

The Canadian Gleamer.

NO. 1489

HUNTINGDON, Q., THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1892.

\$1.50 A-YEAR

Dry Goods Dry Goods

FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS we shall give special bargains in all kinds of Dry Goods. DRESS GOODS in great variety. PRINTS, TWEEDES, GREY and WHITE COTTONS, SHEETINGS, GINGHAMS, FLANNELS, TABLE LINEN, GLOVES, HOSIERY, MEN'S, BOYS' and CHILDREN'S READYMADE CLOTHING.

Also, a large stock of BOOTS and SHOES, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, WALLPAPER, &c. Don't fail to give us a call before going elsewhere, as we are sure that one visit will convince you that our prices are the lowest in Huntingdon.

Morrison Brothers

Huntingdon County Agricultural Society No. 1.

THE Annual Spring Show of Stallions will be held on the Fair Grounds, Huntingdon, On FRIDAY, April 29th.

Horses shown at 1 p.m.

Admission to grounds, 10 cents.

Huntingdon, April 19th, 1892.

W. S. MACLAREN, Secy.-Treas.

The St Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that the General Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of "The St Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company" will be held at the office of the company, in the town of Salaberry de Valleyfield, in the county of Beauharnois, district of Beauharnois, in the province of Quebec, on Thursday, the Fifth day of May next (1892), at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of directors and other general purposes.

Salaberry de Valleyfield, the first day of April, 1892.

Geo. H. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

Red Cob Ensilage Corn.

WE have for sale a quantity of the above variety of Ensilage Corn.

McDONALD & ROSE, Valleyfield.

Seed Potatoes for Sale.

THE Crown Jewel being 10 days earlier than the Rose, more productive and of finer quality and appearance. All orders promptly attended to.

P.O. box 149. 91 HOOD BROTHERS, Valleyfield.

ALL parties having claims against the estate of the late MARY ANN EWART, widow of late WILLIAM DONNELLY, in her lifetime of Hinchinbrook, are required to file them with the undersigned at his office in the county building, Huntingdon, by the 30th April, 1892, and all indebted are required to settle with him within the same delay.

April 20, 1892. I. I. CHEVIER, N.P.

500 BUSHELS of Banner Oats for seed, for sale, at one cent a pound.

Mrs SPRAGUE PETERS, St Antoine Abbe.

Tenders Wanted

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned will be received up to MONDAY, the 3rd day of May next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the work required to be done for the addition to the Model School in the village of Ormstown, according to plan and specification to be seen at my office. The lowest or any tender not necessarily to be accepted.

A. McCAUGHEN, Ormstown, April 18th, 1892. Secy.-Treas.

For Sale or to Rent

NEAR Lancaster Station, G.T.R., 1 1/2 acres of good land, very suitable for market garden, with large plot of strawberries, other small fruits of different kinds and a young orchard of over 100 apple and other fruit trees. Suitable buildings and good well on the property. Apply to D. SANGSTER, Box 50, Lancaster, Ont.

Hotel to Let

THE Commercial House, Hemmingford, Q., will be leased for one or more years, to a desirable tenant.

Mrs F. McFEE, Hemmingford, Q.

FARM FOR SALE.

ON account of advancing years and failing health, the undersigned offers his farm for sale. It is beautifully situated on the banks of Trout river, 2 miles west of Huntingdon village, and contains 100 acres, more or less, with first-class sugar bush and good outbuildings and dwelling-house. For further particulars apply to JOHN FORD, on the premises, or by letter addressing P.O. box 233, Huntingdon, P.Q.

FARM TO SELL OR RENT.

Number 5 in 8th range and 6 in 9th range, township of Dundee, lately occupied by Mr Alexander McMaster. For terms and conditions apply to A. SOMERVILLE, Huntingdon.

FARM FOR SALE.

A Farm situated in the parish of St Stanislas de Kostka, 2 miles west of the village of St Stanislas, Lot No 180, containing 54 acres, 40 acres plowed, with a good dwelling and outbuildings thereon. Will be sold at a reasonable price, and must be sold at once. Apply to ANDREW PHILLIPS.

A RARE CHANCE for some one who would like to invest in a good paying business and very light work.

Also, TWO HOUSES, always filled with good paying tenants. A PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY in the same buildings, well fitted up, and a Boat Livery adjoining the buildings, with a number of Skiffs. The Photograph business could be taught to the purchaser free of charge, in a short time. This is a bargain for some one, as I have business elsewhere. Address B. D., Box 141, Valleyfield, P.Q.

3 FARMS FOR SALE. 3

WILL sell 3 first-class, highly cultivated DAIRY FARMS, in Dundee, separately or together, for cash, or on easy terms at interest.

For particulars apply at my residence, Dundee, P.Q., or address me, Fort Covington, N.Y.

PETER GARDNER.

'THE CARE OF THE FEET.'

Is a lecture of 45 minutes, delivered extemporaneously and illustrated by life-size diagrams and casts. Dr Elder made plain to the members of the Young Women's Christian Temperance Union at Evangelistic hall, Montreal, some facts relating to the feet, their uses and abuses, which will scarcely be forgotten. Categorically considered, the lecturer might be said to have divided his subject under three heads, namely, the anatomy of the feet, the complaints incident to the feet, and the care and preservation of the feet. The bones of the foot formed a perfect arch, the keystone of which formed the juncture between the heel and the front part of the foot, and on this keystone the ankle bone or shin rested, sustaining the whole weight of the body. The arch was kept together by integuments and ligaments which gave at the same time 'spring' and ease in walking and that delightful quality known in the healthy person as the 'elastic step.' The lecturer here made obvious by a skeleton diagram of the foot the points referred to, and showed how vital was the care of the feet to retain their formation as nature intended and preserve that elasticity. Nothing, he said, demanded more attention, yet, strange to say, while the teeth, the hands and every other part of the body received assiduous attention, the feet received comparatively none. Among the chief maladies of the feet were corns, bunions, sweating and ingrowing nails. All these were, for most part, the result of ill-fitting 'foot-wear,' boots, stockings, etc., neglect of common cleanliness, washing the feet, paring the toe-nails, and those several other attentions which common sense if nothing else in our refined and intelligent age would appear to suggest. A corn was a mere thickening of a superficial area of the skin, not nearly so deep-seated as most people imagine. Tight, narrow-toed boots such as fashion at present prescribed, were the cause. The lecturer here produced several pairs of ladies' shoes and boots, which he held up to the audience as specimens of the corn-creating kind, and which he had borrowed from a well-known St Catherine street maker, to illustrate his theory. The shoes were some inches high in the heels, as narrow as could be well conceived, and ran to a perfect point; altogether most extraordinary productions. 'These,' said the lecturer, 'are the foot-wear fashion prescribes; the bootmaker, of course, makes them to sell, and I can tell you, he sells lots of them. Why,' continued the lecturer, with grim humor, 'the Chinese system is far to be preferred; for they contract the feet in childhood, but we let them grow to maturity and then thrust them into a narrow shoe and squeeze them into every degree of distortion.' Bunions were of the nature of corns, but larger, were accompanied by inflammation and watery exudation and were another outcome of tight foot-wear and a fashionable tyranny. Some physicians had been known to lance bunions, but this should not be done; a boot must be made to fit them without pressure. One of the most painful and, perhaps, common malady of the feet was the ingrowing nail. This was caused generally by the narrow boot and ill-fitting stocking. The lecturer here held up a pair of what he considered perfect fitting stockings, which had been lately placed before the public by the inventors; a chief feature in them was their exactness as to rights and lefts, 'a quality as essential as in boots and shoes, though scarcely ever attended to.' The ingrowing nails might be super-induced also by bad paring of the nail, cutting it too close on the side and down to the quick, also tearing and leaving a 'ragged edge' to the nail. Neglecting to wash the feet would also cause it. In the smaller toes the nails were known to become absorbed and disappear out of sight through want of attention; the larger toenails, being thicker, did not disappear, but grew inward. As to the cure of the malady named in the feet, for corns, pare them judiciously, but more than all obtain easy footwear. Men with the worst of corns during summer have put on moccasins all winter without thinking and were surprised to find their corns gone in the spring. There was a common corn, due chiefly to uncleanness, known as the 'soft corn,' which comes between the toes. Careful washing was the best cure. For bunions, rest, applications of iodine and loose shoes were among the best remedies. Sweating feet required frequent washing in tepid water in which there was a mixture of salt and some preparation of soda; wipe perfectly dry and in a short time the inconvenience will disappear. For ingrowing nails the nail should be so pared as to create a sort of arch in the centre, thus raising the edges and taking them away from the points of ingrowth. Cotton might also be laid under the nail; all vestige of shoe pressure must be banished. The lecturer insisted on the importance of not cutting the toe nails too short; they were intended by nature not for ornament, but as protection to the toe. He concluded an admirable and very practical lecture by again urging the importance of the subject marking that he believed all wished not only to walk, but walk well and they could not do so without proper feet. A vote of thanks, moved by Miss Hilton, concluded the proceedings.—Witness.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

Fresh Field, Garden, & Flower Seeds

FROM A. L. FISHER, SEEDS, BROTHERS & CO., D. M. FERRY & CO., WILLIAM EWING & CO.

Red Clover Mammoth Clover
Alsike Clover White Clover
Orchard Grass Red Top Timothy
Western Corn Red Cob Corn
Giant Ensilage Corn Buck Tares
Onions of all kinds

W. W. DALGLIESH'S

Huntingdon, April 20, 1892. 90

Teachers Wanted

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned Secretary-Treasurer of the Board of School Commissioners of the township of Elgin, that applications for Teachers for Districts Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 will be received on or before the 30th seventh day of May next. Salaries \$18 per month for the ten months ending June 30th, 1893.

Applicants to give name of board that granted their diplomas, also their qualifications, and number of years experience.

Given at Elgin, this 20th day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

W. C. GILLIES, Secy.-Treas.
Address: Kelso, Que. 89

Teachers Wanted

FEMALE TEACHERS, having some experience and holding first-class Elementary diplomas, are wanted for the following Schools in the township of Hinchinbrook:

District	Salary
District No. 2, Johnston's	\$180
" " 4, Herdman	200
" " 5, Rockham	220
" " 6, Athelstan	225
" " 9, Welsh's	200

Also, Female Teacher having Normal school qualification, for District No. 1, Boyd Settlement, salary \$200.

Term to consist of 10 months' teaching. Schools to open Aug. 15th, 1892, and close June 30th, 1893.

Application to be made in writing on or before the 7th day of May, at noon, to:

Wm. C. GILLIES, Chairman, Rockburn, Q.,
Or Wm. ANDERSON, Secy.-Treas. B.S.C., Herdman, Q., April 18, 1892. 89

Public Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, that on MONDAY, the SECOND DAY OF MAY NEXT, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the door of the Roman Catholic church of St. Joseph of Huntingdon, at the village of Huntingdon, he will sell by voluntary auction, under authority of justice, to the last and highest bidder, that property composed of the south east portion of that lot known and designated on the official plan and book of reference of the township of Hinchinbrook as lot number 12b, on the fourth range of Hinchinbrook, containing three acres, more or less, bounded to the south-east by a front road, to the north-west by the remainder of said lot, on the north-east side by William Wilson, with a sugar house thereon erected, and belonging to the estate and succession of late Dame MARY ANN EWART, widow of the late WILLIAM DONNELLY, in her lifetime of Hinchinbrook aforesaid.

For terms and conditions apply to the undersigned notary.

St. Anicet, 13th April, 1892.

I. I. CHEVIER, N.P.

Public Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, that on MONDAY, the SECOND DAY OF MAY NEXT, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the door of the Roman Catholic church of the parish of St. Antoine Abbe, in the township of Franklin, he will sell by voluntary auction, under authority of justice, to the last and highest bidder, that property composed of those lots known and designated on the official plan and book of reference of the said township of Franklin, as lots numbers 2b, 2c and 3c, on the first range of Russelltown, containing sixty acres in superficies, more or less, belonging to the community of property that has existed between the late GEORGE PATTON, in his lifetime of the said township of Franklin, farmer, with Dame JANET EDSON.

For terms and conditions apply to the undersigned notary.

St. Anicet, 13th April, 1892.

I. I. CHEVIER, N.P.

Public Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, that on MONDAY, the SECOND DAY OF MAY NEXT, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the door of the Roman Catholic church of the parish of St. Antoine Abbe, in the township of Franklin, he will sell by voluntary auction, under authority of justice, to the last and highest bidder, that property composed of those lots known and designated on the official plan and book of reference of the said township of Franklin, as lots numbers 2b, 2c and 3c, on the first range of Russelltown, containing sixty acres in superficies, more or less, belonging to the community of property that has existed between the late GEORGE PATTON, in his lifetime of the said township of Franklin, farmer, with Dame JANET EDSON.

For terms and conditions apply to the undersigned notary.

St. Anicet, 13th April, 1892.

I. I. CHEVIER, N.P.

PAINTS! PAINTS!

W. D. McCallum HAS just received a new and large supply of Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Japans, Alabastine, Ochr, V. Red, Oxides, Whiting, etc.

ALSO A COMPLETE LINE OF Ferguson, Alexander & Co's ready-mixed Paints

Gilmour's ready-mixed Paints
Ramsay's Russian pure White Lead
P. D. Dodds & Co's Phenix pure White do
Ferguson, Alexander & Co's Bull Head do
Gilmour's XXX, pure

Floor Paints in Every Shade

Artists' Materials.

Also, a complete stock of medicines always on hand.

THE OLD MARSHALL STAND.

Dr GEORGE R. SHIRRIFF

TAKES this opportunity of announcing to the public that he has opened a

DRUG BUSINESS

In Shanks' Block

In the Store lately occupied by Mr A. Chalmers as a grocery.

He is prepared to dispense also the prescriptions formerly put up in the store of Dr F. W. SHIRRIFF.

Consulting room in connection with the Store. TERMS CASH.

WILLIAM EWING & CO.

Seed Merchants.

142 McGill street, Montreal.

GARDEN AND FARM SEEDS

of every description.

Write for our ILLUSTRATED SEED CATALOGUE, which are MAILED FREE to all applicants.

ENSILAGE CORN of best varieties.
GROUND OIL CAKE, COTTON SEED MEAL.

Prices on application.

BLACK BEAUTY.

CHAPTER XLII.—HARD TIMES.

I SHALL never forget my new master; he had black eyes and a hooked nose; his mouth was as full of teeth as a bull-dog's, and his voice was as harsh as the grinding of cart wheels over gravel stones. His name was Nicholas Skinner, and I believe he was the same man that poor Seely Sam drove for.

Skinner had a low set of calfs and a low set of drivers; he was hard on the men, and the men were hard on the horses. In this place we had no Sunday rest, and it was in the heat of summer.

My driver was just as hard as his master. He had a cruel whip with something so sharp at the end that it sometimes drew blood, and he would even whip me under the belly, and flip the lash out at my head. Indignities like these took the heart out of me terribly, but still I done my best and never hung back; for, as poor Ginger said it was no use; men are the strongest.

My life was now so utterly wretched, that I wished I might, like Ginger, drop down dead at my work, and be out of my misery, and one day my wish very nearly came to pass.

I went on the stand at eight in the morning, and had done a good share of work. A long train was just expected in, so my driver pulled up at the back of some of the outside cabs, to take the chance of a return fare. It was a very heavy train, and as all the cabs were soon engaged, ours was called for. There was a party of four; a noisy, blustering man with a lady, a little boy, and a young girl, and a great deal of luggage. The lady and the boy got into the cab, and while the man ordered about the luggage, the young girl came and looked at me.

'Papa,' she said, 'I am sure this poor horse cannot take us and all our luggage so far, he is so very weak and worn up, do look at him.'

'Oh! he's all right, miss,' said the driver, 'he's strong enough.'

The porter, who was pulling about some heavy boxes, suggested to the gentleman, as there was so much luggage, whether he would not take a second cab.

'Can your horse do it, or can't he?' said the blustering man.

'Oh! he can do it all right, sir; send up the boxes, porter; he could take more than that,' and he helped to haul up a box so heavy that I could feel the springs go down.

The load was very heavy, and I had had neither food nor rest since morning; but I did my best, as I always had done, in spite of cruelty and injustice.

I got along fairly till we came to Ludgate Hill, but there, the heavy load and my own exhaustion were too much. I was struggling to keep on, goaded by constant chucks of the rein and use of the whip, when, in a single moment—I cannot tell how—my feet slipped from under me, and I fell heavily to the ground on my side; the suddenness and the force with which I fell seemed to beat all the breath out of my body. I lay perfectly still; indeed, I had no power to move, and I thought now I was going to die. I heard a sort of confusion round me, loud angry voices, and the getting down of the luggage, but it was all like a dream. I thought I heard that sweet pitiful voice saying, 'Oh! that poor horse! it is all our fault.' Some one came and loosened the throat strap of my bridle, and undid the traces which kept the collar so tight upon me. Some one said, 'He's dead, he'll never get up again.' Then I could hear a policeman giving orders, but I did not even open my eyes; I could only draw a gasping breath now and then. Some cold water was thrown over my head, and some cordial was poured over my mouth, and something was covered over me. I cannot tell how long I lay there, but I found my life coming back, and a kind-voiced man was patting me and encouraging me to rise. After some more cordial had been given me, and after one or two attempts, I staggered to my feet, and was gently led to some stables which were close by. Here I was put into a well-littered stall, and some warm gruel was brought to me, which I drank thankfully.

In the evening I was sufficiently recovered to be led back to Skinner's stables, where I think they did the best for me they could. In the morning Skinner came with a vet. to look at me. He examined me very closely, and said,—

'This is a case of overwork more than disease, and if you could give him a run off for six months, he would be able to work again; but now there is not an ounce of strength in him.'

'Then he must go to the dogs,' said Skinner. 'I have no meadows to nurse sick horses in,—he might get well or he might not; that sort of thing don't suit my business; my plan is to work 'em as long as they'll go, and then sell 'em for what they'll fetch, at the knacker's or elsewhere.'

'If he was broken-winded,' said the vet., 'you had better have him killed out of hand, but he is not; there is a sale of horses coming in in about ten days; if you rest him and feed him up, he may pick up, and you may get more than his skin is worth, at any rate.'

Upon this advice, Skinner, rather un-

willingly, I think, gave orders that I should be well fed and cared for, and the stable man, happily for me, carried out the orders with a much better will than his master had in giving them. Ten days of perfect rest, plenty of good oats, hay, bran mash, with boiled linseed mixed in them, did more to get up my condition than anything else could have done; those linseed mashes were delicious, and I began to think, after all, it might be better to live than go to the dogs.

When the twelfth day after the accident came, I was taken to the sale, a few miles out of London. I felt that any change from my present place must be an improvement, so I held up my head, and hoped for the best.

CHAPTER XLIII.—FARMER THOROUGHGOOD AND HIS GRANDSON WILLIE.

At this sale, of course I found myself in company with the old broken-down horses,—some lame, some broken-winded, some old, and some that I am sure it would have been merciful to shoot.

The buyers and sellers too, many of them, looked not much better off than the poor beasts they were bargaining about. There were poor old men, trying to get a horse or pony for a few pounds, that might drag about some little wood or coal cart. There were poor men trying to sell a worn-out beast for two or three pounds, rather than have the greater loss of killing him. Some of them looked as if poverty and hard times had hardened them all over; but there were others that I would have willingly used the last of my strength in serving; poor and shabby, but kind and human, with voices that I could trust.

Coming from the better part of the fair, I noticed a man who looked like a gentleman farmer, with a young boy by his side; he had a broad back and round shoulders, a kind, ruddy face, and he wore a broad-brimmed hat. When he came up to me and my companions, he stood still, and gave a pitiful look round upon us. I saw his eye rest on me; I had still a good mane and tail, which did something for my appearance. I pricked my ears and looked at him.

'There's a horse, Willie, that has known better days.'

'Poor old fellow!' said the boy, 'do you think, grandpapa, he was ever a carriage horse?'

'Oh, yes! my boy,' said the farmer, coming closer, 'he might have been anything when he was young; look at his nostrils and his ears, the shape of his neck and shoulder; there's a deal of breeding about that horse.' He put out his hand and gave me a kind pat on the neck. I put out my nose in answer to his kindness; the boy stroked my face.

'Poor old fellow! see, grandpapa, how well he understands kindness. Could not you buy him and make him young again as you did with Ladybird?'

'My dear boy, I can't make all old horses young; besides, Ladybird was not so very old, as she was run down and badly used.'

'Well, grandpapa, I don't believe that this one is old; look at his mane and tail. I wish you would look into his mouth, and then you could tell; though he is so very thin, his eyes are not sunk like some old horses.'

The old gentleman laughed. 'Bless the boy! he is as horsey as his old grandfather.'

'But do look at his mouth, grandpapa, and ask the price; I am sure he would grow young in your meadows.'

The man who had brought me for sale now put in his word.

'The young gentleman's a real knowing one, sir. Now the fact is, this 'ere horse is just pulled down with overwork in the cabs; he's not an old one, and I heard as how the veterinary should say, that a six months' run off would set him right up, being as how his wind was not broken. I've had the tending of him these ten days past, and a grateful, pleasant animal I never met with, and 't would be worth a gentleman's while to give a five-pound note for him, and let him have a chance. I'll be bound he'd be worth twenty pounds next spring.'

The old gentleman laughed, and the little boy looked up eagerly.

'O grandpapa, did you not say, the colt sold for five pounds more than you expected? You would not be poorer if you did buy this one.'

The farmer slowly felt my legs, which were much swelled and strained; then he looked at my mouth. 'Thirteen or fourteen, I should say; just trot him out, will you?'

I arched my poor thin neck, raised my tail a little, and threw out my legs as well as I could, for they were very stiff.

'What is the lowest you will take for him?' said the farmer as I came back.

'Five pounds, sir; that was the lowest price my master set.'

'Tis a speculation,' said the old gentleman, shaking his head, but at the same time slowly drawing out his purse, 'quite a speculation! Have you any more business here?' he said, counting the sovereigns into his hand.

'No, sir, I can take him for you to the inn, if you please.'

'Do so, I am now going there.'

They walked forward, and I was led behind. The boy could hardly control his delight, and the old gentleman seemed to

enjoy his pleasure. I had a good feed at the inn, and was then gently ridden home by a servant of my new master's, and turned into a large meadow with a shed in one corner of it.

Mr Thoroughgood, for that was the name of my benefactor, gave orders that I should have hay and oats every night and morning, and the run of the meadow during the day, and, 'you, Willie,' said he, 'must take the oversight of him; I give him in charge to you.'

The boy was proud of his charge, and undertook it in all seriousness. There was not a day when he did not pay me a visit, sometimes picking me out from amongst the other horses, and giving me a bit of carrot, or something good, or sometimes standing by me whilst I ate my oats. He always came with kind words and caresses, and of course I grew very fond of him. He called me Old Crony, as I used to come to him in the field and follow him about. Sometimes he brought his grandfather, who always looked closely at my legs.

'This is our point, Willie,' he would say; 'but he is improving so steadily that I think we shall see a change for the better in the spring.'

The perfect rest, the good food, the soft turf, and gentle exercise, soon began to tell on my condition and my spirits. I had a good constitution from my mother, and I was never strained when I was young, so that I had a better chance than many horses, who have been worked before they came to their full strength. During the winter my legs improved so much, that I began to feel quite young again. The spring came round, and one day in March Mr Thoroughgood determined that he would try me in the phaeton. I was well pleased, and he and Willie drove me a few miles. My legs were not stiff now, and I did the work with perfect ease.

'He's growing young, Willie; we must give him a little gentle work now, and by midsummer he will be as good as Ladybird. He has a beautiful mouth, and good pieces, they can't be better.'

'O grandpapa, how glad I am you bought him!'

'So am I, my boy; but he has to thank you more than me; we must now be looking out for a quiet, genteel place for him, where he will be valued.'

CHAPTER XLIV.—MY LAST HOME.

ONE day, during this summer, the groom cleaned and dressed me with such extraordinary care that I thought some new change must be at hand; he trimmed my fetlocks and legs, passed the tarbrush over my hoofs, and even parted my fetlock. I think the harness had an extra polish. Willie seemed half-anxious, half-jealous, as he got into the phaeton with his grandfather.

'If the ladies take to him,' said the old gentleman, 'they'll be suited, and he'll be suited; we can but try.'

At the distance of a mile or two from the village, we came

Advertisements for this column, notices of marriages or deaths, and items of local news...

Spring T. BAIRD, ORMSTOWN, 1892

SURAH and CHINA SILKS in all shades.

DRESS GOODS

A large assortment of new Summer goods in all shades, and prices to suit all.

Choice variety of Plain goods " " " Striped goods " " " Figured goods

Light and Dark colored Satens Black Satens

Black Muslins Colored Muslins

Dark and Light Prints Black Prints

TWEEDS

Plain and Striped Tweeds New Serges Variety of new Suitings, Pantings, &c.

Fine Boots and Shoes

Coarse Boots and Shoes Feather weight Rubbers

Crockery and Glassware

CLAPBOARDS

1 car No 1 3 cars Cedar Shingles X XX XXX

CEGAR PICKETS HEMLOCK LUMBER 1 CAR LIME.

1 Car of Corn

Western Yellow Southern Sweet Red Cob Ensilage.

Thomas Baird.

WANTED

FEMALE TEACHER (Protestant) for Dissident School in District No 21, Russellton, municipality of St Chrysostome.

Address CHAS. H. McFEE, Russellton, Chateauguy Co., Q.

DR. J. WATSON, Veterinary Surgeon.

Will be at home, in the first concession, North Georgetown, except Tuesdays and Fridays, when he will be at Howick, at Henry Oumet's.

THE subscriber has added to the machinery of the ORMSTOWN MILLS a

Planer, Masher and Moulding Machine.

Parties having Lumber to be dressed can have the same done with quick dispatch.

He would also mention that the

WOOLEN MILLS

and Custom Cards are being put in good repair and farmers having wool to be carded or manufactured can have the same done to their satisfaction.

On Hand and For Sale

1 1/2 and 1 3/4 matched Flooring of Pine, Spruce, Baswood and Soft Maple.

Also, Lumber, also, Hemlock and Cedar Shingles.

R. N. WALSH, Ormstown, April 11, 1892.

WANTED

FEMALE TEACHER (Protestant) for Dissident School in District No 1 of the municipality of St Chrysostome. First-class elementary diploma required. Time to commence 15th August. Salary \$170.

Address JOHN M. ROBB, Sec.-Treas., St Chrysostome, Chateauguy Co., Q.

Teachers Wanted.

A DULY qualified Teacher for the Ormstown Model School. References required. Salary \$300, for 10 months.

A Teacher for District No 11. One qualified to teach vocal music preferred. Salary \$180 per annum.

A Teacher for the village Primary school. Salary \$165 per annum.

Applications received up to the 9th May, at 2 o'clock p.m.

Address A. McEACHERN, Secy.-Treas., Ormstown, April 11, 18 92. Ormstown.

HOWICK

Agricultural Implement Warehouse

J. H. LEFEBVRE

A complete line of the celebrated

MASSEY-HARRIS MACHINES

BINDERS MOWERS SEEDERS HARROWS PLOWS HARVESTERS HAY RAKES

BINDING TWINE, LEAFRAIS, etc., in stock. Also, Swanton and Chazy Lure, Land Plaster and Salt, and all the usual hardware and cash purchases.

THE subscriber has on hand and for sale, the NATIONAL WASHER & WRINGER. For use in washing, doing quick work, and for strength and durability, it has no equal in the market. The NATIONAL is the only washing machine in the market operated by a thorough system of leverage. It has two levers so arranged and connected that the machine is operated with astonishing ease and effect. The washer is guaranteed to wash and cleanse any class or quality of goods, from the finest linen or lace, to coarse rag carpet, and without injury to the fabric. Any person wishing to try one of the NATIONAL WASHERS & WRINGERS can have the privilege of doing so. By letting me know, I will be pleased to take one to them, and show them what it can do. The wringer is made from pure sheet rubber, vulcanized on the shaft. Every wringer is guaranteed to be good. THE NATIONAL WASHER saves both clothes and health. No standing over hot steam, as with other washers. Ladies, TRY ONE! If you do, you will buy one, and you will never regret it. Also, THE HONEY FANNING MILL for sale by

JOHN SADLER, Agent, Ormstown.

Dentistry.

ARTHUR H. BEERS, M.D., D.D.S., L.D.S., Surgeon Dentist

Howick, Que.

BINFRET & CULLEN, Advocates, 162 St James street, Montreal. Attend all Courts in the District of Beauharnois.

Mr CULLEN will be at J. Hastie's, Ormstown, every Saturday.

ORDERS for Advertising and Job Work left with James Anderson, Ormstown, who is agent for the Advertiser, will be attended to.

HUNTINGDON, Q., THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1892

THE Quebec legislature opened on Tuesday, with great parade and more than the usual ostentation. The first business was the election of a speaker. Mr Leblanc was nominated by Mr Taillon, seconded by Mr Hall. Then—

Mr Stephens rose from his place in the front row of the opposition benches and seeing empty seats all the way down, said it was embarrassing to see so many empty seats. Even if he were inclined to oppose the motion it would be futile, and, at any rate, he felt pleasure in supporting the nomination of Mr Leblanc. He hoped that in this parliament they would hear less about party interests and more about the interests of the province. The government had a splendid opportunity now, being so strong, to conduct the affairs of the province in a business-like way and to remedy the errors of former administrations. He hoped the ministry would rise to the level of the occasion and carry out the reforms which the electors expected. At the same time he asked them to be magnanimous in their strength towards the opposition in its weakness.

Hon Mr Beaubien added his quota of praise and took occasion to joke Geo. W. Stephens about being leader of the opposition, but the latter shook his head. The government would have to look out if Mr Stephens played his part as watchdog as well as he had done in Montreal city council.

Mr Leblanc was then escorted to the speaker's chair by Hon Messrs Taillon and Hall, and made a short speech in both languages, returning his thanks.

The house adjourned unable to do anything more. Yesterday the lieutenant-governor was to deliver the usual speech, when the business of the session would begin. The prosecution of Mercier, set down for today, will be postponed until Tuesday.

THERE is a church in Toronto which insists upon paying taxes. Convinced that exemptions are wrong in principle, its members scorn to avail themselves of the privilege extended by law and send their secretary to the office of the city treasurer to pay the rate that ought to be imposed upon its valuation, and to file a protest against the system of exemptions. Although the tax amounts to \$1117 a-year, it is gratifying to learn that its payment has not impaired the revenue for other congregational purposes. The church that thus acts up to its convictions on the separation of church and state is the Jarvis street Baptist church.

The deputation appointed to wait upon the government relative to the Protestant hospital for the insane had an audience with treasurer Hall on Saturday. W. F. Thomas of Molsons bank explained that while \$171,206 had been raised by private subscriptions, the total amount expended up to the present time had been \$221,106, leaving a debt of \$50,000, while there was a deficit in carrying on the hospital, the sum paid by government for patients being less than the actual expenditure. While thus hampered by want of means, the demands for admission were greater than the accommodation of the present building. As a means out of these difficulties, the financial and to meet the requirements for admission, the government was asked to give the directors power to issue debentures to the extent of \$150,000, maturing in 20 years, in order to enable them to build a wing to accommodate 200 more patients; to increase the sum now paid per patient, and to abolish the existing law, passed by the late government, giving the government power to take over the institution at any time they may think proper. The government would be asked to guarantee the interest and principal of the debentures, which, otherwise, could not be negotiated. To this the premier had demurred, but the deputation insisted that the government ran no risk, that the Protestants of the province would meet interest and principal as they fell due. As to the condition, giving the government power to take possession of the institution when it saw fit, it deterred many from subscribing; Protestants must feel that there was no danger of its being taken away from them. Mr Hall, after hearing the members of the deputation, gave them reason to believe that their requests would be granted. It is sincerely hoped, that the liberality of Protestants will render it unnecessary to borrow to the extent proposed. With a properly organized effort, \$50,000 could be raised.

The blowing up of the house and the death in consequence of Very, accused of delivering Ravachol to the police, has increased the panic in Europe over the Anarchists. At the trial of Ravachol on Tuesday he boasted of his crimes, admitting all that he had done, and declared

his purpose in using bombs to have been to free the suffering poor from oppression. The doctrine of the Anarchists is, that all governments are bad because unnecessary; that people could live without government and should be free to do what they please. The only excuse for such a belief, is the terrible destitution of those who profess it. So hopeless and degraded is the condition of the lowest class in European cities that it can hardly be wondered at that they have turned their hand against those above them and seek to obtain a share of comfort by plundering those who are better off than themselves. It is the reproach of Christianity that a class, in some ways worse than the savages of the South Sea, should have grown up in the midst of the highest manifestation of modern civilization. What is to be done with shivering multitudes of desperate men who demand bread with dynamite bombs in their hands is a problem yet to be solved. Repression will not do it. The graspshot of the military and the executioner's axe can only defer for a short time the crisis when remedial measures will have to be adopted. Sunday has been fixed by the Anarchists and Socialists for a joint demonstration all over Europe and the day is looked forward to with apprehension. Germany has forbidden any public gathering, so has France, so, indeed, has every government except that of Britain. That there will be collisions with the military and possibly explosions is highly probable. Were the Socialists to win the upper hand even for a day in any one of the continental capitals, the worst forebodings would be realized.

The time of the house on Monday was occupied by a motion by Mr McNeill to the effect, that when Canadian products are admitted to the markets of the United Kingdom upon more favorable terms than accorded to the products of foreign countries Canada will be prepared to accord corresponding advantages by a reduction in the duties it imposes on British manufactured goods. The plain English of this is, that when Britain puts a duty on foreign produce and lumber, Canada will magnanimously reduce her duties on British manufactures. After a good deal of declamation about consolidating the empire on such a basis of pure selfishness, Mr Davies took the wind out of the sails of the jingoes by moving an amendment to the effect that, in view of the fact that Great Britain admitted our goods free of duty, our duties on British goods should be reduced. The gentlemen whose loyalty is from their teeth outwards, who are ready to wave the old flag if Britain will tax herself for Canada's benefit, were not prepared to do as they would be done by, and lessen our import duties to help the people of the motherland. On the vote being taken, they placed themselves upon record as being opposed to reducing the duties on British manufactures while demanding that the Imperial parliament tax foreign produce to benefit Canada! Mr Davies deserves thanks for thus demonstrating the hollowness of the pretensions to ultra loyalty of Mr McNeill and the coterie he represents.

The facts regarding the seizure of a carload of cattle, owned by Peter Cavers, at Point St Charles were not fully given either by the Witness or in the letter of the customs officer. The assertion that 3 head had been brought from the United States was disproved. If it had not, the animals would have been either destroyed or sent back, for no customs officer has it in his power to permit U. S. cattle to either enter or remain in Canada. The contagious disease act fully covers that. As the 3 beasts seized were allowed to be sold with the others in the car, it necessarily follows they were Canadian bred. It is true, however, that Mr Smallman, who sold the cattle to Cavers, did pay the customs officer certain compensation, but it was not for withdrawing the charge that the 3 cattle were from the United States. Altho the Grand Trunk received government aid for the construction of its line from Broseaux westward to the amount of \$366,000 and \$21,000 of municipal bonuses, it did not give Dundee a station, but, more anxious to accommodate the Americans than the Canadians, bent the line southward and built a station at Fort Covington, half a mile south of the international boundary. To that station the farmers of Dundee have to go, and, necessarily, they have to drive their cattle to it for shipment to Montreal. That walk of half a mile along a country road, from the line to the station-yard, brings those cattle within the letter of the contagious diseases act and every carload of Dundee cattle shipped from the Fort Covington station during the past few years has been open to seizure. It was the knowledge that, on this score, he might have trouble if he did not compensate the officer, that caused Mr Smallman to pay the sum he did. The incident has had the effect of stopping altogether the shipment of cattle from Fort

Covington—a most serious matter for the Dundee farmers, as their nearest station on the Canadian side is Whites, which is nearly 20 miles away. Under the circumstances, we should think, were the facts presented to the authorities at Ottawa, they would authorize the shipment of cattle from Dundee at the Fort Covington station under such restrictions as would obviate all danger of infection.

Among the revelations at Ottawa last summer was the unearthing of the fact that a clerk in the department of public works, Talbot, had been in the habit of supplying himself and family with dry goods and having them charged to the department as cotton for mounting maps. He was to have been tried last week, but on learning that sufficient evidence had been obtained to ensure his conviction, he fled to the States. Whether his bail will be collected remains to be seen. It is most remarkable, that of the many charged with malfeasance in office, not one has yet been punished.

Mr Mills will deliver himself in stammering gutturals; Sir Richard will pump adjectives out of himself as one might pump vitriol out of a cask; Mr Davies will raise a storm as the natural result of his own windiness; Mr Paterson will snarl and chaw the spitting atmosphere; the rag-tag and bob-tail screech, scream, growl or roar, according to their lights and capacities, and the inexorable division list will strike their political system like a streak of lightning, or something like inflammatory rheumatism, or anything else sudden, sufficient and painful.

Thus extract is from Monday's issue of The Empire, a newspaper that plumes itself on being everything that is British. While denouncing the influence and institutions of our neighbors, in dealing with political opponents, it habitually copies the language and methods of the American press. Such a paragraph as the above could not be found elsewhere than in the columns of some spread-eagle paper of the great republic or of The Empire.

ROBERT MCGREEVY, a prominent actor in the Languevin contract scandals, is now in jail, for conspiracy in attempting to collect the amount of a note for which no value was given. Michael Connolly was the prosecutor, and his story is, that, one rainy afternoon, while he and O. E. Murphy were sitting in their office together at Quebec, they amused themselves by drawing notes and cheques for fabulous sums. Murphy wrote a variety of fictitious obligations, which were destroyed, and Connolly prepared one for \$400,000, which Murphy placed in his pocket and held for future use. During all the time that the friendship continued the \$400,000 note was in hiding, but shortly after the quarrel, in the course of which it was announced that Murphy should receive no more contracts from the government, out came the note, and an effort was made to collect it, which was attempted by Murphy's transferring it to Robert McGreevy. Connolly would not compound the matter and the court holding that the note represented no value, he had Murphy and McGreevy arrested for conspiracy to defraud. They were found guilty, but before called up for sentence they both fled. McGreevy, an old man, was miserably away from his home in Quebec, and after enduring exile in New York for four months voluntarily returned and surrendered himself. On Friday he was sentenced to one year in jail, the judge remarking that only for his running away he would have been sentenced to six months.

The actions by the government against Thomas McGreevy, brother of Robert, and Connolly, for obtaining contracts and payments fraudulently will not be heard until the fall.

LAST session parliament adopted an address to the Imperial authorities asking that Canada be relieved from the operation of two commercial treaties negotiated by Britain with Belgium and Germany. The reply of the colonial secretary, Lord Knutsford, was read to the house on Friday, and consists of a definite refusal to exempt Canada. The letter points out that the principle of leaving the colonies to negotiate special treaties with foreign states has not been conceded and if it were "it would be necessary to revise very extensively the existing commercial treaties of the British empire, and a great break up of existing commercial relations, of which Canada now enjoys the benefit."

This is obviously true. If it be occasionally a drawback to Canada that she cannot negotiate a commercial treaty for herself, the advantages that flow to her from the treaties that the Imperial government makes compensate her immeasurably. It is the conceit of a small boy to think that Canada would do better in dealing with foreign powers than the Imperial government.

BEAUHARNOIS.

Mr Bergeron, M.P., will spend the summer at Beauharnois, where he has rented Mr Browning's old residence.—We learn that T. Bolduc has acquired the grist mill at Beauharnois, that was sold by the sheriff last Tuesday. It is reported that he purposes completely renovating it and making it a first-class mill. This is good news for the people of Beauharnois and the surrounding country.—Le Progress.

ORMSTOWN.

The protracted drouth has enabled farmers to sow their fields of grain and several are well-nigh done. Owing to frosty nights there is no vegetation yet.

This week and next, the remains of those placed in the vault will be buried in the cemetery.

Our roads are very good. The frost of the past winter did not go deep, and now they are quite solid.

HOWICK.

A. Robertson, V.S., who was reported as intending to practice his profession in Howick, has accepted a position for four months under the Haras National Co. to go to British Columbia.

Some time ago several parties were fined by the council for trotting across the Riverfield bridge. A majority paid, but one or two having refused to pay, they were sued by the council. Their trial was to have come off on Monday before R. Ness and T. Gobbie, J.P.'s, but owing to absence of witnesses the case was postponed till Monday, May 2nd.

George Stewart has disposed of the horse "Sporting Hero" to George McKinnon of Dalkeith, Ont.

Mr Sutherland of Montreal occupied the Georgetown and Howick pulpits last Sabbath. His sermons were listened to with deep interest.

VALLEYFIELD.

At the last meeting of the council the engagement of the chief of police was reconsidered and the chief was re-engaged but no stated time mentioned.

The electric light question has been settled for a time, the council having accepted the tender of the company for one year at \$1500 for lighting of streets and civic buildings. The contract was given on the casting vote of the mayor. As exception has been taken to one of the councillors voting who is a shareholder of the company it is possible the matter is not yet ended.

The steamer Chaffey made her first trip between Lanester and intermediate ports to Valleyfield on Wednesday.

Tuesday a fire broke out in the slasher room of the cotton mills; the damage from fire was small, though a quantity of goods were somewhat damaged by water.

The concert given by the Musical and Literary society Tuesday evening was an acknowledged success. The president, Dr Sutherland, occupied the chair, and his manner of introducing the different parts showed that he was no novice to the position. The local talent was ably assisted by Rev Mr Rowat and Miss Rowat of Atholstan.

The council have agreed to place a tunnel in the ditch close to the Presbyterian church. The church authorities are to cover the tunnel and level down the land. This will greatly improve the appearance of the church property.

Now that the council have disposed of the electric light quibble, it is hoped some of its members will devote a part of their energies towards arriving at an understanding with the Canada Atlantic Ry. Coy., regarding the supplying of water to their engines. What Valleyfield needs now is an increase of revenue.

DUNDEE.

The case of Purcell vs. Bergin, involving the validity of the wills made by Patrick Purcell, was tried at the chancery sittings in Cornwall last week. Mr Purcell made a will in May, 1890, and in January, 1891, made another, then, in March of 1891, executed an instrument purporting to be a codicil to the revoked will of 1890, simply substituting one Bergin as executor in place of Stewart, who was named in the will of 1890. When the executors of the 1891 will made application for probate it was resisted by the parties interested under the will of May, 1890, who claimed that by the execution of the codicil of March, 1891, the will of May, 1890, had been revived and they also asserted that Mr Purcell, at the time when he executed the January, 1891, will was, in consequence of recent illness, unfit to make that will. The matter thus came up for trial. The plaintiffs contended that the will of May, 1890, was expressly revoked by the will of January, 1891, and that the codicil of March, 1891, has not the effect of reviving it. They also claim that, even if the will of 1890 should be held to be revived by the codicil, still the bequests for the charitable purposes mentioned in it are void, as contravening the statutes of mortmain. It is stated that the testator's personal estate amounts to about \$50,000 and the whole of the realty to about \$500,000. Mr Purcell's widow, brothers and sisters, who are plaintiffs, will be benefited if the last will is upheld. The defendants' pleas are, of course, in contradiction of the plaintiffs. There were some sixteen eminent legal practitioners at the trial. The evidence was all taken and argument will be heard at Toronto at an early date.

The Indian department is retaining out of the price paid for the Chenail lands sufficient to pay the commutation tax and all other taxes, I should think, for the next 17 years. In one case where the price of the land was \$3000, the government is keeping \$501, while \$452.03 will pay the commutation tax. What the balance of the \$49 is for I have not learned. The government retains this amount and pays the tax yearly as it becomes due. The interest on the amount and the \$49 balance would be \$108.38. I don't wonder that there is some kicking.

While working in my back yard the other day, I heard great shouting, and looking in the direction whence it came, I discovered

an uncommon commotion among the bipeds on the street, some of them on the run headed by our dashing tailor. The cause I very soon perceived to be a four legged denizen of the swamps, commonly called a rabbit, which had incautiously strayed into the haunts of man, but not liking the too noisy and threatening reception thought best to flee. It easily outstripped its pursuers, having the advantage of more legs.

James Courtney, carriage builder, of Fort Covington, lost a good part of his right thumb, cut off by a circular saw in his shop.

I think the following comes in very well this spring:

"Ah, spring is here, that is to say, It was here just the other day; But it is gone—that is to say, It had gone just the other day, And ere this poem may appear, Spring is—was—has been—may be—here."

FRONTIER.

On Saturday last, while Alfred Brislin and Alonzo Watson were sawing wood with a tread power at Henry Gordon's, quite a serious accident happened. It appears that it was necessary to check the speed at times and a peculiar kind of break was used. Watson in putting on the break probably pressed too hard, however that may be, the balance wheel broke, giving Watson a severe bruise on the hand and lacerating one of his legs badly. Pieces of the wheel flew in all directions, one piece, weighing 22 lbs., was thrown across on to the next farm, a distance of about 4 acres and buried deep in the ground. Dr Alexander was soon in attendance and dressed the unfortunate man's wounds and at last accounts he was in a fair way of recovery.

WHISKEY'S WORK.

To Editor of Gleaner:

Our village was aroused from quiet slumbers by a person who has been often a fear to many. On Sabbath morning 4 families at least, living on King and Wellington streets, were aroused from slumber at half-past two in the morning by a person knocking and kicking at the door, alternately trying the kitchen and front doors. After breaking 8 panes of glass he walked away with blood streaming from his hands, easily traced along the sidewalk through a good part of the village. All this is hard to bear with and ought to be looked after. Quiet citizens ought to be protected from such disturbers of our peace.

A LOVER OF PEACE.

SUPREME COURT.

BLACHFORD vs. McBAIN: Before Ritchie, C.J., and Strong, Taschereau, Fournier, and Patterson, J.J.

Judgment was rendered in this case by the supreme court against the appellant, Blachford, on the 4th day of April inst.

Blachford had leased to McBain a house in the village of Huntingdon for the year, from the 1st of May, 1888, to the 1st of May, 1889, at a rental of \$138. At the expiration of the lease on the 1st of May, 1889, McBain, although she had no continuation of her lease, did not vacate the house, pretending that negotiations were on foot by which she expected to become proprietress.

Blachford first instituted an action in the circuit court of Huntingdon to expel the defendant, but this action was dismissed upon an action to the form, judgment being rendered about the 1st of Sept. 1889. Thereupon Blachford took an action in the superior court at Beauharnois, setting up that McBain had been a tenant of the house in question up to the 1st of May, 1889, and that she had refused to quit the premises at the expiration of the lease, and had succeeded in remaining in the premises for 4 months, without the consent of the plaintiff, and that the occupation of the premises for that period of 4 months was worth \$46, and thereupon plaintiff prayed that the lease should be declared to have been at an end on the 1st of May, 1889; that the defendant should be ordered to vacate the premises, and further, that she should be condemned to pay the sum of \$46 for occupation of the premises from the 1st of May until the 1st of Sept., 1891.

The defendant did not, by her pleas dispute the jurisdiction of the superior court, but when the case came to evidence, she called the attention of the judge to the question as to whether the action was of the jurisdiction of the superior or of the circuit court. After argument the judge decided that the superior court had no jurisdiction and he consequently dismissed the action, each party paying their own costs, inasmuch as the question was not raised by the pleadings. This judgment was carried to the court of review where it was unanimously reversed. By the judgment of the court of Queen's bench the judgment of the court of review was in the turn reversed and the judgment of the superior court restored, and the supreme court has now confirmed the latter judgment; Judge Fournier dissenting.

The whole question raised in the case was whether the action was properly brought in the superior court or whether it ought to have been brought in the circuit court. Judge Taschereau gave judgment of the court making, among others, the following remarks: "I am of opinion to dismiss this appeal. The action of the appellant is to obtain a judgment of a certain immovable leased by him at the rate of \$138 per annum to the respondent who retains possession thereof, illegally, notwithstanding that the lease has expired. He joins also a claim, \$46, value of this illegal occupation and a saisie gagerie. It is as well, upon the execution of the obligation which devolves upon the respondent to deliver to appellant the property in question at the expiration of the lease, as upon his claim for \$46, that the appellant instituted his action before the superior court. Had the superior court jurisdiction in this matter it is not clear why the circuit court which alone had jurisdiction? That is the only question in litigation between the parties. The solution of the question has not appeared to me very simple. It is complicated by the variance which existed between the two versions of article 5377 of the revised statutes, as it also existed in the two versions of article 877 of the code. The French version of the new article 888 says that actions between lessors and lessees are instituted before the circuit court or superior court according to the value or the amount of the rent claimed, while the English version says, 'according to the amount or the value of the rent,' omitting the word 'claimed.' According to the English version, it is evident that the action of the appellant, which alleges a rental of \$138 would have been well taken before the superior court, seeing that the circuit court, by article 5394 of the revised statutes has no jurisdiction at

the chief lieu of a district to an amount above \$100. Section 4 of chapter 40 of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada of 1860, provided clearly that the annual value or rent of the property leased should determine the jurisdiction of the court, no matter what might be the amount of damage or of rent claimed. Under that law, if a lessee claims \$50 upon a rental of \$400 his action was of the jurisdiction of the superior court and if he claimed \$400 upon a rental of 50 years his action would fall under the jurisdiction of the circuit court. Section 19 provided that in the latter case, that is to say, when an action exceeded \$200 was instituted before the circuit court, the costs could be taxed according to the tariff of the superior court. This act was amended in 1862 by the 25 V. C. 12, which provided that with a view of diminishing costs of actions between lessors and lessees they should be instituted before the superior court or the circuit court for the amount of rent or damage claimed, the costs to be taxed according to the tariff of the court in which the action was instituted. After this came the article of the code of procedure 887, which was given as pre-existing law and is now article 888, which provides as the 25 Victoria did, but in better terms that actions between lessors and lessees shall be instituted before the superior court or before the circuit court according to the value or the amount of rent claimed. It is therefore the French version of the article which must prevail, for the English version would leave the law as it was in 1860. When in an action for ejectment no rent is demanded, the article taken alone might give rise to doubt, but in the present case there is a conclusion for \$46, whether it be for rent stipulated or for use and occupation according to article 1608 of the Civil Code makes no difference. It seems to me impossible to say that the superior court has jurisdiction, that it could be to strike the whole article from the code. The appellant, by an argument reductio ad absurdum, says that if he had not concluded in his declaration for a condemnation for \$46, his action would have been clearly within the jurisdiction of the superior court because his lease is for \$138, but it is absurd for the respondent to pretend that because he has added a demand for \$46 to an action of the jurisdiction of the superior court, this action thereby becomes an action of the jurisdiction of the circuit court. That may well be the consequence rather than the inconsistency of the law, but it does not prove that such is not the law. An action under the act between lessors and lessees in an ejectment from an immovable, no matter what may be its value, no matter what may be the amount of the annual rent, must, when the plaintiff joins to it conclusions for rent or damages, be taken either before the superior court or before the circuit court according to the amount of rent or damages claimed. Article 888 applies to all actions between lessors and lessees. If there is no conclusion for rent or damages, a case which always will be rare, then the jurisdiction will perhaps be determined by the annual value or amount of rent. That would, it seems to me, be the only interpretation of which the article of the code is susceptible if we explain the two versions, one with the other or one by the other, without losing sight of the pre-existing legislation and the article 1105 of the code of procedure. If, as the appellant argues, it is the amount of the rent in all cases, not the amount demanded, which must regulate the jurisdiction, it would follow that an action for \$300 for arrears upon an annual rent of \$50 would be within the jurisdiction of the circuit court. That was, as I have said, the law of 1860, but it is precisely the contrary which is now in force. We have not, however, to pronounce upon the case where the action does not include conclusions for a pecuniary rent or damages. Here, the appellant has demanded \$46 by his action and I am of opinion with the court of Queen's bench that the circuit court alone had jurisdiction, notwithstanding that the lease was for \$138 and that the appellants also concluded for the expulsion of the respondent from the premises. That he demanded the one thing before the other, or that he only concluded subsidiarily and accessorially for \$46 does not appear to me to make any difference. Article 1105 of the Code of Procedure, invoked by the appellant as supporting his opinion, seems to me, on the contrary, to militate strongly against him. It may be read in different manners. The first and the most grammatical, perhaps, according to punctuation, would be, not to connect the word "rent" with the word "claimed." In this case the article would say, "that in all cases where the rent is not demanded, the circuit court has jurisdiction, notwithstanding how much may be the amount demanded for arrears." This article also is given as existing law at the time of the putting in force of the code. Now, this law, as I have said, was the act of 1862, which provided precisely that it was the amount demanded and not the amount of the rent which would determine the jurisdiction in all actions without restriction between lessors and lessees. And since the legislature has not only by the civil code but by the revised statutes of 1888 provided in terms which are unambiguous that it is the amount demanded which must regulate the jurisdiction, we must give to article 1105 an interpretation which may conciliate it with that legislation and read it as providing that in all cases where the rent claimed does not exceed \$200 the circuit court has jurisdiction, and that where the amount demanded exceeds the amount of the rent, it is the amount claimed which must be the guide. It is in fact the general rule for actions purely for debt, that the legislature has been obliged to enact specially for suits between lessors and lessees, because by anterior legislation a different rule had been applied, and in the latter case, the appellant has not forward the proposition that independently of the amount of his annual rent, his action is of the jurisdiction of the superior court as being a real action by the sole fact that it concludes for the possession of an immovable of a value exceeding \$200. His proposition appears to me erroneous, it is precisely to give jurisdiction to the circuit court upon this kind of actions that article 1105 of the Code of Procedure is enacted, otherwise that article has no raison d'etre. What would be the direct consequence of the doctrine of the appellant? Evidently, that every action in ejectment or in restitution of a lease, no matter how small might be the amount of the rent claimed, would be of the resort of the superior court. Would this not be to ignore the law and to obstruct the action of the legislature, which in order to diminish costs and in the interest as well of proprietors as of tenants themselves, has enacted these special dispositions, concerning their contentions before the courts, and invested by exception the circuit court with a jurisdiction, which, according to general rules upon the matter, the superior court would be clothed with? The appellant has, moreover, said that his lease with respondent having expired, the relations between lessor and lessee no longer existed; but article 1624

third place, in paying the judicial tax and disbursements of the officials upon an action of the class of \$100 and not those of an action of the first class. I am of opinion that the court of Queen's bench has properly judged and that the appeal should be dismissed."

NEWS BY ATLANTIC CABLE.
Calcutta, April 23.—A virulent epidemic of cholera is raging in Benares. The mortality is very great. Yesterday there were reported 180 new cases and 135 deaths from the disease. Cholera is spreading in Afghanistan and Persia. Russian frontier officials impose forty days quarantine.

Paris, April 23.—Considerable anxiety has been occasioned here by the report of an outbreak of cholera near Paris, a village living at Puteaux, a village seven miles west of Paris, has been admitted to the Beaujon hospital, where the doctors pronounce the disease from which he is suffering to be cholera. Three other men from Neuilly and Gennevilliers, both of which places are only a few miles from Paris, were subsequently admitted to the hospital suffering from the same disease. One of the men has died. No other cases are known and the authorities declare that the four above mentioned are exceptional. They do not fear that the disease will extend.

Paris, April 25.—The restaurant of Very, who on March 29 delivered Ravachol, the anarchist, into the hands of the police, was utterly wrecked at 9.40 o'clock to-night by a bomb explosion. Since Ravachol's arrest M. Very has frequently been threatened with such a disaster. The force of the explosion was terrific and the scene was one of enormous crowd quickly gathered about the shattered buildings. The police on entering found M. Very lying on the floor of debris, groaning with fright and pain. One of his legs had been broken and he was sent to a hospital, where he soon died. A grand-daughter of M. Very was also injured and the two ladies living in rooms located over the restaurant were badly shaken and bruised. Very's wife was not injured, but she lost her senses owing to the severity of the shock she suffered and is now lying in a coma.

A statue of Rongel de Liesel, who wrote the words and music of the "Marseillaise" just 100 years ago, was unveiled on Sunday at Choisy-le-Roi. Ex-Minister Goblet delivered an oration. President Carnot was represented at the ceremony.

London, April 26.—The Standard's Zanzibar correspondent confirms the story about fighting in Uganda, East Africa, between Protestant natives and Catholics. The latter were led by King Mwanga. The latter were all well armed with Snider rifles and were victorious until Captain Lugard, the British East African company's agent, arrived with reinforcements armed with Maxim rifles. There were heavy casualties on both sides. As the British and Catholics were among the killed. The correspondent also says that Bishop Heath reports that many Catholics have been sold into slavery. The Catholics are massing their forces to renew the attack on the Protestants.

Glasgow, April 26.—At a large meeting of Glasgow shipowners yesterday it was resolved, in view of the unprofitable state of the trans-Atlantic carrying trade, to reduce the wages of seamen and firemen by ten shillings a month, and the pay of other employees in proportion.

Dublin, April 26.—A flagrant outrage was perpetrated last evening at Edenderry, near Portlaoine, about ten miles from Armagh. Several missionaries supposed to belong to an Orange lodge in the vicinity attacked the chapel and smashed the doors and windows. The priest at the time was officiating at evening service and a volley of stones was thrown through a window, one of them nearly striking a face. An attempt was made to catch the missionaries, but they escaped, crying "Down with the Pope" and other ribald remarks evidently intended to incite the feelings of the worshippers. This is not the first time that outrages have been committed at this chapel. On several previous occasions within the past few months the missionaries were smashed and doors damaged. The trouble is said to have originated in an attack on an Orange procession on the last anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, the Orangemen having been taken unawares and terribly thrashed by a crowd armed with shillibills. One of them was captured, it is said, and compelled to recite the Pope's health. This is the one that is supposed of being the leader of the chapel outrages.

CANADA.
If the proposal made in the American congress with reference to the railway expenses of members is adopted in Canada a great saving might be effected to the country. The suggestion is that members be paid only the actual amount of their travelling expenses. It costs Canada \$30,000 a year to pay the mileage of her legislators, most of whom are said to travel on yearly retainer passes. The members should either pay like other people or cease to collect mileage from the country.—Mail.

For some reason the decisions in the municipal elections at Coughnawaga have been delayed up to the present. There was a tie in three districts, and the Indian agent has just given the casting vote in these divisions. Thomas Patton and Michel Bourdon were elected by acclamation, and Louis M. Jacques, and Dr Angus Patton have just been declared elected in the other three wards. Dr Patton is to be mayor for the present year. The new council declare that they intend to initiate a policy of progress and improvement of the law. For instance, formerly there was no law to compel a man to build his half of the line between his own and his neighbor's land, so that in self-defence a property-holder was often compelled to build fences all around his property. The new council intend to have a resolution of changing all this and of introducing a number of needed reforms.—Gazette.

During the past winter the C.P.R. has been making great efforts to divert the stream of emigration, which has for years been pouring from the Maritime provinces into the United States, into a Canadian channel. The work has been done with a good deal of energy, and it is satisfactory to learn that considerable success has attended the effort. Last week a party of about 300 from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island were taken through to Manitoba and the Northwest by the C.P.R., and these, with the several small parties which have preceded it will bring the number up to about 500 who have found homes in our own country instead of seeking them under a foreign flag.

Toronto, April 24.—The new Highland regiment, the Forty-eighth Highlanders, held their first church parade today to St Andrew's church, King street west, where the first annual sermon was preached by the chaplain, Rev D. J. Macdonnell. The

men were about 240 strong, almost a full muster, and were in kilts. The parade created great interest in the city and the line of march was packed with thousands upon thousands of spectators.

Ottawa, April 24.—Casselman village, on the Canada Atlantic railway, has been again visited by a conflagration, this time of a most destructive kind. On Thursday morning about a dozen buildings were burned to the ground. The fire broke out about 11 o'clock in Gilbert Pierre's stable and under a prevailing high wind spread so rapidly that in two hours the buildings named were burned.

On Friday the body of a colored man, named Geo. Clay, employed on the C.P.R., as conductor of a Pullman car, was found in a creek near Lachine. He had gone to shoot pike and whether death was the result of an accident or deliberate murder is uncertain. The skull was fractured in such a way that it is supposed to have been done by some one from behind him. If murdered the motive was robbery, for his pocket book is missing.

The old town of Niagara will be the scene in only a few days of an appropriate celebration of the centennial of the founding of the province of Upper Canada. The 14th day of July of this year is the one-hundredth anniversary of the proclamation which severed Upper Canada from Quebec and made it a separate province. A number of gentlemen eminent in Canadian historical research from all parts of Ontario have formed themselves into a committee and are laboring with great zeal in order that the coming centenary shall be an unqualified success. A delegation from this committee some time since waited upon the Ontario government for the purpose of obtaining a grant to defray the expenses of the celebration. The deputation met with success, for Mr Mowat has promised that the sum of \$1,000 shall be paid over to the committee to use as they think best.

Robt. Bickelike and John Crowe, the two largest shippers of cattle, have formed a company, the same president and the latter managing director. Smaller exporters are expected to join. Competition in buying cattle and engaging space on vessels is to be thus lessened. The first shipment will be made by the Fremont on Saturday.

Ottawa, April 25.—Newfoundland appears determined to remain in bad humor with this country and obstinately refuses to accept the olive branch held out by the Canadian government. Today a reply was received to the despatch sent some time ago, in which Canada proposed a conference and suggested for that purpose Newfoundland suspend her unfriendly action and Canada would again allow Newfoundland fish to enter Canada free. The answer is, unfortunately, not made in a friendly or conciliatory spirit, but is simply an intimation that unless the government's immigration policy had been withdrawn all opposition to the ratification of the Bond-Blaine treaty. This leaves matters as they were, and for the moment there does not seem much immediate hope of any change in the unfriendly attitude of our sister colony.

Ottawa, April 25.—On the item for immigration during the evening in the House, the opposition made a dead set against the government's policy, asking what was the use of spending money to induce emigrants to come to Canada when so many Canadians were leaving. Charlton quoted the census and immigration returns to show what a complete failure the government's immigration policy had been. Canada, he said, in the last 10 years had lost 1,500,000 of her population. With regard to the exodus from Canada to the United States he said it was capable of mathematical demonstration that if there had been no exodus of natives-born Canadians from the old-world emigrants who came to this country to take up homes, there would now be over 9,000,000 of people in Canada. Here the house was considering an item for bringing immigrants to the country, while the policy of the government was driving the people out in shoals. Mr Charlton proceeded to discuss how ruinous the National Policy had proved itself, pointed out how every purchaser was obliged to pay \$2.25 for a dollar's worth of coal oil, \$1.50 for a dollar's worth of lumber, \$1.40 for a dollar's worth of binding twine, \$1.35 for a dollar's worth of cotton, \$1.35 for a dollar's worth of earthenware, and from \$1.40 to \$1.80 for a dollar's worth of woollen goods. Thus, with arguments that would reach the most sensitive corners of the pockets of all Canadians outside of the ring, he proceeded to explain the cause of exodus. After Mr Mills and several other Liberals had spoken, Mr Bowell charged that there was a determination on the part of the opposition that the estimates should not pass. From Genesis to Revelations they had been following on Mr Laurier—Genesis being followed by Exodus.

Mr Bowell—And the Lamentations come next.
Mr McMullen—Well, we have had the Revelations.

Sir Richard Cartwright said that the house was entitled to an explanation of the administration of the immigration branch of the department.
The sale of stock owned by the late Thomas Brown of Petite Cote, held on the 20th, demonstrated that Ayreshires continue to hold their place with dairymen. The bull Silver King brought \$240 for 2 more brought \$180 and \$160. The cows ranged from \$325 downwards. One heifer was sold for \$245 and another for \$220. The herd, 40 head, realized \$7460. The Clydehead mares and fillies went low, none going over \$225.

Kingston council has passed a resolution instructing the chief of police that all male persons should not physically incapacitated seeking shelter for the night in the police cells shall perform three hours' labor, either at picking oakum or some other active work as may be ordered, as a recompense for their lodging. All persons performing such work shall receive a loaf of bread, but no bread if no work is done.

Mr. Ennals, bishop elect of Valleyfield, has stated that the name of the new diocese would be that of the cathedral town, viz., Valleyfield.
The first ocean steamship to reach Montreal this year is the Thomson line steamship Fremont, from Mediterranean ports with cargo and fruit. This is the first ship to arrive earlier than last year. The first steamship from Liverpool is the Lake Huron, which arrived on the 27th.

Cornwall, April 22.—Ann Cartier kept house for Rowland McDonald for eight years, and was to have been paid \$8 per week for the last year, but she refused to do so on the understanding that she would be equitably recompensed in McDonald's will. McDonald's bequest turned out to be unsatisfactory, so Miss Cartier brought action for full amount of her services. Judge Robertson gave a verdict for plaintiff and her husband. Lady's attorney touched any claim under testator's will.

Brampton, April 22.—James B. Landy, a retired farmer, shot his wife dead at 9.30 this evening. The revolver was wrested from him by Sellwood, who, along with his wife and Tracy and his wife, were spending the evening in the company of the murdered woman and her husband. Landy was drunk, and states that he did it intentionally.

The Presbyterian synod of Hamilton and London, recently in session, touched upon the political situation in its report upon "The State of the Work." These pungent sentences occur: "Our country, at present, is cursed and dishonored by political corruption. It is carried on so systematically that it might be classed as one of the fine arts. Satan's insinuation against Job that he was bribed or bought was a base lie, but even the father of lies would for once tell the truth if he should now say that many in our land can be bribed and bought, and he might safely include in the statement constituencies and provinces, and yet in the face of this, we are expected to believe that the state of religion is improving. Look at a map of our province and see the shape of some of the constituencies. They look as if their boundaries had been marked out by chain lightning. We all know why they are so irregular, and still, professedly Christian men chuckle over it, and say "it's so clever," and many of our young people are taught to believe that it is an evidence of great ability, and are encouraged to imitate the conduct of men so devoid of moral principle as to resort to such base methods to keep themselves in power, and also to deprive their fellow-citizens of their just rights. How do such actions correspond with the principle laid down by Christ? "Therefore, all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you do even to them?" This law is ignored, and there is much reason to fear that many have their consciences so debauched in political matters as to be unable now to discern betwixt good and evil. On account of these things and many more that might be mentioned, the committee are compelled to come to the conclusion, though sad to confess it, that the state of religion is comparatively low in our church and country."

It would be a remarkable event for a member of the fair sex to address a Canadian legislature on an affair of state, yet this is what will shortly happen in Prince Edward Island. Both branches of the legislature have agreed to give audience to Mrs Hunt, who has asked to address them on the subject of temperance education. One member said in the debate on the subject: "We are lowering ourselves in the eyes of intelligent people when we submit to women coming to the bar of this House to try and influence legislation." But the majority agreed to the proposition, and intelligent people are not likely to think any less of the people of Prince Edward Island in consequence.

UNITED STATES.
New York, April 25.—At the convention held in the Florence building, at First street and Second avenue, yesterday, representatives of the shirt makers of the various states of the union, Father James Huntington, the Episcopalian monk, made known a plan for a unique "slumming tour." He proposed to take a party of his parishioners up among and into the homes of the "400" and show them what life was like in the so-called upper circles. The rich had long been in the habit of going down into the tenement districts and trying to correct and elevate their less moneyed fellow mortals. This was all very well, but to him it seemed the poor should have a chance to return the call, and it was with this view that he had made his arrangements for his novel excursion. A number of wealthy families had agreed to his scheme and were ready to aid him in it, but who they were he would not say. In concluding his remarks Father Huntington said he favored the establishment among workmen and their employers of boards of conciliation, which should meet several times during the year and settle by arbitration any difficulties as are wont to arise between the laborer and the capitalist.

El Reno, O.T., April 24.—One of the most sensational killings ever known in this section is reported from the western border of the territory. A young man named Henry Harvey has been paying attention to a young woman in that neighborhood named Mary Wilson. Another man in the same vicinity also wished to pay his respects to the young woman, and the result was a feud. Harvey was the favored suitor, but the other lover, John Tobin, was well known as a desperate character, and a fight was the inevitable result of the complication. Harvey was with Miss Wilson at a dance, and during the festivities a quarrel started between the two men which resulted in Harvey getting a ball through his right lung which inflicted a serious but not fatal wound. Miss Wilson was with him when the shot was fired, and as soon as he fell to the ground she drew from his pocket his revolver and fired point blank at Tobin, shooting him directly through the forehead, killing him instantly. The people of the vicinity say that she served him right. She at once went to nursing Harvey, and to better do it she called for a minister and was married to the wounded man. There was talk by some of Tobin's friends of having the girl arrested, but they were soon silenced by the people of the neighborhood, who strongly hinted that such action would be visited by a lynching bee. It is probable that the young woman will never be brought to court for her crime, and if she is there can never be a jury secured that will convict her.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 24.—A thrilling tale of a vessel being hemmed in by an ice field in the North Atlantic was learned from the arrival at this port on Friday of the new steamship Capri, Captain McNab, from Shields. The Capri became wedged in an ice field on April 11 in lati-

tude 49.10, longitude 48.45, at ten o'clock at night, and remained fast for 38 hours in a perilous position, with her crew rendered almost senseless from the cold, which froze even the spirit compasses. Hourly her position grew more alarming, and there seemed at one time to be little hope that the vessel would escape being ground to atoms in the crushing ice. Captain McNab says it was the most perilous passage he ever made, and their escape from total destruction was wonderful.

John C. Hecksher and Henry Winthrop Gray, of New York, fought a duel at Rouses Point, Canada, in 1873. Gray was killed, and now Hecksher, whose wife died a little over a year ago, has married his former antagonist's widow. The parties belong to the upper class of society.

The Berry creamery in the northwestern part of Malone—one of the largest and best known in the county—was burned Tuesday, 19th April—the fire taking from sparks from the stack settling on the roof. The separator was saved and also perhaps \$300 worth of other machinery and contents. The loss is about \$1,800, which is covered by insurance with S. B. Skinner's agency. The creamery was owned by a gentleman eminent in Canadian historical research from all parts of Ontario have formed themselves into a committee and are laboring with great zeal in order that the coming centenary shall be an unqualified success.

It is well known that for years past French-Canadians have been in the habit of leaving Sorel and other points, to go to Massachusetts or New York, to work in the brick-making establishments. The railways have a handsome profit out of the stream of emigrants to and from these places each year, and have never discouraged it. Latterly, the United States officials, zealous in carrying out the new alien labor contract law, have exercised more or less vigilance in compelling Canadians to either a company, the same president and the latter managing director. Smaller exporters are expected to join. Competition in buying cattle and engaging space on vessels is to be thus lessened. The first shipment will be made by the Fremont on Saturday.

Monday is arduous day and the scholars of all schools are entitled to a holiday if they will promise to devote it to planting trees. How many school houses would become more attractive were the scholars encouraged to clear and level the plot around them and plant a few trees and shrubs with a clematis root here and there?—A considerable breadth of land has been sown in this vicinity. All the wheat has been got in, with some peas and oats. The land has worked splendidly. With a few exceptions, the dairy factories all open on Monday. The cold winds and frosts at night have kept the grass back and it will be some time before it will be fit to pasture milk cows.

A leap year ball, given by the ladies of this locality, proved to be the grandest entertainment the village has known. Moir hall was elegantly decorated and the company filled it almost to crowding. Everything passed off well apart from a scare caused by a few becoming sick. The cause was speedily traced to drinking lemonade out of pewter mugs. People are apt to forget that lemon juice is one of the most powerful of vegetable acids and will dissolve most metals.

Sunday morning passers-by were shocked to note that the sidewalks on the front and two of the back streets were dotted with spots of blood with pools at intervals. Cause, wounds inflicted while under the influence of whiskey. Decent people started at night by drunken men coming to their doors and human life endangered, and all for what?—that a few persons may make money by selling drink.

The organ factory has issued a new catalogue, which is elegantly got up. It gives pictures of 12 different cases and describes 44 different styles of organs. The Cornwall organ is making its mark wherever it goes and the production just now is equal to a hundred a month.

The spring show of horses takes place tomorrow. Should the weather be favorable there will be a fair turnout of horses.—The Central Vermont has been as good as its word, and comfortable cars have replaced the dirty worn-out coaches that inaugurated the new lease. Still better, the practice of running the first-class car through to Montreal and back has been resumed. The new superintendent, Mr Baldwin, intimates that he will leave nothing undone to make the route a popular one.

There is a good prospect of the coming 12th of July being observed here in a style and on a scale without precedent in the province of Quebec. It having been, first of all, resolved that the place of celebration should be Huntingdon village and that the 7 lodges under the jurisdiction of the Huntingdon county lodge join in it, invitations were extended to the county lodge of Montreal and of Glangarry. Both accepted and as each represent 9 lodges, or 18 altogether, it is plain there will be an imposing attendance from abroad. The Grand Trunk, the Canada Atlantic, and St. L. & A. are expected to give special rates and special trains, so that brethren from the city, the different parts of Glangarry, and from Hemmingford, can reach here speedily, cheaply, and with comfort. The program of proceedings when they get to Huntingdon has yet to be arranged. An effort is being made to leave the dinner in the hands of the ladies of all the Protestant churches within a radius of say 15 miles, and give the proceeds to the Protestant hospital for the insane. For the credit of Huntingdon we trust everything may be done in good style, so that the hundreds of strangers who will be here for the first time may go back satisfied with the celebration and with a favorable impression of our county and its people.

On Tuesday evening the committee of the Huntingdon lacrosse club met and decided on getting the team new jerseys—blue being the favored color—and caps. A communication from Valleyfield with regard to sending delegates to see what could be done about forming a six-league, including teams from across the lake, was brought up, but it was decided not to go in for it. A letter from the Cote St Paul lacrosse club of Montreal, asking that arrangements be made for a match on 24th of May, to be played in Huntingdon, was favorably received, and the secretary was ordered to invite them for that date. A few of the boys turned out for practice on Saturday afternoon for the first time this season.

Announcement is made that the following students from this district have been successful in obtaining the degree of B.A. from McGill: Henry Blackford, Boyd Settlement; Archd. C. Reeves, Ormston; Galen H. Craik, Rockburn. In the law classes J. A. Cameron of Huntingdon stood well, being 1st in one and 2nd in four of the second year.

Last evening a number of Italians came here on the G.T.R., and left by the St. L. & A. on the 8.02 express, to work on Dr. Webb's road south of Malone.

While the Queen was in France, her Indian secretary, Munshi, attracted far more attention than any other member of the royal party. He is a personage of imposing presence, and wears a splendid uniform covered with gold lace, and every fine day drove about in the Royal carriage and pair, with a Hindoo servant in Oriental garb sitting on the box beside the coachman. The general idea among the natives is that Munshi is an Eastern prince who is kept prisoner in England, and taken about with the court as the outward and visible sign of Her Majesty's dominion throughout the East.

HUNTINGDON.
Monday is arduous day and the scholars of all schools are entitled to a holiday if they will promise to devote it to planting trees. How many school houses would become more attractive were the scholars encouraged to clear and level the plot around them and plant a few trees and shrubs with a clematis root here and there?—A considerable breadth of land has been sown in this vicinity. All the wheat has been got in, with some peas and oats. The land has worked splendidly. With a few exceptions, the dairy factories all open on Monday. The cold winds and frosts at night have kept the grass back and it will be some time before it will be fit to pasture milk cows.

A leap year ball, given by the ladies of this locality, proved to be the grandest entertainment the village has known. Moir hall was elegantly decorated and the company filled it almost to crowding. Everything passed off well apart from a scare caused by a few becoming sick. The cause was speedily traced to drinking lemonade out of pewter mugs. People are apt to forget that lemon juice is one of the most powerful of vegetable acids and will dissolve most metals.

Sunday morning passers-by were shocked to note that the sidewalks on the front and two of the back streets were dotted with spots of blood with pools at intervals. Cause, wounds inflicted while under the influence of whiskey. Decent people started at night by drunken men coming to their doors and human life endangered, and all for what?—that a few persons may make money by selling drink.

The organ factory has issued a new catalogue, which is elegantly got up. It gives pictures of 12 different cases and describes 44 different styles of organs. The Cornwall organ is making its mark wherever it goes and the production just now is equal to a hundred a month.

The spring show of horses takes place tomorrow. Should the weather be favorable there will be a fair turnout of horses.—The Central Vermont has been as good as its word, and comfortable cars have replaced the dirty worn-out coaches that inaugurated the new lease. Still better, the practice of running the first-class car through to Montreal and back has been resumed. The new superintendent, Mr Baldwin, intimates that he will leave nothing undone to make the route a popular one.

There is a good prospect of the coming 12th of July being observed here in a style and on a scale without precedent in the province of Quebec. It having been, first of all, resolved that the place of celebration should be Huntingdon village and that the 7 lodges under the jurisdiction of the Huntingdon county lodge join in it, invitations were extended to the county lodge of Montreal and of Glangarry. Both accepted and as each represent 9 lodges, or 18 altogether, it is plain there will be an imposing attendance from abroad. The Grand Trunk, the Canada Atlantic, and St. L. & A. are expected to give special rates and special trains, so that brethren from the city, the different parts of Glangarry, and from Hemmingford, can reach here speedily, cheaply, and with comfort. The program of proceedings when they get to Huntingdon has yet to be arranged. An effort is being made to leave the dinner in the hands of the ladies of all the Protestant churches within a radius of say 15 miles, and give the proceeds to the Protestant hospital for the insane. For the credit of Huntingdon we trust everything may be done in good style, so that the hundreds of strangers who will be here for the first time may go back satisfied with the celebration and with a favorable impression of our county and its people.

On Tuesday evening the committee of the Huntingdon lacrosse club met and decided on getting the team new jerseys—blue being the favored color—and caps. A communication from Valleyfield with regard to sending delegates to see what could be done about forming a six-league, including teams from across the lake, was brought up, but it was decided not to go in for it. A letter from the Cote St Paul lacrosse club of Montreal, asking that arrangements be made for a match on 24th of May, to be played in Huntingdon, was favorably received, and the secretary was ordered to invite them for that date. A few of the boys turned out for practice on Saturday afternoon for the first time this season.

Announcement is made that the following students from this district have been successful in obtaining the degree of B.A. from McGill: Henry Blackford, Boyd Settlement; Archd. C. Reeves, Ormston; Galen H. Craik, Rockburn. In the law classes J. A. Cameron of Huntingdon stood well, being 1st in one and 2nd in four of the second year.

Last evening a number of Italians came here on the G.T.R., and left by the St. L. & A. on the 8.02 express, to work on Dr. Webb's road south of Malone.

While the Queen was in France, her Indian secretary, Munshi, attracted far more attention than any other member of the royal party. He is a personage of imposing presence, and wears a splendid uniform covered with gold lace, and every fine day drove about in the Royal carriage and pair, with a Hindoo servant in Oriental garb sitting on the box beside the coachman. The general idea among the natives is that Munshi is an Eastern prince who is kept prisoner in England, and taken about with the court as the outward and visible sign of Her Majesty's dominion throughout the East.

HORSES FOR BRITAIN.
In reference to the hints thrown out by Prof. McEachran at the Hochelaga spring show dinner as to the demand for good horses in England and the prospects of further extending our market to European countries, a Gazette reporter called on the doctor and learned from him that from information acquired on the spot and subsequent correspondence, there is an almost unlimited demand for good horses in Britain. Liverpool and Manchester alone would take 6,000 to 8,000 a year, and London 10,000, not to mention Glasgow, Edinburgh and other cities. They must, however, be well selected, sound and have good action, or they would lose money. Draught horses of seventeen hands and 1,600 to 1,900 pounds weight, are always in demand at £60 to £100. Of these only a few in the meantime are procurable in Canada. Van horses ("vanners") are in large demand. They are about sixteen hands, short backed, stout, short legs, good feet and good movers. Their price is £40 to £55. Carriage horses, well matched, 16 to 17 hands, 6 years old, and with good action, are in good demand at from £55 to £75 each. Hunters and hacks are in moderate demand at prices varying according to individual merit. By correspondence with Vies-Consul Van Brussel, on behalf of the Imperial Belgian government, Dr McEachran is led to believe that the prospects of opening up a trade with Belgium for cavalry horses are good, and that that government has the matter under serious consideration. One thing, however, is certain, that, with few exceptions, sufficient care has not been taken in selecting them for exportation. It should be clearly understood that any thing in the shape of a horse will not sell in England, but almost any really good, well selected, sound and good-actioned horse will pay well, owing to present depressed prices in this country. Both importers and exporters are prone to err in this matter. They imagine that if they can buy a horse cheap he must make most money; such is not the case; cheap horses sell better here. Dr McEachran said he could give numerous instances of cheap, inferior horses being imported both to Canada and the United States. The importer imagining that the supposed general ignorance or culpability of the agricultural classes would favor their making money out of such scrubs, forgetting that the agricultural classes are, in Canada—men of education and intelligence, who, if they require advice, seek for it where it is to be obtained. The reputation of certain breeds of horses has long been known to be ruined by such practices; breeds possessing many excellencies, and from which good selections can be made if properly gone about, and price enough paid for them, and soundness fully appreciated. Therefore, he said, let the horse trade from Canada across the Atlantic, which has such great capabilities of development, be conducted on the lines that none but the very best will pay to ship, and that unound, long-backed, leggy wools will surely ruin the shipper, as they will not sell at cost price.

London, April 23.—The United Empire Trade League, Mr Howard Vincent's organization, has just issued its first annual report, compiled in very glowing language. It says the league has over 5,000 members, who may congratulate themselves on being a pioneers but rising movement alone calculated to maintain the permanent integrity of the empire and promote the prosperity of all persons under the British flag.

BIRTHS.
At Hemmingford, on the 1st April, the wife of C. E. Thompson, of a son.
At St. Agnes, Dundee, on the 22nd April, the wife of John Densen, of a daughter.
At Valleyfield, April 23rd, the wife of James A. Robb, of a daughter.

MARRIED.
At the residence of the bride's mother, Huntingdon, on the 26th April, by the Rev J. W. Chipsham, Ezra S. Campbell, formerly of Digby, N.S., to Edith, only daughter of the late James McCracken.

DIED.
At Hinchinbrook, near Herdman, on April 16th, of paralysis, Jane Henderson, wife of John Anderson, aged 75 years.
On the 21st April, at the residence of her brother, Hinchinbrook, Sarah Knowles, widow of Dennis McGuire, aged 74 years and 8 months.
At Covey Hill, Que., on the 22nd April, Jane Barr, relict of the late David Hamell, in the 80th year of her age. Deceased was a native of county Tyrone, Ireland.
At Huntingdon, April 22nd, William A. R. A. Cowan, of Trout river, Franklin Co., N.Y., aged 21 years, 10 months and 2 days, son of the late William Cowan, of Goldmanchester, of consumption.

Montreal, April 26.—The markets show a little more movement with a continued downward tendency for flour and oatmeal. New butter is in fair supply and old can be only sold at a sacrifice. There is no new cheese to report. What has come from the West has gone through on consignment.
City strong bakers' Flour \$4.90@5.00 per 100 lb.
Straight Roller Flour \$4.87@5.49.
Extra bag \$1.75@2.15.
Oatmeal per bag \$1.85@2.10.
Gold dust cornmeal per 100 lb \$3.75@4.30.
Split Peas, \$3.85 per 100 lb.
Manitoba No 2 Hard Wheat \$0.93@0.95.
Peas per 60 lb, 70@73c.
Oats per 34 lb, 30@32c.
Buckwheat 52@54c.
Barley, per 50 lb held 40@42c; malting 57@60c.
Bran per 2000 lb, \$15.50@16.50; Shorts \$17.00@18.00, and Meal \$21@23c.
Eggs, strictly fresh, per dozen 10@11c.
Butter, creamery, new, 20@22c; dairy 17@19c.
At Bonsecours market Oats 70@80c per bag. Peas 70@75c per bushel, Buckwheat 45@50c, and Beans \$1.50@1.75. Potatoes 40@45c per bag. Dressed Hogs \$6.00@8.25. Dried Apples, 5c per lb; evaporated 8@9c.

Pressed Hay No 1 \$11.00@11.50. Straw \$4@8c.
Maple syrup and sugar are lower. Syrup sold in large tins for 70@80c and sugar at 7@8c per lb.

LECTURE AND ENTERTAINMENT.
Under the auspices of the L.O.F. of Huntingdon village, a Lecture will be delivered by Peter Strumacher of Montreal, High Chief Ranger, in HUBBLE HALL, on FRIDAY, April 29th. Chair to be taken at 7.30 p.m. Subject: "Why I am a Forester." The Lecture will be followed by a few select songs and instrumental solos by several friends. Admission Free.

PINK SOCIAL.
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, May 4th, the Ladies of St. John's church will hold a "Pink Social" at the residence of Mrs WRIGHT (village).
Supper from 8 o'clock.
Every effort will be made to ensure a pleasant social evening. Admission, including supper, 25 cents.

PAINTS!
A LOT of Ferguson, Alexander & Co's ELEPHANT BRAND MIXED PAINTS will be sold at \$1 per gallon; also VARNISHES, OILS, and WHOLESALE and RETAIL at a wholesale cost price; also a lot of very handsome GILT WALL PAPER at less than cost.
F. J. ELLIOT, Auctioneer.
OWING to the death of Mr GEORGE ADAMS, all parties indebted to the firm of Adams & Kyle must settle their accounts by the 1st July.
ADAMS & KYLE.
To be Sold by C. A. Gavin, Auctioneer.
On SATURDAY, April 30, at the residence of WILLIAM SPANOW, in the village of Huntingdon: 1 good mitchcow, 1 top-spring, 1 heavy 1 single wagon, 1 set of rollers, 1 horse hammer, 2 shovels, 2 forks, 1 spade, 1 hoe, 1 extension table, 1 kitchen table, 1 cook stove, 1 coal stove, 1 box stove, 1 oil stove, 6 dining room chairs, 6 kitchen chairs, 3 beds, 1 crib, 1 lounge, 1 washstand, 1 bureau, 2 clocks, 2 rocking chairs, lamps, and kitchen utensils and other articles not mentioned. 7 months' credit. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock p.m.
Provision of Quebec, 1 No. 1042 District of Beauharnois.
SUPERIOR COWS.
WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, In Vacation.
Miss CATHERINE COOK, spinster, *file interesse* and *co-defendant*, of the City and District of Huntingdon, vs. ALEXANDER COOK, of Portland, in the State of Maine, one of the United States of America, NEIL COOK, of Manokato, in the State of Minnesota, one of the United States of America, Misses GRACE COOK, MARY JANE COOK, and AGNES COOK, of Ormston, in the District of Beauharnois, *Defendants*.
The defendants, Alexander Cook and Neil Cook, are ordered to appear within two months, to answer to the above complaint.
J. A. LAPOSTOLLE, Dep. P.S.C.

LECTURE AND ENTERTAINMENT.
Under the auspices of the L.O.F. of Huntingdon village, a Lecture will be delivered by Peter Strumacher of Montreal, High Chief Ranger, in HUBBLE HALL, on FRIDAY, April 29th. Chair to be taken at 7.30 p.m. Subject: "Why I am a Forester." The Lecture will be followed by a few select songs and instrumental solos by several friends. Admission Free.

PINK SOCIAL.
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, May 4th, the Ladies of St. John's church will hold a "Pink Social" at the residence of Mrs WRIGHT (village).
Supper from 8 o'clock.
Every effort will be made to ensure a pleasant social evening. Admission, including supper, 25 cents.

PAINTS!
A LOT of Ferguson, Alexander & Co's ELEPHANT BRAND MIXED PAINTS will be sold at \$1 per gallon; also VARNISHES, OILS, and WHOLESALE and RETAIL at a wholesale cost price; also a lot of very handsome GILT WALL PAPER at less than cost.
F. J. ELLIOT, Auctioneer.
OWING to the death of Mr GEORGE ADAMS, all parties indebted to the firm of Adams & Kyle must settle their accounts by the 1st July.
ADAMS & KYLE.
To be Sold by C. A. Gavin, Auctioneer.
On SATURDAY, April 30, at the residence of WILLIAM SPANOW, in the village of Huntingdon: 1 good mitchcow, 1 top-spring, 1 heavy 1 single wagon, 1 set of rollers, 1 horse hammer, 2 shovels, 2 forks, 1 spade, 1 hoe, 1 extension table, 1 kitchen table, 1 cook stove, 1 coal stove, 1 box stove, 1 oil stove, 6 dining room chairs, 6 kitchen chairs, 3 beds, 1 crib, 1 lounge, 1 washstand, 1 bureau, 2 clocks, 2 rocking chairs, lamps, and kitchen utensils and other articles not mentioned. 7 months' credit. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock p.m.

Provision of Quebec, 1 No. 1042 District of Beauharnois.
SUPERIOR COWS.
WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, In Vacation.
Miss CATHERINE COOK, spinster, *file interesse* and *co-defendant*, of the City and District of Huntingdon, vs. ALEXANDER COOK, of Portland, in the State of Maine, one of the United States of America, NEIL COOK, of Manokato, in the State of Minnesota, one of the United States of America, Misses GRACE COOK, MARY JANE COOK, and AGNES COOK, of Ormston, in the District of Beauharnois, *Defendants*.
The defendants, Alexander Cook and Neil Cook, are ordered to appear within two months, to answer to the above complaint.
J. A. LAPOSTOLLE, Dep. P.S.C.

To be Sold by Andrew Philips, Auctioneer.
On SATURDAY, May 7th, at the residence of SAMUEL BARRIE, Trout River, 1 mile west of the Morrison side road, 15 mitchcows, 1 reaper, 1 m

HUNTINGDON

Sash and Door Factory

CHARLES LEVERS
WOULD say, that in addition to the Sash and Door business, he has on hand a large lot of

Furniture of His Own Make.
Sideboards, Centre, Extension, Fall-leaf and other Tables, Bedroom Suites, very neat and substantial, Wire Mattresses, Wool Mattresses, &c.

CHAIRS.

I have just bought in Montreal, for cash, a lot of Perforated, Cane, and Wood seat Chairs, with Rockers to match, and will sell them as low as the lowest for cash.

Parlor Suites and any other pieces of Furniture ordered on shortest notice. Give me a call and you will save money.
C. LEVERS.



CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION of Toronto.

CAPITAL AND ASSETS - \$ 4,588,000
INCOME - 873,000
NEW BUSINESS, 1891 - 2,917,000
BUSINESS IN FORCE - 20,587,000
TOTAL AMT. PAID DURING THE YEAR TO POLICY-HOLDERS 313,888
CASH SURPLUS OVER ALL LIABILITIES - 312,068

All policies are free from all restrictions, as to residence and occupation (excepting military service in times of war) for 3 years.

Policies are non-forfeitable after the payment of two full annual premiums. After a policy has been in force for 3 years it is free, subject only to proof of age, from any objection in regard to any misstatement of omission which may have been made in the application therefor.

Age will be admitted at any time upon reasonable proof, but failure to do so will not invalidate the policy.
Death claims are payable immediately upon receipt of proof of death.
For rates, etc., apply to

ANDREW PHILIPS, Agent,
Huntingdon, Q.

DR. GEO. R. SHIRRIFF

Telephone No. 8.
Office at the residence of Dr F. W. Shirriff.

DR. CHAS. MARSHALL

Physician and Surgeon,
Huntingdon, Q.

DR. CLOUSTON

Physician and Surgeon,
Huntingdon, Q.

DR. WM. M. ROWAT

Physician and Surgeon,
Main street, Atholstan.

DR. ELDER

3016 St Catherine's,
Montreal.

A. E. MITCHELL, B.C.L.

Huntingdon, Que.
Next door to Eastern Townships bank.
Prompt collections and returns guaranteed.

MACLAREN, LEET, SMITH & SMITH

Advocates, &c.,
Temple Building, 185 St James-st.,
Montreal.

MACLAREN & MURCHISON

Advocates, &c.,
Citizens Insurance Building,
181 St James-st., Montreal.

WILLIAMS & CO.

Will attend the Courts in the Districts of Beauharnois, Bedford and St-Hyacinthe. Accounts for collection may be addressed to the firm, Montreal, or M. S. McCoy, Huntingdon, Que.

D. McCOMBS, Q.C., R. L. MURCHISON, B.C.L.

Advocates, &c.,
Citizens Insurance Building,
181 St James-st., Montreal.

J. C. BRUCE

General Insurance Agent,
Huntingdon, P. Q.
Fire, Life, and Accident Insurance.
Money to Lend on Farm Property 10

ACTIONEER NOTICE.

Having made arrangements with R. E. KELLY to take charge of sales at the village of Huntingdon, any sales left with him will receive prompt attention.
C. A. GAVIN, Auctioneer,
Kensington postoffice.

NOTARIAL.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he will be in attendance in the office of R. Hyndman, Secy. Treas. of the Municipal Council of the County of Huntingdon, in the County Building in the village of Huntingdon, EVERY THURSDAY, and remain while detained by business. In the event of any Thursday being a non-judicial day, he will attend on Friday.
L. L. CREVIER, N.P.

CASKETS AND COFFINS.

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large stock of Caskets and Coffins of all sizes, styles and prices. Coffin plates, burial robes, and other trimmings always in stock. Prices reasonable.
A HANDSOME HEARSE KEPT.
Orders promptly attended to.
Mus A. HENNINGSON,
Huntingdon.

BERLIN, April 20.

The German government is vainly trying to stem the tide of emigration from Prussian Poland to the United States. Warnings of the perils to be encountered on the journey and after their arrival in America are placarded by order of the authorities in every parish, but with very little effect, as the half-starved peasants and laborers argue that it is impossible for their condition to be any worse in the new country than it is at home, and that there is no conscription in the United States anyhow.

COLUMBUS AS HE WAS.

EUGENE LAWRENCE, writing in Harper's Magazine, says: The Columbus of history is one of its least pleasing characters. He was evidently a searover and a buccaner. He sold his services to Rene of Anjou or Charles of France indifferently. A rude, uneducated seaman, he joined in the barbarous sea-fight off St Vincent, and aided in the massacre of honest traders and useful men. Time somewhat softened his harsher traits, but his early impulses never left him. He became familiar with the slave trade in Portugal, and introduced it to the New World. He treated the natives of the new land with pitiless severity. He threw them into chains, cut off their hands and feet or sold them as cannibals to misery and death. He probably invented the notion of the Caribs only to destroy them. Las Casas thought that the judgment of Heaven had fallen upon the merciless discoverer. In almost every trait of moral excellence Columbus seems equally wanting. To the Spanish settlers in Hispaniola he was a hated tyrant, a cruel usurper. He threw Mexico over the walls of his fort with his own hands, and spurred him as he fell. His victims, hung by the neck, shocked the humanity of Bobadilla. It was believed that Columbus and his brothers planned a new empire in the Indies, and hoped to throw off the yoke of Spain; in later years Columbus engaged in a treasonable correspondence with Genoa. His ingratitude to the Pinzonis, his betrayal of Beatrix Enriquez, his falsehoods, his fierce bursts of rage, his avarice, his revenge, his wild ambition, his pious frauds, his fanatical faith, can never be forgotten; they may be forgiven. Harsh, fierce, severe, the features of Columbus look down upon us over the flight of four centuries, the symbol of his cruel age.

Columbus found the natives of America full of the passion for gold. The glittering particles had for them as irresistible attraction as for so many of what are called the educated races. They searched in the rivers and sands for gold, and when they had found it hung it in their ears and noses. Sometimes the more highly cultivated beat it into plates, which they fastened around their necks. It was their chief and almost only ornament, almost their only dress; they used, too, paint, feathers, and strings of pearls. The universality of this strange passion for the ductile metal in civilized and savage is without an explanation; it is natural. We are told that there are ants that heap together glittering particles of precious stones; it is their instinct. In Columbus the passion raged with a violence seldom known. He dreamed of golden palaces, heaps of treasure, and mines teeming with endless wealth. His cry was everywhere for gold. Every moment, in his fierce ardor, he would fancy himself on the brink of boundless opulence; he was always about to seize the treasures of the East painted by Marco Polo and Mandeville. "Gold," he wrote to the King and Queen, "is the most valuable thing in the world; it rescues souls from purgatory and restores them to the joys of paradise." It was something of his early pirate life that stirred him in his plans of discovery. He was always the buccaner; he was always a slave-trader. He selected the port of Navidad because it seemed a convenient harbor for slave-ships. He made slaves wherever he went. In his fierce avarice, when he found the naked Indians had little gold, he proposed to sell them, and thus establish a wide source of profit. Gold he must make by some means. He urged upon the King and Queen his infamous project. They seemed at first to disapprove, and afterwards countenanced it. They could scarcely fail to see that hunting the helpless natives through the islands and the continent to sell them into slavery was not a Christian trade. They gently rebuked the discoverer, but soon after we find them lending him their approval. "Let him be informed," they wrote, "of what has transpired respecting the cannibals that came to Spain. He has done well," etc. Soon every Spaniard who sailed Ojeda and Amerigo Vesputius filled their ships with "cannibals," and the brothers of Columbus followed the example of the Admiral. A boundless horror settled upon the new discovered lands. Las Casas thought the sickness and pains that fell upon Columbus a judgment for the woes he had inflicted upon the helpless Indians.

An exceedingly unflattering portrait of the Emperor William of Germany is drawn in an anonymous article in The Contemporary Review. He is represented as superficial, vain, fond of notoriety and perpetually striving to get himself noticed by the newspaper press which he affects to despise; as preaching frugality and thrift to the workmen, yet himself spending money extravagantly on pleasure steamers, sailing yachts and special trains, and projecting a "grand new cathedral to enshrine the tombs of the Hohenzollerns and to cost ten million marks."

DIDN'T SUIT HER.

A widow of comely face and buxom form occupied one corner of the car, and next her sat a middle aged man whose conversation denoted that he, too, had been deprived by death of the companionship of a spouse.

The two were acquainted, and were discussing each other's loss aloud to the edification of the rest of the passengers.

Then the conversation took a tender turn, and their looks indicated that the mutual sympathy between them had ripened into a warmer sentiment.

The passengers saw the widow sit just a wee bit close to the widower, and heard him say in tones too loud for a stage whisper:

"It's too lonely and hard for me to endure it any longer, Mrs. Murphy, I'm thinking of getting married again."

"Well, I don't blame you one bit, Mr. Kelly," said the widow, with a look which in her earlier days would have made the heart of the late Mr. Murphy thump against his ribs.

Thus encouraged, the widower moved still closer and eyed the blooming Mrs. Murphy with such favor that she dropped her gaze to the floor.

"Yes," continued he, "I'm beginning seriously to think about taking the step. I believe as soon as I find a good, strong, healthy woman, able and willing to do my housework, I'll ask her to marry me."

He said this with a coaxing insinuating air, and paused to hear the widow's answer.

It came more quickly than he expected.

"Well, Mr. Kelly," said she, tartly, "I wish you luck in your undertaking. And if I hear of any stout healthy woman out of employment I'll send for you."—Boston Herald.

FIGS AND WHISTLES.

Honey bees never sting one another.

A bad reputation is a hard thing to lose.

An evil thought is the mother of an evil deed.

Going to heaven on a tombstone is risky business.

As soon as we form a habit we have a master.

Every tear shed in sympathy for others makes us better.

Every sin that is not forsaken marries and raises a family.

Remember that you are made out of the same kind of dust as all other people.

CRITICISMS OF HIS CHARGES.

especially dwells upon the illogicality of omitting to include married women in its provisions. But as to the woman's suffrage movement as a whole, he declares that he does not feel called upon in the declining years of a long life to consider a question involving such a radical reform as the conferment of the parliamentary franchise upon women. "Anyhow," he adds, "there are other reforms more important in my judgment, which urgently await settlement," and must be settled before the question of woman's suffrage comes within the range of practical politics. Mr. Gladstone goes on to say that he does not observe any urgent demand even from women themselves for the proposed innovation. Many women, on the other hand, are arrayed in active opposition to the proposition. The ex-premier concludes that it is evident in his opinion that the public mind requires further improving and maturing from the platform and through the press before such a reform can hope to receive the legislative sanction.

At a Lanarkshire county court some time ago a case of assault and battery was being heard, and the lawyer who was engaged for the defence took occasion several times during the cross-examination of a witness for the prosecution to refer to him ironically as a "gentleman."

This went on for some time, and at last the witness appealed to the court for protection. "I'm a gentleman, yer honor," said he, "an' fine that lawyer body kens it; but he's only sayin' 'it so that I'll get angry, in the hope that he'll be able to make me contradict myself.'" "Come now," said the legal luminary, with a contemptuous sneer, "do you swear that you are no gentleman?" "I do," replied the witness, in a nettled tone, "an' you may swear the same, my man, till ye're black in the face, an' I'm ready to tak' my dauby that ye'll no be brocht up for perjury."

The cross-examination of that witness came to an abrupt conclusion, amid the boisterous laughter of the auditory.

Grand, the large Toronto horse-dealer, declares that the farmers don't understand horse-raising, that to save a few dollars they use poor stallions and breed from unsound mares. Canada should be a great horse country and the farmers would find more money in it if they understood the business. The breeding from undersized and defective trotting stallions is spoiling the horse in this part of the province. Mr. Grand thinks the government should admit any well-formed stallion free of duty, irrespective of his pedigree, but should put a prohibitive tax on badly-formed horses of any class in order to prevent the introduction of similar blemishes among Canadian horses. It is undoubtedly of some interest to Canadians engaged in horse-breeding, importing or exporting horses, to learn the latest conclusions reached by the highest authorities on questions relating to horses in France with regard to certain defects of the breathing organs. The British vice consul at Nantes, in a report on the agriculture of that district, recently made public, calls special attention to the strong views held there, as elsewhere in France, as to any symptoms of roaring, whistling or other infirmity of that nature. The smallest defect of this kind disqualifies any stallion for admission to the Nantes depot, and no matter what his appearance or soundness in other respects, he is at once discarded. The stud authorities are emphatic in stating that it is not merely a matter of opinion, but an absolute certainty that such defects are inherited. Trappist monks have obtained one thousand acres of land at St-Norbert, Manitoba, and intend to establish themselves in the West. The location has been decided upon, and plans for imposing buildings have been prepared. The monastery will be an offshoot from the one at Oka.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Commission on horse breeding, in England, Lord Ribblesdale called attention to the evils resulting from the growing practice of docking the tails of foals in great horse-breeding countries, when it was resolved that breeders should be warned that the future value of horses so treated may be seriously depreciated. As the Duke of Portland occupied the chair when this resolution was passed, and was supported by the Earl of Coventry and other breeders, one may fairly presume that the eyes of mankind, and especially of horse owners, will be opened to the folly as well as the cruelty of tail-docking for fashion. We are enabled to accentuate the protest of the Royal Commission by conclusive and overwhelming confirmation. Last year 102 well-defined cases of tetanus (lock-jaw), resulting from docking, were reported by the officers of the R.S.P.C.A., assurances having been given to them on the spot in each case by a veterinary surgeon in attendance. There may have been 10 times as many similar results from docking throughout the

United Kingdom, as inferred from a statement just received (in addition to the returns of the society's officers) from a veterinarian, to the effect that during 1891 he was called in to 31 horses suffering from tetanus, in 27 of which the malady had been caused solely by docking. Two cases a month in one man's practice reveals a peril which may startle and warn every horse-owner, while it justifies the society in pursuing its opposition to so baneful and cruel a practice.—The Animal World.

When a man wears merchants not to give his wife credit he must be prepared to take all the consequences, which may sometimes take the form of a reply in kind. For instance, a husband in Woodstock, N.B., recently published in a local paper a notice forbidding all persons to sell goods to his wife on his account. This advertisement has brought out a sharp rejoinder from his wife. She publishes a counter notice, stating that she never was trusted to goods on her husband's account, having in 7 years cost him only fifty dollars, while by way of contra account she and her father have fed and clothed him a good deal of the time. She expresses the opinion that his notice has improved her own credit, and closes her announcement by forbidding all persons to sell goods to her husband on her account, as she will not even pay his bill.

The largest British ship is the Liverpool, of 3,330 tons, built of iron, by Russell & Co., on the Clyde. She is 333 feet long, 48 feet broad, and 28 feet deep. Her four masts are each square rigged, but she is far from clumsy aloft, is easily handled, and has run fourteen knots an hour for a whole day. The United States ship Shenandoah of Bath, Maine, built by Sewall & Co., of that port, is the largest wooden vessel in existence. She is 4,258 tons register, and will carry about 5,000 tons of heavy cargo. She has just left San Francisco, Cal., with 112,000 cents of wheat, worth \$175,000. This is the largest grain cargo on record.

The pungent odor of a horse stable is caused by the escaping of ammonia, and farmers lose more of this element of manure in this way in one warm night from an unclean horse stable than from their manure heaps in a year. A pound of ammonia manure is worth 17 cents, and a ton of manure produces in all only 12 pounds of it, according to the authority quoted. The use of land-plaster would save it all. There ought to be a barrel kept in every stable and the rear of the stalls sprinkled with it twice a day.

A new sword has been issued to the British officers, with a blade perfectly straight, and with no edge for cutting. It is exclusively for thrusting and guarding. All the officers who examined it before its final adoption agreed that it was more suitable to the present service than the old blade slightly curved.

WOOD MONIE.

The wood mosaic industry is carried to great perfection in France. The scale of colors is extremely rich, so that all the different shades can be used, so that all descriptions of paintings can be faithfully reproduced in this way. The great advantage of this mosaic is that in case the colors should fade they can be restored to their original freshness by painting, because the fibres of the wood are entirely permeated with the paint.

A TENUOUS ALLIY OF COPPER.

A French engineer has invented a new method of making pure copper wire, magnesium, the addition of the magnesium imparting to the copper considerable tenacity and hardness without altering its other properties. The new alloy is found to be specially suited for telegraph or telephone wires, conductors of electricity, and offering the minimum of electrical resistance.

HARDWOOD FLOORS.

Hardwood floors have become almost indispensable in modern house-building, and the advantages of healthfulness, cleanliness and comfort gained by their use are scarcely over-estimated. Formerly a hardwood floor was an expensive luxury, obtainable only by the rich, but since the introduction of wood carpeting and this parquetry, such a floor may be had at an expense of little more than an ordinary carpet.

WATERPROOFING LEATHER.

An Austro-Hungarian chemist has, it is said, solved the problem of securing a practical method of waterproofing leather and raw hides. The solution consists in the leather with a gelatin solution combined with a mineral salt to coagulate the gelatine in the pores. The mixture to produce this result is as follows: Water, 1,200 parts; gelatine, 15 parts; potassium bichromate, five parts.

CARTRIDGES OF CARTRIDGES.

The Belgian Government ordered some time ago 30,000,000 rifle cartridges from the Vienna Cartridge Manufactory, and the last 6,000,000 of the order were recently shipped to Sofia in two special trains forty-three cars. The contract price of the entire lot was about \$600,000.

THE EARLY VEGETABLES.

Carrots, beets and parsnips should go in the ground early, but not when the soil is too cold, as the young plants may be crowded out by the early weeds. Make the seed out by the early weeds, and sow radish seed as fine as an ash-pit, and sow radish seed in the rows with the root crops, as the radish seeds germinate quickly, come through and define the rows, thus permitting the use of the hoe until the seeds of the root crops appear, when the young radishes may be removed.

LOVERIES ON THE FARM.

The first duty of a farmer is to supply his home with all the various luxuries that can be grown on a farm. With the many varieties of fruits and vegetables that can be produced on a farm the farmer should be able to have nearly all his wants supplied, so far as his table is concerned. In estimating the receipts for the year the farmer should always include those articles supplied by him to his family.

THE RIGHT HAND.

Some Curious and Valuable Information About This Organ.

Whether the greater aptitude of the right hand has been gradually acquired or is a gift of nature has always been a disputed question. Aristotle and Sir Thomas Brown believed it to have been acquired; Benjamin Franklin, perceiving the left hand, wrote a popular article urging the claims of this member to greater consideration. The left hand is made to say: "There are two sisters of us, and the two eyes of man do not resemble, nor are capable of being on better terms with each other, than my sister and myself, were it not for the partiality of our parents, who make the most injurious distinctions between us. From my infancy I have been led to consider my sister as being of more exalted rank. I was suffered to grow up without the least instruction, while nothing was spared for her education. She had masters to teach her writing, music, drawing and other accomplishments; but if by chance I touch a pencil, a pen, or a needle, I was rebuked, and more than once I have been beaten for being awkward, and wanting a graceful manner."

The left hand contended that she should be instructed equally with the right in order that if the right hand should be disabled the left might take her place.

Many arguments may be brought forward in support of the theory that the greater strength of the right hand has been gradually developed. In warfare the shield would naturally be held in the left hand to protect the heart while the right was used for fighting and all military training, necessitating uniform movements, would tend to increase that distinction.

If the tendency to use the right hand were inborn, it should appear, from analogy, that other animals possess greater strength on one side, and this does not seem to be the case. On the contrary, it is maintained that nature shows the tendency to be her own provision, in many ways.

The direction of the worm of the screw is not arbitrary, but is an evidence of the adaptation of parts to each other in the economy of nature.

The greater strength belongs to the whole right side and not to the hand alone. Opera dancers, it is said, are obliged to give double the practice to the left side to obviate awkwardness.

The word "left" is derived from a word meaning "weak."

Unnumerable expressions own their significance to this distinction. A left-handed blow implies treachery, and a left-handed compliment, insincerely. "Stand thou on my left hand," is equivalent to condemnation.

The Chinese assign honor to the left hand in ceremonial; this may be in accordance with the Asiatic tendency to value dexterity and cunning above physical strength.

The question affords occasion for endless discussions, for the same facts are used as arguments on both sides, with varying interpretations according to the different points of view.

Free from the Paragrapher's Pen.

Very Galling (retriving)—We have had a very pleasant evening and we wish to return thanks for your kindness. Mrs. Planter (the door being shut)—The horrid creature! Return thanks! I'm sure I never thanked her for coming.—Boston Transcript.

Dolley—Well, old fellow, I asked Miss Amy last night to marry me, and she declined. Goslin—Did she deliberately, as though hesitating to pain you? Dolley—No, she produced her negative by the instantaneous process.—Harper's Bazar.

Mr. Softheart (wearily)—I am so beset by subscription agents for societies for the amelioration of all sorts of things that I can't attend to business. How do you manage such fellows? Hardheart (generally)—Send 'em to you.—Harper's Bazar.

The Boston Girl's Version—Bloomerker Pore—Amy, who is this Mr. Wacker who calls on you so frequently? Amy—He's a political physician, pa. What on earth is that? I don't know. I heard brother Jack say he was a ward healer.—Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.

Not Boringly Troubled—New York man (in Philadelphia horse car)—What is this crowd in the block ahead of us? Conductor—That's a wagon broke down on the track. New York man—Won't that detain us? Conductor—It will when we get there.—New York Truth.

The Best Part Gone—Kind son (back from the city)—I didn't know exactly what to bring you, mother, but here is the material for a new silk dress. Loving mother (opening package)—Oh, George, this would be just what I wanted if I had only bought it myself.—Puck.

Almost.

Almost the annual bursting time is here, When Earth will burst its bonds and wake again, When bolts will burst and with new leafage gleam, When long-barred sentinels of hill and plain, When songs will burst anew from throats of birds, And brooks burst o'er the cliffs with fuller gush, When barns will burst their long-barred doors, and herds Burst from their prisons and to pastures rush.

Oh, yes! and not to be outdone in this, The old wags look on their deep alarms, And burst with lyric, ode and epopee.

They Usually Are.

Lawyer—Of course I don't know what his defense is, madam, but we can use him for breach of promise, anyhow, and see how we come out. The proof of the pudding is in the eating, as they say.

Aggrieved Pat One (penative but business-like)—The proof of the pudding, sir, is these here love-letters.

There's a patent on almost everything but hard work and politicians' promises.

About the hardest things a farmer can raise are a bound child and a mortgage.

A man has got to be a better farmer than his father was to keep from being a worse one.

A good way to tell a growler at hard times is by his chickens roosting in the trees.

One disadvantage the farmer has: he can't mark his goods; to cover the loss of a dead horse.

One consolation Daniel had in the lions' den: the lightning-rod man wouldn't likely follow him there.

No political movement can bring prosperity to the owner of the slab stable who feels nothing but cornstalks.

The liberty pole is raised about election time to signify that a citizen is free to vote any way his party canvas says.

As long as it is supposed anyone has brains enough to run a farm there'll always be some one with a little more brains to run that sort of farmer.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

INTERESTING PARAGRAPHS CULLED FROM VARIOUS FIELDS.

How the "Animals" of the Stage are Made—The Interesting "Mechanism" Behind the Scenes—The Elephant and How He is Manufactured—Brief.

An old-timer of the stage is quite certain that few theatre-goers have any intelligent conception of the mechanism of some of the "animals" that are in the "cast" of the modern spectacular drama. A long time ago when the "heifer" was part and parcel of "Evangeline" it caused an infinite amount of merriment, but few ever stopped to think how it was done. Although its

construction was simple enough, the effect was wonderfully amusing. The "elephant" in DeWolf Hopper's "Wang" is a much more complicated creature, and while it amuses the playgoer, the mechanism is one of study, and the men who do the "elephant" act are not enjoying themselves as much as the people who are in front. With these two men, playing elephant is hard work, especially as the "elephant" is constructed on scientific principles, and in order to make it work properly construction were had with the Scientific American and the bridge engineer. By the law of mechanics the weight of the elephant is squarely distributed to the four

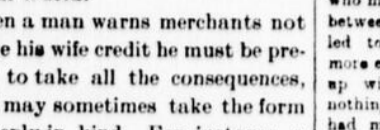


DIAGRAM OF THE ELEPHANT'S HEAD. A—Wheels for the eyes. B—Wheels for the trunk. C—Cord for drawing trunk inward. D—Cord for drawing trunk outward. E—Leather thongs for operating wheels. F—Hook from which hand is suspended.

points of view. The two men who "make the elephant," fore legs and hind legs, have something else to do besides stamp about on the stage. They are joined together by a yoke which fastens around the neck, shoulders, and arms of each man, and this yoke serves as a common axis between the two men. When the front legs make to make a movement this yoke prompts the hind legs as to their action. If the front legs want to advance, that movement naturally draws the hind legs. By the mechanical construction of the "beast" the rider is enabled to shift his position on the back of the elephant at will. If this law were violated or not adhered to the elephant's equilibrium would be upset. The legs of the elephant are made of gait percha and are worn precisely as trousers and are held in position by heavy suspenders. The sole of the foot are made of heavy India rubber. The head rests upon a socket, which gives it an elephantine undulation. And in this it is a clockwork system of pulleys and wheels used by the man who plays the trunk, and by this system he manipulates the trunk, tuks, ears, and ears. When the tender wants to curl the elephant's trunk inward he inclines his head forward, grasps a tag at the end of a thong which is fastened to the trunk, and by a movement of his head sets a large wheel which turns so as to draw the thong tight, giving the desired effect; on the same principle the trunk curls upward, and the

freedom from the paragrapher's pen. Very Galling (retriving)—We have had a very pleasant evening and we wish to return thanks for your kindness. Mrs. Planter (the door being shut)—The horrid creature! Return thanks! I'm sure I never thanked her for coming.—Boston Transcript.

Dolley—Well, old fellow, I asked Miss Amy last night to marry me, and she declined. Goslin—Did she deliberately, as though hesitating to pain you? Dolley—No, she produced her negative by the instantaneous process.—Harper's Bazar.

Mr. Softheart (wearily)—I am so beset by subscription agents for societies for the amelioration of all sorts of things that I can't attend to business. How do you manage such fellows? Hardheart (generally)—Send 'em to you.—Harper's Bazar.

The Boston Girl's Version—Bloomerker Pore—Amy, who is this Mr. Wacker who calls on you so frequently? Amy—He's a political physician, pa. What on earth is that? I don't know. I heard brother Jack say he was a ward healer.—Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.

Not Boringly Troubled—New York man (in Philadelphia horse car)—What is this crowd in the block ahead of us? Conductor—That's a wagon broke down on the track. New York man—Won't that detain us? Conductor—It will when we get there.—New York Truth.

The Best Part Gone—Kind son (back from the city)—I didn't know exactly what to bring you, mother, but here is the material for a new silk dress. Loving mother (opening package)—Oh, George, this would be just what I wanted if I had only bought it myself.—Puck.

Almost.

Almost the annual bursting time is here, When Earth will burst its bonds and wake again, When bolts will burst and with new leafage gleam, When long-barred sentinels of hill and plain, When songs will burst anew from throats of birds, And brooks burst o'er the cliffs with fuller gush, When barns will burst their long-barred doors, and herds Burst from their prisons and to pastures rush.

Oh, yes! and not to be outdone in this, The old wags look on their deep alarms, And burst with lyric, ode and epopee.

They Usually Are.

Lawyer—Of course I don't know what his defense is,