



HUNTINGTON, Q., NOV. 19, 1903

NOTES OF THE WEEK

Addressing the Montreal Liberal club Tuesday evening Mr Prefontaine, minister of marine, stated Sir Wilfrid had not yet decided as to whether another session would be held before the writ for a general election were issued. He said—

We do not know yet when the elections will be held. The lists are being prepared and the question of a general election is being studied by the government. But whether an appeal to the country is made in six or seven weeks or in six months' time, I would ask you to be ready.

The government is organizing parties to survey the route of the projected Pacific railway and an Ottawa despatch states it is "simply overwhelmed with applications for jobs in connection with the work" ranging from civil engineers down to ordinary laborers. Every man who expects a job is a stout supporter of the government.

The bank of Montreal informs its shareholders that during the past six months' the profits were \$917,000. This, however, includes profit on issue of new stock. Still, deducting that, the bank is enjoying unprecedented prosperity. The remarkable profits of all the banks is due in part to the low interest, 3 per cent., they allow depositors. While their rate of discount has been raised no increase has been made in the rate allowed on deposits. This will remedy itself, for as the government returns show depositors are withdrawing their money to invest elsewhere.

The shipments of wheat from Manitoba are rather disappointing. The C. P. R. states that it has only handled 14 million bushels against 17 1/2 to the same time last year. Some say the farmers have not got the grain, others that they are holding it for better prices. At Winnipeg it is difficult to get 80c for No 1 Northern, a fall of 6c in a few weeks.

Charles R. Devlin, at one time member of the house of commons, and who was given by Laurier an office as emigration agent at Dublin, harangued a large audience of French-Canadians, Sunday evening in Montreal, on the alleged wrongs of Ireland. The Star is the only one of city papers to give a full outline of his remarks, and their whole drift was in favor of separating Ireland from Britain, with many side-thrusts as to Canada doing likewise. He represented Colonel Lynch, who fought on the Boer side and who told his men to kill the English soldiers, as a martyr, and not a word was raised in protest, altho there was a judge of the court of King's bench in the audience.

The Globe has caused a sensation by a frank utterance condemning some of the methods of the Ontario government and urging immediate reforms. When it speaks of "the activity of political parasites, who make party service a means of private gain" and of the need "to husband the public resources against waste and unjust private monopoly" one would think it was writing of the Laurier administration, for these public crimes are as true of it as of the Ross government, and of both it may be said in the words of the Globe:

Because of electoral corruption here and the prominence of party heeler there, Liberalism has lost something of its old-time self-respect and its note of confident and public-spirited enthusiasm has lost something of strength and resonance.

Steamships are daily leaving Montreal and by the end of the week the port will be deserted. All go with full cargoes. To take advantage of the last opportunity for shipping direct to Europe, dealers have been paying a shade higher prices, so that a decline may be looked for when the last ship has sailed, especially in hay, which is bulky. Cheese is held more firmly and higher prices obtained for fall ends. The making of cheese being ended for the season, combined factories are turning out butter, which increases the quantity offering, but has not affected prices, as the demand is good. Eggs are scarce. Dressed hogs have dropped another 25c

100lb. Mill-feed continues remarkably high, and out of all proportion to the price of oats and of corn. At present prices for bran farmers save money by turning their grain into moultrie. A big slump is looked for in apples, as the shipments have been in excess of the requirements of the English market.

At this season, when it would be thought workmen would be glad to get employment, there is a fresh outbreak of strikes, and tens of thousands are idle from their own act. In Pittsburg, Pa., all connected with the building trade are walking the streets, and Chicago is kept in a state of suspense by a strike of the street-car employees. In Quebec all the boot and shoe factories are closed. In nearly every instance the strikes arise from the demand of employees that only union-men be given work. This dictation the masters resent, and the struggle is one of free labor. In the message sent by the Chicago street-car men to the company they said, because the company had refused to discharge all non-union men, they had "decided to suspend the operation of your lines" which they proceeded to do by placing obstructions on the tracks and endeavoring to kill the men who took their places. The company declares it can get plenty of men to run the cars if given protection. The New England cotton mills have given notice of a reduction of wages of 10 per cent., which the hands are likely to accept, as the state of trade does not encourage a strike. All over the States many large concerns are reducing the number of hands, cutting down wages, and, in many instances, closing their works until spring. This is especially true of iron and steel works. A result of the dullness in trade is the returning to Europe of foreign workmen. Every steamship that leaves New York has its steerage filled with Germans and Italians, who say it is cheaper for them to go back to their old homes and return in spring than to stay here out of work all winter.

President Roosevelt negotiated a reciprocity treaty with Cuba. In return for certain favors and exclusive advantages, the president guaranteed the United States would admit Cuban products at lower duties than it charged the rest of the world. Congress failed to ratify the treaty, whereupon the president called a special session, which is now going on. The obstacle to ratifying the treaty is the objection of all engaged in the sugar trade, they wanting the bars kept up to keep out Cuban sugar. As the good faith of the republic is involved, that consideration ought to overcome any influence the sugar-trust may wield at Washington.

The president of Colombia has addressed a protest to the U.S. senate about the secession of Panama, and which was made public on Monday. He says the U. S., by a public treaty, guaranteed Colombia's sovereignty in Panama and he cannot understand why the American government should have incited the rebellion that led to the secession of Panama or its participation in recognizing Panama as an independent nation. He asks the American people to observe their treaty obligations by assisting him to put down the rebels and maintain the integrity of Colombia's territory. This President Marroquin might as well appeal to the wolves of the Rocky mountains for help.

The secession of Panama is not going to pass without some trouble. The parent state, Colombia, has sent an official statement to the Great Powers, declaring that the revolution was instigated by the government of the United States and could not have been carried into effect but for its assistance. It seems Colombia has a public debt of 15 million dollars, even the interest on which it is unable to pay, and was counting on applying the indemnity to be paid by the States for the canal to settle with its bondholders. There is a feeling in France, that all the great sacrifices it made to build the Panama canal should not be allowed to go for a mere song, and that it should intervene and complete the work, making it the purely French enterprise intended by de Lesseps. That Britain will assist in the project is not to be

looked for, but Germany and France may have something to say diplomatically at Washington. President Roosevelt has gone so far that he cannot retreat and is bound to back the new republic of Panama at all hazards. Should Colombia be able to assemble an army to invade Panama, it would have to face American troops.

Germany has on hand a rebellion in its colony in South Africa, which lies north-west of the Transvaal. To get troops rapidly to the centre of the disaffected district, the British authorities were asked to allow them to land and march over British territory, which was decisively refused. Now the German papers are mad at Britain, but no madder than when they were doing their best on the Boer side. Had Britain allowed German troops to cross her territory, it would have made her one with Germany in the eyes of the revolting natives and the rising might have extended into the Transvaal.

The advent of winter has compelled the suspension of hostilities in Macedonia. The leader of the insurgents, Sarafoff, declares he will be ready to resume them in the spring, unless Turkey consents to yield what his compatriots demand. Meanwhile the condition of the refugees in Bulgaria and of those held as prisoners by the Turks, excites the sympathy of Europe.

Britain seems to be in for a little war. The rulers of Tibet, a small country lying on the north-eastern frontier of India, having been acting in an unfriendly way, an expedition has been sent under Colonel Macdonald to get the Tibetans to observe their treaty obligations. Tibet is one of the most exclusive countries the world has known, surpassing China in that respect, so the progress of the little army will be watched with interest.

All danger of war in the east has not passed. Russia not only holds her grip on Manchuria but is said to have re-occupied its capital. It is suspected China is in communication with Japan to arrange for a common advance against the enemy. Both Japan and Russia continue to prepare for war.

GUIDE D'AFFAIRES, by J. E. Hansford. Publishers, J. E. Nichols company, Toronto. Price \$1.50.

The publishers of this book forward a copy, under the impression that the Gleaser and its readers are French. It is a guide to business, giving the instruction that commercial colleges convey and contains numerous tables, which are valuable to any one in trade. Its maxims of law are to be received with some reserve, as they were drafted for Ontario, and do not always correspond with our civil and municipal codes. There is a vast amount of general information in the book.

ORMSTOWN

At a special meeting of the village council, held Tuesday evening, the report of the secretary, Alex. Mills, was presented, which stated he had arranged with a competent engineer to survey the village streets for the projected water works and sewage. The offer of Ross & Holgate of Montreal was chosen by the council, their charge for survey and estimates being \$250. Should the work go on under their superintendence, they will get 5 per cent. on the amount of cost. The survey will be started at once. The council decided to submit a by-law, to be voted on by the ratepayers, subsequent to the surveyors' report.

Wm. McGerrigle had insurance on the property destroyed to the extent of \$2350 only, which will not nearly cover his loss. He is rebuilding on the same foundation.

James Simpson is strengthening the east abutment and pier of the village iron bridge.

Butchers retail pork at 9 and 10c per lb, and beef at 10c for steaks.

HOWICK

The fine mild weather of last week induced one of our local sportsmen, who frequently has shown an insipid knowledge as to when fish will bite, to try his luck with the spoon hook, when he succeeded in hauling in two good sized pike in a short time, which is an unusual accomplishment at this time of the year.

William Ogilvie has sold a 9 acre lot of land, situated between the English River and the B. C. church property to Mr Lefebvre, of Lefebvre & Mahon for \$1,000. It is supposed to have been secured for the use of winter clothing that price may rule

Rev Dr Campbell of Renfrew, who brought the Presbyterian century fund to such a successful issue, occupied the Georgetown pulpit on Sunday, where his numerous friends in this section were pleased to listen to two polished and scholarly sermons morning and evening. Dr Campbell's delivery is deliberate, distinct, and dignified, his ideas being presented in sentences well-rounded and finished, without hesitation or haste.

The stock and furniture of the late A. Campbell, recently sold by Alex. Bryson at auction, realized over \$2,000. Robert Holmes has rented the farm.

ST. MARTINE

Monday and Tuesday some 25 or 30 young ladies, teaching school in the surrounding parishes, attended pedagogic conferences given by Mr Lippens in the convent of this parish.

Since November has commenced we have enjoyed the best roads we could desire, with a moderate temperature. Very little hauling, however, was done in hay and grain owing to farmers holding for better prices. Peas are selling at \$1 20 per 70lb.

Retired farmers are increasing in the village to such an extent that before long they will command the vote. Today it is impossible to find a house to let in the whole village. Michel Primeau of the Beau rivercon, sold his farm for \$8200 and has bought the late Basile Vannier's residence for \$1000. Mr Louis Mahon has bought Chas. Primeau's house, in front of the church for \$775. The latter has gone to live in the lower village.

VALLEYFIELD

A man, named Isidore Roy, aged about 28 years, employed as a machinist in the C. P. R. shops at Montreal, reached Valleyfield on Sunday morning. Joining a few friends they took advantage of the freedom granted the licensed victuallers of Valleyfield, and visited a number of the rum shops, where liquor was sold to the party, the result being the loss of the man's life. About 5 30 p.m. his companions left him, and unattended, he attempted to cross the canal lock gates, when he fell in and met an untimely death. His cries of distress attracted the attention of some persons who were then crossing the canal bridge. They immediately set to work and attempted to rescue the unfortunate victim of violated law from a watery grave, but failed to get him out in time. After being about 15 minutes in the water the body was recovered and Dr J. A. Gauthier, who was promptly on the scene of the accident, tried every means possible to restore life but without success. The body was then removed to the central police station in the patrol wagon and the chief of police notified the victim's relatives of the sad ending of the young man.

Coroner Dr. M. Lefebvre empanelled a jury on Monday forenoon to hold an inquest. The evidence given conclusively showed that the accident was caused by the guilty manner in which the license laws are observed in town. The verdict rendered was "accidental death" and a rider was added censuring the town and parish authorities for their neglect of duty in the matter of Sunday whiskey selling. Sworn evidence was given by several of the witnesses that they had gained free admission to the bar rooms of both town and parish hotels, and that liquor was sold over the counters. In face of such testimony the general public awaits with anxiety what action the respective councils and the government district revenue inspector will take in the matter. Can the law be violated with impunity and no steps taken to stop the illegal sale of liquor on Sundays, carrying with it such awful results?

Rumor says that the "ranch," of which we made mention last week, has been pulled and that 10 arrests were made on the premises. Its high time that prompt measures be taken to close up quite a number of shebeens which infest the town.

This week closes the market boat season, the various boats making their last trip this week between Montreal, Cornwall, and intermediate ports.

There is at present a scarcity of onions on the market, and what reaches town commands a high price. The unusual climatic conditions of the past summer have played strange pranks with the garden truck crop. Hens fruit has also been considerably affected, owing to the scorching season having been retarded a couple of months. Good sized fresh lipid eggs command anything from 30c a dozen to the price of a Carnegie free library contribution. It is hoped that when "biddy" has secured her new set of winter clothing that price may rule

so that others besides millowners can be allowed to look at her much sought fruit, except when in an unripe condition, when its use ought to be confined to barn stormers or for gala receptions, such as was granted a visitor to town Saturday week in the vicinity of the New York Central station.

Mr N. Papineau, accompanied by his son, while returning from Valleyfield to St. Timothé Wednesday evening of last week, met with a serious accident caused by an axle of their buggy breaking. Both were thrown down the canal embankment and sustained severe bruises. Jos. Ledue, agricultural implement agent of St. Timothé, also met with a similar accident by coming in collision with another wagon in close proximity to where the above accident took place.

A series of special services were held in the Methodist church last week under the direction of the pastor and Rev Mr Winter of Montreal. The meetings were well attended. Truffe Taillefer, for some years Valleyfield's leading butcher, who has been for a couple of years confined in Verdun insane asylum in Montreal, effected his escape on the 10th. No trace has so far been found of his whereabouts and fears are entertained that he has been drowned.

There is an agitation at present on foot to form a syndicate amongst some of our leading men to construct a modern opera house, with a seating capacity of about 800. The project is meeting with general approval, as such a hall is much wanted for concerts, lectures, etc. Many an interesting and instructive entertainment is missed in Valleyfield for the want of a commodious building.

A large number of our musically inclined townpeople went to Montreal on Thursday evening to attend the Patti concert.

A satisfactory test of the M. Cotton Co.'s fire fighting apparatus was made on Friday forenoon before a number of insurance men. Two hose lines were simultaneously started under a pressure of 85lb. The inspection proved that the company's up-to-date system was up to the standard of the insurance companies and filled all their requirements.

Mr Chas. Garth, president, and Messrs Grenier, J. K. Ward, Molan, Gault, and R. Stevenson, directors of the Montreal Cotton Co., held their monthly meeting in Valleyfield on Wednesday, when an inspection of the company's mills and new buildings was made. The progress of the latter was favorably commented on.

The recent cut of 10 per cent. in the wages of the operators of the New England states mills and the sharp advance in the price of raw cotton does not tend to improve the cotton trade situation on this side of the lines. The making of the cut being caused by over-production, the surplus stock will, with the present low tariff, open up a slaughter market on this side.

During the week, our police have "pounded" about 20 cows, found wandering in the streets. There are a number of two-legged animals who crowd round the post-office and street corners every evening whom it would be profitable, in many ways, should the police corral a few every night. Sufficient revenue might be derived therefrom to assist in building a sidewalk on the dam.

The market hotel, Ste Cecile street, has again changed owners, and falls into the hands of a farmer from St Stanislas.

A chimney blaze in the north ward called the brigade out on Tuesday evening.

The fast approaching close of navigation is cause of much activity in the water transportation local service. The market boats plying between here and Montreal are heavily loaded with freight.

While unloading a lot of furniture Saturday a young man, named Chas. Paris, dislocated one of his shoulders.

The once important Northrop Iron works, which the town had favored with a bonus of \$10,000 and tax exemption for 20 years, has finally closed its doors, and the only "hum" of activity in the premises is the tread of the guardian on his monotonous beat.

A large audience attended a good evening's entertainment given by a first-class minstrel troupe in the Palace theatre Wednesday of last week.

Quite a commotion was caused on Market street, Saturday evening, by the sudden death of a 3 1/2 year old bright little lad, the son of Mr Tailion employed on the steamer Filgate. The child had enjoyed its usual good health and spirits during the day and had taken its evening meal with the members of the family. Not feeling well after supper, he asked to be put to bed by his mother, which she did. Returning to the bed-room a few minutes later she found the child in a comatose condition, and was dead before the arrival of Drs Sutherland and Lefebvre, who had been promptly summoned. After examination they pronounced that the cause of death was heart failure.

Mr Currier, restaurant keeper, Nicolson-street, has purchased the

old Despoas blacksmith shop from the Nortrop Iron Works Co.

The present low condition of the river is causing some inconvenience to the Electric Light Co. and other plants.

ATHELSTAN

On Friday night thieves broke into C. A. Cunningham & Co.'s store-room and stole 1 set harness, 4 bridles, 1 set tugs, and 3 pole straps. They gained access by forcing open a door and breaking a hole through a partition large enough to admit a boy.

Brimms Bros. of this place, raised on one-and-a-tenth acre 1124 bushels of Swedish turnips.

WHAT BRITAIN HAS DONE FOR THE BOERS.

Toronto Mail: Sixteen months ago the Transvaal was a country in ruins. War had wrought devastation and desolation. Farms were deserted. Farm houses were destroyed. Land was losing traces of former cultivation. Of flocks there was none. The live stock had disappeared, and the people were glad of the shelter and the food obtainable in the concentration camps. Today the country is blossoming out as never before. Farm houses have been restored. Roads have been repaired. Land has been brought under cultivation. Horses and cattle graze in the smiling fields. Towns have been rebuilt. Order and prosperity, in some measure, have been restored. This is the outcome of the repatriation work carried on by the British government.

Britain's bounty to her defeated foes has been both prompt and generous. The gift of \$15,000,000 has been only a small portion of the service rendered. The story of the restoration of the Boers to their farms has been told, so far as the Transvaal is concerned, in London Times by a repatriation officer. It is a record of which the world has never before known the like. At the close of the war there were belonging to the Transvaal 66,000 persons in the burgher camps. There were besides 15,000 prisoners of war, and 10,000 of the last surrendered burghers. Practically the nation was in custody and in poverty. To return these people with food, furniture, and live stock to their farms, rebuild their homes, and start them again in life was a gigantic undertaking. Yet it was cheerfully and quickly accomplished.

On leaving the concentration camps each family was supplied free of charge with a tent, bedding, and a month's food for all hands, and many of them had besides saved considerable flour out of their daily rations in the camps. Besides this, each family had such supplies as had been recommended by the local commissions. These included additional rations, sometimes for 2 or 3 months. Implements, seed, and live stock. This additional supply the department either sold at cost, or charged to an account opened for the recipients. Two years are allowed for the repayment of this debt, without interest. Each family will be credited with its share of the \$15,000,000 gift, and will be expected to reimburse the government for the balance.

But the triumph of the organization was the saving of the crops. When the Boers began to return to their homes the plowing season was well advanced. It was found impossible to secure enough draught animals to enable each farmer to do his own plowing. Hence there was a danger that the season would be lost. In this emergency the department adopted a novel idea. It sent through plowing expeditions. Each plowing column consisted of 6 plows, 6 teams of horses to draw them, and 2 natives to each plow. A list of farms to be plowed was supplied to the conductor of each column. In order that the assistance should be as general as possible, it was ordered that not more than 5 acres should be plowed on any farm. Thus 80,000 acres were plowed and seeded. When many of the late arrivals reached their farms they found crops of growing corn awaiting them.

When the issue of foodstuffs on credit ceased, as it did on the 31st of May last, it was feared that some burghers might not be in a position to supply the needs of their families. To meet this condition relief works were started in various parts of the country. Burghers were paid \$1.25 per day, and were boarded at less than a shilling a day. Only a few hundred men were compelled to avail themselves of this assistance, and they have gradually diminished in number. Education was provided for the children in 874 government schools. The pupils, 25,274 in number, were fed at the government's expense. The cost of all the work, including the administration had up to June last reached \$22,800,000. Part of this may in time be repaid, but the bulk of it is Britain's cheerful contribution towards helping the Boers out of their dire distress which the war had brought upon them.

THE HURT OF FLATTERY.

It is quite common opinion that almost every one is susceptible to the influence of flattery. There are some who are so extravagant in their expressions that none but the very vain and silly take their words seriously, and are pleased by what they say. They flatter every one, on every occasion. They go into ecstasy over everything you do or say. They lose no opportunity in your presence of saying complimentary things about you. But there is no discrimination in their flattery talk, which is as fluent over trivial things as over the most important. Besides, it lacks the note of sincerity. They only proclaim the shallowness of their own hearts, and their want of sense, in supposing that they can deceive people into believing that they mean what they say.

There are others who flatter, and yet do it in a much wiser, more delicate, and less objectionable way. They watch for opportunities to pay compliments, and to say things which will please those to whom they are speaking. They exaggerate the good qualities they commend, or the worthy acts they praise. They repeat the kind things they have heard about their friends. Their motive in all this is to get the good opinion of those they laud. But really, in just so far as it is insincere, such complimenting is unwise in friendship. Even those who are in a way pleased by such praise for the moment, are in the end offended by it. There is an instinct in every man who is not hopelessly self-conceited which tells him when the words of commendation he hears are sincerely spoken, and when they are only empty words.

In every phase and form, flattery is despicable. On the whole, too, it fails to deceive, and therefore fails to please. It is resented by every worthy person, and weakens rather than strengthens friendship. The moment one who claims to be our friend utters anything which we know to be an exaggeration of his interest in us, his regard for us, or his opinion of us or of something we have done, he has hurt himself with us. Friendship needs no flattery in its professions or in its intercourse. It must be thoroughly sincere in all its expressions. Insincerity in any form, or in any smallest measure, is a kind of disloyalty against which every true heart instinctively revolts.

Yet there are people who have become so used to adulation that they cannot be happy without it. They expect every one to say complimentary things to them and of them. They have lived so long and so entirely in an atmosphere of approbation that any speech which lacks this quality seems tame and cold to them.

This is a danger to which women are more exposed than men. Every body tries to say complimentary things to women. Men are more likely to hear the bare truth about themselves, even though oftentimes it be disagreeable. In school, and on the playground, boys are in the habit of speaking out bluntly and frankly to each other, not asking nor thinking whether the words will give pleasure or pain. It is very rarely that a boy hears flattery, unless it be from his gentle mother, who sees everything in him from love's point of view. In college and university life, young men are not encouraged to think more highly of themselves than the facts of their character and conduct warrant them to think. Their faults are oftentimes mercilessly exposed. Men get some of their best lessons from the brusqueness of their fellows. At the time they do not like it—may even think it almost brutal—but it helps to make men of them. When college students win compliments and praise from their fellows, it must be for something worthy. They are not in great danger of being spoiled by flattery.

But with women it is altogether different. Even as little girls they are petted and praised by every one. They grow up in a hot-house atmosphere of appreciation. Too often they are trained to expect complimenting on all occasions, wherever they go, whatever they do. They are dressed by their mothers with a view to admiration, and it is regarded as the proper thing for everybody who sees them to go into a measure of rapture over their handsome appearance. Their early attainments and achievements are always praised sometimes in exaggerated fashion. As they grow older it is the same. In girls' colleges the freshmen are "hazed" with flowers and soppens. Men of all ages vie with each other in showing gallantry to women. Any exhibition of rudeness to them is regarded as unpardonable. They are always listening to compliments which sometimes certainly verge on flattery.

The wonder is that so many women brought up in such an atmosphere, escape hurt in their life and character and maintain the sweetness, the simplicity, the humility, the thoughtfulness, and the gentleness, which are among the highest qualities in ideal womanliness. That more are not spoiled by the continual adulation which they receive and are taught to expect, is another proof of the innate

nobleness of woman's nature. It must be admitted, however, that the influence of such a training upon the character and disposition is not strengthening, does not tend to develop the best things in life. We all need opposition and antagonism to make us strong, and to bring out the graces and virtues in us. The girls who do not live always in an atmosphere of flattery, but who are subject to more or less criticism, find their compensation in the greater self-reliance which they acquire.

There is, of course a genuine appreciation of others, and of what they say and do, which is not only proper, but is a bounden duty. It is right to express our admiration for what pleases us in others. In this case the motive is not to receive compliments in return, nor to gain favor and influence, but to give cheer and encouragement. Paul tells us that we should please our neighbor for his good to edification. A child, for instance, is striving earnestly to master some art or science, but is disheartened, for he is not succeeding. Nothing will do him so much good as a word of appreciation and confidence—a word of encouragement which will spur him to do his best. If he hears only fault-finding and criticism, he may lose heart altogether and give up. But when he learns that some one believes in him, and expects him to succeed, he receives new inspiration, which makes him stronger to go on with his striving.

Such sincere commendation is part of the duty of love which we owe to others. But compliments which are neither sincere nor born of love are both unworthy of friendship, and hurtful to those whom they are meant to please.—S. S. Times.

CANADA

Montreal, Nov. 15.—The steamships out of Montreal to European ports still continue to carry immense cargoes of apples, and the Allan line steamship Tunisian, sailing yesterday for Liverpool, exceeded all previous records for both the line and the port. The cargo under hatches which she will land on the Liverpool docks within the next ten days consists of 25,500 barrels of apples and 1,089 boxes of the same fruit. This is the largest cargo ever taken from any port in Canada.

Montreal, Nov. 17.—A deputation of former volunteers waited on Premier Parent this forenoon to urge their claims to a land grant for services during the Fenian raids. In replying the premier remarked that the cabinet realized the importance of this question. Militia matters specially appertained to the Dominion government, but the province owed the militia encouragement. No doubt the force had rendered great service to the province at the time of the Fenian raids, and it was well to remember and reward those services if satisfactory arrangements could be made. The government would give the matter full consideration, and would submit the matter to the legislature at the next session, if a satisfactory scheme for meeting the views of the deputation could be devised.

Winnipeg, Nov. 14.—Winter set in in earnest on Sunday, snow falling to a depth of 6 inches. The long open autumn so far has been favorable to farming operations. Zero has been reached.

Star: The heavy gales of the last few days have been responsible for considerable damage to shipping on Lake St. Louis. The Lynch str. Surveyor plying between Lacyne wharf and Caughnawaga, was driven out of her course, and, finding it impossible to make headway against the wind, attempted the lower passage to the pier at the Indian village. There not being sufficient depth of water in the channel at this season she bumped severely and sprung a dangerous leak. All steam was crowded on and the boat was brought near enough to the landing place for the crew to jump ashore; just as she went down in 15 feet of water. A loaded sand scow on its way from Chateaugay to the canal entrance was caught by wind and current when near the long pier, and was cast off from her towboat as an act of self-preservation. The scow got into the little rapids near St. Stephens bay, and stranded on the rocks some 400 feet from the land, not far from the water-works building.

Xavier Bonhomme was firing the furnaces in a Valleyfield mill when an explosion blew open the furnace doors and enveloped him in flames. He stood by his post and controlled the fire and is now lying at home severely injured.

Winnipeg, Nov. 18.—The cold snap has played havoc with the fruit shipments from Ontario and California. Some refrigerator cars were frozen solid and stoves had to be installed to thaw out the fruit. It was 12 below here today, with no prospect of a rise in temperature for several days.

350,000 acres of free land were taken up as homesteads in the Canadian West during October, and there is one district still to hear from.

