

NOTES OF THE WEEK

Thursday afternoon Mr Fielding made his statement of the Dominion's finances. He did so in a speech that lasted 2 1/2 hours, and which, to a great extent, was more of a party manifesto than a dispassionate exposition of the standing of the country. It was an exultant speech, telling of an overflowing revenue and of other evidences of prosperity. He claimed that for the 12 months ending with last June there had been a surplus of over 7 1/2 million dollars. This, it might be expected, would be followed by the announcement of reduction of taxes to that extent, but he said there would be no change in the tariff, and so the poor settler in the Northwest will continue to pay more for his implements than he ought, and farmers elsewhere will shoulder their old burdens. The only change in the tariff promised was a conditional one. When Mr Clergue satisfies the ministers he makes rails equal to those made abroad in quality and in sufficient quantity to supply Canada's needs, a duty of \$7 per ton will be levied on imported rails. If ever put in force, this will be a discouragement to railway building. Then there were two retaliatory uses made of the tariff. The United States imposes a discriminatory duty on manila fibre brought in the Philippine islands by foreign countries. This is to be checkmated by imposing on U. S. binder-twine a duty equivalent to the tax. Germany resented Canada's giving a preferential tariff to Britain and imposed such duties on Canadian produce as to shut it out. Mr Fielding asks parliament to retaliate by raising the duties on German manufactures one-third. It is not alone with the States and Germany's fiscal course Mr Fielding and his colleagues are dissatisfied. They are not pleased with Great Britain in refusing to make some concession to Canada for its preferential tariff. When we decided to reduce the duties on British goods one-third, said Mr Fielding, the Imperial authorities could not reciprocate. It is different today. Britain levies a small tax on bread-stuffs, and we have asked that Canadian flour and grain be exempted. That this will be done we have no assurance, and then Mr Fielding added— If the British government and people do not show appreciation of the value of the Canadian preference, then, so far as the British government and the British people are concerned, they cannot complain if we should see fit to modify or change that preferential tariff. Speaking of the demands of the Canadian manufacturers for increased protection, Mr Fielding announced the policy of the government to be to leave the tariff as it stands not only for this but next session. The increase in revenue would justify the country making the experiment of taking off the canal tolls. For the next 3 years, beginning now, the canals would be free. This means that Americans, who pay nothing to maintain them, can pass up and down the canals at the expense of Canada. The removal of the tolls is a concession to forwarders and barge owners. To return to the finances. The revenue for the 12 months ending 30th of June is estimated at 65 million dollars, which leaves a surplus of 5 1/2 millions, to be applied to reducing the debt. Several old loans are about to mature and cannot be renewed in England at the former rate of interest. To meet them fresh loans will be floated this fall while the note issue will be increased ten millions. The leader of the opposition, Mr Borden, criticized the budget speech and expounded his own views as to how the country should be governed at somewhat wearisome length. In opening he had an easy task in convicting the ministers of having broken their ante-election pledges. He read extracts from their speeches delivered before 1900, telling how they would reduce the expenditure and the taxes, and contracted their promises with their acts. He showed that Finance had come into power there had been an increase of 10 1/2 million dollars in the expenditure, and 18 1/2 millions had been added to the debt. The boasted surpluses were due not to economy, but to an abounding prosperity for which the government could take no credit. Mr Borden held a greater measure of protection was needed by our manufacturers and advocated at great length the urgency of raising the tariff to a degree that would stop the importation of whatever could be made in Canada. He held the country had seen the height of the present wave of prosperity and that before its ebb begins we should be in a position to shut out foreign competition. He ended by moving an amendment in favor of a thorough and judicious readjustment of the tariff at the present session. On Monday Sir Richard Cartwright resumed the debate. He essayed to reconcile his statements made before he became a minister with his endorsement of what had been done since, by ingeniously trying to make out that while the customs duties during Conservative rule went to swell the profits of the manufacturers, they now went into the treasury. To escape the charge that the rate of taxation had increased per head, he affirmed the census of 1891 had been cooked to give a larger population than really existed. On coming to general principles, he made a strong argument against raising the tariff and favored increasing the preference given Britain. He asserted Britain would consider her own interests by reciprocating, for while \$50 worth of British goods were consumed on an average by each family in Canada, only \$6 worth was the average per family in the States. He went on to say— Canada had shown the people of the United States that she could live without them and could compete with them in the markets of the world. Protection would not add one cent to the value of the wheat grown in Canada while it would enormously diminish the purchasing power of the money the farmer received for his wheat. He denied that the imports of agricultural produce from the United States meant a loss to the Canadian farmer, pointing out that much that came in was re-exported, while much of the remainder was of a class not grown in Canada. The increase of trade with the United States had attributed to the geography of the two countries. It was easier for Canadians to trade with the merchants of the United States than with those of any other part of the world. Mr Tarte took up the cry against the States, and held we should levy the same duty on their goods as they do on ours, which would stop the importation of their manufactures. He argued at length that Canadian manufacturers could never compete with American, because of their greater capital and wider market. The wage earners in the United States manufactured numbered five millions, almost as many as the whole population of Canada. He wanted a tariff that would stop all buying from the United States. Mr Tarte travelled wide in his remarks, introducing topics that had no connection with the debate. He had a great deal to say about himself, complaining that there were men in the ministry who were stabbing him in the back, and that, despite his loyalty to Sir Wilfrid, he would vote against the government. The debate may last a fortnight. It was interrupted yesterday by the house adjourning in order to attend the funeral of Sir Oliver Mowat, who died Sunday morning, in his 83rd year. The subject of railway crossings is a live one with the farmers of Ontario, and the repeated refusal of the government to let Mr Lancaster's bill pass has caused much feeling. The bill would make it law, that when an animal is killed on a railway and its owner proves it strayed on the track at a road-crossing the company must pay its value. To this the companies object, for if farmers did not break the law by letting their cattle stray on the public roads they could not get on the track. Further, they contend it is not in their power to put such cattle-guards as enclosures as will prevent animals getting on their tracks. The old pit cattle-guards were tolerably effective, but it seems they cannot be used with the heavy locomotives now in use and have had to be filled. The minister of railways, Mr Blair, pointed out that the farmers and the companies were not alone interested, that animals

getting on the track was the frequent cause of accidents, so that consideration for the safety of the travelling public would not warrant relaxing the law so as to make farmers more careless than they are as to letting animals stray on the highway. The government was seeking a cattle-guard that could be depended upon to turn animals, and when such a one was found it would compel the companies to adopt it. For the present the law would stand, if a company can prove that an animal killed by a train was straying on the public road it is not liable for the loss. When the legislature reassembled after the Easter recess, there was a general agreement among the members that they had been long enough at Quebec and that it was time they were home to attend to the duties spring-time brings. The result was an understanding to expedite business by dropping measures that could stand over until next year and to accept compromises on disputed bills. Thus it came that bills like that amending the Montreal charter were hurried through and the estimates accepted en bloc. Mr Flynn had his say on the budget-speech, emphasizing what is plain enough to everybody that the boasted equilibrium of revenue with expenditure is effected by the sale of timber-limits. Unless the council stands in the way, it is expected the session will close on Saturday. Impatient as the house had become of delay, a day was given to the consideration of what has come to be known as the Roddick bill. At present when a young man graduates as a doctor, he can only practise in the province for which he was licensed. Should he desire to move into another province he has to undergo an examination, and, if he passes, take out another license. Dr Roddick wanted to change this, and got the Dominion parliament to enact that a graduate in medicine could practise in any part of the Dominion. The bill was opposed by the French members, who only consented to its passage by adding a proviso that it should only come into force when ratified by the legislatures of the several provinces. When the bill came up the other day at Quebec it was fiercely contested on several grounds which were used to cover the real motive of opposition, namely, that to ratify the bill would be to admit the right of the Dominion to interfere with education in this province. No province would profit more by throwing open the whole Dominion to medical graduates, but that unlearned medical rules in matters educational had sent forth its order and the bill was thrown out. The Gamey case took an unlooked for turn on Monday. The judges met and went on hearing evidence. One of the witnesses was Mr Crossin, partner with Gamey in a piano company. He was asked to produce the cash-book of the company in order to get evidence as to what Gamey did with the \$1500 he had obtained from the government. On the book being produced, it was found the page that should have had the alleged entries was torn out. Mr Crossin said Mr Gamey must have done it. Next to this came evidence about a deposit slip for \$900 which Gamey had placed in the bank. After the deposit Gamey had asked the teller to let him see the slip, and the allegation is he changed it for another in which the bills deposited were given of a different denomination and so as to correspond with his evidence. On looking round for Mr Gamey to explain all this, it was ascertained he had left Toronto and gone to Buffalo. On Tuesday the leading counsel on the Conservative side, Mr Saml. Blake, deplored the conduct of Mr Gamey and said he would abandon the case were it not one in which the public had a right to know all. He asked for an adjournment until Thursday. Mr Gamey declares he will come back to Canada but refuses to explain his flight. It is to be hoped the investigation may go on. There is corroborative proof from independent witnesses of much of Gamey's story, and the whole of it ought to be sifted. That after the election he was for sale is undoubted. Who bought him and where the purchase money came from the members of Ontario have a right to know.

Three young men who overheard a conversation between Gamey and Frank Sullivan, told the judge at Toronto that they freely discussed the methods used in the Ontario general elections of last summer. One passage in their somewhat spicy dialogue is thus reported: Frank Sullivan said that the Conservatives could raise quite a row over the three Norths if they knew as much as they did about it. The Grand Trunk had helped them out in the three Norths. Gamey asked: Is the Grand Trunk going to get that subsidy? Sullivan replied: You bet your life if the Grand Trunk should get that subsidy we could not carry the three Norths again. If they had got the subsidy before the election the Grand Trunk would just tell us to go to hell. It is notorious that for a generation the prospect of obtaining subsidies has induced railway companies to interfere in elections, and often, as in this instance, decide them against the will of the majority. To say there shall be no more subsidies given to railways would be to go far in purifying our politics. Altho the St Lawrence has been clear of ice for a fortnight, the gulf is still obstructed. An ocean vessel, which had been trying ten days to force its way, only succeeded this week, and is expected to reach Montreal Friday, the first arrival from Europe. The spring fleet is at hand and several steamships are advertised to sail for English ports during the first week in May. A strike that threatens the prosperity of Montreal is now on. The ship-laborers refuse to work except for wages that will drive business from the port. In a day or two ocean vessels will arrive, and unless they receive prompt despatch trade will be thrown into confusion and great losses sustained. It is understood there are hundreds of men in the parishes who would be glad to hasten to Montreal to work at the wages the unionists reject but are afraid of being assaulted. Unless Montreal is to become a second Quebec, its commerce controlled by day laborers, the merchants should see that whoever is willing to work can do so in safety. No party of immigrants ever landed in Canada who have aroused as much public interest as that now in camp at Saskatoon. Not merely their numbers and aspirations to found a purely English colony is the cause of this interest, which is due largely to a knowledge that they are not fitted for the toils before them. The droilery of an assemblage of educated and refined men and women coming with 149 pet dogs, pianos, and a heap of other superfluities, to subdue the wilderness, appeals to the Canadian's sense of humor. Already over a hundred of them have become disillusioned and gone back. More will likely follow, yet a substantial residue may be expected to remain and win success, for there is no lack of grit and enthusiasm. Instead of selecting land adjoining a railway, as they could have done with their means, they have to travel over the prairie 150 miles to reach their lots. This is going to be the most trying part of their journey. The Dominion government has wisely intervened and arranged for their transportation. At every 20 miles of the distance between Saskatoon and the Saskatchewan valley the government has erected tents and provided a supply of food, so that the long journey may be made in easy stages and with the least possible exposure. From Edmonton saw-mills lumber is being floated down the Saskatchewan, and thus it is hoped enough may be got to house the immigrants when they reach their lots. It is to the interest of Canada to make the colony a success, for on the reports that will reach England from it depend how many come next spring. The King after visiting Malta sailed for Italy and will land at Naples, whence he goes to Rome, where a brilliant reception awaits him. He returns home by way of Paris. Two conventions of tenants met last week to consider the land bill—one at Belfast the other at Dublin. Both endorsed the principle of the bill but suggested amendments. The Dublin convention was prolific in amendments, few of which parliament is likely to accept. The general feeling of both conventions was that too much was conceded to the landlords. People in England and Scotland disapproved to support the bill in the belief

that it would make Ireland contented, have been disconcerted by the Dublin convention unanimously adopting a resolution declaring the Irish people would not accept the land bill as a settlement of their grievances but would continue to agitate until they obtained "a full measure of self-government for Ireland." The chairman in submitting the resolution, declared "no substitute can or will be accepted for home rule," and the huge assembly yelled approval. Even Mr Redmond will admit it is poor inducement to the taxpayers of England and Scotland to take upon themselves a burden of 60 million dollars to buy farms for people who intend to separate themselves from British rule. The very fact that, in considering a matter that interests them alike, the farmers of the south of Ireland would not meet those of the north in the same conference to deliberate on the land bill, shows the impossibility of self-government for Ireland. The hope of the promoters of the land bill is, that when the peasantry of Ireland own the land, they will feel they have too deep a stake in the country to risk a change of government and will have no more use for the professional agitator. The comments of the English press on Canada's striking back at Germany, by raising the duty on the manufactures of that country, are generally eulogistic. The wording of the Canadian resolution is exactly that of the German, excluding Canada from the favored nation class, which tickles the average Englishman, who enjoys seeing Emperor William hit in the eye with a ball of his own making. The Germans, of course, are indignant at what has been done at Ottawa, and speak of excluding Canadian produce absolutely. They cannot make matters much worse than they are, for the present tariff has reduced their imports from Canada to nigh zero. Germany exports largely to South Africa and Australia and the fear of these colonies enacting a like resolution to that of Canada may induce the repeal of the obnoxious edict. That Germany should resent Canada's giving a preferential tariff to the Motherland and try to dictate to us what we should do, is out of the question—it is an interference with Canada's independence. Better we should neither buy nor sell with Germany for all time than submit to such lordship. What Canada sees fit to do in her dealings with Britain is none of Germany's business. Were we even to go so far as to declare for free trade with the Motherland, Germany would have no right to interfere. The impudence of Germany's attitude is apparent, when we know she exacts from all her colonies preferential treatment, to the exclusion of the foreign trader. What she demands from her colonies for herself, she would, if she could, prevent Canada giving voluntarily to the land to which she owes allegiance. We trust Sir Wilfrid will keep his backbone straight and yield not a single inch to the German tyrant. There is more involved than a few million dollars of trade. This is a question of whether Canada is going to have her fiscal policy dictated by a foreign Power. A severe gale, accompanied by a heavy fall of snow and extreme cold, swept over the continent of Europe Saturday and Sunday. As the season of vegetation is earlier there than here, the probability is damage has been done to the crops. Fighting of an irregular nature is going on throughout the Balkan provinces held by Turkey. The insurgents do not depend upon ordinary methods of warfare. They have a supply of dynamite bombs, which, when hard pressed, they throw into the Turkish ranks with deadly effect. A general rising was predicted for last Sunday, but did not take place. The Mohammedan who killed the Russian consul is still living. The Sultan is between two fires. The Russian government demands his execution, while his co-religionists say if he is hanged for such a laudable act as shooting a Christian, and a Russian at that, they will throw off the Sultan's authority.

ATHLETICIAN Miss Bown has received an appointment on the staff of the Lachute academy. ORMSTOWN Dr McLaren has moved, his residence to the rear of his lot, facing Depot-street, and Thos. McKee, contractor, is building for him, on the site of the former, a commodious brick house, with all modern improvements. McCaig Brothers shipped a car of horses. They paid big prices for them. They were a choice lot. The Crown Brick Co. have speedily built a strong foundation and placed their newly purchased boiler in place, to drive the two extra brick mills, which will operate next week. ST MARTINE On Sunday, at St Urbain, a son of Joseph Roy, residing in the concession called "la carcasse," was coming from church, when another man tried to pass ahead. Roy's horse started so quickly that he lost control of him, and the beast ran away, breaking the buggy to pieces. The boy was picked up on the road with a broken leg. He was carried to the first house and a doctor called. Sunday evening the pupils of the convent repeated the drama rendered a short time ago, when as large a number as could get access to the room crowded in. At this repetition the room was again filled to the last seat. The drama again gave unqualified satisfaction and reflected credit on the rev. nuns for their training. The Exportation company of this village has got a contract for heavy pressed hay in small bales, and are running their steam press daily since last week. This gives work to all the laborers of this village and no man is to be found to work here, so every gentleman has to do his own work, such as sawing wood, digging the garden, and cleaning up the surroundings. Horses are getting pretty well picked up and high prices are now paid. On Monday Francois Beaulieu, of this village, sold his splendid mare for \$170. Common horses were sold between \$110 and \$130. BEAUHARNOIS The mayor, Dr Huot, having been in correspondence with Frank J. Wilson, general freight agent of the Grand Trunk, regarding the operating of their branch line between here and Ste Martine, called a meeting, which was attended by the principal business men of the town. The correspondence was laid before the meeting and after discussion it was resolved to ask the company to give a train 3 times a week, to appoint a station-agent, and provide a freight-shed and siding.—LeProgres. VALLEYFIELD A fire broke out Wednesday morning of last week in the western limit of Bellefleur road, destroying a two-story frame building, the property of C. DeBellefleur and tenanted by a Mr. Loroux, who, assisted by the neighbors, succeeded in saving his household goods. A high wind was blowing at the time and it was with great difficulty the neighboring properties were saved. The fire department had last week numerous calls for chimney sweeps, which emphasizes the necessity of compulsory chimney sweeping by a competent staff under the chief of police's control. The finals in the "checker" contest were played last week. Mr St Arnault takes the championship with twelve games out of 13, played in a field of as many foes. While P. Lefort, lockmaster at the 2nd lock, of Beauharnois canal, accompanied by his son, were driving Monday from Melocheville to Valleyfield, where the son is employed in the Gault mills, they met with a serious accident. In nearing Mr Lariviere's slaughter house their horse suddenly plunged into the canal. Fortunately the occurrence was witnessed by Mr Lariviere's employees who made a prompt and successful effort to rescue the two men, and then succeeded in bringing the horse on shore. The accident took place opposite the place where the unfortunate Montpetit was drowned some days ago. The Valleyfield hodoo man must have taken fields in this section, several fatalities having taken place in the neighborhood within the last few years. The members of the Lavallee orchestra, who accompanied the choir in the cathedral on Easter Sunday, are pleased to publicly acknowledge an unusual occurrence in Valleyfield, namely, being made the guests of Mayor Thibault's hospitality, in recognition of their services on the occasion. The incident is the more pleasant to record as it was the spontaneous expression of the good will of a musician towards brother musicians, and is, therefore, all the more appreciated as an encouragement to the culture of musical art. The Industrial co-operative association has rented the new store now under construction adjoining the Frontenac hotel at the Canada Atlantic station. The association expects to be ready for operation on the 15th May. Everyone is anxious to follow the operations of this new de-

parture in the trade of Valleyfield. Many claim it will be a success, others the reverse. Time will eventually tell. The weather of late has been raw and cold, accompanied by a rheumatic grip-breding north-east wind. However, the tomato-can, with its sickly geranium, has made its formal appearance on the front stoop, which indicates that all hopes of getting some warm spring weather have not been lost. The tenders for the uniforms and boots, called for by the chief of police, have been awarded. Jos. Deschênes for uniforms and that of Leduc & Prieur for boots were accepted. The government night classes were closed last week, when school commissioners Belue, Deschênes, and Brault, accompanied by S.A. Brodeur, attended the exercises. The examination of the pupils in reading, writing, and arithmetic was satisfactory. 44 pupils attended the classes regularly, of which Mr Yebert, primary school inspector, had charge. L. A. Cosette, son of councillor Cossette, reached Valleyfield Saturday from Mexico, where he met with a serious accident, losing an eye through the explosion of a fog-signal. The canal banks (government property) within the town limits are receiving their spring cleaning up. A fire alarm was sounded at about 1.30 Monday a.m., for a fire that destroyed the Rapids hotel on Grande Isle. Building, contents, and out-buildings were totally consumed. D. L. Smith and Samuel Marriott have been named delegates to the Anglican church synod to be held in Montreal this year. Dr St Onge, president of the town's finance committee, left Valleyfield for New York last week to undergo a 7 weeks' course in pathology. We are pleased to chronicle the formation of a physical culture class, which has recently been opened in R. Hill's hall. Owing to the want of better accommodation, the membership is necessarily limited for the present. The nucleus forming the club meets with encouragement from all who place health before pleasure. A pointed resolution was passed at the council, at its last meeting, regarding the partial abandonment of the G.T. railway between Ste Martine and Beauharnois. This section of railway received enormous government aid and its partial closing up turns this whole subsidy question into a huge swindle. The issue raised by the resolution is one that should interest every taxpayer in the country. ST CHRYSOSTOME On the night of the 14th the store of A. Blais was broken into, and about \$35 worth of goods stolen. The burglars gained an entrance by breaking a large pane of glass in the front window. Mr Blais thinks the thieves must have been troubled with cold feet, as it was principally boots and shoes they took. J. M. Robb, formerly jeweller of this village, has gone to Waltham, Mass. The roads have dried up nicely, and though they are pretty rough they are a great improvement on what we have had since the snow disappeared. Some farmers have commenced seeding, but in this cold weather we don't expect to see it come up quickly. Thomas Allen left Aubrey last week with a car load of stock. He goes to Alberta, N.W.T. Cows are in pretty good demand in this locality. \$40 to \$50 is a common price for good animals, and much higher prices are asked for anything extra. Horses have also advanced in value. A good heavy horse cannot be bought round here for less than from \$125 up to \$200. The prospects for the farmers never were better than at the present. ST ANICET Navigation for the season between Valleyfield and Lancaster was begun on the 20th by the steamer Salsberry, which takes the place of the Chaffey for a few trips. The time of departure from St Anicet to Lancaster is about 5 p.m., and to Valleyfield 7 a.m. There is now opposition in the baking business. Parties from St Louis have bought the long unused bakery of L. N. Masson, with the result that the loaf has been reduced from 15c to 12c. The bodies in the charnel house were buried on the 20th. There were five, of whom only four died out of a population of twelve hundred during the four winter months. The opening of navigation is already bringing along the smart Alecs from the city, who, when they can raise cash enough to buy a dollar and a half gun, must go to the country to exhibit their ability as sportsmen by shooting robins and other birds that are so tame that they would take food from the hand. In Malone, and also in Montreal, they take means to protect the birds. In Malone there is a fine of \$5 for shooting at a robin and in Montreal it is \$1. It ought to be more, for I am always of the opinion that a man or boy who will shoot a song bird would steal or do worse. If our

municipal councillors throughout the county were not so fossilized and behind the times in many things, they would have by-laws to protect the small birds, at least at this season of the year. Business is brisk here in the carpenter line, for there are already five buildings under construction, and Mr L. N. Masson is getting timbers ready to build a steam yacht. It is to be built here in the village. HUNTINGDON VILLAGE COUNCIL Met Monday evening; all present, Mayor Walsh in the chair. An account of \$23.40 from Doctor Walker for vaccinating 78 persons was presented, with names of those vaccinated, and \$1 for attending tramp at hotel. Couns Philps, Crawford, Kyle, and Pringle, agreed that while the doctor be paid, the amount be collected from those vaccinated. Coun Philps asked more time before reporting as to proposed loan. Coun Rice said a car-load of inch stuff for covering was needed beside enough plank for repairs. 75 tons of stone was required for repairing the streets. O'Connor was willing to deliver stones at \$2.75 a ton. Coun Pringle—What would be the cost of crushing them? Secretary—To crush and lay them costs as much more. Coun Philps—Mr Howard was down last week and looked over our streets. He considered permanent sidewalks could be laid down at 80c per square yard, the council to furnish material for foundation, which would cost 5c per square yard, he to put it in. The mixture he spreads is 4 inches thick. Where coping stones are needed, they cost 25c the running foot. A 6-foot walk at Shanks' jewelry store to Lake-at would cost \$581, say \$600. He would guarantee it for ten years. Coun Kyle stated Mr Howard could point to sidewalks he had laid 15 years ago and were good still. Secretary—What would the plank sidewalk cost? Coun Crawford—Over \$300, and in 6 years it would need repair and last about 2 years more. Coun Philps favored flat stones for crossings. Coun Philps would support a motion to try a piece of asphalt for sidewalks. Mr Howard would not come for an order of less than \$500. Coun Pringle did not want stone-crossings, they are so dirty. At Malone the crossings are asphalt. The Mayor and Secretary objected to passing a resolution until a written report, giving the figures and details was before the council. It was finally agreed to have Mr Howard present at meeting on 4th May and then decide. After some conversation about different matters the council rose. CANADA While some of the Canadian teachers who went to South Africa are going to resign when their terms expire, many of them intend remaining in that country, as the salaries paid there are greatly in excess of what they can get at home. \$1000 a year is common. Winnipeg, April 22.—Throughout the whole of the agricultural area of Manitoba, farmers are busy with their seeding and never before in the history of the province have the weather conditions been more favorable. In many parts fully 50 per cent of the seed for the next year's crop is in the ground, while in Southern Manitoba the average runs higher. The acreage under crop this year will be the largest on record. MAPLE SYRUP—The market seems to be slightly easier. Imperial gallon tins of alleged pure syrup are being sold at 70 to 75c in a wholesale way. There is an unusual quantity of maple syrup composed of granulated sugar on the market, and this can be had at a pretty reasonable price.—Star. Ottawa, April 22.—In the senate yesterday Mr Loughheed introduced a bill to prevent, under penalties, alien agitators from coming into Canada and working up strikes. The cheese market did not show any radical change on Monday but the evidence from time to time that a large make is in progress tends to confirm the belief that prices cannot hold around their present level for any length of time. Today, for instance, the market boats brought in fully 400 cheese from down the river districts, which was sold at 12 1/2 to 13c. Last spring there were no arrivals from these sections until three weeks later than this, and then they sold at 11c. The butter market took another slump today for the best prices that could be elicited for business in lots between first and second hands was 20 to 20c. At the wharf this morning also 300 boxes sold at 20c. There is no export outlet whatever, and traders in this branch of the trade assert that there will be none unless prices get below 19c for fine creamery.—Montreal Gazette. At Bonsecours market on Friday oats were very plentiful, and sold at from 80 to 90c the bag; buckwheat, \$1.15; do a 'habitant,' who had 'peas good for soup,' was asking \$1 per bushel for them. Potatoes were very plentiful, and sold at from 80c to \$1 per 50lb.

### THE BEECHBRIDGE OF 55 YEARS AGO.

One of the oldest settlements in the county of Chateaugay is the Beechbridge. It was founded in 1816 by Highlanders (see History of District page 50) and flourished for many years. Like many another Old Country settlement in this province, it has succumbed to the French Canadian, only a few English-speaking families remaining. In August, 1846, the settlement lost its minister by the Rev. Thomas McPherson accepting a call to Lancaster. It was the time of the disruption, and as the congregation adhered to the Kirk of Scotland it was difficult to find a successor. At the meeting of the presbytery in Montreal, on July 12, 1848, the Rev. Mr. Roach presented a memorial from the congregation stating that, owing to their inability to get a minister, they had been for nearly 2 years destitute of ordinances, and prayed the presbytery to get them a minister who could preach in English and Gaelic, and until such time as a settled minister could be got that the presbytery supply them, for which the congregation would pay, at least, one pound a Sunday, (\$4). The presbytery transmitted the memorial to the colonial committee in Scotland and made appointments for occasional services, naming the Rev. Dr. Muir and Rev. Messrs. Simpson, Davidson, Moody, and Merlin. The memorial was signed by 49. Thinking it would be interesting to many readers of the Gleaner to learn somewhat of these departed worthies, Archd. Cameron of Tullochgorum was asked to supply a few notes of them, and which he has been kind enough to do. The names are given in the order in which they appeared on the memorial, and following each name is the information supplied by Mr. Cameron:

**David Finlayson, Elder.** Was born in Glenelg, and came with his parents to Canada, when a child, in 1802. Is buried beside the church.

**John Ainslie, Elder.** His people came from the borders, either Berwickshire or Roxburghshire. His farm was the third west of the church. Is buried beside the church.

**Roderick McLeod.** A native of the Isle of Skye, and came to Canada when a lad. His farm was about 3 miles east of the church. Died and was buried in the settlement.

**James Black.** His farm was on the English river. His wife was Maria Ainslie. He moved to the west.

**George Ainslie, eldest son of John Ainslie.** Was born on the Beechbridge. He left for Ontario.

**Norman Finlayson.** Was a son of Captain Donald Finlayson and son-in-law of John Ainslie. Was born in the settlement and died in Montreal.

**D. A. Livingston, M.D.** A native of Argyleshire, and doctor of the parish. Is buried at Russelltown.

**Hugh McLeod, Brother of Roderick, and had the second farm west of the church.** Lived and died in the settlement.

**Robert Stewart.** Afterwards became the well-known storekeeper of St. Chrysostome village.

**Alex. Ross.** Was also a storekeeper in St. Chrysostome village. He was born on the English river.

**Alex. Finlayson.** Was a native of Ross-shire, and came to Canada in 1837, with his wife, 9 sons, and a daughter, who were well-educated. He bought the farm of James Ainslie, on which he built a good stone house, for he had means. He had a brother who held a high position in the Northwest company, and both the sons left the Beechbridge to join their uncle. They died in the Northwest. The father, his sister Kate, and mother are buried at Beechbridge.

**Duncan Stewart.** His farm was near St. Remi. He was one of the first settlers.

**Duncan McGillican.** Do not know of him.

**Kenneth McLeod.** Was a son of Norman, and lived with his father, his sister Mary, and brother Norman. Some time subsequent to 1850 he sold the farm and went to the London district, Ont.

**John McLennan.** His farm on the St. Urbain road, about a mile from Holton. Left with his family for the States.

**Farquhar McLennan.** Was a neighbor of Norman McLeod's. After his death his family sold the farm and went west.

**John Stewart.** Was one of the original settlers. His farm was about 3 miles east of the church.

**Isaac Struthers.** He was an American and lived on the St. Remi road.

**Alex. Dewey.** Lived near St. Remi. Rev. Finlay M. Dewey of Montreal is the only survivor I know of. Can give no particulars.

**John Sinnett.** They also lived near St. Remi. Did not know them.

**Andrew Fenton.** He was a stone-mason. Lived on the Beechbridge a few years and then left.

**James Black.** Was also a stone-mason, and lived near McGill's corner. He left.

**Robert Linn Walker.** This family had 200 acres on road between the Norton Creek mill and Chrysostome village. There were 3 brothers and a sister, and I think, an uncle. They came from one of the border counties

of Scotland. All left for Ontario except James.

**Donald McKinnon.** Left Scotland when young. His wife was a daughter of John Stewart. On their death the children went west, part to the States and part to Ontario.

**Thomas Atkinson,** an Englishman, and a furrier by trade. He lived a few years on the Beechbridge, where he married a sister of Alex. Chisholm. He left for Montreal where he established a fur store and did a good business. He died there a long time ago.

**John Stewart,** a son of Lachlan. Was born in the settlement. Got a farm on the Bean river, which he afterwards sold and moved to Summerstown, Ont., where he died.

**Archd. McDonald,** father of Charles, who is known to all. The father died at Melbourne, Que., about 1856, where his son had a mill.

**James Walker.** One of the family that lived between Norton Creek and Chrysostome. He kept a store about half a mile west of Holton and did a good business. Is long dead.

**John McLennan,** one of the original settlers. Was born in Scotland and died on the Bean river at a great age.

**John G. Humble.** Came from England when a lad. His mother died, when his father married Miss McLellan of the settlement and got the farm. Died at his step-sister's, Mrs. D. Brown, Bean river, about ten years ago.

**Kenneth Stewart,** was the precursor and led both in Gaelic and English. Was well-known far and near. His farm is now owned by one of the Segars, 2 miles west of St. Remi. Stewart moved with his family to the London district.

**Henry Duncan** had a store at St. Remi and bought grain. Left long ago.

**John McRae** had a farm on the Bean river; his wife was a Miss Gordon of Huntingdon. The farm is still held by his 2 sons.

**Wm. Dewey,** another of the family that lived near St. Remi.

**Charles Jackson.** I think he was English. His father settled at an early date about a mile east of the church. Charles sold the place and went to Tilbury, Ont., where he died about 20 years ago.

**Alex. Chisholm,** was born in Edinburgh. Lived with his father until he married, when he set up for himself and started a store on the Beechbridge road about 2 miles east of the church. On being burned out left for Montreal where he died about 3 years ago.

**James Struthers,** a brother of Isaac, beside whom he lived.

**Kenneth McDonald,** lived on one of Dr. Matheson's farms, at Holton. Left long ago.

**Duncan Munro,** lived about half a mile east of the church. Was a tailor by trade. Was a cousin of the Ross's.

**Roderick McRae.** His farm was alongside the glebe. Was born in the settlement. Is dead about 30 years. His brother is still on the farm. Was uncle to the Brothers Morris, of the marble-works, Aubrey.

**Thomas Chisholm, jr.** Born in Edinburgh and came to Canada in 1832. His farm was on the Bean river when he signed the memorial. He afterwards moved to Tullochgorum, where he died in 1875.

**Thomas J. Inkerman.** Do not know anything of him.

**David and Robert Henderson.** These were brothers. They sold their farms on the Beechbridge and went to Tilbury, Ont., where they died.

**Donald B. Finlayson,** had a good farm and was well-off. When he died his son Donald sold the place and bought on the lower Ormstown concession, where he now lives.

**Lachlan Stewart,** was a native of Scotland and a tailor by trade. He had a farm in the Scotch settlement. He died about 1855.

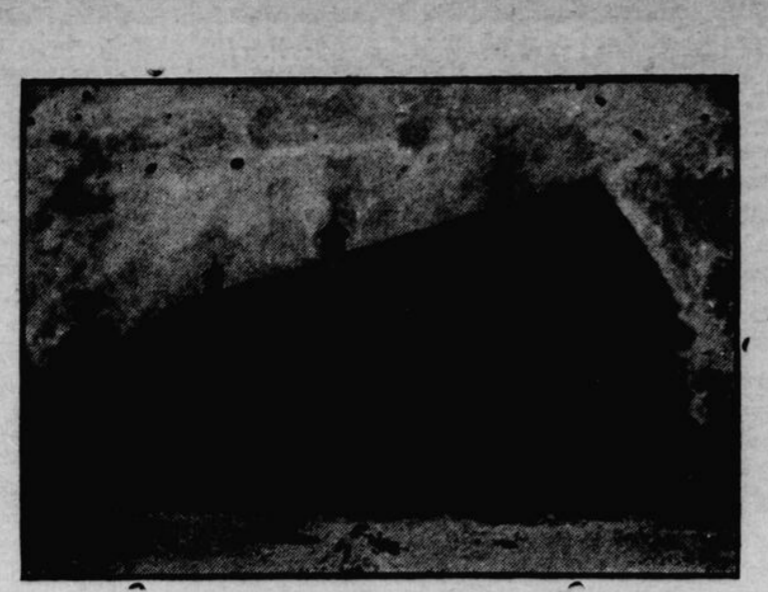
**John Stewart, jr.,** is still living, about 2 miles west of St. Remi, and I think is an elder of the church. He was born near where he still lives.

**John Finlayson,** a son of Alexander, went to the Northwest.

Experiments show that a large ocean steamer, going at 19 knots an hour, will move over a distance of 2 miles after its engines are stopped and reversed, and no authority gives less than a mile or a mile and a half as the required space to stop its progress.

London, April 17—Such cold and snowfalls as experienced in the United Kingdom during the past week are unprecedented in 20 years. The same conditions prevail on the continent. Snow fell today at Paris. At Marseilles there was a great storm, resulting in considerable damage. A number of small craft were sunk and work was suspended on the quays.

St. Paul de Joliette, April 19—Between Friday night and Saturday morning, the Roman Catholic presbytery at this place was destroyed by fire and the cure, Rev. Father Dupont, perished in the flames. The priest who was ill was attended by a servant and they were the only occupants of the presbytery. It is supposed that the fire started in the priest's room during the night.



BARN OF FRANK L. BROWN, ELGIN.

Designed and Built by Chas. Crawford.

The movement that began a few years ago among the farmers of this district to erect better barns has gone on increasing with the lapse of time, until now there are few who do not look forward to building one. They have been forced into this. The first log barns were replaced 40 or 50 years ago by frame buildings arranged L fashion or in a square. These have got beyond repairing and need to be renewed. Again, the scarcity of help compels the farmer to adopt every possible method to save labor. To carry fodder from a barn across the yard to the stable, to fetch feed from the granary, and clean out with a wheel-barrow, caused work which, by a different arrangement, can be avoided. In the improved barns a man can do more work in quarter of an hour than under the old arrangement he could in one. In instances where every labor-saving device has been adopted, the saving of labor is even greater. All this, too, without exposing the farmer to the weather in crossing and re-crossing the barn-yard, for all his work is done under cover. The mason, Charles Tibbait, had a derrick, and with the aid of a horse-wagon the stones as they were excavated into the wall. Some of the stones are 9 feet long. The basement is 40 by 100 feet, and the walls 10 feet high by 2 thick. The walls were built directly on the rock, so there is no possibility of their sinking. Openings for windows were left at each 8 feet. There is a door at each end. When the walls were completed the second story was put on. As will be seen, it is framed, with a high roof. The side-walls are 16 feet, of matched pine, tongued and grooved. The peak of the roof is 40 feet high, and it took 53 M of shingles to cover it. The building is well finished, with a cornice, and was painted by Willie Duncan, white with green trimmings. The whole of the basement is reserved for live-stock. Its floor is cemented—on a layer of broken stone the cement was laid 4 inches thick, in the proportion of 1 of Hercules brand of cement to 8 of gravel and sand. 53 barrels of cement were needed. The cement was, of course, so laid as to promote drainage from stalls. There are places for 35 head of cattle, fitted with swing stanchions, and to every two there is a metal bucket. There are 7 horse stalls and 3 box stalls. Fodder is dropped in front of the beasts from the floor above, by ingeniously arranged trap-doors, while spouts carry the grain or provender from the granary. Mr. Brown says he can feed his 35 head, including throwing down the fodder, in 15 minutes. The doors being 8 feet wide and the ceiling 9 feet high, a cart enters at one end and, as it passes along, the manure is forked into it. This, in itself, is a great saving of hard work. The basement is as well-lighted as a dwelling-house, there being 17 windows, each of 12 panes, 8 by 12. All the windows are made to open. Ventilation in winter is secured by pipes that pass through the stone-wall. The old plan, of shafts rising to the peak of the roof does not answer in winter, for the moisture in the foul air freezes and trickles back, choking the shaft with ice. During the past winter, the temperature never went below 60° and the basement walls always dry. The top story is partitioned, so as to give a section, 28 by 40, at one end for storing implements and for a granary. In the barn-end there is an improved horse-fork, and the arrangement for driving in and unloading was devised to save labor. An idea of the amount of woodwork may be formed when it is stated 1700 lb of nails were used. Mr. Brown had all the timber and the coarse lumber and other material used of his own, did all the teaming, and supplied most of the labor; it is not possible to give the exact cost. It is estimated that, where a farmer would have to buy everything, it could not be duplicated for less than \$3500. Mr. Brown believes the barn is a good investment, and is more than satisfied with the way Charley Crawford fulfilled his contract. Thomas Levers of Elgin built a barn last summer equal in every way to Mr. Brown's, except that the lie of the land did not permit of a basement, and, here it may be stated, Mr. Crawford's opinion is, that where stone or cement can be used they are cheaper than wood. Mr. Levers' barn is 34 by 110, has room for 34 head of cattle, and 4 horses, with 3 box stalls. The side-walls are 16 feet high, of pine lumber, put on double. It is a splendid barn and Mr. Levers is well pleased with it.

All of the Italians who were employed on the Chasm dam job having finished their labor left town last week.—James Mather of Canada, has bought the farm owned by John Porter, located about 2 miles north east of the village of Chateaugay at the Hill corner.—During the past week large quantities of potatoes have been brought in for shipment, the ruling price being 50 cents per bushel. There is a general rush to clean up the old stock before the beginning of spring work.—Record.

Weymouth, April 17—Sir Thomas Lipton's new challenger for the American cup, Shamrock III, was dismantled in a squall today, shortly after leaving this harbor, preparatory to trial spin. Her mast, as it fell over the side, carried several of the crew, and all the gear and canvas overboard. One man was drowned and several persons, including Sir Thomas, who was knocked down a hatchway, were bruised or otherwise injured. So sudden was the calamity that the yacht lay, wrecked and helpless, before those on board realized what had happened. Fortunately most of the tremendous weight of the gear fell clear of the deck.

London, April 15—The Cunard steamship company has instituted the experiment of running certain of its vessels for second and third-class passengers only. The Aurania began the experiment yesterday, the second-class passengers occupying what has hitherto been the first-class accommodation, and the third-class passengers having 2-berth, 4-berth, and 6-berth rooms. It is understood that the company regards second and third-class passengers as being more profitable than first-class passengers, and hopes by the plan it has adopted to attract business.

London, April 16—Mr. John Morley delivered an address to his constituents yesterday. Dealing with the subject of colonial contributions, he said he had always thought that the colonies, from their social, economical and political conditions, could not be looked to by rational and provident statesmen to give any serious contributions to the burdens of the empire.

Grenoble, France, April 17—The police have closed and sealed the doors of the distillery of the Grande Chauxreute at Pourvoire, a few miles from here. Father Ray, on behalf of the establishment, protested against the action of the police, and some hostile cries were raised. There was no further incident.

London, April 17—The rumors persisting that the government intended to grant home rule to Ireland, despite the denials of colonial secretary Chamberlain and others, Premier Balfour, in replying to an enquiry by a prominent Unionist, writes: "There are some stories so intrinsically absurd that contradiction appears to be paying them almost too high a compliment. This rumor seems to be one of them, but, as you propose to refer to the subject at a forthcoming meeting at Manchester, you are at liberty to say that the story is a fantastic fabrication, which could never have occurred to anybody in the smallest degree acquainted with the opinion, to say nothing of the character of any single one of his majesty's present advisers."

Malone, N.Y., April 22.—At seven o'clock this morning the Montreal express, north bound, while passing Whippleville, near Malone, N.Y., struck Edward Marlow's milk wagon, smashing it to kindling wood. Marlow was buried 30 feet in the air and one of his arms was broken in two places, and he was otherwise badly injured. The horse was unhurt.

Ottawa, April 22.—Hon. Sydney Fisher will leave Japan for Canada on May 1. He has been feted and entertained in the Mikado's kingdom and has had some very interesting experiences. He was received in audience by the Emperor of Japan and witnessed a performance of Othello in Japanese.

The grave-diggers of Montreal went on strike Tuesday for an increase in wages of 25 cents per day and intend to remain out until their demands have been granted. The men were receiving \$1.35 per day, but did not consider it enough. The cemetery authorities, however, refused their demands, and had filled all the vacancies by noon.

**BORN**  
At St. Agnes Dundee, on April 15, the wife of Wm. D. Fraser, of a son. At Godmanchester, on the 21st inst., the wife of Thomas Ruddleck of a daughter.

**MARRIED**  
On April 15, at the residence of the bride's brother, Ormstown, by the Rev. D. W. Morrison, B.A., William Tate to Agnes Hamilton, daughter of the late Robert Gruer.

At Huntingdon, on April 21st, by Rev. Father Nepveu, Felix Hughes, Godmanchester, to Mary Catharine, daughter of the late Patrick McGovern.

**DIED**  
At Lowell, Mass., on March 21st, Jennie M. Mather, wife of Frank Waugh, aged 57 years, 9 months and 7 days, formerly of Hinchinbrook.

At Port Lewis, on April 17, Elol Blair, hotel-keeper, aged 43 years; buried at Valleyfield.

At Huntingdon, on April 16, James Hampson, sr., aged 72 years.

At Hemmingford, on the 18th April, Thomas Kenny, senior member of the firm of Kenny & Son, aged 79 years.

London, April 22.—Officials at Berlin are boiling mad about the surtax imposed by Canada on German goods. Some of the newspapers are advocating refusing to England favored nation treatment. If that were done English reprisals would be certain to follow. It is understood in political circles here that the government is delighted over the surtax and is prepared to back Canada.

St. John, N.B., April 17.—The fire which raged this morning at Sand Point, the C.P.R.'s terminal here, did damage estimated at \$75,000, and it is possible that 2 lives are lost.

St. John's, Nfld., April 22.—The seal fishery this year will result in a total catch of at least 315,000 seals, as against 274,000 seals caught last year. The price this year is higher. The total value of the sealing product last year amounted to \$833,000 and will probably reach \$1,000,000 this year. If it does it will have been the most successful seal hunt in the history of the country.

Emperor William observed Good Friday in an unprecedented manner. He caused the royal standard on the castle at Berlin to be placed at half mast in memory of the crucifixion of Christ.

Berlin, April 15—A court-martial has been ordered to try Ensign Hussener of the German navy, who on Good Friday killed Artilleryman Hartmann of Essen. Hartmann was a former schoolmate of Hussener, and the latter avers that the artilleryman attempted gross familiarity in trying to shake hands, after he, Hussener, had arrested Hartmann for the informality of his salute. Then, Hussener adds, Hartmann started to run, and the ensign thrust him through the back with his sword, afterwards saying: "When I draw my sword blood must flow." Hussener has written to Hartmann's mother, saying it was hard that his "duty as a Prussian officer" required him to act as he did. In Hussener's notebook were the names of several privates who had been reported by the ensign for not saluting him as respectfully as he desired.

Island of Malta, April 17—King Edward this morning held a review of 10,000 soldiers and visited the Catholic cathedral. In the afternoon he was present at a polo match between the army and navy members. Tonight the town and the ships in the harbor were illuminated, affording a brilliant spectacle.

Lord Strathcona has been informed by the British consul at Nantes that during a storm on 2nd March a large buoy was washed ashore on the south part of the Isle d'Yeu. The buoy has a bronze bell weighing 800 lb., on which is engraved, "Department of Marine, Canada, 1890." The Isle d'Yeu is off the west coast of France, and it is supposed that this curious derelict from far off Canada was carried over in the Gulf Stream.

For the first time the electors of Scotland exceed in number those of Ireland. In 1902 the Scottish electors numbered 705,203 and the Irish 721,659. This year the Scottish electors number 713,266 and the Irish 711,761. Yet Ireland sends 103 members to parliament and Scotland only 72.

Pretoria, Transvaal, April 18—The house owned by Mr. Kruger, the former president, was sold at auction today for \$20,000.

King Edward will send a couple of young bulls from the high-class pedigree herd at Windsor castle to Jamaica for the purpose of improving the breed of the cattle of that country.

Montreal, April 20—There were about 600 head of butchers' cattle, 400 calves, 100 sheep, and 20 spring lambs offered for sale at the East End abattoir today. The butchers were present in large numbers, and trade was good, with firm rates prevailing. Prime beefs sold at about 5¢ per lb., a pair of superior steers were sold at \$5.30 per 100 lb.; pretty good cattle sold at from 3¢ to 4¢, and the common stock from 2¢ to 3¢ per lb. The calves sold at from \$1 to \$9 sheep at from 3¢ to 5¢.

Spring lambs sold at from \$3.25 to \$4.25 each. Fat hogs sold at about 6¢ per lb., weighed off the ears.

**FOR SALE**  
In the village of Huntingdon, a House with large piece of land. Apply to C.W. McCLELLAN, Huntingdon, Q. 4

**MACINTOSH COAT FOUND.** Owner can have same by applying at the linshop of J.A. Hunter, Front-st., and paying for this notice.

**BARGAINS in STOVES and PUMPS**  
Before moving.  
**BOYD & CO.**

**JOHN NELSON**  
Would respectfully inform the public that he is on the way westward and intends going the old grounds over as usual.

**Teachers Wanted.**  
Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 2nd of May next, for School Teachers for the following Schools in Franklin, for Nov. 1, 3, and 7, to begin on 1st September next, at \$18 per month, for 9 months. Please state experience and grade of diploma. S. E. AMES, Secy.-Treas. Franklin, April 18, 1903. 64

**NOTICE**  
Plans and specifications for completing the new road south, from the first concession of Elgin, to the railroad, may be seen at William Wattie's, on and after Friday, 24th inst. The work will be sold by auction on TUESDAY, 28th April, at 2 o'clock p.m., on the ground. The road committee reserve the right not to accept of the lowest or any bid. By order of road committee. JAMES B. COOPER, Chairman. Elgin, April 18th, 1903.

**Pasturers Wanted.**  
Young Cattle to pasture for the season, two miles east of Herdman, on the old Stott farm. Well watered and shaded. Apply to JAMES EDWIN, on the premises. 63

**AUCTION SALE.**  
On SATURDAY, April 25th, at residence of WILLIAM AMLOT, at the Beaver, 14 miles east of St. Agnes, Dundee: 1 4-year old mare, 1 6-year old mare, 1 2-year old heifer, 1 yearling heifer, 3 shotes, 25 bushels of barley, 100 bushels oats, and all the farm implements, comprising wagons, plows, harrows, seeder, mower, horse rake, single and double harness, also household furniture, stoves, tables, chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, sideboard, 1 Estes organ, and all household and dairy utensils. Sale without reserve, as Mr. Amlot has rented his farm for a term of years. 15 months' credit. Sale to begin at 12 o'clock noon. 63 C. A. GAVIN, Auctioneer.

**BUY NOW**  
While the Opportunity is Yours.  
Hundreds of Bargains to be had at  
**CUNNINGHAM'S**  
During their Closing Sale.  
Every yard of goods must be sold and sold quick.  
**C. A. Cunningham & Co.**  
HUNTINGDON

**INSOLVENT NOTICE.**  
In the Matter of THE BRITISH CANADIAN CLOTHING CO., Huntingdon, P.Q.  
Insolvents.  
The undersigned have received instructions from the Curator, Mr. John Stock, to sell at their salesrooms, Nos 6 and 88 St. Peter street,  
**MONTREAL**  
On Wednesday, April 29th, at 11 o'clock a.m.  
The Goods belonging to the said Estate, consisting of  
Ready-made Clothing, Worsteds, Woolens, Tweeds, and Serges, Underwear, Boots and Shoes, Jewellery, etc., amounting as per inventory to about \$750,000.  
**Terms Cash.**  
Goods open for inspection at our stores. Inventory can be seen at any time at our salesrooms, or at the office of Jacobus, Patterson & Garneau, advocates, 97 St. James street, Montreal.  
BENNING & BARBALOU, Auctioneers. 63

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM**  
REDUCED FARES  
TO THE  
**PACIFIC COAST.**  
Until June 15, 1903, Colonist fares from HUNTINGDON to Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver, Portland, Roseland, Nelson, Trail, Robson,.....\$49.50  
Spokane..... 49.50  
Ansooda, Butte, Helena..... 49.50  
Colorado Springs, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake..... 49.50  
San Francisco, Los Angeles..... 49.50  
For tickets and full information apply to  
**ANDREW PHILIPS, G.T. Ticket Agent,** Huntingdon  
Or to W.G. MCCULLOUGH, Agent G.T.R. Station.

**HUNTER'S**  
Wrappers! Wrappers!  
We are now showing the best values in Ladies' Wrappers we have ever had. Our sizes run from 32 to 44.

**WELL MADE**  
**NICELY TRIMMED**  
**PERFECT FITTING WRAPPERS**  
None to Compare with them.

**Manhattan Silk Waists**  
Stylish Waists of best quality, Taffeta Silk in black and colors, finished with deep pleats, tailor-stitching, clusters of pin tucks, silk ornaments, and Tab collars. \$3.75 and \$4.50.

**Ladies' Dress Skirts**  
Made of newest materials and finished in the latest styles. Prices \$1.75 to \$7.

In addition to our large stock of The J. & R. FINE SHOES we have obtained control for this town of

**The Radcliffe Shoes for Ladies**  
RADCLIFFE SHOES are made for a class by themselves. Equal in material, style, fit and finish of shoes sold for a higher price. Flint oak soles used in all RADCLIFFE SHOES.

**HUNTER'S**  
Jewelry Repairing.  
**BUY NOW**  
While the Opportunity is Yours.  
Hundreds of Bargains to be had at  
**CUNNINGHAM'S**  
During their Closing Sale.  
Every yard of goods must be sold and sold quick.  
**C. A. Cunningham & Co.**  
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For tickets and full information apply to  
**ANDREW PHILIPS, G.T. Ticket Agent,** Huntingdon  
Or to W.G. MCCULLOUGH, Agent G.T.R. Station.

**Fashionable Dress Goods**  
You will find in our Dress Goods Department the very latest materials. We keep the most fashionable goods. If you glance over these items you will be struck with the variety.

Colored Silk and Wool Crepes, Crepe Vellings, Voile de Paris, Gloria Cloth, Lustras, Basket Cloth, Granite Cloth, French Cashmeres, The very latest in Old Rose, Fawn, Grey, New Blue, Navy, and Cream.

**BOOTS AND SHOES**  
We have just opened our new Spring Boots and Shoes, for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children. The nicest lot we ever handled. Call and see them.

Do not forget to visit our Tailoring department, where you will find all the latest Tweeds for Spring Suits and Overcoats.

**Just Arrived**  
3 cars Cedar Shingles  
3 cars of Flour  
All kinds of Lumber

Will be prepared to receive orders for Coal after May 1st.

**Thos. Baird & Son Co.**  
ORMSTOWN

**PUBLIC NOTICE** is hereby given by Messrs William J. Steen, James A. Arnold and Alexander Cashner, all of the township of Dundee, in the county of Huntingdon, farmers, and Duncan J. Stewart and James Mc-Gibbon, both of the parish of St. Andrew, in said county, farmers, as members of and forming the Zion Church Cemetery Company, said company having its head office in said township of Dundee, that application will be made to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council for an order in council confirming the following deeds of transfer of immovable property to the said company, to wit: A certain deed of donation of "a small parcel" of land known and designated on "the official plan and book of reference of the township of Dundee" as "lot number eight B, on the 2nd range of Dundee aforesaid, in the county of Huntingdon, containing one acre and seventeen perches in superficial area or less, now used "as a Protestant cemetery," from the trustees of the Presbyterian congregation of the said township of Dundee to the said Zion Church Cemetery Company, bearing date and executed before I. I. Crevier, notary, at the village of Huntingdon, in said county, on the 31st March, 1903. And that certain deed of sale of a certain parcel of "land of the south west portion of "that lot known and designated on "the official plan and book of reference of the township of Dundee" as "lot number eight on the third range of Dundee aforesaid, in the county of Huntingdon, containing said small parcel of land seven hundred and seven feet in length along the by-road from the land already belonging to the Presbyterian congregation "of Dundee, south eastward, by a "sufficient depth from said by-road "north eastward to form one acre of "land, precise measurement," from Alexander Vass of the said township of Dundee, farmer, to the said Zion Church Cemetery Company, bearing date and executed before I. I. Crevier, notary, at the said village of Huntingdon, on the 31st March, 1903. DUNCAN MCCORMICK, Attorney for Applicants.

**YOUNG BARKER**—This fine young horse is 3 years old this spring, stands 15 hands high, weighs 1340 lb., and is a dapple bay in color. Was sired by Scottish Bark, and will stand this season at his own stable. To insure, \$4; two mares from same owner, \$7. For conditions see posters. D. W. CAMPBELL, LaGuerre.

**LORD DUFFERIN.**—This young thorough-bred Clydesdale stallion will stand at the stable of the undersigned. Anyone desiring to lease said horse will do well to call and examine this horse, as he is bred from the heaviest stock in the province. His dam and sire have been first prize winners at Huntingdon and other shows. For pedigrees and conditions see posters. Terms to insure \$10; 2 mares from same owner \$19. 64 JAMES BLAIR, Proprietor.

**LORD MINTO (2831).**—This fine young horse is a splendid specimen of a Clydesdale. He comes off the best stock in Scotland and had a great run of patronage last year. See posters for pedigrees and conditions. Stands at his own stable. To insure \$5; two mares from same owner \$15. 4 DANIEL PURCELL, Godmanchester.

Kept at the stable of undersigned a pure-bred Chester White Boar. Service \$1. MATT. LEVENS, Herdman. 4

**MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES**  
Flour—Choice Manitoba spring wheat patents, \$4.20; seconds, \$3.70 @ \$3.90; strong bakers', \$3.50; winter patents, \$3.75 @ \$3.90; straight rollers, \$3.35 @ \$3.40; do. in bags, \$1.65 @ \$1.70; extras, \$1.55 @ \$1.60.  
Rolled Oats, \$3.80 @ \$3.85; \$ bbl; \$1.75 @ \$1.80 per bag  
Oats, 36¢ @ 37¢ per 34 lb  
Beans, 73¢ @ 74¢  
Bran \$1.00; Manitoba in bags \$18.50 @ \$19; Ontario in bulk \$17.00 @ \$18.00  
Shorts, \$19.00 @ \$20  
Hay, No 1, \$9.00 @ \$9.50; No 2, \$8.50 @ \$9.00; clover, \$6.50 @ \$7.00 per ton, in car lots.  
Cheese 12¢ @ 13¢  
Butter, Creamery, 20¢ @ 20½¢  
Eggs, 11¢ @ 12¢ a do.  
Abattoir dressed hogs are quoted at \$8.75 @ \$9.00 under a fair demand.  
Potatoes—Sales of car lots of choice varieties were made at 95¢ @ \$1.00 ordinary stock at 90¢ @ 95¢ per bag, and in a jobbing way they are selling at \$1.10 @ \$1.15