

**Notes on the News of the Week.**

The unexpected death of the speaker has prolonged the session by a couple of days. Before it could proceed to business it was necessary to replace Sir James Edgar, which was done on Tuesday, when Mr. Bain, M. P. for South Wentworth, was chosen. Sir Charles Tupper being anxious to leave for England today, induced the premier to hold over the resolution to amend the senate and another measure affecting the criminal code until next session. The business now before the house consists of deferred items of the estimates and the railway bonuses. It is expected the session will end next week. In the desire to get home a debate arising out of the prohibition plebiscite will likely be left unfinished. On Friday Mr. Flint moved that legislation be enacted giving each province power to pass a prohibitory law. A prominent temperance advocate, Mr. McClure, opposed this, contending that what was wanted was a prohibitory law for the whole Dominion, as he was opposed to piecemeal legislation, and he proposed an amendment to that effect. Mr. Parmelee moved another amendment, that the plebiscite had shown there was not a sufficiently active prohibition sentiment to justify further legislation, which was seconded by Mr. Brown of Chateaugay. The debate was a most unsatisfactory one, consisting largely of party recriminations, the Conservatives taunting the Liberals with bad faith in holding the plebiscite, and the Liberals retorting with references to the royal commission and the twistings of Mr. Foster and other temperance advocates on the opposition benches.

The expression of satisfaction in last week's Gleaner at parliament's declining to entertain a resolution regarding the Transvaal difficulty was premature, for, most unexpectedly, on Monday the premier, submitted just such a resolution, which he asked be adopted by unanimous consent, which was done, whereupon the members sang God Save the Queen. Sir Wilfrid's argument in favor of the resolution was that the Queen is sovereign of the Transvaal, that some 80,000 of her subjects in that country are laboring under serious difficulties, and therefore, Canada should assure the Imperial government of its sympathy in the efforts it is now making to get equal rights for these 80,000. Several Conservative members, including Clarke Wallace, seized the opportunity to indulge in Imperialistic bombast. In the senate the resolution had a singular reception, the Castor members seeing a parallel between the Outlanders and the Manitoba minority, and trying to revive issues which are happily buried. This resolution, endorsing what the Imperial government is doing in South Africa, forms a dangerous precedent, and may yet be quoted as a reason why Canada should back its expression of sympathy with material help. With what is now passing between the Transvaal government and Westminster Canada has absolutely nothing to do, for the dispute does not concern it in the least, and therefore to place us in a position where we may be called to back up its words with men, guns, and dollars, is most imprudent. As the readers of this paper know, the Boers are not altogether in the wrong. To escape English influence, they left their homes at the Cape and plunged into the wilderness to begin life anew and where they would not be interfered with. Unfortunately for their desire, gold was discovered in the land they took up, and adventurers from the whole world crowded in to seek the precious metal. Thus it comes there are 80,000 people in the Transvaal who do not speak the language of the natives. They came into their country against the will of the Boers, who would be glad to see them leave. In so far as the Transvaal government has broken the covenant of 1881 they are in the wrong and Britain is in the right in seeking to compel them to respect the terms of that convention, but, otherwise, it is impossible to refuse respect for the desire of the Boers to have their land to themselves and to be rid of the strange concourse who have settled among them, through the lust for gold, whose example is corrupting and whose actions shock a sober, God-fearing people, such as the Dutch of South Africa are.

One of the most animated debates of the session arose over the estimates for immigration agents. Mr. C. R.

Devlin at Dublin is paid \$2000 a year with a further sum for expenses. He claimed to have sent 700 emigrants to Canada last year, but reference to the official returns shows he counts every Irishman who comes, whether from Scotland or England, as the result of his work. The evidence is, that he spends some \$6,000 a year without avail, for there is practically no emigration from Ireland to Canada. Then an agent in Minnesota got another \$5,000 under the pretence that he is inducing Canadians to leave the States and return to Canada. When the \$3,000 for W. T. R. Preston was reached there was a motion to dismiss him. This the ministers resisted, and while right enough in their contention not to condemn him until proved guilty, it must be admitted, with such a strong prima facie case against him, they ought to suspend Preston until an investigation is held. That he was the head of the gang who ran the by-elections in Ontario in the Liberal interest is undeniable, and the shameful devices resorted to to carry these elections are now on the records of the Ontario courts.

Nothing of importance has come out regarding the failure of the Ville Marie bank during the week. Lemieux, the suspected accountant, was brought before a magistrate, but acquitted for lack of evidence. When in the witness box, Mr. Weir, the president of the bank, made the astonishing confession that, since January, the cash of the bank had not been counted or a proper audit made of its books. The defaulting teller, Herbert, is still at large. The books of the bank are being examined, and it is expected several weeks will elapse before a report can be made. The impression, we are sorry to say, is, that the report will not be an encouraging one for those concerned. The most widely circulated French paper in the province, La Presse, seized the failure of the bank to abuse the English, declaring it was an English institution sailing under French colors, and recommending French Canadians to withdraw their patronage from English banks and bestow it on such solid concerns as the bank Jacques Cartier, Nationale, and Hochelaga. This sort of talk was kept up day after day, La Patrie helping. While at its height, a run was started on the Jacques Cartier bank, which it could not stand and it suspended on Monday. Its liabilities far exceed those of the Ville Marie, for it had close on four million dollars of deposits and a circulation of half a million. How its assets will turn out it is impossible to conjecture. It had two branches in this district, at Valleyfield and Beauharnois, where there are hundreds of depositors. Among the shareholders are Narcisse Papineau, of St. Timothy, who holds \$1700, and Thos. Prefontaine of Valleyfield, \$1250. Whether the damage is to end with the suspension of the Jacques Cartier is uncertain. Confidence having been shaken by the failure of two banks, the public mind is in a state liable to be seized by panic. A run on the Hochelaga bank started on Monday, but so far it has been able to meet all demands. The Nationale has also had a similar experience in a lesser degree. The depositors in the two suspended banks are entitled to the sympathy of the public. In good faith they deposited their earnings for safe keeping, and find their trust betrayed. The government has a duty in this matter. Should the investigations now going on show there has been either dishonesty or carelessness on the part of the management, or that the monthly returns made were deceptive, the guilty persons, no matter what their social standing, ought to be prosecuted with energy. Penitentiary for life is hardly adequate punishment for men who lose money placed in their hands under trust.

A reference in the house of commons to the propriety of increasing the salary of the premier, brought forth the statement from Sir Wilfrid Laurier that he would not consent to his salary being fixed at a higher figure, unless those of his colleagues were also re-adjusted. The conquest of the Soudan was made possible by the building of a railway across the desert which separates its habitable portion from Egypt. The superintendence of the building of this road was placed in the hands of a Canadian, Major Girouard, a son of Judge Girouard. He received his education as an engineer at the military college, Kingston, and receiving a commission in the Royal Engineers has risen to his present high position, honorable to himself and to the French Canadian. Gen. Kitchener highly appreciated his services and recommended him to the authorities, who appointed him to the lucrative and responsible position of president of Egyptian

railways. This able officer arrived by the Vancouver on Saturday on a visit to his parents, and, questioned by a reporter, gave some interesting details of the famed railway that carried the British forces into the heart of eastern Africa. He said the road was 380 miles long, was begun at new year of 1897 and was completed in June 1898—eighteen months. Pressed with some irrelevant questions about other officers, he modestly answered: "I was an engineer, I was asked to do a certain work, and I did it to the best of my ability and have nothing more to say about it." The road built under such extraordinary circumstances is now being extended to Khartoum, and may be continued, in course of time, southwards until it connects with the railway built northward from the Cape of Good Hope. It is reported the United States seeks to settle the dispute about the Alaskan frontier by offering a free port on the Lynn canal to Canada. The objection to that is, that Canada's occupation of it would be by surferance, which is not to be borne when there is good reason to believe that the Americans hold possession of the whole canal without legal right. The firm tone in the demand for cheese has been maintained and the largest business ever done in Canada was transacted last week, the shipments of cheese being without precedent. In better the movement has also been large, with prices well maintained. As the English market is buoyant, dealers are hopeful that the boom will continue. Wheat has touched 69c, with no prospect of rising so long as harvest reports continue to be as favorable as they are. In coarse grains there is no change. Selected streak in eggs is higher, in some cases 15c having been realized, but there is no change in shipments from country storekeepers, the hot weather being against them. The dispute with Transvaal has entered upon a new stage. The concessions made by the legislature of that country have been deemed insufficient both by the English-residents directly affected and by the Imperial government. President Kruger, when informed of this, asked the British authorities what he should do, assuring them the legislature had refused to make the concessions he had recommended to them. The government has answered, recommending that a conference, to be composed of an equal number of Boers and English, be appointed to consider the situation, and see if they cannot agree on what concessions they would recommend to the legislature for enactment. The conference will likely be held, but if all said be true, there is little prospect of the Transvaal accepting the recommendations they may make, for the present attitude of its members is, that they will not yield another inch. At any rate, an honorable opportunity for changing their attitude will be afforded by the proposed conference. In a debate in the commons on Friday night, Mr. Chamberlain declared it was not a question of a five or seven-years' franchise, but of the power and authority of the Empire, and of the position of Great Britain in South Africa, and went on to say Britain was justified in intervening between the Uitlanders and the Transvaal. Firstly, because it was the right of every civilized power to protect its own subjects. Secondly, because Great Britain had the right of intervention under the convention as the suzerain power. Thirdly, because the convention had been broken in letter and in spirit. Mr. Chamberlain's declaration, "We have undertaken the cause of the Uitlanders, and are bound to see it through," was re-echoed in the house of lords by Lord Salisbury, who said the Dutch had broken their agreement of 1881, and now sought to reduce the English almost to the position of a conquered race. The British government would not allow this; it had put its hands to the plough, and certainly would not withdraw. Speaking out of parliament, Secretary Balfour used similar language. It was impossible, he declared, that Great Britain should permanently submit to free-born Englishmen being treated as an inferior race. Despite these threatening speeches, backed as they are by continued preparations for war, the impression continues that a friendly settlement will yet be reached.

The resolutions providing for bonuses to railways have been laid before the house, and, in their nature and amount, blast the hopes entertained that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in his policy in that regard, was going to turn over a new leaf. The sound doctrine, advocated by the Liberals when they were in opposition was, that if aid is given at all to railways it ought to be only to those that are national in their

character, which link province with province; that local roads are provincial in their character, and to be left to the municipalities and the local legislatures. In the resolutions now before the house, federal aid is given to the most petty of railways—roads connecting not province with province, city with city, or even town with town, but village with village, and even hotels with railway stations. Can a railway from Hawkesbury to South Indian be classed as a federal work, or one from St. Remi to Stotsville, or from Mount Johnson to St. Gregoire? Why should a quarry company get a railway built to a wharf at the expense of the Dominion, or the ratepayers of Parry Sound be presented with \$16,000 to connect their village with the railway station? All the abuses complained of under the system introduced by Sir John Macdonald, of bribing constituencies by using federal money to do local work, are illustrated in these resolutions submitted by a Liberal administration. And, then, look at the large amount so asked, over 61 million dollars. It is being said, all that will not be paid, that many of the projects to which assistance is promised will not be carried out, but the resolutions themselves refute that, for they include revotes of \$1,597,000 to railways which in the past failed to earn them. They are given another chance, and so will the new companies to whom aid is voted, and beyond all doubt, the country in time will be called on to pay nearly every dollar promised. The pretence, that these bonuses are given on conditions different from those under the Conservatives, and therefore are on another footing, will not bear examination. The companies are liable to pay 3 per cent. a year on the subsidies granted them. If the 3 per cent. was to be paid in cash, the bonuses would be in the nature of a loan, but the interest is not to be paid in cash. The railways are to be allowed to trade it out in carrying the mails and volunteers to camp! How by such petty services, can these companies pay 3 per cent. on their subsidies? The plain truth is, these companies are to get \$3,200 to \$6,400 a mile as a free gift, and when to that amount is added what the provinces and municipalities give, it will be found, in not a few instances, that they are to get enough to pay the actual cost of their roads. Take as proof of this the Rainy river road, 140 miles long. The Ontario government has voted it \$1,320,000, Manitoba has also voted aid, and the Dominion government proposes to add \$896,000. In the hands of such thrifty contractors as Mackenzie & Mann the bonuses will be sufficient to build the road; the country pays for it and they will own it—a repetition on a small scale of the history of the C.P.R.

To the 61 million dollars asked to bonus railways, add the 52 millions of estimates, and the \$1,600,000 for the Drummond county railway, and the expenditure of public money provided for during the present session of parliament is seen to be over sixty million dollars. Allowing the population of the Dominion to be 6 millions, the call is for ten dollars a head from every man, woman, and child. It is \$1,200,000 a week, it is \$165,000 a day. This is for the Dominion alone. Add to it the expenditure of the provincial legislatures and of the municipalities, and ask, Are the people able to bear such a burden of taxation? Practically it will fall on the farming population, for all our manufactures, mines, forests, and fisheries contribute to the national earnings is small compared with what comes from the cultivation of the soil. Fully two-thirds of the money demanded will have to be paid for in cheese and butter, grain and live-stock. Are our farmers in circumstances able to bear such a drain upon them? Are they making such profits out of their land, that they can afford to pay in taxes to the Dominion alone, ten dollars a year for each member of their families? No man who knows the condition of the farmers, knows how small the prices are they receive for what they have to sell, knows how small are the daily wages the land pays them for the labor of themselves, their wives, their sons and daughters, can say otherwise than that they are not able to pay the taxes which the expenditure imposed by the Laurier government will require, and that if the amount voted by parliament was made to correspond with the earnings of the farmer it would be thirty instead of sixty millions that would have been authorized. If it be said, it is not fair to represent that all the sixty million dollars will be collected next year, the answer of the farmer is to hand. The part of the sixty millions that will be borrowed in England will rest as a mortgage on his land, and the part of the railway bonuses unearned in the coming year will lie over as a future liability which he will have to meet. In considering the public expenditure, the ability of those who have to pay for it is not taken into account by the government, but money is voted at the demand of party supporters, of contractors, of speculators in mines and lands, and, like the million dollars to build a bridge at Quebec or the \$320,000 voted to the South Shore road, to

secure constituencies at the coming election. The conduct of the government places Liberals in a difficult position. The Liberal party vote the elections of 1896 on the assurance they would end the reign of extravagance and establish economy at Ottawa. That was the promise; the performance has been an increase of expenditure. Are the rank and file of the Liberal party going to follow the men who have broken their pledges, or are they going to repudiate them and endeavor to replace them? It is an exceedingly awkward position. To come out in opposition to Laurier and his colleagues is to abandon the leaders of the party, and, on the other hand, to continue to support them is to confess that the professions of the Liberal party that, if given a chance, they would bring the expenditure within the income, and stop the increase of the public debt, were false, and a mere ruse to blind the electors to get into office. If our leaders have done wrong, are we to stand by them? If they seek to lead us into paths we have been condemning for a generation, are we to follow them? The ministers cannot say they have not been fully warned. Apart from the warnings of the press, Sir Wilfrid Laurier was waited upon by a deputation that fairly represented the farmers of this province, was told frankly and plainly by farmer after farmer in earnest speech of their difficulty in making ends meet, and their desire that he do nothing more to add a single dollar to the public debt. His answer is 61 million dollars more of bonuses to railways, the largest estimates ever asked, and a prospective increase of the debt of several millions in the coming year. Are Liberals going to stand by what they asked and believe to be right, or are they going to follow the leaders who have made fools of them? Let the reader come down to hand-pan at once on this subject. If he believes the expenditure imposed by the Laurier administration beyond his ability and that of his neighbors, is he, for the sake of party, going to hold silence and pay his share? That would be carrying party feeling beyond common sense. Self-interest and the welfare of the country require that a stand be made, and that the men at Ottawa be given to understand that because they bear the name of Liberal they are not going to receive the support of the great body of Liberal electors when they fall to do what is right. It was the Liberals who stayed at home on polling-day who defeated Mercier, and a like fate shadows Laurier. We want a government at Ottawa that will not be the purveyor of railway, mining, or manufacturing companies, that asks for millions in order that its partisans may get big salaries or contracts, but one that will hold steadily in view the average man of the Dominion,—and he is the man who earns his bread by the labor of his hands,—and having regard for him and his necessities will suit the country's expenditure to his ability to pay his share of taxation.

**HOWICK**  
A corner lot of land, near the creek on the road to the G. T. depot, has been bought from Mr. Braut, and it is said that the R. C. school house will be removed from its present position, rear of the church near the burying-ground, to this lot. This, however, may not be accomplished without difficulty, as there is a difference of opinion as to making any change, whilst there are some of the ratepayers desirous of having it removed to the south side of the English river. The curé favors the change being made to the newly acquired property. Holders of Ville Marie bank bills and depositors in this section are somewhat excited at the closing of the bank so suddenly, but generally the notes are not being disposed of at a sacrifice. Eastern Township bills have the largest circulation here, and there seems to be every confidence in that bank.

**ST. MARTINE**  
On Monday evening a large meeting of the farmers of this parish took place in the court house. Rev. Mr. Aubry, our parish priest, acted as chairman, and urged those present to establish a parish mutual assurance society against fire and lightning. If all are as anxious to form the society as those at the meeting, we might say the society is formed, and will be strong, for more than one hundred gave in their names and bound themselves to take out a policy in it. Such a society could not be formed last year, when tried, because of the objection raised by some that a dollar to the secretary for each policy was far too much, altho' he is obliged to pay cost of printing and collecting of assessments in case of fire during five years. We may say that there was not last year sufficient dread of fire, but the last thunder storm has given a stimulus to the movement. At Monday's meeting not a word was said against the dollar to be paid for each policy and one dollar for each transfer of policy during the five years. By the time this society is incorporated, it is likely every farmer of the parish will have joined it. Hay is over and some have commenced cutting oats and barley. Israel Labegee is building a large

barn on the G. T. R. grounds at this station. **CHATEAUGUAY**  
The ladies of the Dorcas society held a social at the residence of Mr. Chas. Lang, on the 27th ult. Our local talent, assisted by several of the visitors from the city, gave the entertainment, which passed off nicely. Something over \$25 was realized at it. Mr. William Craig, whose death appears in this issue of the Gleaner, was somewhat out of the common. He was an old resident of Chateaugay Basin, and used to own the first farm this side of the Indian reserve. The deceased had a genius for invention, although he never made much out of his devices. He was an excellent gardener and made a number of interesting experiments with fruit. **VALLEYFIELD**  
On Saturday the Garnet carried a happy crowd of over 300 to Port Lewis. The occasion was the Methodist S.S. picnic. An enjoyable time was spent. Monday was an exciting day, owing to the run on the Jacques Cartier bank. There are hundreds of depositors here. A break in the sill of the 5th lock has stopped navigation on the canal. **DEWITTVILLE**  
Two deer were seen in this vicinity last week, one of them quietly browsing within a couple hundred yards from the grist mill. This is, no doubt, a practical proof of the stringent game laws now in force. A child of Hildage Huneault, that was bitten a few hours at night, was badly bitten by rats. **FRANKLIN CENTRE**  
The annual picnic of the Congregation Sabbath school was held on 26th ult., in Mr. D. Parham's grove. Quite a number came up from Rockburn. Dinner was served picnic fashion. Games, &c., brought a very pleasant afternoon to a close. On Thursday evening the ladies of the Methodist church gave a basket social in the house of R. J. Haxell. Tea was served to 150. Excellent music was the greatest attraction. Mrs. W. Gibson at the organ, Mr. D. Ames with the violin, Mr. Edwards' "old man" and others kept the crowd close together. All seemed to enjoy themselves and have a good time. Proceeds \$29.80. Berries have been plentiful, especially blueberries and long black berries. Haying is not all finished in this section yet. On an average it is not as large a crop as that of last year, but better in quality. Crops are fine and some have begun harvesting. **KELSO**  
It may not be out of place to draw the attention of our ratepayers to the fact that the municipal taxes are twice as much this year as formerly, and realizing that, before leaving home to pay their amounts, will save them a little inconvenience. Elgin has had its share in bridge building within the past few years, namely, three iron bridges across Trout river, a fourth is being built at present, and one across the Chateaugay, besides restoring five smaller bridges within its own limits. It is not surprising, therefore, that our taxes have increased. Nevertheless the extra outlay in erecting iron bridges will certainly prove to be money well spent, as the cost of maintaining them in the future will be small indeed compared with the maintenance of the old wooden structures. The board of school commissioners met on the 27th July, all the members were present; Mr. Chas. Brown was re-elected chairman and W. C. Gillies re-engaged as secretary. The financial statement was read, accepted, and ordered to be published in the Gleaner. A rate of 2 mills was levied for the ensuing year for school purposes and the monthly fees left the same as formerly. Com. Graham presented a bill of \$8.50 for tiles to be placed in ditch opposite school No 3, which was ordered to be paid.

**ST. ANICET**  
Mr. and Mrs. Olivier Dupuis, sr., celebrated their golden wedding on Monday. Both the bridesmaid and groomsmen, who stood up with them 50 years ago, were present; the bridesmaid, widow J. Baptiste Castagnet, coming all the way from Stony Creek, Ont., and the groomsmen, Jno. Latreille, from St. Raphael, Ont., expressly for it. After mass by Father Auclair, Bishop Emard gave a short address suitable to the happy event, when a large number of invited guests, nearly all relatives, proceeded from the church to Mr. Stirling's grove, where a fine repast was in waiting. By the death of Joseph S. Tanguay our village has lost one of its oldest residents. He came in the summer of 1868 and has resided here since. For the first 4 years he taught the village school and was considered an excellent teacher. He afterwards started a cabinet and wheelwright business to which in course of time he added other lines of business. He was organist and leader of the musical part of the service in the church from the time he arrived here. F. X. Dupuis, advocate, of Montreal, and recorder of St. Cunegonde, former-

ly of this parish, has been honored by being made a Q. C. **WHITES STATION**  
Haying in this section was finished last week. The crop turned out very fair, much better than was expected earlier in the season, while the lack in quantity has been made up in quality. Harvesting is now general, and the grain has not been better for years. Corn, potatoes and other roots are very promising, so that, on the whole, the prospects are good for an abundant harvest. The only shortage likely to be in fruit. Apples will be very scarce. Pastures have been greatly improved by the frequent showers we have had within the last few weeks. 247 boxes of butter have been shipped from here this week, which goes to show that the flow of milk has been well maintained. W. F. Anderson shipped today a carload of good hogs to Montreal from here and had a number left over. He has had considerable trouble in getting cars, which is partly due to the inconvenience caused by the G.T. in cutting their wire out of this station, which enabled them to pinch a trifle off the station master's wages. **DUNDEE**  
At Ogdensburg a short time ago I was induced to go on an excursion on the steamer New York for a sail among the Thousand Islands and as far as Clayton, some 50 miles. The steamer was crowded with excursionists from Prescott, Ogdensburg, and Brockville, a respectable looking lot of people, and it would have been hard to pick the Kanucks from the Yanks. They seemed to fraternize all right, and I don't think they cared how the Alaskan boundary would be settled. The trip is enjoyable if the weather be fine. On the islands there are many fine and picturesque designed cottages erected with summer residences. These cottages are built in all conceivable shapes, each one, no doubt, trying to get something different from his neighbor in architectural design. Taking into consideration the great number of costly structures erected on these islands and along the river banks, the numerous private steam yachts, and the immense hotels, all filled with guests at the high rates charged in these summer institutions, surprise grows among us, used to our common every day life, at there being so many possessed of wealth adequate for all this outlay, in contrast with so many having hard work to provide the poorest kind of a living. Then, again, look at the line boats crowded with tourists. I heard a tourist say at Prescott (I came down on a line boat to Cornwall) that his trip would cost him \$700. I do not know how many it included. The steamers that run in opposition to the R. & O. company last summer are this season running excursions among the Thousand Islands. It is wonderful how all the boats that are running from different points as excursion boats can make money.

**ORMISTOWN ACADEMY.**  
The following are the results of the Quebec examinations: **MEYERS III., ACADEMY.**  
Louis Meyers ..... 443  
**GRADE II., ACADEMY.**  
Lizzie McEwen ..... 1201  
Grace Simpson ..... 1077  
Mar. Campbell ..... 1044  
H. Morrison ..... 875  
Jennie Moe ..... 841  
George St. Louis ..... 809  
Jennie Elliot ..... 792  
Lizzie Sadler ..... 790  
James McClintock ..... 771  
\*D. Barrington ..... 715  
Nellie Chambers ..... 712  
E. Walsh ..... 649  
\*John Darby ..... 631  
\*George Ovens ..... 580  
\*E. Leitch ..... 535  
\*L. Reeves ..... 482  
\*R. Bryson ..... 453  
**GRADE I., ACADEMY.**  
Mary McKell ..... 832  
John Baird ..... 794  
Eric Bartlett ..... 771  
A. Roy ..... 701  
Gertie McKell ..... 545  
\*Ed. Elliott ..... 543  
\*Flora Simpson ..... 484  
\*Celia Chambers ..... 462  
William Hamilton ..... 423  
Lizzie Anderson ..... 410  
\*Laura Wells ..... 401  
\*C. Mulvaney ..... 347  
**H. MODEL.**  
Ralph Morrison ..... 645  
George Winter ..... 575  
Archd. Moe ..... 556  
Isabel McNaughton ..... 519  
\*D. Cowan ..... 464  
\*Barbara Cross ..... 445  
\*M. McLennaghan ..... 444  
\*E. Funnell ..... 410  
\*Chas. Mallan ..... 407  
\*Sydney Greer ..... 383  
\*H. Gale ..... 367  
\*Olive Bryson ..... 357  
\*Failed.  
Total number presented... 42  
" marks ..... 25,682  
London, July 30.—The propitious weather experienced has had a marked effect upon the corn fields. Wheat has ripened in England very rapidly, while in a few districts in the south the harvest has already begun. With satisfactory reports from the continent and also America is combined an improved outlook in Russia.

**THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE.**  
BEING asked by the N. Y. Herald for Canada's side of the Alaskan frontier question, the Hon. Mr. Mills prepared the following statement: The United States obtained a cession of this territory from Russia at a time when the Alabama claims were unsettled, and the long strip of territory extending from Mount St. Elias along the coast to the south-east of Prince of Wales island ought undoubtedly to be a Canadian possession. If a similar strip of territory lay between the mainland of the United States and the sea I am quite sure its acquisition by us would be regarded as a menace to that country. But it is too late to consider how far this is injurious to this country. Under the treaty of 1825 the line drawn between the recognized territory of Russia and Great Britain was begun at the south-east of Prince of Wales island, and from that point was to ascend north along the channel called Portland channel. This could hardly be the channel called Portland channel in modern maps, because Portland channel of this day lies due east from the southern extremity of Prince of Wales island, a distance of 130 miles. PUZZLING PROVISION OF OLD TREATY. The line was to ascend the channel to a point on the coast on the 56th degree of north latitude. Now, what is known as Portland channel falls short of that point. The line was also to extend north in such a way as to leave Prince of Wales island to Russia. If the boundary started from the south extremity of Prince of Wales island and ran due east, it would have left the whole of the island to Russia, but if drawn north from the south extremity it would have cut off a small portion of the south-east end of the island. So the treaty would indicate a line drawn up that channel which is east of Prince of Wales island to the 56th degree of north latitude, a point which could not be reached by what is now known as Portland channel. So you see the initial point of the boundary is in controversy. The Boundary when it reached the 56th degree was to follow the summit of the mountains, which extend in a line parallel to the coast from the 56th degree to the intersection with the 41st parallel, but when the mountains prove to be more than ten marine leagues from the coast, the limit between the British possessions and the coast was to be a line parallel to the winding of the coast, but which should never exceed a distance of ten marine leagues. It is clear that the makers of the treaty assumed that there was a mountain range which for the most part was within ten leagues of the coast.

**AMERICA GOES BEYOND TREATY.**  
The treaty also provides that neither contracting party shall form settlements within the territory of the other. The United States received all the rights of Russia and no more. But the United States authorities seem to think that not only have they the right to form settlements on our side, but also that when they do so the territory ought to be considered as theirs and under no reference to arbitration should the sovereignty over our territory thus encroached on be open to question. I return again to Lynn canal. Bear in mind what the treaty says about the line, which should follow the coast, being within ten leagues of it. If a line were drawn around the head of Lynn inlet, as the United States contends it should be, the point where it passed that inlet would be at least 20 leagues from the coast. There is a well-defined coast-line from the 11st meridian to Cape Spencer, on the 57th degree of north latitude, and by the terms of the treaty the boundary could not be more than ten leagues from the coast. It must, in fact, be much nearer, because the range in this latitude sets in near the coast. The United States refuse to arbitrate unless we abandon our claim to the Lynn canal. Why should we abandon it? If it is ours, why should we not have it? The British commissioners offered to compromise. The United States rejected the offer, because it recognized our claim to Pyramid harbor and a strip of territory leading therefrom to what is indisputably our territory in the Yukon. Under this compromise the United States would have held both Dyea and Skaguay, which, we think, are in Canadian territory.

**RECALLS MAINE BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.**  
Let me, in conclusion recall history for the benefit of the American people. When the disputed boundary between Maine and New Brunswick was being discussed by the two governments we claimed territory south of the St. John's river, known as the Madawaska settlement, because it was a settlement of French-Canadians who had for a long series of years been under British protection. Did the United States consent to concede it for that reason, which is the same contention they are making about Dyea and Skaguay? Not at all. It claimed that it was on territory which, in its opinion, was part of Maine, no matter how long it had been

ly of this parish, has been honored by being made a Q. C. **WHITES STATION**  
Haying in this section was finished last week. The crop turned out very fair, much better than was expected earlier in the season, while the lack in quantity has been made up in quality. Harvesting is now general, and the grain has not been better for years. Corn, potatoes and other roots are very promising, so that, on the whole, the prospects are good for an abundant harvest. The only shortage likely to be in fruit. Apples will be very scarce. Pastures have been greatly improved by the frequent showers we have had within the last few weeks. 247 boxes of butter have been shipped from here this week, which goes to show that the flow of milk has been well maintained. W. F. Anderson shipped today a carload of good hogs to Montreal from here and had a number left over. He has had considerable trouble in getting cars, which is partly due to the inconvenience caused by the G.T. in cutting their wire out of this station, which enabled them to pinch a trifle off the station master's wages. **DUNDEE**  
At Ogdensburg a short time ago I was induced to go on an excursion on the steamer New York for a sail among the Thousand Islands and as far as Clayton, some 50 miles. The steamer was crowded with excursionists from Prescott, Ogdensburg, and Brockville, a respectable looking lot of people, and it would have been hard to pick the Kanucks from the Yanks. They seemed to fraternize all right, and I don't think they cared how the Alaskan boundary would be settled. The trip is enjoyable if the weather be fine. On the islands there are many fine and picturesque designed cottages erected with summer residences. These cottages are built in all conceivable shapes, each one, no doubt, trying to get something different from his neighbor in architectural design. Taking into consideration the great number of costly structures erected on these islands and along the river banks, the numerous private steam yachts, and the immense hotels, all filled with guests at the high rates charged in these summer institutions, surprise grows among us, used to our common every day life, at there being so many possessed of wealth adequate for all this outlay, in contrast with so many having hard work to provide the poorest kind of a living. Then, again, look at the line boats crowded with tourists. I heard a tourist say at Prescott (I came down on a line boat to Cornwall) that his trip would cost him \$700. I do not know how many it included. The steamers that run in opposition to the R. & O. company last summer are this season running excursions among the Thousand Islands. It is wonderful how all the boats that are running from different points as excursion boats can make money. **ORMISTOWN ACADEMY.**  
The following are the results of the Quebec examinations: **MEYERS III., ACADEMY.**  
Louis Meyers ..... 443  
**GRADE II., ACADEMY.**  
Lizzie McEwen ..... 1201  
Grace Simpson ..... 1077  
Mar. Campbell ..... 1044  
H. Morrison ..... 875  
Jennie Moe ..... 841  
George St. Louis ..... 809  
Jennie Elliot ..... 792  
Lizzie Sadler ..... 790  
James McClintock ..... 771  
\*D. Barrington ..... 715  
Nellie Chambers ..... 712  
E. Walsh ..... 649  
\*John Darby ..... 631  
\*George Ovens ..... 580  
\*E. Leitch ..... 535  
\*L. Reeves ..... 482  
\*R. Bryson ..... 453  
**GRADE I., ACADEMY.**  
Mary McKell ..... 832  
John Baird ..... 794  
Eric Bartlett ..... 771  
A. Roy ..... 701  
Gertie McKell ..... 545  
\*Ed. Elliott ..... 543  
\*Flora Simpson ..... 484  
\*Celia Chambers ..... 462  
William Hamilton ..... 423  
Lizzie Anderson ..... 410  
\*Laura Wells ..... 401  
\*C. Mulvaney ..... 347  
**H. MODEL.**  
Ralph Morrison ..... 645  
George Winter ..... 575  
Archd. Moe ..... 556  
Isabel McNaughton ..... 519  
\*D. Cowan ..... 464  
\*Barbara Cross ..... 445  
\*M. McLennaghan ..... 444  
\*E. Funnell ..... 410  
\*Chas. Mallan ..... 407  
\*Sydney Greer ..... 383  
\*H. Gale ..... 367  
\*Olive Bryson ..... 357  
\*Failed.  
Total number presented... 42  
" marks ..... 25,682  
London, July 30.—The propitious weather experienced has had a marked effect upon the corn fields. Wheat has ripened in England very rapidly, while in a few districts in the south the harvest has already begun. With satisfactory reports from the continent and also America is combined an improved outlook in Russia.

under British protection, it ought to be yielded up.

Can any American statesman give any reason for its retention of Madawaska which would not at the present time apply to Dyea and Skagway if found by a competent tribunal to be on Canadian territory?

#### PROGRESS OF THE YUKON.

Dawson, July 4.—Conditions in the Yukon are changing with a rapidity interesting to the observant eye, and markedly profitable to the eye trained in business acumen. Old things are passing away—even as age counts here, a mere babyhood of two or three years—and new and more permanent conditions are establishing themselves.

Since the opening of navigation a great many of the unprofitable element such as a rush to every new mining camp have gone out; some down the river to the extensively reported strike at Cape Nome, Alaska; others up the river and to the "outside." The first embraced the rougher element of the Dawson camp, speculative miners, gamblers and idlers. The up-the-river passengers were chiefly men of ill-health, no capital, little energy, or victims of "hard luck," together with various other classes of ill-advised Klondikers of the years 1897 and 1898.

Many are going out; comparatively few are coming in; but these latter are representative men, who bring with them knowledge, experience, and capital. The day of individual placer claims on the well-known creeks is on the wane, and larger mining propositions by hydraulics, dredging and other methods are under consideration. There will be rich placer strikes in other portions of the Territory until every part of it is thoroughly prospected. But in the immediate vicinity of Dawson and on the known rivers and creeks mining by extensive methods and on the capitalist scale is beginning.

In view of the misconceptions that still exists in the east, it is permissible to emphasize and reiterate previous statements that the Yukon beyond doubt is a rich country, wonderfully rich in gold, and, judging by recent finds, wealthy to a yet unknown extent in copper, coal, and other valuable minerals also; a spade of earth flung up casually on almost any part of the Territory surface will show more or less "colors," although perhaps not enough to pay by placer mining. But the rich profits that await the larger mining methods are unquestionable.

Hydraulic and dredging machinery, representing several hundred thousand dollars' outlay, has been recently brought in; the field is a magnificent one for skilled labor and capital, and without doubt during the next few years many-millioned fortunes will be made by enterprising and well-managed companies in this new territory.

With the change of population other changes are noted—superficial, perhaps, but all indicative of progress: the establishment of defined law and order in all the details of government, and an increasing public recognition of the same; the tone of social life, which has become markedly higher of late, and which shows itself already in well-defined social lines. In matters of dress, also, there is a marked advance. The damage bags and kits of last year's incoming travellers are replaced this season by trunks and handboxes, while men and women walk Dawson's thoroughfares today as faultlessly attired as any on eastern city streets on a fine June morning.

I do not mean to say that we have not unique varieties of costume. Dawson streets show a wide range in this as in other matters—from the miners in top-boots, vari-colored trousers and deerskin vest, with his pack on his back, ready for the trail, up through various stages and peculiarities of attire, to the faultlessly dressed English capitalist who has just stepped off the boat, still breathing the atmosphere of his West End London club. But this costume-conglomerate is significant of Yukon life in its present transition—almost kaleidoscopic in rapidity—from pioneer and temporary conditions to the civilization attendant upon permanent settlement.

The first 6 months of the year 1899 has been epochal in the history of the Yukon, inasmuch as it has determined beyond a doubt the capability of the Territory as a place of permanent residence and permanent commercial resource for many years to come. All the rest will follow—is following fast.—Cor. of Toronto Globe.

Details of the murder of president Heurieux, of Sante Domingo, are to the effect that he was assassinated as he was about to leave on horseback for Santiago de las Caballeros. The assassin, Ramon Caeceras, surrounded by several accomplices, approached the president as he was talking with some friends, and fired twice with a revolver. The first bullet struck the president in the left side and penetrated to the heart, causing instant death. The second bullet killed an old man who was standing near the president. The assassin and his accomplices fled to avoid the shots fired at them by the president's friends. The father of Caeceras, the assassin, was put to death by order of President Heurieux in 1884.

#### INDIAN BEAD WORKERS.

The Montreal Star states that the Dingley bill—unintentionally—has effected a social revolution at Caughnawaga. When it put its heel upon the glass bead industry by fixing a 65 per cent. tariff, the women of the village did not foresee any except the direct consequences, and the direct consequences seemed to be starvation. Mr John Jocks and other thinking men of the settlement, are, however, authority for the statement, that Dingley has indirectly, done it a service. In the days of the old regime, the women earned the bread and the men—the water. While the former made their glass bead stock for marketing in the States and elsewhere, the latter played catch-pony in the pleasant sun, and smoked life away, in the confidence of a certain hope, born of glass bead sales. The women not only "kept" the house, but supported the family. When the Dingley bill became operative, there was a compulsory reversal of all that, so that the leaders in the village say that, on the whole, it was not a bad thing. It is well to take notice that it is the men of the village who entertain this view most strongly. One of them, however, goes so far as to admit that it was, while not an exorbitant price to pay for the revolution, still a very considerable one, and he is sorry that Mr Dingley was the solution of the problem. The industry was once thriving, and the markets for the goods many. Now what was the principal source of revenue at Caughnawaga has languished to the proportion of a mere "side" issue through the tariff. The wives of the settlement have retired to the "domestic sphere," and the glass bead work is done chiefly in the interval of "rooking the cradle" so to speak. The money thus made is distinctly an "extra" in the household economy—a sale of any amount is in the nature of the unexpected happening. The late Thomas Jocks was during his lifetime the most energetic promoter of the industry, and he collected his stock of beads and flannel from Venice, from the leading German markets, and from France, selling it in turn to the women, whose skilled fingers converted it into such shapes as you may see any day you take the trouble to look either on Mrs Laronde's counters, at Caughnawaga, or in the baskets of the squaws at Windsor station.

All of the workers—they do not exceed one hundred—are in Mrs Laronde's employ. She is careful, diligent, and enterprising, but she is not greatly encouraged at the number of sales these days. The times are gone when at regular intervals Mr Thomas Jocks used to go "touring" the States and Canada with his trunks full of bead work, and come home with his pockets full of shokels.

Mr Jocks is said to have carried on a daily trade amounting to \$2,000, in connection with his general store, and a large part of his revenue came from the glass bead industry. But times have changed. The trade with the States has languished to a mere nothing. The Windsor station group have no distinction but that of grotesque. The have a robust contempt for the beautiful. Their aspect is of a dead-business nature. And so the baskets frequently return to Caughnawaga as full of their bright wares as when they came to town.

That sort of thing does not strike them as a laughing matter when no pin-cushions sold means no dinner. If you have no money to spend, you must not linger too long at the baskets asking questions—else will Mrs Canoe transfix you with a cold, clear glance, and quench you with a question on her own account—"Where you come for?" Mrs Jacobs speaks no English, but she is more tolerant of questioning than the other three. The bright baskets deserve a careful scrutiny; they represent patient toil under discouragement. All women have not husbands. The work in process is most interesting and appeals to the Indian's love of bright and varied colors. The several designs—picture frames, match receivers, whisk holders, etc.—are first fashioned of card board and flannel, and the beads then strung, to be converted into all sorts of pretty embellishment, frequently flowers. The embellishment comes last and is the delight of the woman's deft fingers. The design stands forth finally in rather florid beauty, to strike the attention of the Canadian or American tourist to whom its chief interest is that one of the Caughnawaga women made it. The fall in beads is said to have increased the run on the matrimonial market.

London, July 30.—Some very interesting tests of wireless telegraphy were tried last week, Maskelyne being the experimenter. On Wednesday a balloon was sent up. When almost out of sight messages were sent from the earth to the balloon and replied to. Then at a distance of four hundred yards a powder magazine was by means of wireless telegraphy blown to pieces. Maskelyne affirmed that the effect would have been quite the same at a distance of ten miles. Another balloon was sent up, but carrying no people this time, only a tall of cart-ridges of gun cotton. After waiting until the balloon was but a speck in the sky a button was pressed. There was a flash, a very distinct boom and the speck disappeared.

#### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

BEAUCHARNOIS, July 14. Present: Judge Belanger. S. Langlois vs. Corporation of St Clement parish. The appellant asked that the names of Paul Laurin, junr., Augustin Deniger, and Darie Bertrand be struck off the list of electors. The corporation alleged that Paul Laurin, junr., was enrolled as the son of a farmer, living with his father; that Augustin Deniger was a qualified farmer, according to proof furnished the council; that Darie Bertrand was a bona fide owner of land properly valued.

Judgment was rendered against the corporation in the case of Paul Laurin, junr., on the ground that lot 191, St Clement, according to the valuation roll, had a total value of \$275, and an annual value of only \$30, a sum insufficient to qualify both father and son as electors.

Augustin Deniger, adopted son of Francis Vallee, Cote St George, when examined as a witness, stated that he had been C. S. V. at Joliette for upwards of 7 years; that on his return from Joliette last autumn F. Vallee had rented him part of his land on the following terms: That Deniger should work for Vallee, and should receive half of the grain harvested, hay, vegetables, etc. Subsequent to this lease, the work was done as before Deniger's departure for Joliette, Vallee directing everything. The council, by the casting vote of Mayor Boyer, had decided that Deniger was a farmer. That decision was reversed by the judge, who declared that he was neither a leaseholder nor a farmer.

Darie Bertrand—On Feb. 26, 1899, at Beauharnois, before notary Tasse, Telesphore Bertrand, farmer, of St Clement, sold to his son, Darie, for \$300 cash, a small lot of 40 feet frontage between the public road and the St Lawrence. Two days later, Darie gave to the council the notice required by Art. 749 of the municipal code and the secretary-treasurer inserted his name on the list filed on the 15th of March. Telesphore Bertrand, when examined, stated that, at date of sale, his son, Darie, was a minor, in fact would not be of age until the 4th of next December. According to the electoral act the insertion of the name of a minor is prohibited.

Judgment was rendered against the council for enrolling Paul Laurin, junr., Augustin Deniger and Darie Bertrand. Notice given to remove said names, each party was to pay its own costs, as the council seemed to have acted throughout in good faith.

#### CANADA.

The Globe reports that the few horseless carriages that are seen gliding about Toronto streets seem to possess many advantages. They are swift, easily guided, and are almost noiseless, affording in this respect a strong contrast to the grinding, roaring, and screeching of the trolley cars. If their expense is reduced, as we should expect from the history of other inventions, they seem destined to drive other means of locomotion in the city out of the field. The progress of science which has filled our cities with discordant noises, may in a generation make them as quiet as a country road.

Ottawa, July 28.—Last week a Montreal man made an application to the department of agriculture for leave to establish an oleomargarine factory in Canada. The government have refused the petition absolutely. The policy is to allow no such manufactory or anything calculated to depreciate the quality of Canada's food products.

Many an old-time Liberal was surprised to see among the supplementary estimates an item of \$14,000 for the erection of an addition to Rideau hall and the furnishing of the same. This item is supported by Mr Mulock, who, when in opposition, proposed not only to cut the governor-general's salary in half, but also to largely cut down, if not altogether wipe out, the cost of maintaining his official residence.—Toronto Sun.

Quebec, July 26.—The Hon F. G. Marchand, announced today that for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1899, the government is able to report a surplus of over \$23,000 on the year's business, that is to say, that the ordinary provincial revenue has more than sufficed for all ordinary and extraordinary expenditure outside of railway subsidies which latter are guaranteed by loans. Out of the ordinary revenue the premier has redeemed over \$70,000 of debentures, and hence has been paying capital from revenue, and still has \$23,000 to the good.

Quebec, July 29.—Bridget Murphy was buried on Saturday morning in St Patrick's cemetery. She was probably the oldest woman in the Dominion. Certificates of her birth showed her to have been born in county Tipperary, Ireland, 107 years ago. She could knit stockings without glasses and could thread a needle up to quite recently. She kept house alone until 5 years ago, when she moved into St Bridget's asylum. She then had \$500 saved, part of which she gave to the asylum, and part to the church to pay for her funeral. She was ill only six days. The day before her death she spoke quite brightly saying that

though resigned to death she would have liked to have lived a few days longer had it been God's will.

Toronto, Ont., July 31.—Sir James Edgar, speaker of the house of commons, died at his residence this evening, at 6 o'clock. Ten days ago, Sir James left Ottawa, at the request of his physicians, and on his arrival here submitted to an operation which resulted in the removal of a stone in the bladder. Sir James rallied for a few days after the operation and the doctors expressed the belief that if his strength would enable him to hold out for a few days the chance of recovery was good. That opinion, however, was abandoned today, and Sir James sank rapidly during the afternoon, dying at 6 o'clock. He was born at Lennoxville, Q., in 1841, and was a lawyer by profession.

The prevalence of ice in the straits of Belleisle this season has inclined many captains to doubt the wisdom of using that route at all. Captain Thompson of the steamship Glenora Head, decidedly inclines to this view. He has just had experience of the immense field of ice on the northern route and can vouch for a length of ice field of at least 110 miles, but had no idea of the width; the western edge could not be seen from the masthead of the vessel. My idea is that no merchant ship, nothing but sealers or whalers, should ever look near the straits; we are not built for going into ice. I think it would be better to take the farther journey and be on the safer side. I think the straits should be debarred altogether. The difference in distance is about 100 miles. I think, taking everything into consideration—detentions by fog and detentions by ice—no merchant ship should go near the straits.

We left Swansea on July 15, and met the ice six days and two hours later and I consider we lost two and a half days in attempting to go by Belleisle, which time we would have saved if we had gone by Cape Race direct.

The Quebec Official Gazette contains notice of the incorporation of La Compagnie d'Amusements et d'Exhibitions de Valleyfield, with a capital stock of \$10,000 divided into four hundred shares of \$25 each. The provisional directors are George M. Loy, Narcisse Langevin, David Frank Smith, Joseph Adelard Trotter, and Charles T. Verner, for the following purposes, namely: To erect a skating rink with a hall for the game of hockey, hockey matches, masquerades and other such winter sports, to hold concerts there, and to give musical and dramatic representations, to construct baths, to procure hygienic and instructive games and exercises, to hold exhibitions, bazaars, or other like amusements.

The net earnings of the Canadian Pacific for the month of June reached \$1,023,000, or an increase over the same month last year of \$205,064, this being the heaviest monthly increase in the history of the company's operation. The net earnings for the six months ending June 30 last, equalled \$5,022,253, or the splendid increase of \$808,576 over the same period of 1898. This looks as if a half yearly dividend of 2 per cent. would be in order.

The Ottawa government has just issued \$250,000 worth of scrip to the half-breeds in the Athabasca district. This scrip, which settles up the claims of the half-breeds, entitles the holder to 160 acres of prairie, at an estimated value of \$1 an acre. But it is made transferable, so that whoever holds it may get the land. As soon as it is issued to the half-breeds they sell it to brokers for \$40 or \$50, as the case may be. Then if a white man is bought 160 acres from the government, the price being \$2 an acre, he purchases the scrip at an advance from the broker who bought it from the half-breeds, and turns this scrip in as payment in full for his land. It is a queer process. The government gives the half-breed an order upon itself for \$160 worth of land. The half-breed cashes it for, say, \$50, and then the government accepts it for \$320.

The Yukon is to be erected into a territory, to be ruled by a council which will be partly elected by natural born and naturalized British subjects who have resided continuously in the country for not less than 12 months, and that such elected representatives shall hold office for two years. The amendment also empowers the commissioner to make arrangements by ordinance for the elections. There is a population of something like 25,000 people in the Yukon, of which about one-fifth are British subjects.

A despatch from Paris states that the Hon Mr Tarte had an operation performed on him at Paris. The incision into his side showed that instead of his suffering from stone in the liver, as was diagnosed by the Canadian physicians, his ailment was an abscess of the liver. The cyst was successfully removed, but the physicians who are in attendance on Mr Tarte hold out no hope of his being able to return to Canada before October.

Sydney, C.B., July 31.—Three young men, William Kehoe, James Doyle and John Morrison sailed over to North Sydney in a small boat yesterday afternoon. While there they became intoxicated. When returning Doyle and Kehoe became quarrelsome and finally, clinching, went overboard, nearly upsetting the boat. Morrison

was unable to do anything to rescue them, as both men clung to one another in a frenzied manner and twice sank beneath the waves. They rose to the surface for the third time tightly clinching each other, and then sank to rise no more. Doyle and Kehoe were brothers-in-law. Morrison made his way with the boat half full of water to Victoria Pier, about two and a half miles below his home. The bodies have not yet been recovered. Kehoe, aged 35, leaves a widow and six children. Doyle, one child only.

was unable to do anything to rescue them, as both men clung to one another in a frenzied manner and twice sank beneath the waves. They rose to the surface for the third time tightly clinching each other, and then sank to rise no more. Doyle and Kehoe were brothers-in-law. Morrison made his way with the boat half full of water to Victoria Pier, about two and a half miles below his home. The bodies have not yet been recovered. Kehoe, aged 35, leaves a widow and six children. Doyle, one child only.

VALLEYFIELD. Valleyfield is to have a third sash and door factory. Councillor Belanger and his brother Alfred have secured the whole of the Hurteau property, and propose starting their new factory on the premises.

Recorder Papineau committed on Monday for trial at the Queen's bench one Achille Hebert, who was charged with a heinous outrage upon his own wife. Another scoundrel, named Bougie, implicated in the same outrage, has skipped the country. The recorder feels that Bougie should have been captured.

The temporary suspension of the Jacques Cartier bank, brought on an unwarranted run on the Hochelaga bank. All Tuesday forenoon funds were paid out until about noon, when they were exhausted. Mr Fortier, the manager, says that Wednesday morning the bank will have gold sufficient to pay all depositors. The Jacques Cartier suspension will affect a number who had their savings stored with the bank, but there is a general feeling that within a short time it will pay all depositors one hundred cents on the dollar.

Beauharnois, August 1.—Great excitement was caused by the closing of the Jacques Cartier bank in this town. Crowds gathered around the bank and discussed the situation. The majority of the business people think the closing will only be for a short time.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

A strike among the workmen at Lyon Mountain occurred on Tuesday of this week, the men going out on a demand for higher wages. The miners are paid \$1.25 per day and the "pit wallers" 22 cents a car for loading. These prices the men claiming to be inadequate for the labor performed. The increase demanded was 25 cents a day by the former and three cents a car by the latter. The strike, however, availed the men nothing as many of them returned to work the same day and the balance the day following.—Record.

Malone, N.Y., July 31.—One hundred and sixty-nine buildings of Tupper Lake village, which burned yesterday, were destroyed, including nearly every structure in the place. Sixty-four business places were burned. The fire protection was very meagre. The fire caught about 10.30 a.m. Sunday in King and Page's store. The loss cannot be less than \$150,000.

President and Mrs McKinley are at hotel Champlain, Plattsburg, for a two weeks' visit.

London, July 28.—Lloyd's Register of Shipping gives the entire fleet of the world as 28,180 steamers and sailing vessels, with a total tonnage of 27,673,528, of which 39 per cent are British. The Americans come next with 3,010 vessels, with a total tonnage of 2,465,387. Norway has 2,528 vessels, with a tonnage of only 1,694,230. Germany has 1,676 vessels, with a tonnage of 2,453,344, in which are included her particularly large ships, Sweden has 1,408 vessels, with 605,991 tonnage. Russia has 1,218 vessels, with a tonnage of 643,327. Italy has 1,150 vessels and France 1,182. No other nationality can boast of a thousand ships. Japan has 481, Denmark 796 and Spain 701. The British and Americans together control one half of the entire merchant ship tonnage afloat.

London, July 30.—The operations in the naval manoeuvres which began yesterday will be interesting to Americans. The purpose is to decide how best to protect grain vessels from American attacks. The plan of the manoeuvres begins with two vessels in charge of a cruiser crossing the Atlantic. One squadron is to make an effort to capture the vessels, and another will attempt to defeat the plan. The first squadron will bring the vessels safely to England. Each squadron will be equipped as in actual war. This game, which has never before been played, will be one of vital interest in England. The correspondents with the squadrons will be treated generously, though heretofore they have been considered necessary nuisances.

—Mrs Robert Kelly, whose funeral took place yesterday, was an old settler, having come to this country in 1837 (see History of District, page 423). She had been married 63 years, and is survived by her husband, the patriarch of Boyd settlement.

—On Monday forenoon, while John McCaffrey of River Otawarde was leaving the village for home, his horse slipped opposite Mr Robson's house, upset the buggy, and bolted towards Boyd settlement. Mr McCaffrey was thrown out with much force and struck the ground between the head and the shoulder. He was carried insensible into Mr Robson's house, and the services of Drs Marshall and Walker secured. Beyond a cut behind the ear there is no serious external injury, but

#### HUNTINGDON.

—The valuator report the population of Godmanchester as 1679, an increase of 75 in the past three years.

—The services in St Andrew's were conducted on Sunday by a minister, Rev A. Paterson, who is attending the medical course of McGill, with a view to entering the mission field. He expects to graduate as an M.D. next spring.

—The death of Mr Pinhay was sudden. On Saturday he was about usual and took a long walk. On Sunday he was dead, cause heart disease. He came to this district in 1857, settling first at Brodie's, then moving to Allan's Corners, where he worked at his trade for some time. His desire to be near a Methodist church, of which he was a consistent member, caused him to come to Huntingdon, and was a resident for over 40 years, leading a useful and unobtrusive life.

—The breathing time between haying and harvest has been brief, and many farmers have already secured their barley and are now busy with oats. Good reports come from every section of the excellence of the grain. Pastures are luxuriant for this season of year, and were it not for the flies, which seem to be worse than ever, cows would give nearly as large a flow as in June.

—One of the most shocking accidents that ever happened in this vicinity occurred on the Ridge road on Sunday forenoon. The Pilon family live near Lee's corners, and on Sunday morning the son, Ambrose, got out the buggy to drive his sister, Ernestine, and a visitor, Miss Maria Rheume of Montreal, to church. The horse was a restive one, and the young man rather enjoyed the alarm of the ladies, and added to it by his handling of the animal. While driving rapidly along the edge of the ditch, opposite Thomas O'Connor's, a wheel jerked violently against a stone, breaking the bolt that held one of the thills. The shafts on the broken side dropped on the horse's heels, when it sprang forward in terror and madly dashed down the road. The driver endeavored to run it into the fence, when the lines broke, and he was pitched out, head foremost. Near Murphy's crossing, Miss Pilon, thinking the case hopeless, rose and endeavored to jump out from behind. In doing so, in some unaccountable way, she was caught by the wheel, and her left arm thrust between the spring and the reach, where it caught and held, supporting her body, which dragged on the ground, the horse all the while rushing at full speed. Miss Rheume got up to endeavor to release her companion, and while screaming for help, was jerked out, falling on the road without injury. The vehicle went on for two miles, dragging the poor girl over the road, until it was stopped near Cain's gate by James Barrett, who had started in pursuit, and there overtook and passed the frightened animal, which was slackening its pace. It is said, that before that a man stopped the beast, and while trying to release the girl, the horse started again on its mad career. Ready hands carried Miss Pilon, who was of course unconscious and presented a fearful sight, being stripped of most of her clothing except a waterproof, covered with dust and blood, to the house of Daniel Purcell. Dr Clouston was sent for, and found her, to all appearance, in a dying condition, being cold and insensible, and his first effort was to preserve vitality. Examination showed that no bones were broken. The right side, the one that dragged on the road, was much bruised and lacerated, with cuts on the feet, and on the arm that had been caught. The head and upper part of the body had escaped injury. More severe than the bodily wounds, was the shock to the nervous system, she remaining unconscious until Monday night, and since then has been half-unconscious, having intervals when she answers when spoken to. Her recovery is doubtful. Had it not been that she is small and of slight physique, she certainly would have been killed long before the horse was stopped. She is only 18 years of age, and taught the Catholic school at Port Lewis. Her brother sustained a pretty severe scalp wound which is healing rapidly. The horse escaped with some scratches and the wagon is not much injured.

—On Friday the Methodist S. S. held a picnic at Port Lewis. The day was fine and a most enjoyable time was spent by the scholars and their friends.

—Mrs Robert Kelly, whose funeral took place yesterday, was an old settler, having come to this country in 1837 (see History of District, page 423). She had been married 63 years, and is survived by her husband, the patriarch of Boyd settlement.

—On Monday forenoon, while John McCaffrey of River Otawarde was leaving the village for home, his horse slipped opposite Mr Robson's house, upset the buggy, and bolted towards Boyd settlement. Mr McCaffrey was thrown out with much force and struck the ground between the head and the shoulder. He was carried insensible into Mr Robson's house, and the services of Drs Marshall and Walker secured. Beyond a cut behind the ear there is no serious external injury, but

it is feared the spine sustained a shock from which recovery will be slow. He is paralyzed in both sides. The horse was stopped before it went far.

—The picnic held yesterday in Mr Lachance's grove was well attended and realized a considerable sum for the funds of St Joseph's church. At one o'clock there was every appearance of a thunder shower, but it passed southwards, and hardly enough rain fell to lay the dust. After a plentiful and well-served dinner, W. J. White, advocate, of Montreal, made a neat speech, which was well received, and was followed by G. W. Stephens, jr., of Montreal, who spoke briefly and gave a recitation. Games followed (a list of them is subjoined) and, on the whole, a pleasant day was spent despite the threatened rain. A band from Valleyfield was liberal with its music.

Putting 16th shot: 1st J. W. Bannon, watch chain. High jump: 1st C. Feeney; 2nd T. Vass, silver cuff links. Running long jump: 1st T. Vass; 2nd L. Burrows. Boys' race, 50 yards, under 15 years: 1st E. McMillan, bicyclist's watch chain; 2nd Wm. Duquette, key chain. Girls' race, under 15 years, 50 yards: 1st P. Dupuis, shirt-waist set; 2nd G. McHugh, shirt-waist pins. Ladies' race, 50 yards: 1st B. McCullum, shirt-waist set; 2nd M. Bond, brooch. Potato race: 1st E. McMillan. Sack race: 1st G. O'Connor; 2nd W. Galpeau, shirt button. 100 yards dash, open: 1st T. Vass, gold watch chain; 2nd Wm. Fallon, gold stick pin. Fat men's race: 1st G. Filion; 2nd R. Finn; 3rd N. Dupuis. Bicycle road race, 2 miles, time 5:45. 1st T. Vass, silver medal; 2nd J. McLean, gold watch chain; 3rd W. Jones. Base-ball match, Ormstown vs Huntingdon: local team defeated; score 30 to 17.

BORN. At St Anicet, July 14th, the wife of Floyd J. Parker, of a son.

MARRIED. At the Presbyterian church, Maison-neuve, August 1, by Rev Professor James Ross, D.D., assisted by Rev Geo. Whillans of Georgetown, Rev W. M. MacKenzie, pastor of the church, to Bertha, daughter of Mr Van Horn Gledhill of Brooklyn and New York.

DIED. At Colman, Moody county, South Dakota, July 21, George A., son of John F. Moore, aged 14 years, 7 months, and 21 days.

At St Louis de Gonzague, on July 29, at the residence of her son-in-law, W. H. Young, Jean Wright, relict of the late William Baird, in the 90th year of her age, a native of Berwickshire, Scotland.

At St Jean Chrysostome, on the 29th July, William Craig, aged about 70 years.

At Huntingdon, Q., July 30, 1899, Richard Brown Pinhay, aged 69 years; a native of Devonshire, England.

At Boyd Settlement, Hinchinbrook, July 31st, Mary McGill, wife of Robert Kelly, senr., J.P., a native of county Down, Ireland, aged 80 years and 3 months.

AT OUR STORE. Boys' Suits 88c. Sailor Suits \$1. Brown Serge Suits \$1.19. Blue " " \$1.35. Tweed Suits \$1.65 up. Blouses 30c. A new line of Men's Suits, \$2.37. Men's Blue Serge Suits \$2.48. Halifax Tweed Suits \$3. Men's Tweed Suits in a variety of patterns, \$3.50 up. 50 pairs Men's Wearing Pants 63c per pair. 50 pairs Men's Stripe Pants \$1 per pair. Men's White Dress Suits 30c. Overalls 50c per pair. Summer Underwear 35c per suit. Waterproofs, English make, \$2.50.

Our entire stock of Dress Goods, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Glassware, staple and fancy Dry Goods.

**MUST BE CLEARED OUT IN THE NEXT 20 DAYS.**

Remember, we always sell as we advertise.

**The Old Hunter Stand**

All persons indebted to J. H. SMALL, are hereby notified that his books are in my hands, and all accounts unpaid on the 15th August will be handed over for collection.

ROBERT SMALL, Trout River.

**BE CAREFUL**

**How You Invest Your Money.**

If you would take the trouble to inspect our new stock of goods and note the styles, makes and prices of some, we think you would readily conclude that a first-class investment could be made at the Store of

**MENNAUGHTON BROS.**

Huntingdon, August 2, 1899.

In Ladies' Watches

We have an entire line in Solid Gold, Gold filled and Silver.

**A Lady's Silver Watch for \$5**

**A Better Timepiece, in Silver, for \$10**

A Lady's Gold-filled Watch, guaranteed to keep its color for 10 years, with a New York Standard movement, for \$12

This is a very desirable Watch for anyone wanting a thoroughly reliable timepiece, with a very pretty and durable case.

The same movement in a 15-year filled case for \$15

In Solid Gold with Waltham movements, high grade in every respect, from \$25 to \$45

Any Watch at \$9 or over contains a thoroughly reliable time-keeping movement. We GUARANTEE them to give entire satisfaction, if not, we will exchange them or refund your money.

**W. D. SHANKS**

Watchmaker and Jeweller

Next to Central Hotel, Huntingdon

Montreal, July 31.—There were about 600 head of butchers' cattle, 150 calves, and 400 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End abattoir today. The butchers were out strong and trade was good, but the prices of cattle were decidedly lower than on Thursday's market, the highest price paid during the early part of the day was 4½¢ per lb, but a very fine animal was held at 5¢ per lb; pretty good cattle sold at from 3½¢ to 4¢, and the common stock at from 2½¢ to 3¢ per lb, while some of the leaner animals would scarcely bring 2½¢ per lb. Mr Girard paid \$11 each for three good calves, and the common veals sold at from \$2.50 to \$4 each. Shippers pay from 3½¢ to 4¢ per lb for good large sheep; lambs sold at from \$2.50 to \$4.50 each and Mr Nantel paid \$5.25 for a superior lamb. Fat hogs are slightly higher in price. Good straight lots just off the cars sold at from \$4.00 to \$4.75 per 100 lb.

**FARM FOR SALE.**

About 55 acres of first-class land, well drained and all under cultivation, with fine building site. Grist mill and cheese factory on adjacent lots. About 5 miles from G.T.P., and 4 miles from C.P.R. stations. For further particulars address WILLIAM STEWART, Barrister, Lancaster, Ont. 72

**WANTED** at ones, Girl for Telephone office. Apply to W. B. RENNIE.

**To be Sold by Andw. Philips, Auctioneer**

On TUESDAY, Aug. 8, at residence of ROBERT KELLY, Boyd Settlement: 4 horses, 13 milk cows, 3 beef cattle (8 years old), 8 calves, 1 yearling bull, 2 hogs, 1 binder, 2 mowers, 2 seeders, 1 threshing mill, 1 set iron harrows, 1 horse rake, 2 iron plows, 1 wooden plow, 1 hand roller, set faners, 1 cultivator, 1 circular saw, 1 grindstone, 1 new emery stone, 1 hay rack, 1 double wagon, 2 milk wagons (one new), 1 top buggy, 1 cart, 1 set heavy sleighs, 1 set light sleighs, 2 cutters, 2 sets double harness (one set new), 2 sets single harness, 1 cart harness, 1 stoneboat, 1 scaper, 1 new hay fork and rope, spades, forks, shovels, chains, ladders, a lot of poultry, 1 set platform scales, 4 milk cans, and all the dairy utensils, 15 tons of hay, 100 bushels of oats, all the standing grain in lots to suit purchasers; a quantity of stoverwood, and all the household furniture, including parlor and bedroom suites, dining and sitting-room furniture, 2 cook stoves, 1 double stove, 1 box stove, and all the kitchen utensils; also, a quantity of lumber. The whole to be sold without reserve, 12 months' credit. Sale to begin at 10 a.m.

Montreal, August 2.—Manitoba Strong Bakers' Flour, best \$5.70 @ \$3.80; Straight Roller in bags \$1.65 @ \$1.70. Rolled Oats \$3.65 @ \$3.70 per bushel; \$1.70 @ \$1.80 per bag. Oats, No. 2, 31¢, 33¢ @ 34¢. Peas 75¢ @ 76¢ per bushel. Bran from Manitoba \$13.00 @ \$14.00. Shorts, \$16.00 @ \$16.50. Moultrie, \$18.00 @ \$25.00. Hay, No. 1 \$7.50 @ \$8.00 per ton; No. 2 \$6.00 @ \$6.50. Cheese—94¢ @ 99¢. Butter, Creamery, 18¢ @ 19¢; Dairy 12¢ @ 14¢. Eggs—14¢ @ 15¢ for No. 1; 12¢ @ 13¢ for seconds. On the street market Oats sold at 85¢ per bag; new potatoes, 50¢; 70¢ per bag; buckwheat, \$1.15 per bag.