were appointed delegates. Wm. S. MacLaren was re-appointed auditor. Oliver Monique was appointed special officer over the Spring creek in place of Donald J. Fraser.

The following accounts were ordered to be paid: Bushing St. Lawrence at Dundee \$ 5 " Lake St. Francis at Ste Barbe 15 En. Pare, work on the Donahoe discharge..... 15

A by-law, imposing a rate for cleaning Havelock and Hemmingford was made a county road.

The report of I. I. Crevier, special superintendent for the regulating of the Aubrey creek in Dundee, was adopted, and a delay was given for the superintendent to file his process-verbal.

The process verbal of I. I. Crevier, sp. sup., establishing a road between Godmanchester and the village of Huntingdon, was homologated, with the following amendment, the road to be sixty feet wide, and opened and maintained at the common expense of the corporations of Huntingdon and Godmanchester, and the costs to be paid by the petitioners. The road will be an extension to the head line of the one that now ends at the Catholic church.

The warden and Couns Cameron and Walker were appointed a committee to make arrangements in regard to the water rates for the county building.

ELGIN COUNCIL MET in special session on the 1st inst.; all the members present, except Coun Wood. On motion of Coun Seely, seconded by Coun Barrie, D. H. Brown was re-elected mayor.

A bill of \$5 was presented by H. J. Donnelly, for damages to his private road across the river, caused by the public travelling there when the Holbrook bridge was being built. Moved by Coun Barrie, seconded by Coun Seely, that \$4 be allowed on his road labor, for said damages. On motion of Coun Cooper, seconded by Coun Donnelly, the mayor, Coun Barrie and the secretary was appointed a committee, to report at the regular meeting in April, re necessary changes to be made to road labor lists, in order to have settled the accounts due for wire fences erected along public roads.

CURLING There was some surprise among the admirers of the 'roarin' game' in Huntingdon when it became known that their favorites had only been beaten by four shots in the medal competition at Ormstown on Friday afternoon. The Branch had given a district medal to be played for by English River and Huntingdon. As there has been no curling rink in this village this winter, it was considered a foregone conclusion that the Huntingdon curlers would not have a ghost of a chance, but, rather than show the white feather, they decided to play at all odds. Some of the members had not a block in their hands since last year until they went on the ice to play the match, and, consequently, were a little rusty with the turns. A protest was filed by English River against four Huntingdon players. It might be stated that the protested players were among those who inaugurated the game here, and have had their fingers in the pie ever since. The players were as follows:

Rink No 1 HUNTINGDON J. Carmichael P. M'Farlane J. Currie J. W. Stark J. Currie Findlay Bell J. McGregor Jas. R.ONEY Skip 15 Skip 10

Rink No 2 HUNTINGDON H. Benny R. Hastie A. Roy Dr R. N. Walsh M. Morris R. E. Kelly J. Angell G. Cunningham

Skip 13 Skip 14 Total.....28 24 Majority for English River 4 shots.

CANADA Canada has made a third remittance of one hundred thousand rupees to India, on account of the famine fund, which now amounts to very nearly \$95,000.

Ottawa, March 2.—Thomas Rubidge, chief engineer for the department on the St. Lawrence canals, is here. He says that the water in the St. Lawrence is very low and he does not think it will ever be higher. It has been falling steadily since 1871 and has never been so high since then as it was before that date. Mr Rubidge has an experience of over half a century in observing the St. Lawrence river.

Mr Tarte, minister of public works, has issued a cast-iron instruction prohibiting smoking in all the public buildings throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion. None are excluded from the force of the order, which is the result of the recent fire in Ottawa.

The British empire last year took \$66,767,139 of Canadian products. All the rest of the world took \$43,148,113. Canadians want the nearest approach possible to free trade with Britain, because she is our best customer.

Hon Hugh John Macdonald announces that if unseated for the Dominion house he would not represent Winnipeg again, but would enter the Manitoba legislature as leader of the opposition, Sir Charles Tupper having given his consent to this.

Ottawa, March 5.—The deficit in the post-office department here after the late government left office instead of being \$600,000 as shown by the books of department, was actually about \$1,000,000. This was discovered by expert accountants whom Mr Mulock brought here from Toronto.

Willie Yorston, son of Rev John Yorston, Baptist minister, at Jerseyville, Ont., shot himself accidentally through the heart, and died instantly. He took a revolver out of his brother's trunk, and was fooling with it, when it went off. He was 16 years of age.

The validity of a notarial will, which the testator did not sign, has been upheld by a Montreal judge. The notary, Mr Mainville, swore that the will had been drawn up in accordance with the wishes of the deceased, who had, however, been too weak, physically, to attach his signature himself.

Flow inconsiderate and rash was the act on the committee in changing the course of tuition for teachers is shown by this extract from the annual report of McGill university: By a recent resolution, the Protestant committee of the council of public instruction has provided that, with a few exceptions specially reserved to the action of the committee itself, diplomas to Protestant teachers shall henceforth be issued only after a course of training of at least four months duration, received in the normal school. In all probability, the result will be a much increased attendance at that institution during

the last four months of the annual session. In consequence, three difficulties of grave import arise: first, the class-room accommodation of the building is scarcely adequate to the reception of perhaps one hundred additional pupils; secondly, the teaching staff is numerically too weak to meet the increase of labor involved, while there are no means at the disposal of the normal school committee for providing help; and thirdly, suitable lodgings for a large number of women students, who will remain in the city for four months only, are not available at a moderate price. It is not too much to say that the situation constitutes an impending crisis in Protestant popular education in the province.

Cornwall, Ont., March 6.—W. C. Binion of the township of Matilda was brought before Judge Pringle yesterday afternoon, charged with having appropriated to his own purposes between three and four thousand dollars, the money of the patrons of a cheese factory which he owned in that township. Binion, who was one of the best known and most respected farmers in that locality, did a great deal of business outside of the running of the cheese factory, and got his different accounts mixed up, and ran behind so far that when he came to settle up with his patrons at the end of the season he found himself short to that amount. Binion elected to be tried by a judge, and the trial came off here yesterday, the prisoner acknowledging having appropriated the money. He was sentenced to 23 months in the central prison at hard labor. The case involved a fine point in law, and will likely be appealed; that Binion became the owner of the factory out and out, and therefore stood in the position of a debtor and the patrons his creditors, and that their only recourse was an action in civil law. Judge Pringle over-ruled the objection and sentenced the prisoner as above.

Toronto, March 10.—The Globe's Ottawa special says: "The government is said to be contemplating a serious step, which would call the attention of the civilized world to Canada. This is nothing less than to withhold the writ for an election to fill the vacancy in Champlain and to inform parliament that this decision has been reached, because it was impossible at present to have a free election in Quebec, owing to the attitude and action of the bishops of that province. The consequences of this would be that parliament would ask that legislation is necessary to ensure free election in Canada, and the answer would have to be given in the shape of a statute making it an indictable offence for any one to make use of such spiritual threats or terrors as would have the effect of taking away from the elector his absolute right to cast a free vote."

A grocer's horse in Zanesville, O., after having been driven over icy streets, where it could only stand with difficulty, was left standing in front of the grocery. Of its own accord the horse walked to the blacksmith shop where it was usually shod, and held up its forefoot for inspection.

Malone, March 9.—John Riley, a well-known resident of this town, met almost instant death in the woods on Lake Titus yesterday. A tree which he had just felled became lodged in the limbs of another, the butt bounding sideways and striking Riley on the head. He lived but a few moments afterwards.

The Chateaugay Record states that the price of potatoes has dropped to 18 and 20 cents per bushel, with no active demand. The higher price is for Green Mountains, which are worth more than Burbanks or any other variety.

A special from Santiago de Cuba says: A young French girl, Louise Flament, who was arrested a week ago by the Spanish authorities as a political suspect walked free on Monday. The French consul demanded her trial or immediate release. The demand was refused. Two days later a French warship steamed into port from Martinique, and, accompanied by its commander, the consul renewed his demand, this time insisting on the prisoner's unconditional release and withdrawal of all charges against her, an apology for the outrage, an acknowledgment of a reasonable claim for damages, and a royal salute to the French flag. To all this the Spanish authorities were given thirty-six hours' time. Before the expiration of the third hour everything had been acceded to.

A special from Guadalajara, Mexico, says: The funeral took place yesterday of a man who, if his story is true, was undoubtedly the oldest man on earth. Jesus Campeche died on Friday, and, according to his affirmation and other testimony, he was 154 years old. He said he was born in Spain, December 12th, 1742, and came to this country when he was 24 years old. He was living with his great-grandson and had copies of the church register at Valladolid, Spain, showing the date of his birth and baptism. He related incidents which occurred in the last century. A priest in the church which he attended, who is now 84 years old, says he remembers Campeche as being an old man when he was a little boy.

Wrong Assent on Evangel. Young Gerald Du Maurier's declaration that his father always pronounced the name Smetana, with the accent on the first syllable, but it is interesting to view the different methods which have prevailed here. When "Trilby" first began to be popular, some people acquainted with the usual method of pronouncing Smetana spoke Svangali with both feet on the first syllable. That was promptly declared to be an affectation, and the "a" in the name broadened out until it was a foot wide.

Mr. Du Maurier's statement is probably founded on the best possible authority, and it is far more in accord with the general practice in names of this character. Smetana, the Bohemian composer, is usually called Smetana, with the accent on the antepenult, although the name, like others of the Slav origin, really has the accent on the first syllable and is pronounced Smetana. The authority for this pronunciation of the name is the composer himself, who wrote to a London newspaper the following note: "I have been told that your name should be read like the opening notes of one of Beethoven's symphonies, in which the accent falls on the first note."

When it was first proposed to act "Trilby," somebody suggested that the correct pronunciation of the heroine's name should be given and the character be called Svan-gali, but nobody concerned would listen to the proposal, and it was voted down as a piece of affectation and ignorance. Young Du Maurier's announcement shows that his father knew more about the correct pronunciation of the name than the character he named Svan-gali, but nobody concerned in the play's production here.—New York Sun.

One of two practical novelties have been brought to the attention of the photographer, in Paris, which are used successfully in the production of permanent prints from photographic negatives. Prominent in these is a peculiar kind of printing paper, covered with a gelatinous substance, which has the property of becoming indissoluble if exposed to light, in proportion to the amount of light allowed to act upon it. This paper comes in rolls or sheets, but not sensitized, it being necessary to dip it first into a 5 per cent solution of bichromate before using. The sensitized sheet of paper is placed in a printing frame, under the negative in the usual way, the exposure taking place under artificial light and for a few seconds only. The operator has no way of telling when the print is sufficiently exposed, for the picture will not show until development, practice being the only guide in this operation. In "bringing out" the picture two or three quarts of sawdust are mixed into a fluid mass with sufficient warm water; a thermometer is used to stir the mass, which ought to be used at about 80 degrees F., the temperature of the mixture remaining stationary because of the sawdust used. The exposed print is first dipped into cold water to make it soft and is then fastened to a plate of plain glass by clamps. A can filled with the sawdust and water mixture is then taken and poured over the print, the picture coming out slowly if the exposure is proper, but if it appears too fast it is because of overexposure, and a cooler mixture is at once used.

The Keely Motor. A visitor, described as a scientist from London, has been to see the Keely motor and describes himself in the London Globe as greatly impressed with it and of the opinion that Mr. Keely "has certainly discovered a new force, which ought eventually to be of inestimable value in the working of the world." The motor is now of inestimable value, that being the particular thing that seems to all. The London gentleman saw Mr. Keely's wheel go round and was amazed, as were the other scientists present, who found no evidence of the working of any power they knew of, but yet felt they were in the presence of something wonderful and beyond their comprehension. Mr. Keely explained, but did not help matters, his explanations being "couched in hopelessly obscure language." The most the visitor could make out was that the wheel was kept in motion "by some occult sympathy, allied in a certain way to the elements of music."

Mr. Keely may never perfect his mysterious apparatus, but he has at least so far interested the public that if he should write his autobiography truthfully and in clear and lively language it might find readers. The world would be glad to know more about his machine, and, as he and his experiences and intellectual processes seem a very important part of it, it might prove ready to acquiesce itself with them.—Harper's Weekly.

Fun For the Cablles. A London paper says that one afternoon a gorgeous motor car, used by a firm for advertising purposes, decked with a driver and a footman in gold laced uniforms, was proceeding along Stoke Newington road when the machinery suddenly gave a sharp crack and broke down. The liveried attendants were obliged to descend from the vehicle and push it slowly along from behind. A number of cabmen in the neighborhood promptly entered into the humor of the situation and formed themselves into a procession, one of them performing an imitation of a dead march on an old trumpet which he had picked up somewhere.

Case and Effect. Here is a little rider to the history of the Shrewsbury church spire and the Darwin memorial. I am told that while it is undoubtedly true that the steeple was damaged by the storm, and also that the Darwin memorial was then in contemplation, it is also true that the person of the damaged church was the only one in Shrewsbury who had not subscribed to the memorial. I cannot say whether this is true, but it ought to be.—London Times.

After exhausting every possible legal resource to have the verdict of the jury set aside, the mate of the Herbert Fuller, T. M. Bram, was sentenced at Boston, on Tuesday, to be hung on June 18.

The Japanese government has decided to adopt a gold standard of currency upon a ratio of 32 to 1. The silver yen, or dollar, will be gradually withdrawn from circulation, and the smallest gold piece will be of the value of five yens. The new standard will go into operation in October next.

HUNTINGDON

The concert given by Miss McGregor and her pupils on Friday evening proved a success in every respect. The weather was unfavorable, but that did not prevent Watson hall being comfortably filled. As designed to give public proof of the progress made by music scholars, piano playing occupied the most prominent part in the program. Competent judges declared that the manner in which they acquitted themselves redounded to Miss McGregor's success as a teacher of music, altho, indeed, it did not need this proof to establish her ability. The members of the chorus formed a pretty sight and their singing evidenced careful training. The parts taken by the two visitors was much enjoyed. Mr Moore is a capital singer and his selections hit the tastes of his audience. He was loudly applauded and encored every time. Owing to sickness Mr Therrien was unable to come, but he sent his substitute Mr McQuaig, who fairly carried the house with him, and was encored and re-encored. His rendering of the Papineau gun was to the life, and in one of his recitations he showed himself to be a clever ventriloquist. After paying all expenses, \$13 remained for the Indian famine fund.

A short time ago two agents for enlarging pictures—second only to great nuisances to book agents—sought for board at widow Dunsmore's, next the upper bridge. The younger of the two was a lad of about 18 years of age, mild spoken and of rather pleasant manners. On the evening of the 3rd inst., on passing out he said he was going to a dance, and would be late. That was the last seen of him. On going to where she kept her money next morning, Mrs Dunsmore found it was gone, about \$65, and to the amount the thief had added the contents of a grandson's toy saving bank, which stood on the mantel shelf. No proper effort was made to follow the scoundrel, who seems to have got clear with his plunder. Among it were 3 gold pieces, one of them an eagle. His name is Wm. Weeks, and is supposed to belong to St. Johns, Nfld. It is alleged he picked up a coat during the time he was at Ormstown canvassing. His employer, C. S. Cummings, 597 Wellington-street, Montreal, disclaims all responsibility for his actions.

On account of no league match on Saturday, the academy hockey team and the village played a friendly game on One's rink, which, at the end of one hour's play, resulted in both teams having two goals to their credit.

Last week the local league expelled the Village team from the league, for having interfered with a championship game and all matches played by them are to be considered null and void. The Y.M.S.C., which had been ordered to play (by the league) against the Academy team on Saturday, defaulted, and the Academy boys claim the match and championship. The rule is "all matches played by defaulting team shall be declared off." As the league was composed of three teams, the matches of two of them are as if not played, and the Academy team really had no opposition in winning the hockey championship of the village of Huntingdon.

At the meeting of Montreal Presbytery on Tuesday it received a petition from the Rev Dr Muir, of Huntingdon, asking that he might be allowed to retire from the regular ministry, in order that he might be qualified to apply for an annuity from the temporalities fund of the church of Scotland, with which he was connected before the union of the Presbyterian church in 1875. The petition was accompanied by a physician's certificate, stating that Dr Muir was not in a fit condition of health to continue his labors. On being called upon, the rev. gentleman explained his case, and told them of his work in connection with the church. Prof. John Campbell moved, seconded by the Rev A. H. Beatt, that Dr Muir's application be endorsed and forwarded to the general assembly, which resolution was unanimously carried. Among those appointed delegates to the assembly, which meets at Winnipeg in June, were Revs D. McDonald, Geo. Whillans, A. Rowat, and P. H. Hutchinson, with James Brodie, elder. A call was presented from Chateaugay and Beauharnois in favor of John Duncan Anderson. The call was signed by 117 members and 35 adherents, and the stipend promised is \$750 per annum and a manse. Mr Anderson was present, and on being asked for his opinion as to acceptance, he signified his wish to accept. The ordination and induction were appointed to take place on Thursday, March 25, the Rev J. E. Ducloux to preside, the Rev Thomas Bennett to preach, the Rev P. H. Hutchinson to address the minister and the Rev A. Rowat to address the people. A telegram was read intimating that the Rev J. W. McLeod of Finch had accepted the call to become the minister of Howick and English River. The following arrangements were then made for his induction on March 31: The Rev Geo. Whillans to preach and preside, the Rev D. W. Morrison to address the congregation. Dr McDonald was nominated moderator of synod.

Collections for the Indian relief fund were taken up on Sunday at St John's and St Paul's churches. The former amounted to the creditable sum of \$25; the latter to \$9.30.

The Eastern Townships' bank acknowledges further contributions to the Aberdeen India famine relief fund: Previously acknowledged.....\$132.70 Offerings, St John's church, Huntingdon (Anglican)..... 26.00 Collection St John's church Sunday school (Anglican)..... 3.26 Donald McIntosh, senr..... 1.00 Total amount received to date \$162.96

Grip has been prevalent of late and there have been several serious cases. An epidemic among children is to be noted of a disease that has not been identified. Its most marked feature is an eruption, which runs its course in 7 or 8 days. The spots are smaller than those of chicken pox, which it in otherwise points resembles.

The N.Y.C. is hauling 400 cars of raw sugar from New York to the Redpath refinery, Montreal. From here the cars go over the G.T. to save trucking in the city.

At the sale of lands for non-payment of municipal taxes, held on the 4th inst., all the lots not previously redeemed by their owners were sold. The following is a summary: Harvey Stowel, Dundee, 50 acres, sold for \$12.12 to Donald J. Fraser. Francois Xavier Quenneville, St. Amelot, 4 acres, \$40.50 to L. N. Masson. James Leslie, Huntingdon, \$24.40 to Findlay Bell. Andrew R. Somerville, Huntingdon, \$26.60 to P. H. M. Somerville. James Copran, Huntingdon, \$17.58 to Thomas O'Connor. Louis Soucy, Ste Barbe, 4 acres, \$18.60 to M. C. Parish of Ste Barbe. J. B. Laberge, Ste Barbe, 40 acres, \$14.19 to S. Fortier, Bk. Masson, Valleyfield. Antoine Benoit, Ste Barbe, 4 acres, \$16.71 to Elie Filletreau. Unknown, Havelock, 4 acres, \$4.50 to A. T. Z. Sautoire, St. Chrysostome. Heirs Patrick Ryan, 974 acres, \$8 to P. H. M. Somerville. Heirs Jeremiah Ryan, 974 acres, \$8 to D. Ryan, Hemmingford. Zotique Sautoire, Hemmingford, 113 acres, \$41.58 to A. T. Z. Sautoire. Widow Parsons, Athelstan, 4 acres, \$1.70 to Thomas Pringle, Millwright, Montreal.

BORN At Huntingdon, on the 10th March, the wife of J. R. Clouston, M.D., of a daughter.

DIED At Trout River, N.Y., on 25th Feb., C. P. Waggoner, aged 101 years. At Chicago, Ill., on Feb. 27, at the age of 59 years, Catherine, widow of the late James Burke of Vicars. Funeral on March 5th, at Robson church cemetery, Hemmingford. At St. Chrysostome, on February 28 of a gripple, Sarah Aller, wife of Robert Wilson, aged 80 years, 9 months and 8 days. At his residence, 4473 St. Catherine street, Westmont, on Wednesday evening, March 3rd, Alexander Ferguson, formerly of St. Amelot, aged seventy-six years. Interment in Mount Royal cemetery.

At his residence, village of Fort Covington, on 4th March, Sleeman E. Blood, aged 76 years. He was for 20 years customs officer at Fort Covington, previous to Cleveland's first term. At Hemmingford, March 9th, James Brownlee, aged 69 years, 1 month, and three days. At Fort Covington, on March 9th, Blaine, eldest son of M. P. Merrick. At Fort Covington, on March 10th, Christie A. McNeil, widow of Joseph Tyo, aged 96 years.

VALLEYFIELD MARKET PRICES Oats \$ 40.25c/600 Barley \$ 50.30c/600 Peas \$ 70.50c/600 Buckwheat \$ 48.25c/600 Bran \$ 10.00c/600 Short's \$ 12.00c/600 Moulie \$ 15.00c/600 Corn Meal \$ 14.00c/600 Pea Meal \$ 18.00c/600 Eggs \$ 15c/20c Butter \$ 16c/20c Potatoes \$ 30c/35c/45c Dressed Hogs \$ 10.00c/11.50c/13.75

Montreal, March 9.—Manitoba Strong Bakers' Flour \$4.25c/48.65c/50c/55c/60c/65c/70c/75c/80c/85c/90c/95c/100c/105c/110c/115c/120c/125c/130c/135c/140c/145c/150c/155c/160c/165c/170c/175c/180c/185c/190c/195c/200c/205c/210c/215c/220c/225c/230c/235c/240c/245c/250c/255c/260c/265c/270c/275c/280c/285c/290c/295c/300c/305c/310c/315c/320c/325c/330c/335c/340c/345c/350c/355c/360c/365c/370c/375c/380c/385c/390c/395c/400c/405c/410c/415c/420c/425c/430c/435c/440c/445c/450c/455c/460c/465c/470c/475c/480c/485c/490c/495c/500c/505c/510c/515c/520c/525c/530c/535c/540c/545c/550c/555c/560c/565c/570c/575c/580c/585c/590c/595c/600c/605c/610c/615c/620c/625c/630c/635c/640c/645c/650c/655c/660c/665c/670c/675c/680c/685c/690c/695c/700c/705c/710c/715c/720c/725c/730c/735c/740c/745c/750c/755c/760c/765c/770c/775c/780c/785c/790c/795c/800c/805c/810c/815c/820c/825c/830c/835c/840c/845c/850c/855c/860c/865c/870c/875c/880c/885c/890c/895c/900c/905c/910c/915c/920c/925c/930c/935c/940c/945c/950c/955c/960c/965c/970c/975c/980c/985c/990c/995c/1000c/1005c/1010c/1015c/1020c/1025c/1030c/1035c/1040c/1045c/1050c/1055c/1060c/1065c/1070c/1075c/1080c/1085c/1090c/1095c/1100c/1105c/1110c/1115c/1120c/1125c/1130c/1135c/1140c/1145c/1150c/1155c/1160c/1165c/1170c/1175c/1180c/1185c/1190c/1195c/1200c/1205c/1210c/1215c/1220c/1225c/1230c/1235c/1240c/1245c/1250c/1255c/1260c/1265c/1270c/1275c/1280c/1285c/1290c/1295c/1300c/1305c/1310c/1315c/1320c/1325c/1330c/1335c/1340c/1345c/1350c/1355c/1360c/1365c/1370c/1375c/1380c/1385c/1390c/1395c/1400c/1405c/1410c/1415c/1420c/1425c/1430c/1435c/1440c/1445c/1450c/1455c/1460c/1465c/1470c/1475c/1480c/1485c/1490c/1495c/1500c/1505c/1510c/1515c/1520c/1525c/1530c/1535c/1540c/1545c/1550c/1555c/1560c/1565c/1570c/1575c/1580c/1585c/1590c/1595c/1600c/1605c/1610c/1615c/1620c/1625c/1630c/1635c/1640c/1645c/1650c/1655c/1660c/1665c/1670c/1675c/1680c/1685c/1690c/1695c/1700c/1705c/1710c/1715c/1720c/1725c/1730c/1735c/1740c/1745c/1750c/1755c/1760c/1765c/1770c/1775c/1780c/1785c/1790c/1795c/1800c/1805c/1810c/1815c/1820c/1825c/1830c/1835c/1840c/1845c/1850c/1855c/1860c/1865c/1870c/1875c/1880c/1885c/1890c/1895c/1900c/1905c/1910c/1915c/1920c/1925c/1930c/1935c/1940c/1945c/1950c/1955c/1960c/1965c/1970c/1975c/1980c/1985c/1990c/1995c/2000c/2005c/2010c/2015c/2020c/2025c/2030c/2035c/2040c/2045c/2050c/2055c/2060c/2065c/2070c/2075c/2080c/2085c/2090c/2095c/2100c/2105c/2110c/2115c/2120c/2125c/2130c/2135c/2140c/2145c/2150c/2155c/2160c/2165c/2170c/2175c/2180c/2185c/2190c/2195c/2200c/2205c/2210c/2215c/2220c/2225c/2230c/2235c/2240c/2245c/2250c/2255c/2260c/2265c/2270c/2275c/2280c/2285c/2290c/2295c/2300c/2305c/2310c/2315c/2320c/2325c/2330c/2335c/2340c/2345c/2350c/2355c/2360c/2365c/2370c/2375c/2380c/2385c/2390c/2395c/2400c/2405c/2410c/2415c/2420c/2425c/2430c/2435c/2440c/2445c/2450c/2455c/2460c/2465c/2470c/2475c/2480c/2485c/2490c/2495c/2500c/2505c/2510c/2515c/2520c/2525c/2530c/2535c/2540c/2545c/2550c/2555c/2560c/2565c/2570c/2575c/2580c/2585c/2590c/2595c/2600c/2605c/2610c/2615c/2620c/2625c/2630c/2635c/2640c/2645c/2650c/2655c/2660c/2665c/2670c/2675c/2680c/2685c/2690c/2695c/2700c/2705c/2710c/2715c/2720c/2725c/2730c/2735c/2740c/2745c/2750c/2755c/2760c/2765c/2770c/2775c/2780c/2785c/2790c/2795c/2800c/2805c/2810c/2815c/2820c/2825c/2830c/2835c/2840c/2845c/2850c/2855c/2860c/2865c/2870c/2875c/2880c/2885c/2890c/2895c/2900c/2905c/2910c/2915c/2920c/2925c/2930c/2935c/2940c/2945c/2950c/2955c/2960c/2965c/2970c/2975c/2980c/2985c/2990c/2995c/3000c/3005c/3010c/3015c/3020c/3025c/3030c/3035c/3040c/3045c/3050c/3055c/3060c/3065c/3070c/3075c/3080c/3085c/3090c/3095c/3100c/3105c/3110c/3115c/3120c/3125c/3130c/3135c/3140c/3145c/3150c/3155c/3160c/3165c/3170c/3175c/3180c/3185c/3190c/3195c/3200c/3205c/3210c/3215c/3220c/3225c/3230c/3235c/3240c/3245c/3250c/3255c/32

