

NOTES OF THE WEEK

Parliament is still in session, delayed by the senate taking its time to consider the bills referred to it. Beyond an announcement that the government intends going into the glue business, with the object of getting rid of dog fish, nothing special has to be noticed. Why, if there be money in it, the government should propose spending a large sum in establishing 3 factories for boiling down dog fish, does not appear. Half a million for surveys on the Grand Trunk Pacific have been voted. That there will be a general election this fall is doubted, as all the voters' lists are not in. The Manitoba lists are reported as especially defective.

The death of the Hon. J. C. Aikins evokes the usual meaningless laudation bestowed on any politician who had a hand in bringing about Confederation. The truth is, the course he pursued at that crisis was not creditable. Mr Aikins was a protegee of George Brown, whose influence secured his return as representative for Peel, and ensured his subsequent re-election. When Sir John Macdonald laid his trap to secure the assistance of the Grits to effect a confederation of the provinces, and into which George Brown innocently stepped, Aikins was among the number whom he took over to the ministerial benches. When the new system of government was thoroughly established and Sir John saw Brown's aid was no longer needed, he proceeded to make it unpleasant for him in order to get rid of him. Unable to approve of the acts submitted in the cabinet meetings, Brown resigned, fully expecting that those Grits who had followed him into the coalition would withdraw also. A few, like Mackenzie Mowat Holton, did stand true by their chief, but the majority did not. The Grits had been so long in opposition that the sweets of office had a peculiar attraction, and they would not budge. Sir John counted on this, with the result that he had a commanding majority in the House while Brown was nowhere. Among those who deserted him was Aikins, who thenceforth got many bones thrown to him by Sir John. His career illustrates the weak point in Canadian politicians, their subordinating the public to their own private interest.

Without any decided advance, the tone of the produce market is firmer, and holders are asking more in nearly every line. The fact that English buyers have not responded to the jump in cheese, causes doubt as to whether it will be sustained. There are large stocks of cheese on hand on this side and in England, so there is no apparent reason for the price going up until August goods begin to appear. An active export demand keeps butter up to recent quotations, buyers for England pay 18½c for finest salted and a cent more for fresh. Flour is quoted 10c higher per 100lb. The next 3 weeks will decide as to the harvest. Continuance of wet weather in the western States or a frost in Manitoba would change the present outlook. Crops in Britain are promising both in quality and quantity.

There has been great excitement on U. S. grain exchanges over an attempt to boom wheat, and at Chicago it passed the dollar mark. It is pretended crop reports justify the advance, for the weather has been unfavorable for harvesting and the yield is going to fall under the estimates. However that may be, prices in Britain show no change, and it is the price there that governs. It looks as if the boom was got up to cheer the lambs who are wildly buying on margin.

Sunday evening a train on the Denver and Rio Grande railway plunged into a creek which had overflowed the bridge in consequence of a sudden rain-fall. All the passengers in the front cars were drowned; the 2 sleepers were halted at the brink by the negro porter, who, with great presence of mind, put on the

hand brakes. The dead are estimated at one hundred.

The court at Vladivostok has declared the sinking of the British steamship Knight Commander legal, because part of her cargo was railway iron shipped at New York for a Japanese port. Against this finding the Imperial government has entered a decided protest on the grounds, that the Russians had no right to send a neutral vessel to the bottom of the sea before trial, and that railway iron is not contraband. Compensation and damages is asked. Secretary Hay, on behalf of the U. S. government, takes the British view as to what is contraband, denying that cotton, coal, or foodstuffs on neutral vessels should be considered. Mr Hay makes a home-hit by showing that, at a conference of the powers in 1884 to define the rights of neutrals in time of war, Russia strenuously objected to coal being classed as contraband. The Russian government has agreed to reconsider the case of the Knight Commander and its final decision is anxiously awaited by ship owners. As a result of the uncertainty as to what justifies seizure by Russian cruisers, British firms are refusing cargo for Japan, which is a severe blow to the shipping interest at a time when it is not overly prosperous.

The widening breach between France and the Vatican, which has been going on for years, has ended in a suspension of diplomatic relations, France having withdrawn her minister from the Papal court and given notice to the representative of the Pope at Paris that he is no longer recognized. Singularly enough, the split has not taken place over France's expulsion of the monks and nuns and appropriation of their property, but over a technical point in procedure. To understand this, it must be borne in mind that, when a see is vacant in France, its government submits the name of the priest it favors to the Pope, and on his appointment being received the bishop-elect swears to render obedience and fidelity to the French government. Of course, since France became a republic, its government takes care to only nominate priests who are favorable to it. In the struggle over the expulsion of the monastic orders, two bishops, the bishop of Laval and the bishop of Dijon, did not act as the Papal court expected, and, in consequence the first was asked to resign and the other was recommended to suspend his episcopal functions, while both were summoned to Rome. Hearing of this, the French government forbade both bishops to leave France. In so acting the French government asserts it is within the rights of the concordat, or treaty, that exists between France and the Vatican. This the papal court denies and hence the deadlock which has ended in the breaking off in diplomatic relations. Meanwhile neither of the bishops have gone to Rome; they are still in France and exercising their usual powers in their dioceses.

The British expedition into Tibet has proved successful, it having reached the capital Lhasa on the 3d without opposition. It was undertaken to compel the ruler of Tibet to observe the treaty obligations made with the government of India and which he had persistently and flagrantly ignored. The undertaking was a hazardous one. Tibet is spoken of as the roof of the world, owing to its being the highest part of it that is inhabited. The members of the expedition had not only the fatigue endured in climbing mountain paths but suffered from the rarefaction of the atmosphere, which affected both breathing and strength. All difficulties were overcome and the expedition steadily penetrated into a country unknown to the outside world. It was not until Lhasa was neared that opposition was met with, and the reader will recall the fights that ensued, none of which stopped the advance more than a month or so. In these fights the British loss was 38 killed and 132 wounded. In the final march not a shot was fired and Gen. McDonald entered Lhasa unopposed. The head of the country, the lama ruler. He is not merely the temporal ruler of Tibet but is spiritual head of the Buddhists in Mongolia and China. He affects to be so very selfed a per-

son that no white man can see him and on hearing of McDonald's approach he left his palace and fled into the country. The town of Lhasa and the valley in which it is situated was a surprise to its captors. Instead of the sterile mountains over which they had struggled for months they found a fertile valley and a city rich with the accumulated gifts of centuries of pilgrims. A correspondent writes—

The first bird's-eye view of the forbidden city was a most magnificent surprise. There was nothing in the whole approach up to the last moment suggesting the exquisite foliage and towering architecture seen when Lhasa from end to end breaks upon the view. Potals, the shrine of Buddhism, its cathedral so to speak, would dominate London and Lhasa is almost eclipsed by it. Travellers must indeed have been blind who saw the city in this fleeting month of summer, but left no record except of the buildings of this mysterious, long-hidden city. There is no lack of population in her streets. Also Tibetan soldiers, reported as numbering about 4000 and 5000 retreated during the night, no malevolence has been displayed, only insatiate curiosity. The Potals surpassed the greatest expectations. The golden domes shone in the sun like tongues of fire, and they must strike with awe and veneration the hearts of pilgrims from the barren table lands.

The week has been spent by the Japs in carrying out their plans to envelop Kuropatkin. That they will assail him by a frontal attack is believed, as his position at Liao Yang is exceptionally strong. Late reports indicate that, with the connivance of the Chinese, a strong army is being concentrated west and north of Kuropatkin's lines, which, by threatening to cut his communications with his base of supplies, would force him to abandon Liao Yang and fall back on Mukden, which is 40 miles north. The opposing forces are so near each other, that a battle may occur any day. The Japs report that in the fighting of last week they buried the bodies of 2600 Russians and took 1500 prisoners. The killed and wounded on either side is far outnumbered by the ravages of disease and by exhaustion, induced by heat and lack of food. Of what is happening at Port Arthur we have a clearer idea than has been obtainable for a long while. On the 27th July the Japs opened a severe bombardment, which continued 3 days. It was so directed as to deceive the Russians, for while they were concentrating their strength on what they believed was going to be the point of assault, the Japs, on the third day, threw their strength against another part of their line, and captured the forts on Wolf's hill, which gave them a position that commands the inner circle of forts. Having mounted siege guns on their new positions, the Japs renewed the bombardment on Thursday and tried to carry the nearer forts by assault. According to the Russian reports, they were repulsed with heavy loss. More than once the fleet in harbor has tried to get out, but each time, finding Togo was ready for them, went back.

ORMSTOWN

Rev Mr Amaron of Pointe aux Trembles, conducted both services in St Paul's church on Sunday. He gave an interesting history of the work since 1846, the year of its beginning. In the pews were leaflets, on the outside of which was a picture of the proposed new building, which is to cost \$60,000. The object of his mission was to solicit aid. A subscription-list is passing round the congregation.

Mr Hugh Patton has passed round upper Ormstown with a petition which has conditions like those first asked of the several schools. It is said a majority has been secured.

The commissioners will not, this year, begin fixing up the academy. This will not hinder Dr Robertson from letting his contract.

HOWICK

Messrs Abbot and Baxter are pushing to completion their saah and door factory, which they are enlarging and stocking with the latest and best machinery. The removal of this building from the front to the back street reduces greatly the risk of fire to the surrounding buildings, for the machinery runs by steam power.

New oats have been threshed and marketed already, bringing 37c for 40lb. Pastures and root crops are suffering for want of rain, but the weather is excellent for harvesting. Early sown corn and grain are a

good crop, but the greater portion is late.

The R. C. financial festivities are about drawing to a close, when the Sunday and week day evenings will resume their normal tranquility. Last Sunday night the proceedings were accompanied by the enlivening music of the Ste Martine band. This was the largest night's attendance reported. Fireworks flew freely, and the wheel of fortune whirled incessantly. It is reported that about one thousand dollars will be realized. The present residence of the priest is to be moved nearer the river, behind Mr Thompson's property, and enlarged and repaired at a cost of \$3,000. The new church, which may not be begun for some time, will cost \$15,000.

STE MARTINE

On Friday another big fire occurred in this parish. About eight o'clock in the evening lightning struck the barn and outbuildings of Joseph Bergevin, a farmer of Labege, on the north side of the Chateaugay river. The proprietor was in the village at Xavier Demers', where he had been working all day. Only one boy, of about 14 years, was at home, with Mrs Bergevin. Seeing the buildings on fire he ran to the stable, and taking out the only horse rode to the village for his uncle, about three miles and a half. Before they returned everything was burned down, except one binder, one mower, and a roller that neighbors had time to haul out. About 50 tons of good hay were consumed. The loss is about \$1200, with only \$300 insurance on the buildings. This Bergevin is the same man who had a horse stolen a few weeks ago and found it at Sorel, where he had to pay \$50 to get it back. On Sunday a subscription list was passed round, and realized over \$300 in cash besides promises of work and of teaming.

Mr Jas. Bryson, the president of the agricultural society, was here Tuesday to complete arrangements as to the place where the ploughing match will be held this fall. It was decided to have it on Jos. Parent's farm in this village, in front of the church. It is a very convenient place for spectators coming by rail and others, for it is close to the railroad track. The date will be given later.

I have just learned that David Marshall, jr., has sold his property to Augustin Lefebvre for \$6,500 cash.

CHATEAUGAY

For many years Chateaugay has not witnessed such crowds as gathered at the Basin to watch the races at the first annual regatta of the Chateaugay boating club on Saturday. All classes and conditions of men, women and children were there, from the high dame in elegant costume, to the humble wife of the small habitant in her print gown and checked apron. The dusky native from Caughnawaga was there with his wife or sweetheart, and there were friends of the club from Lachine, Valois, and Longueuil. Well nigh 2,000 lined the banks. The day began favorably, but a high wind arose in the forenoon which swamped the sailing canoes in the outset of their race, which was to begin at 10 a.m. around Nun's island in 2½ hours. The wind increased in the afternoon, making it necessary for some of the races to be called off. Some of the races were open only to members of the club; others were taken part in by the visitors. Everything passed off pleasantly and no accidents occurred with the exception of the capsizing of a racing canoe with 4 occupants, who were rescued from their bath by a yacht and friends in boats. The Indian band from Caughnawaga provided music for the occasion. The Dorcas society seized the opportunity to increase their funds by providing refreshments and a light supper to all who wished it. A novel and amusing attraction in the vicinity of the tables was provided by an old man with a hurdy-gurdy, who had been brought from the city for the express purpose of providing music for the ladies, who netted a goodly sum from the sight-seers. The rain, which the wind seemed determined to bring, held off and the afternoon closed very pleasantly.

From the deck of the steamer Bohemian on Monday, just as she passed the C. A. bridge, D. A. Macpherson, the well-known cheese and butter exporter, fell and was drowned. How it happened nobody knows, for he was not seen until floating in the water. He had been at Stanley island over Sunday and was on his way back to Montreal. He was a native of Lancaster and 53 years of age.

VALLEYFIELD

We were visited by a severe thunder and hail storm Thursday night. Fortunately no damage was done except heavily lodging standing grain. Beaubarnos fared worse, a barn and contents being destroyed by lightning.

Sudden deaths are occurring in this vicinity at an alarming rate. A Mrs Loiselle, residing in the north ward died Saturday morning after one hour's illness.

Sunday was comparatively quiet, only one excursion of about 100 visitors reaching Valleyfield over the C. A. railway.

The washee-washee colony may be experts at cleaning linen goods and stiffening "stand-ups," but the general untidiness of their surroundings cannot be taken as a criterion of their general cleanliness.

Merchants and householders are grumbling at the disappearance of the watering-carts. The terrible dust of the last few days aggravates the already stagnant conditions of trade.

The chief of police found, last week, a U. S. navy coat and cap hidden in the ticket office of the Queen's park. Probably relics of a deserter who skipped across line 45.

Great preparations are being made for Saturday's regatta. No less than 25 outside crews of gasoline and sailing yachts, war canoes, skiffs, etc., have signified their intention of participating in the day's festival, which promises to be a very interesting event. Unfavorable weather would be the only element which would mar its success.

The flower plot placed in the city park by the members of the board of trade is attracting the public eye and the board is receiving praise for its initiative step in starting a movement for the beautifying of the town's public squares. The central police station is also admired for its floral and ornamental improvements.

An interesting lawn tennis and bowling tournament took place at the M. C. Co's club grounds on Saturday. A large number of ladies graced the grounds by their presence and added much zest to the games. The doubles in the lawn tennis match were won by C. B. Price & A. Gowan, both being presented with court rackets, one by F. Lacey and one by the club members. The bowling successful winners were: 1st, R. Houghton and C. Latham; 2nd, W. Henshaw & Fred Rawcliffe. These gentlemen each carried off a prize presented by the Valleyfield merchants. At the close of the tournament refreshments were served on the lawn to the numerous visitors, who had thoroughly enjoyed the day's sport and the beautiful weather.

The members of the cricket club presented W. H. Moore, the popular secretary of the club, with a dinner set, on the occasion of his marriage; which took place last week.

The Methodist Sunday school went on their annual picnic on Saturday to Hamilton's island. The outing was much enjoyed by all.

It is claimed the government dredge on river St Louis has started operations, and is giving good satisfaction.

The town authorities have had the turnstiles replaced on Salaberry park.

ATHELSTAN

About 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon the barns of Archibald Patterson were struck by lightning and burnt with their contents, which included about 40 tons of hay. A pig pen, lately built, was saved. The loss is partly covered by a policy in the Mutual.

S. McClatchie of Hemmingford has placed a McClary furnace in the Munro memorial hall. Judging from appearance, it will give entire satisfaction.

DUNDEE CENTRE

Calvin A., brother of the Rev W. W. McRae, a student of Knox college, Toronto, in his final year, occupied the pulpit of Zion church on Sabbath.

One of the Smith family—Margaret a London flower seller—made a pretty mess of it the other day in attempting to demonstrate her regard for King Edward VII. Margaret made a pretty bouquet when the king went to lay the corner stone of St Bartholomew's hospital, and made a frantic endeavor to throw it into his carriage. With true feminine aim she managed to land it with good force from her stout arm square between the royal eyes. A policeman promptly arrested the enthusiastic Margaret and hauled her off to the police station, but the king sent word to release her. Her intentions were good, altho her aim was untrue.

VALLEYFIELD AND THE COTTON INDUSTRY

Last April the following petition was presented to the Valleyfield council:

"The petition of the undersigned ratepayers of the said town respectfully represents—

That for some months back the Cotton company has not given the working people of this town the work that they have a right to expect; that the company has decreased considerably the number of its working people; that those who are still employed lose one or more days every fortnight, which is a source of considerable uneasiness in the town; that the town, since the establishment of the manufactory in Valleyfield, has given the said company, either in the form of bonuses or in that of exemptions from and commutations of taxes, a sum amounting to 2 or 3 hundred thousand dollars, and probably over that amount, it is important that the council see that the said company fulfils its obligations; that this state of things causes an uneasiness in the town, and that the causes of or reasons for such a state of affairs are unknown; the petitioners beg of the council to kindly take their present petition into serious consideration and to see that the measures to be taken under the circumstances be adopted without delay."

The petition was signed by the business men and large property-holders. The council sent the petition to S. H. Ewing, president of the cotton company, who answered Mr Lacey would explain the situation, which he did in this letter addressed to the council—

Mr Ewing has placed in my hands the petition which you forwarded to him. I regret very much that any action of this sort was taken by our town's people, as no one interested in the welfare of the town can take the present condition more seriously than the management of this company. Since the preferential tariff came into force, we have been much affected by it, and as the preference gradually increased, the effect became greater. This, in addition to the failure of cotton goods all over the world, has proved a serious blow to all our Canadian cotton industries. I do not doubt that all the signers of the petition, as well as yourself and your honorable council, are well aware of the conditions existing in the cotton trade today. With regard to the cotton itself, we have little to worry about in this respect in Valleyfield, as we are well supplied with the commodity. Our goods, on the basis of the value of the raw material, are being offered at low prices, and all we can hope for is a change in the conditions mentioned, so that we may be able to run our mills full time. I fully believe that if we enjoyed a tariff equal to the present tariff without preference, our mills at Valleyfield would be fully employed; but under the present tariff with the preference, we are obliged to suffer with others. The imports of cotton goods for last year, as shown by the blue-book, will be ample evidence of the effect of the preferential tariff on our Canadian cotton industries. English mills are running 40 hours or less per week, and many of the finest American mills are running short time, in addition to having made a reduction of wages, which the work people are obliged to accept.

Yours truly,
FRED LACEY.

Father Hornsby, who was a member of the Jesuit mission to China, has been brought to Montreal to minister to the Chinese in that city. In an interview with a Gazette reporter Father Hornsby stated that the French missionaries in the east are thoroughly convinced that the withdrawal of a French protectorate would mean the destruction of French missions and French influence. He went on to explain that Russian influence in China had greatly declined, and that, altho the feeling against Japan was formerly bitter in the extreme, the whole Chinese empire is now enthusiastic in its moral support of the Mikado. Great Britain's prestige was all-powerful in the east, and Catholic missionaries in India and elsewhere had nothing but praise for the treatment received from England. In fact, he declared that it would be much better for the missionaries of the east to be under a Protestant government than that of the French republic.

Montreal Gazette, 10th: Owing to the continued strength displayed in the leading wheat market and the big advance in prices of late a strong feeling has developed in the market for Manitoba grades of flour, for which the demand from all sources has been heavy of late. The Lake of the Woods milling company late this afternoon marked up prices 25c per barrel and are now selling Five Roses spring wheat patent at \$5.05 and Red patent at \$4.75 per barrel. The Ogilvie flour mills company, limited, advanced prices 20c per barrel and are now selling Royal Household spring wheat patent at \$5.20 and Glenora patent at \$4.90 per barrel.

QUACK MEDICINES.

In the senate on the 28th July Dr Sullivan gave notice of his intention to move that an address be presented to the governor asking that all liquid patent medicines be analyzed by the government and the report be submitted with value of said medicines.

Dr Sullivan said: I give notice of this motion simply to induce the house to take some action to prevent the sale and use of noxious medicine compounds, many of which are injurious instead of being beneficial to the body, and which, moreover, cultivate an appetite for alcohol, opium, and other injurious drugs. I know of cases where men using for insomnia a specific that is sold openly in the drug store, of which the ingredients are not known, in that way acquired the habit of using injurious drugs. There are cases where the habit has been engendered by the use of one patent medicine which I may mention, Peruna. The board of health of Massachusetts reports that it contains more than 40 per cent of alcohol, and not the best kind of alcohol either. I have a report here also from the medical council of Ontario, which shows that sarsaparillas, bitters, and other such preparations consist in great part of alcohol. There is no question the extent to which those preparations are used is due to advertising. A more rapacious or degrading practice was never indulged in by anybody than the compounding and sale of those preparations. There is not one of them that can possibly do what is claimed for it in the advertisements. I have seen it advertised that a patent medicine had gone to the very doors of death and rescued a man who was in the hands of the undertakers, assertions which are untrue, that these preparations can cure disease at any stage. The sale of such preparations can only be effected by an enormous amount of advertising, and the reckless way in which it is done—portraits of nuns and distinguished senators of the United States are published in Canadian papers, and I suppose they publish portraits of distinguished Canadian senators in the papers of the United States. The statements published are a mass of untruths from beginning to end. These frauds and inequities are practised on the most helpless and unfortunate invalids, persons to whom doctors have given no hope, and who are willing to try almost anything, and seeing those lying advertisements and fraudulent assertions in the newspapers, published day after day, are tempted to spend their last shilling in purchasing preparations which only hasten death. Altho this notice of motion looks very complex, it is only for the purpose of obtaining information. Vendors of patent medicines have an extraordinary indulgence in this country. They are allowed to vend their wares in the most sacred places and with the cognizance of the authorities. The government should exercise strict supervision over this business and test the amount of alcohol, opium, and other agents in these compounds. I suppose it is difficult to get at it. I have been told that the formulae of such medicines are in the hands of some official of the government. It is partly to ascertain if that is the case, that I am asking for this return. It is not so difficult to tell one ingredient as to tell all, and it is essential that some one with the authority of the government, some chemist of repute should make an analysis of patent medicines and show the public the terrible agents employed for the purpose of poisoning rather than giving relief. The government should order such an analysis. They have the Dominion analyst and the laboratory, and it is no difficult matter to test these preparations. The analyst can acquire a knowledge of the ingredients of some of them by the smell or taste of the preparation. I have no animosity towards these people, but I do not know of any agent which they sell in their preparations that has any qualities that cannot be got of purer quality and for less money than in the form in which they sell it. It is no wonder they acquire fortunes and are able to indulge in all the luxuries that money can purchase. I would not mind if they sold only bread pills, and sweetened water, but I do protest when they use agents which are not only of no use to sufferers, but have a tendency to cultivate degrading habits. The government ought not knowingly to allow those preparations, purporting to be medicines, to be sold. It would be well if the quantity and nature of the medicine were plainly stated, giving the percentage of alcohol, strychnia, hydrate of chloral, or other drugs. If

the label stated that opium was an ingredient, people might shrink from using the preparation, but when some other name is used, no danger is apprehended, and people are induced by skilful advertising to purchase and use these dangerous medicines. The evil is widespread. These men make money by their rapacity, mendacity, and utter disregard of all that is moral, and so flaunt their riches in the presence of poor, honest men, who make their living by the sweat of their brow, that no one would say it was arbitrary or class legislation to make them give a share of their ill-gotten wealth towards the maintenance of hospitals and the eleemosynary institutions. I wonder that the temperance people have not taken this matter up long ago, and endeavored to repress the evil. Perhaps they have; if so I am not aware of it. It would greatly redound to their credit, and there is no field in which they could work with greater success.

Ottawa, Aug. 6.—Today Senator Sullivan's motion for address was reached. Speaking in support of it he said many patent medicines contained more than 30 per cent of whisky, while good Hollands contained 25 per cent., and lager beer from 2 to 5 per cent. These pernicious compounds were sold freely often as vegetable compounds. These compounds were made of ordinary ingredients. A day or two ago an aperient pill was sent around with the compliments of a member of parliament as a "fruitive," but all the fruit about it was a little lemon flavor in the coating. As to testimonials, he could go into the street and for 25 cents get a poor fellow to give him a testimonial about any disease he liked to inflict on him, and have a fresh disease next day. If the advertisements were cut away the sale of these things would cease. He commended Sir William Mulock for his intention to keep advertisements of these things out of the mails. Many a woman had been made a drunkard, and the home ruined by these medicines. When he was a student he was cautioned as to giving tinctures which were merely alcoholic solutions of substances water would not dissolve. He was not con-juring up any bugaboo. If the senate could veto the sale of these things they would have justified their existence. It was a fearful thing to think of a government granting the power to poison their own people. There is no restriction to the sale. He challenged contradiction.

Mr Scott did not think Mr Sullivan need have apologized for his speech. He hoped it would be widely circulated. He was glad to see that medical men, not only in Canada, but in Great Britain and France, were awakening to the importance of the subject. He dwelt on the danger, not to the home only, but to the future generations. They were all grateful for Mr Sullivan's speech.

Dr Wilson said every medical man knew only too well the dangers of these concoctions. A medical man making a useful discovery did not patent it, but gave it freely for the benefit of humanity. He hoped the government would take this matter up. He was fully in sympathy with Dr Sullivan and the leader of the house. The motion was carried.

Winnipeg, August 3.—Forty-five people were injured by the collapse of a huge cattle shed at the exhibition grounds this evening while watching a fight between a negro and a bull. These sheds overlook the bull ring, where Normeus, the negro bull fighter, nightly wrestles with a steer or a bull for special gate money. Crowds of sightseers climb on these sheds and avoid paying the entrance to the ring. The shed in question last night held over 500 people, and cracked ominously during the performance. Tonight they were warned of the danger by the police. Nevertheless about 150 hauled them selves up on the roof to watch the struggle. The police then proceeded to drive them off, but the people "bunched" on the weak spot, which suddenly fell in, and precipitated the struggling mass on to the animals and the pen framework below. There was an indescribable scene of confusion for a few minutes, the frightened cattle plunging furiously among the chaos of broken beams and struggling humanity. Rescue parties were quickly organized and doctors and ambulances summoned, and it was discovered that 31 people were seriously injured, 13 of whom were sent to the Winnipeg general hospital, 3 to St Boniface hospital, and the rest to their homes. The cattle shed roofs are built merely to carry their own weight, and it was not anticipated that crowds would walk on them. The building was 500 feet long, and the crowd thereon, of course, was mostly men and boys.

THE DEADLY CIGARETTE

Ottawa, Aug 4—The house of commons met yesterday afternoon and discussed the Hon Mr Brodeur's resolution designed to put an end to the exclusive contract with the tobacco trade employed by the American and Empire tobacco companies, which, according to the government, operates in restraint of trade, and is designed to wipe competition out of existence.

Mr Maclaren (Huntingdon) seized the opportunity presented by this resolution to address the house against the cigarette habit as a growing evil in this country. Want of sympathy had prevented the passage this session of his bill to prohibit the importation, manufacture, and sale of cigarettes. Other bills had received 2 and 3 stages at a single sitting but the anti-cigarette bill was only allowed to move forward laboriously, one step at a time. Now the bill was finally strangled for the session. Mr Maclaren produced the following table, showing the number of cigarettes manufactured in Canada since 1890—

Table with 2 columns: Year, Quantity. 1890: 34,000,000; 1891: 31,000,000; 1892: 40,000,000; 1893: 47,000,000; 1894: 70,000,000; 1895: 83,000,000; 1896: 86,000,000; 1897: 106,000,000; 1898: 88,000,000; 1899: 105,000,000; 1900: 123,000,000; 1901: 125,000,000; 1902: 138,000,000; 1903: 179,000,000; 1904: 216,000,000.

What, asked Mr Maclaren, does this table prove? That the use of cigarettes has increased 6 times over in the last 13 years. There had been no proportionate increase in population in the same period, and the only explanation was the rapid growth of the cigarette habit among the boys and lads of the country. In conclusion, Mr Maclaren told the house he was heartily in accord with the government in fighting this tobacco trust and would go further and back them up in legislative measures to control the other members of the trust brotherhood.

Mr Robert Holmes (West Huron) observed that if any evidence was needed to convince the public of the necessity for anti-cigarette legislation in Canada today it is shown by the enormous growth of the evil. Absolute prohibition was the only effective remedy.

MISCELLANEOUS

Sherbrooke, Aug. 4—There is a feeling among those who are supporting the Sherbrooke Dairy men's exchange that unless the factory men of the district take more interest than they are now showing the board may be obliged to close down. In this district there are over 70 factories, but of that number only 12 board their produce at Sherbrooke, and at the last meeting of the exchange there were only 8 on the board. The reason that this state of affairs exists at present is that an understanding is said to exist between the buyers and factory men who do not patronize the board, that they shall receive the same prices as are offered on the board. In this way they save the expense of coming to the board, and get the same price as those that do. While the board continues this state of affairs may exist, but unless the board receives better support it cannot exist. If the board dropped out of existence the buyers would have the factory men just where they wish to place them, and it is a question if the factory men would receive the present prices for their produce. The members of the board feel that unless the board is better supported it must go down.

The Stratford works of the Great Eastern railway in England, have the record of a locomotive engine built in ten hours—a large freighter with a tender. Before the actual construction was begun, the various parts were laid close at hand, ready for fitting together. The workmen began early in the morning, and continued until the breakfast bell rang. Then the partly-built engine was photographed. After an half-hour's rest the workmen returned to the task, and continued till the dinner hour, when another photograph was taken. Thus the work continued till the engine was completed with the exception of a coat of paint. This was quickly laid on by a spraying machine, and in less than half an hour was perfectly dry. The locomotive was then sent on a trial journey a few miles up the line, and all proved satisfactory, so it was sent with a baggage train. It has been an active service ever since.

The steamship Halifax brought over 850 French immigrants, accompanied by 3 priests, who will settle near Winnipeg.

LATEST

Che Foo, August 11.—A Russian torpedo boat destroyer entered Che Foo harbor at 5.30 o'clock this morning and reported that 6 Russian battleships, 4 cruisers and half of the torpedo boats escaped from Port Arthur yesterday morning. The torpedo boat left Port Arthur last night, bringing in 5 passengers who stated that the Japanese fleet is pursuing the Russians and that a battle on the open sea is expected.

Tokio, Aug. 11.—The Russian fleet emerged from Port Arthur on Wednesday and a severe engagement with the Japanese fleet, lasting all day, followed. The Japanese destroyers attacked the Russians. The results of the engagement are unknown. The Russian battleships Retzivan and Pobieda were outside of Port Arthur this (Thursday) morning.

St Petersburg, Aug. 10.—Again the chance of a decisive battle between Gen. Kuropatkin and the commander of the Japanese seems to be disappearing. According to a statement issued by the general staff tonight, rains are again falling over a wide area in Manchuria, with the prospect of impeding operations, but even more important is the information reaching associated press tonight, that the Japanese once more have delayed too long.

Gen. Kuropatkin has now withdrawn the bulk of his army safely north of Liao Yang, leaving only a strong rear guard line southeast of Liao Yang to contest the advance when it comes.

St Petersburg, Aug. 11—3.30 a.m. A despatch from Liao Yang, dated Aug. 7, reports that there was further fighting August 6 and 7, at Houtsiatze, but gives no details. The despatch adds that a battle was expected at Aisyadzkan.

A despatch from Tien Tsin says that 3,000 Chunchuses, or Manchurian bandits, attacked the Russian camp at Tielhing on August 2. The Russians were taken unawares and suffered heavy loss of life. They also lost a large stock of supplies and ammunition.

Lhasa, August 5.—Yesterday, for the first time in history, British troops marched through the streets of Lhasa. The troops, when en route to the city, passed at the foot of the Lama's great palace, and through the fields to the outskirts of the city. Then they passed through the Chinese quarter, which was swarming with pigs, and entered the city proper. The Amban's guard of honor received Colonel Younghouse, who had an hour's interview with the Chinese representative. On its return to the camp the mission passed the great cathedral or "The Place of the Gods." The streets were filthy. The people displayed the greatest curiosity to see the British, swarming on side streets and climbing the roofs to get a better view. To-day there were 400 Lhasaites outside the camp, and they did an enormous trade, selling vegetables, sweets, and sugar.

Ottawa, Aug. 16—Parliament was prorogued this afternoon. His doing so is Lord Minto's last official act, as he leaves for England. The senate killed the alien bill.

Ottawa, August 7—Of the extensive armament captured from the Boers during the war of 1899-1903 the British government has awarded 4 large guns and 700 Mauser rifles to Canada in recognition of the part it took in the great campaign. The weapons will most likely be allotted among the larger cities.

Paris, Aug. 5.—During the past few weeks it is estimated that 12,000 nuns have applied at bureaus in various parts of France for domestic work in any capacity. They explain that by the closing of the convents by order of the government they are homeless and penniless.

A Toronto company recently bought 120,000 acres of land from the Canadian Pacific railway company. It had to pay \$5 an acre. This shows that when Mr Sifton sold 250,000 acres of public land to the Saskatchewan Valley land company at \$1 an acre, he was not unkind to his friends.—The Mail.

London, August 2—Emigration from Russian Poland is very general now. Most of the emigrants are young active men, a large proportion of them being Jews, who, from fear of being compelled to join the army and take part in the war, sacrificed positions and property to seek refuge in Canada and the United States.

Liverpool, Aug. 3.—The owners of the British collier Foxton Hall, which was detained at Port Arthur from the time of the first attack made by the Japanese until March, and which suffered damage during her detention, have received compensation from the Russian government.

BORN

At Port Lewis, July 27, the wife of Joseph A. Goodfellow, of a son.

MARRIED

At Allegheny, Pa., on July 20th, by the Rev. C. Gosman, Eldras E. Henderson, formerly of the Gore, Hinchinbrook, to Miss Annie M. Reubi.

DIED

At his residence, 4th concession, St Louis de Gonzague, on July 28, Alexander McCaig, son of Duncan McCaig, in the 46th year of his age.

At Russelltown, Que., on August 1st, Eliza Gordon, widow of the late John McCaig, in her 77th year.

Manure Spreading made Easy

THE KEMP MANURE SPREADER, of which Lefebvre & Mahon, Howick, agents, made a very favorable impression on the score of more people who witnessed them working on the farm of David Glen, South Georgetown, last week. They took out and spread 557 loads in 4 1/2 days—two spreaders and two ordinary dump carts, the latter to demonstrate the present custom of spreading manure (with a man in the field) was used, and a mere glance at the field was sufficient to convince those present, among whom were James Steel, Wm. Bryson, John W. Logan, Thomas Henderson, Samuel Geddes, James H. Gordon, Andrew Elliot, Alex. Steel, Jr., David Elliot, John Cullen, William J. Templeton, G., of the utility of this labor-saving machine, in fact many expressed themselves, that in view of the scarcity of help this machine has become indispensable and it is only a question of time when nearly every farmer will own one.

One of the good points in its favor is that it can be regulated to spread any quantity desired to the acre and all is spread evenly. The machine itself is very simple, easily handled, yet strongly constructed.

SOCIAL AT ATHELSTAN

The ladies of the Athelstan W.C.T.U. purpose giving a Social on FRIDAY EVENING, August 19th, on the lawn of Mr HENRY WILSON. Proceeds in aid of the Hall now in erection. Admission 20 cents. Refreshments served free of charge.

FOR SALE

A First-Class BLACKSMITH SHOP, tools and stock, the village of Lancaster, Ont. Business done with a good class of customers. After occupying for 22 years, I wish to give up business. Will give immediate possession. Apply to WILLIAM DEWAR.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF THE SCHOLASTIC MUNICIPALITY OF ELGIN FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. RECEIPTS: Cash on hand at last audit, \$99.66; Government grant, 48.81; Rates received, 880.58; Monthly Fees, 85.25; Arrears, 14.60; Advanced for Dist. No. 5, 1.73. Total: \$1128.63.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. EXPENDITURE: Insurance on Schools, \$14.83; George E. Small, auditor, 1.05; Teachers' salaries, 708.48; Gleason and St. John's News, for printing and advertising, 10.71; Wood, 57.40; Repairs and Furnishings, 26.05; Starting Fires, 30.00; Elec. and W. Co. bills at last audit, 82.17; Postage and Stationery, 5.00; Secretary-Treasurer's salary, 80.00; Cash on hand, 112.94. Total: \$1128.63.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. ASSETS: Rates still due, \$33.22; Cash on hand, 112.94. Total: \$146.16.

Having examined the foregoing statement, I find the same correct. G. E. SMALL, Auditor.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Address, Boxes, Boxes. Kitchin No. 29. Alfred Alesph... 43; Lily Vale 1. David Vass... 50; Maybank 1. H. McPherson... 24; Cloverdale 1. J. S. Dunning... 35; Kelso... Small Bros... 30; Riverbank... 30; Maplegrove 6. Peter Tully... 27; Dundee 27. J. D. Currie... 50; Brooklet... John Rennie... 30; Herdman... Wm. Johnston... 20; Lake-st. Cr... R. E. Cogland... 25; Ridge 2. L. M. McLean... 31; Newb'nd 12. Michael Finn... 34; Burnbrae... Henry Wood... 51; Port Lewis... Joseph Holmes... 52; Farms' choice... M. W. Leehy... 35; St Charles... A. Caza... 35; Riverside... 38; Lakeshore... O. Dupuis... 39; Ormatown... R. McNeil... 28; Ste Barbe... Bergeron... 71. Total: 551 517.

WANTED, by a female, a situation, as a clerk in a store. Wages wanted, \$10 a month. Address A., Huntingdon.

The ladies of St Andrew's church are requested to meet in the church on Monday evening, August 15th, at 7 o'clock.

W. J. G. BOULET, Surgeon Dentist, will resume his practice in Huntingdon on Monday, August 15th.

NOTICE

The party who found a lady's black Hat with black feather, Saturday, Aug. 6th, on road between Hemmingford and Covey Hill, will please return same to Mr Collins, Commercial Hotel, Hemmingford, and save trouble, as the party is reward of \$1 will be paid to party who gave information, on application to Mr COLLINS, or 14 St Helen-st., Montreal.

ARRIVED THIS WEEK: 1 car Pine, 1 car matched Hemlock, 1 car clear and 2nd clear Cedar Shingles, 1 car Spruce Scantling, 1 car 2-inch Hemlock Plank, 1 car rough Hemlock, 1 car matched Spruce, 12 to 16ft. long. Large stock of Cloths, Lath, and different grades of Shingles in stock. W. M. J. WALSH, Printers, Huntingdon.

HUNTINGDON

—Under the charge of Mr J. A. Hunter, St Andrew's S. S. held their annual picnic to Port Lewis on Friday. A sail on the Chaffey to St Anicet was only an item in a most enjoyable day, which was not spoiled by the dash of rain on the trip homeward, for that only added to the fun of the youngsters.

—On Sunday evening, in St John's church, the Rev. D. Lariviere, principal of Sabrevois college, gave an interesting account of the working of that institution and of the present attitude of French Catholics towards their Protestant compatriots.

—The Dominion fair, held at Winnipeg the other week, was most successful, and was a surprise to visitors from a distance. This district had an interest in it through Mr Ness and his son R. R. Mr Ness was appointed sole judge on draft horses and had a large class before him. The Winnipeg papers state his decisions gave much satisfaction. Among the prize-winners in Clydesdales we observe Tully Elder of Brandon and Thos. Elliot, Regina. R. R. Ness had a herd of Ayreshires, including a number of his late importation, which excited general admiration. They competed with the choicest selections from the herds of W. W. Ogilvie of Lachine, R. Reford of St Annes, and of R. Hunter & Son of Maxville, Ont., so that the prizes they won were of high honor. He carried off 1st for bull of any age, 1st for herd. The Free Press says: Robert R. Ness was the winner of 9 first and 7 second prizes, and his success was no doubt some consolation to him for the agony of a badly sprained wrist, which he endured most pluckily all day, never failing to have his animal in place at the right time. W. W. Ogilvie captured 7 first and 4 second prizes. Mr Ness's herd was bought by an American who takes them to the St Louis exhibition.

—Miss Nellie Tupper of Sutton, Q., has been engaged as teacher in Dewittville school.

—Mayor Philips has protested the Milling company with regard to the lilt furnished, and has received assurances of steps being taken for its speedy improvement.

—There was only one tender for the dining-hall at the coming fair, that from the ladies of St Andrew's, who got it for \$55.

—Arrangements have been completed for the opening of a postoffice at John Paul's, adjoining the sideroad. The bag is to be carried by David A. Macfarlane, who sends his milk daily to the Condensed factory. The name of the new office is Kelvingroet.

—At the dairy board on Friday 24 factories entered 286 boxes of white and 83 of colored cheese, 243 boxes of unsalted butter and 274 of salted. The saltless fetched 19¢, the salted 18¢, and the cheese 7½¢ for white and 7.9-16¢ for colored. All offered was sold.

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PRINTS! PRINTS!

Now is Your Chance to Buy the Best English Prints at Low Prices.

We are selling from 10 to 12 yards and a half of fine English Prints for..... \$1

All Cotton Goods reduced 10 to 15 per cent.

SPECIALS IN MUSLINS

10 yds. of FANCY MUSLIN \$1

Bargains in Ladies' Waists: LADIES' White Lawn Waists, with tucked and insertion fronts. Regular price \$1.15; now..... 85¢. Fancy White Muslin Waists. Regular price \$1.85; now..... \$1.10. Black Organdy Waists. Regular price \$1.90; now..... \$1.15. Fancy Colored Muslin and Print Waists for..... 39¢.

Binder Twine Standard, 11c 9/10 Red Cap, 12c "

Thos. Baird & Son Co. ORNSTOWN

HUNTINGDON ACADEMY

C. S. HOLIDAY, B.A., Principal. GEO. H. ASHMAN, Graduate of Ontario Normal School, Vice-Principal. Miss HATTIE LAWRENCE, French and Singing. Misses ELLA FRASER, BESSIE SAUNDERS, and ANNIE DICKSON, assistants.

The School will re-open on Thursday, Sept. 1st, '04.

The classes in all grades and in all subjects will be resumed at once this session. Labor day will not be observed, and it is hoped that parents and pupils will not delay on account of the annual Fair.

The Permanent Endowment fund now yields an income of one hundred dollars annually, which would be distributed in bursaries as follows: The leading pupil in each grade will receive the full yearly fee of that grade; the second pupil in rank, one-half of that sum. For further information please address the Principal or the Secretary, ANDREW MCCALLUM, Huntingdon, P.Q. 30

\$500 IN GOLD \$500

THE Eastern Townships Bank

OFFERS IN PRIZES TO THE FARMERS OF CANADA

AT THE SHERRBOOKE EXHIBITION, August 27th to September 3rd, 1904.

Five Hundred Dollars in Gold and Four Medals

For Best Exhibits of Factory BUTTER AND CHEESE

Full particulars may be had from any Manager of the Bank, or from the Secretary of the Exhibition in Sherbrooke.

\$500 IN GOLD \$500

GENTLEMEN'S Watches

Are you in need of a Watch with a good strong case that will stand the hard usage that farmers and others doing heavy work give them?

WE HAVE A BIG STOCK OF THEM.

Or do you prefer a thin model case that will not bulge your pocket, yet strong enough to stand ordinary usage? We have a big stock of them at

Prices ranging from \$5 to \$35

No matter whether you pay \$5 or \$50, we guarantee you get the very best Watch obtainable for the money.

W. D. SHANKS Jeweller and Optician

FOR SALE, an improved farm, 130 acres, good frame barn, 40 acres under cultivation. Cheese factory convenient. \$3000. WILLIAM STEWART, Lancaster, Ontario.

NOTICE

WANTED, a steady young man to do general work about store. Must be reliable and of good habits. Apply to box 154, Huntingdon.

LADIES

You can have any kind of goods in our Store FOR THE BAKAAR at 20 per cent. discount.

Our New Goods for Fall

ARE ARRIVING. The change we have made enables us to do still better for those who will favor us with their patronage, having bought the stock right.....

Letter orders carefully attended to. Address as heretofore.....

McNAUGHTON BROS. HUNTINGDON

August 9, 1904.

FARM FOR SALE

2 1/2 miles east of Cornwall station, contains about 170 acres, in a high state of fertility. Farm almost square. Good dwelling-house; also, small house (new) for hired help. Outbuildings nearly new, wind mill, silos, etc. Four never-failing wells. Milk shipping station on corner of farm. 10 acres bush; good fences. Terms reasonable. JAMES GARDNER, Cornwall, Ont.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. EARM LABORERS' EXCURSIONS

2nd CLASS To Manitoba and Assinibola Aug. 30th

One way tickets to Winnipeg only will be sold, with a certificate extending the trip before Sept. 10th, without additional cost, to given points in Manitoba and Assinibola, if purchasers engage as farm laborers at Winnipeg, provided such laborers will work not less than 30 days at harvesting, and produce certificate to that effect, they will be returned to original starting point at \$18, on or before November 30th, 1904. For further particulars and tickets apply to nearest Canadian Pacific Railway Ticket Agent.

THOS. B. PRINGLE, Huntingdon.

A DETAILED STATEMENT OF Receipts and Expenditure of the School Commissioners of the Village of Huntingdon, County of Huntingdon, for the year ending 30th June, 1904.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. RECEIPTS: Govern'mt grant for Academy, \$350.00; Stoppages for Teachers' Pension fund, 54.70; Grant for Elementary School, 13.46; Interest on the Manufacturing Co. taxes, 5.50; Amount of taxes for 1904, 1792.98; Tuition fees from Mr. Holdway, 698.75; Mr. Barrington, 375.30; Miss B. Saunders, 165.00; Miss Dickson, 144.88; Borrowed from E. T. Bank, 100.00; Arrears of taxes for 1903, 74.54. Total: \$3775.11.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. EXPENDITURE: Balance due Secretary at last audit, \$42.30; Paid Mr. Holiday, salary, 1000.00; Mr. Barrington, 600.00; Miss A.M. Saunders, 300.00; Miss Carpenter, 300.00; Miss B. Saunders, 275.00; Miss A.E. Dickson, 260.00; Mrs Smith, 205.00; Acct. for extra cleaning, 16.25; Electric light, 9.75; Mr. McGregor, 13.00; W.H. Goodfellow, 5.00; Interest and amount of note, E.T. Bank, 101.80; Interest on note, 46.25; Trustees of Catholic School, 36.38; L. Chalmers, taking census, 5.00; Coal acct., 159.52; Plants for Academy grounds, 9.75; John Hunter, acct., 36.47; A. A. Stewart, 4.45; John Woodrow, Junr., 1.25; W. S. MacLaren, two accts., 5.00; Map and School supplies, Toronto, 5.75; Montreal Star and Witness, 10.20; St John's News, 4.00; James Fortune, 24.10; Mutual and N.B. Insurance Co. D. McCormick, K.C., 11.75; Findlay Bell, 1.05; David McCracken, 8.25; Mr. Dewick, Receipt-book, 8.50; E. M. Renoud, 5.84; G.H. Bradford, S. Register, 2.30; Stationery and postage, 10.00; Secretary's commission, 169.87; H. Smith, acct., 50.00; C. Dewick, acct., 1.25; Balance on hand, 79.68. Total: \$3775.11.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. ASSETS: Cash on hand, \$79.68; Arrears of taxes, 210.52. Total: \$290.20.

Net liabilities.....\$744.75

Having examined the foregoing statement, with the books and vouchers of the Secretary-Treasurer, I find the said statement correct.

W. S. MACLAREN, Auditor. Huntingdon, July 23rd, 1904.

HUNTER'S

The New Fall Dress Goods are Here in Endless Variety and in all the Newest Weaves

And most Popular Shades.

R.D.A. and CEDO NULLI Brands of Dress Goods are the products of the finest mills in Bradford and Manchester, England.

FIN BROS., Dublin: Celebrated Dress Poplins and Poplinettes

J. & J. M. WORALL'S English Metal Velvets and Velvetines

Dress Trimmings!

Have we got them? WELL, I GUESS!

The Victor Brand Label

On a SKIRT or JACKET is a guarantee of well made and perfect fitting garments. They excel in style, quality, and workmanship anything shown in the Cloak market.....

John Hunter & Sons HUNTINGDON

Province of Quebec, School Municipality of the TOWNSHIP OF GODMANCHESTER.

Notice to Contractors.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned, at his office in the County Building, in the village of Huntingdon, up to Saturday, the 27th day of August now next, at one o'clock in the forenoon, for the erection of a Schoolhouse in District No. 11 (Walker's), municipality of the township of Godmanchester. Work to be completed on or before the 15th November next.

Tenders to state the names of two good and sufficient sureties for the due performance of the work. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the said secretary-treasurer, or at the office of William Hassan, C.C. C., in said County Building. Work to be completed on or before the 15th November next.

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Chas. Dawick, Secy.-Treas. Huntingdon, August 10th, 1904. 30

Montreal, August 8—About 700 head of butchers' cattle, 150 calves, and 100 sheep and lambs were offered for sale at the East End abattoir today. The butchers were out strong, and trade was fair, but the prices of cattle were lower all round. A carload of prime steers from the Eastern Townships were bought by shippers at 4½¢ lb; pretty good cattle sold at from 3½ to 4½¢; the common stock at 2½ to 3½¢ lb, and the small bulls at 1½ to 2½¢ lb. Calves sold at \$2.50 to \$12 each; shipping sheep sold at 3½¢, and the others at 3 to 3½¢ lb. Joseph Richard bought 20 good lambs at \$4 each, the other lambs selling at \$2.50 to \$4.25 each. Heavy fat hogs are lower, selling at 5½ to 5¾¢ lb; good lots sell at about 5¾¢ lb.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES.

Flour—Choice Manitoba spring wheat patents \$5.05@5.20; Manitoba strong bakers', \$4.75@4.90; winter patents, \$4.80 @ \$4.90; straight rollers, \$4.60@4.70; do in bags, \$2.20@2.25. Rolled Oats, \$4.85 to \$4.90 @ 50 lb; \$2.30@2.32 @ bag. Cornmeal \$1.25@1.30 @ bag. Oats, 38½@39¢ @ 34 lb. Peas 71c. Barley, 50c. Beans, \$1.35@1.40. Bran @ ton, Manitoba in bags \$15.50@16.00; Ontario in bulk \$15.50@16.00. Shorts, \$17.50@18.00. Hay, No 1, \$9.50@10.00; No 2, \$8.50@9.00; clover \$7.50@8.00 @ ton in car lots. Cheese, 7½@8c. Butter, creamery, 18½@