





Canadian Gleaner

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NOTES OF THE WEEK

Every newspaper reader is aware of the fact that next week a deputation of farmers comes from the Northwest by special train to Ottawa to ask the government to lower the tariff and endeavor to secure a treaty of reciprocity with our neighbors. That delegation will be reinforced by a large contingent of farmers from every part of Ontario. Only those who have an opportunity of seeing Ontario daily papers can realize the desperate opposition that is being put forth to prevent reciprocity. The recent visit of two delegates from Washington to prepare the way for a treaty was ridiculed and mocked, and their speedy departure exulted over as a sign of failure. The presence is, that any approach to lowering the bars that hinders trade between the two countries is treason, and the loyalty cry is used to the full. Of course, the inspiration of this opposition comes from the manufacturers. They dread American competition, for it would result in cutting down their undue profits. The situation is therefore, the farmers declaring they want reciprocity and the manufacturers fighting against it tooth and nail. Another week will show which has most influence with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his ministers—the farmers or the manufacturers. It is a straight pull between them, and the question for the residents of the district of Beauharnois is to ask themselves, which side are you going to help, or are you going to stand silently by? A pressing invitation has come from Toronto that the farmers of this district back up the demonstration of next week by sending a delegation. They do not want it said, Quebec is indifferent. That the farmers of this part of the province want reciprocity there is not a shade of doubt, and why should they not say so when their voice on its side will have weight? When farmers travel great distances, some of them 2000 miles, next week in order to speak their minds to the government, shall we, who are within a few hours' travel of Ottawa, not help them? It is for the farmers themselves to decide, and to give them a chance to do so a meeting has been called. Resolutions favoring reciprocity and lowering of the tariff will be submitted, and it will be for the meeting to say whether it endorses them, and if it does, whether delegates shall represent them in the greatest demonstration of strength the farmers of the Dominion have yet made.

A census of the United States was taken last summer and the returns are now being given to the press. The census of 1900 showed the total population to be 93 millions; it is now 104 millions, an increase in 10 years of 11 millions. Striking out the Philippine islands and Porto Rico, the population of the U.S. continent is 93,122 millions. The greatest gain has been in New York. Iowa alone shows a slight decrease. A feature brought out strikingly by this new enumeration of the people, is the drift from the country to the cities. The rural population is dwindling, that of the cities is jumping upwards, proof that the occupations offered by the cities pay better than farming. In the absence of Mr. Fielding the premier himself submitted the estimates for the approaching year. They cover an outlay of 139 million dollars, which exceeds the present year by 6 millions. 7.1-2 million is the estimated cost of the militia for 1911 and nearly 4 millions for the navy, a waste of 11 million dollars. No less a sum than 27 million is asked for the G.T. Pacific. The debt during the past year has increased 12 million dollars. A fortnight was spent by the

house of commons in the debate on the address. Latterly it was confined to two amendments, both relating to the naval bill. One was moved by Mr. Monk, to the effect that the house regretted the bill had not been submitted to the vote of the people. The other was by Mr. Borden, and, while embodying the same declaration as Mr. Monk's, in favor of a popular vote, contained an affirmation in favor of Canada's lending the Imperial government assistance by sea and land. Both amendments were voted down, the government having its usual mechanical majority. The debate was damaging to Laurier, for evidence that cannot be explained away was brought out that he, while in opposition, was in favor of independence, and that the creation of a purely Canadian fleet was a step towards it. Dr. Sproule, head of the Orangemen and a Conservative leader, surprised the house by declaring that if the naval bill was submitted to the electors seven-tenths of the farmers of Ontario would vote against it, because they were alarmed at the growing expenditure under the name of defence. In 1896 the militia cost little over a million dollars. Last year it cost 6 millions. He was well assured the cost of the navy would be ten million dollars next year, and would mount a few years hence to 20 millions, and each year would see the expenditure grow. The electors were alarmed at the way matters were going, and the government, he declared, dare not consult them. The house is now proceeding with its ordinary business. It adjourns for the holidays on the 16th and will not resume its sittings until 10th January. In the house of commons on Monday Mr. Monk brought up the matter of the rebuilding of the C.P.R. bridge at Lachine. He asked that before public assistance be given, a guarantee be received that its design should include a roadway for vehicles and foot-passengers. Mr. Robb supported the request. The minister of railways pointed out that the government could not dictate to the company what kind of bridge they must build, and that the accommodation asked for belonged to municipalities and the provincial legislature. The landslide the Conservatives counted upon has not taken place in the Old land and it looks as if Asquith will meet the house next month with a working majority. Congress met on Monday. In his message President Taft referred to the negotiations with Canada for a reciprocity treaty, declaring they were progressing favorably, and he had cause to believe "that the aspiration of both governments for a mutually advantageous measure of reciprocity will be realized."

HOWICK R. R. Ness is visiting several northwestern towns, including Edmonton, on business, before leaving for the Old Country. A meeting of the District Curling association was held at Ormstown on Wednesday, for the transaction of business. Howick and Valleyfield are pitted against each other for the MacDougall cup. Howick plays against Outremont for the district medal. The curling rink here will probably be opened by the end of this week. Five or six inches of snow fell here on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week, making excellent sleighing. Mr. Josdon, who bought farms from Thomas Greig and William Marshall, reports selling 300 tons of hay this year, receiving \$10 per ton for the bulk of it. He also raised 500 bushels of oats in addition to other farm produce. Mr. Tannahill of Kensington was in Howick over Sunday and visited the Howick S.S. making an impressive address. The closed in shed to be built at Riverfield will be capacious enough to hold sixty vehicles, and will cost upwards of \$1200. James Crawford, with his powerful gas engine, threshed over 80,000 bushels of grain during this fall.

Ste. MARTINE Winter set in on Friday with hard frost and it has been getting colder every day since. The ice on the river is pretty thick, and furnishes great amusement for boys. Another day or two of such cold weather and it will carry horses. We have pretty good sleighing. Hay is being delivered in large quantities and many cars will be loaded this week, as buyers are now getting plenty of empty cars. The station agent and the public use enjoying comfort in the new station. It is neat, the small and compared to the old shed we had is a great improvement. The ditch has also been filled in to allow carters to approach the freight shed and the platform near the station. Since December came in we have had three funerals. On Saturday last the wife of a beggar, who died in the concession called "Grand Marais," the municipality paying costs; the second a child of T. L'Ecuyer. On Monday a young girl, 17 years of age, daughter of Herbert Surprenant. She had first-class funeral and a large attendance.

VALLEYFIELD The last span of the Coteau bridge was laid last week and now the whole 18 are in place, including the swing bridge. There is considerable trimming to do yet, which will occupy a number of men until next summer. The old bridge, which has done service since 1889, has been taken down intact, and every piece marked. The company will use the spans in bridging small streams and broad culverts. Traffic has increased so much of late that the company was obliged to put up a more substantial bridge, as they could not afford to take chances on the old one. The boys are using every bit of available ice, and some have even ventured on the bay at the head of the canal. Mr. Fraser, president of the Fraser, Brace & Co., has moved his family into the house recently occupied by Mr. J. Lowe, jr. This looks as if Mr. Fraser expected to spend the winter in town, to direct operations on the canal. Winter has set in at last in real earnest. Though the fall of snow has been light so far, sleighs are running, but the roads are quite bare in places. Complaint is heard this winter that the quality of Scranton coal shipped to Canada is not up to the standard of former years. The coal burns readily and produces sufficient heat, but does not possess the lasting properties of former consignments and is composed of a large percentage of incombustible rock. Rumors are afloat of the formation of a new company, called the Soulanges Water Power Co., which intends to conduct operations between Coteau and Valleyfield. It is stated that they have purchased "Doney Island Park" from the former owners as a base for their operations. This island formerly belonged to the De Beaujeu estate, and was purchased by Mr. St. Amour for a trifle. He converted it into a park, which is destined to become a popular rendezvous for picnic parties. It is also rumored that the Dominion Bridge Co. has purchased Isle aux Seines from the De Beaujeu estate, their reason being, that the rent asked by the manager of the estate was almost equal to the purchase price. The Rev. Principal Sabourin of the local Normal school, attended a meeting last week of the principals of Normal schools in the province, to discuss the report of the Normal schools of France, Switzerland and Belgium, presented by Mr. Magnan, who has just returned from a tour of investigation in these countries. Important modifications in the present curricula for teachers in training are looked for. The meeting, which was held in Quebec, was convened by the superintendent of education. The Bulletin Paroissial gives the following resume of the recent (church) census taken: Total number of families, 1807; total number of communicants, 6,958; non-

communicants, 2,788; total Catholic population 9,746. These figures include the parish as well as the city. The Boys' league of the Presbyterian church held a successful social on Saturday night at the home of Miss McDonald. Refreshments were served and games indulged in until the hour for dispersing, viz., 11 p.m. On Friday night a small fire broke out in the Windsor hotel, but little damage was done. The strangest freak of nature ever witnessed in Valleyfield has been on exhibition in the Beique block this week. A man, named Charles Fitzpatrick, aged 53 years, commenced some 10 years ago to ossify, and the process has continued until today. He can scarcely move a single muscle. He still lives and apparently enjoys life. He is fed through a tube. The internal organs are healthy and the pulse can be felt on the exterior of the upper and lower extremities. The mental faculties are keen and unimpaired. He has travelled for exhibition purposes all through the United States, to the Hawaiian Islands and many other places. Medical men are unable to account for his condition.

CAZAVILLE On Saturday night horse thieves paid a visit to the south-western part of the parish of St. Anicet, and made an attempt to do a flourishing business. They succeeded in getting away with a fine mare from the stable of Floyd Parker. The thief, or thieves, drove in on the sideroad from the south, left their horse and cutter on the sand hill about forty rods to the north of Mr. Parker's house, walked in thru the fields to the barn, led the stolen horse out the same way to the road, turned their horse and drove south. The stolen horse is a jet black, 7 years old, about 15.1-4 hands, weighing between 950 and 1000 lb pony built, stylish, and good driver. She had, recently been blistered on the left forearm and shoulder, and is a trifle lame on that leg. The other attempt (whether before or after) did not prove as successful. The thieves entered the stable of Louis Damase (a near neighbor of Mr. Parker) and for some reason did not take time to untie the halter, but cut the shank, leading the horse south to the town line road between St. Anicet and Godmanchester, then west towards the sideroad. The horse in some way got away from the thieves and skidded for home. Mr. Damase was awakened by hearing a horse neighing at his door, and on investigation he found it to be his own horse. It was then 25 minutes after 11, showing that the thieves started early in the evening to get in their crooked work. Mr. Damase attributes his good luck in having his horse return home to the fact of the thieves cutting the halter shank, which left them a very short shank to lead the horse by, and to the horse being a bad leader. Later - Yesterday afternoon Parker's horse was found in a field 3 miles south of Malone. It had evidently been abandoned by the thief for some unknown cause. It is now in the hand of Sheriff Steenbruge.

Mrs. Malina Castagner, widow of A. N. Castagner, has been appointed postmistress to succeed her late husband, and her daughter, Miss Antoinette, has been appointed assistant. Both appointments are well taken and are very popular with the great majority of the patrons of the Cazaville office. The Franklin County Creamery and Condensed Milk Co. of Fort Covington, N.Y., are offering \$1.40 per 100lb. for whole, clean, sweet milk delivered at Dundee Centre factory. This milk, with duty of 25c per 100lb. and cartage to Fort Covington, will cost the company \$1.80 per 100lb. The farmers of Dundee do not seem inclined to sell their milk at that price. Their November milk net them better than \$1.20. This, with the skim milk returned, they claim is better than the price offered by the company.

TRES St. SACREMENT COUNCIL Met Monday; all present, Mayor John McRae presiding.

Moved by Coun. Parent, seconded by Coun. Bouthillier, that Arch. Muir, senr., be appointed special superintendent on the petition of John Lang, to render his report or process-verbal 1st May, 1911.

Coun. Cullen gave notice that, at the adjourned session on the 19th inst., he will move the adoption of a by-law, based on the petition of James McKell and others, asking the corporation to install and maintain electric lights on the streets in Howick, and between the Howick and Turcot bridges.

Moved by Coun. Bouthillier, seconded by Coun. Desrosier, that the secretary preside at the election on 9th January, 1911.

Moved by Coun. Gebbie, seconded by Coun. Cullen. The following accounts were passed: J. J. Hebert \$9c, for nails; Lefebvre & Mahon \$20.22, lumber for sidewalks; Geo. Angel, \$3, work on Jamestown by-road; E. J. Mahon, \$4.13, to bury refuse at the Ogilvie bridge.

Adjournd to 1 p.m. Monday, Dec. 19th inst.

ORMSTOWN PARISH COUNCIL Met on Monday; all present except Lindsay.

Moved by Coun. Dickson, seconded by Coun. Boyle, that the secretary preside at the election of councillors, on the 9th January, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Moved by Coun. Thibault, seconded by Coun. Rice, that D. McCarthey have the Hopper bridge repaired and re-covered with cedar plank.

Moved by Coun. Dickson, seconded by Coun. Thibault, that the following accounts be paid: C. Prejent, reading and posting notices... 9-\$ 6.00 F. Milloy, superintending and work on the Milloy bridge 6.00 Putting up wing walls on the Milloy bridge... 36.11 Building and Jury fund... 12.00 Dr McLaren, insane asylum account... 172.00

Moved by Coun. Rice, seconded by Coun. Martin, that S. Geddes be special officer over the hauling of gravel for by-road, 1st range of Jamestown.

Moved by Coun. Thibault, seconded by Coun. Martin, that the following contracts be confirmed: Elzear Bergevin, 20 loads of gravel to Sadler barn, at \$1 per load. James Winter, 20 loads do., at \$1 Jos. Viancourt, 20 do. at 90c per load Elzear Bergevin, 40 do. at 90c p.l.

ORMSTOWN VILLAGE COUNCIL Met Monday evening; all present except McWhinnie.

Dr Morison and Dr Bazin appeared before the council regarding the sale of cigarettes to minors, and also the public sale of wine. The Mayor and Councillors McGerrigle and Soucisse were appointed a committee to see that the law regarding the sale of wine and cigarettes was properly enforced.

Moved by Coun. McGerrigle, seconded by Coun. Soucisse, that the following accounts be paid: Alex. Crete, taking care of the late W. Barrie... \$10.00 H. Chambers, blacksmith acct. 2.05 Thos. Baird & Son Co. lumber 56.02 Fire department... 4.00 J. R. Campbell... 5.88 R. N. Walsh, lumber... 147.68 C. Prejent, reading and posting notices... 2.00 Louis Lussier, cartage... 6.20 D. McKeegan, work on streets and sidewalks... 9.80 Louis Patelle, cartage... 5.60 D. McNair, contract for cement sidewalks... 898.50 D. McNair, contract, on account of stone bridge... 300.00 Building and Jury fund... 12.00

Moved by Coun. Soucisse, seconded by Coun. Murphy, that Coun Baird be presiding officer at the election of councillors next month.

HEMINGFORD TOWNSHIP COUNCIL Met on Dec. 5th; all present.

The bill of J. McCanse, \$1.50, for posts for gravel pit, was accepted.

On motion of Coun. McKirryher, seconded by Coun. Rutherford, for costs of appeal in bread by-law, \$41.35, was accepted, and the thanks of the council given Mr McCormick for the able way in which he conducted the case.

The secretary's bill of \$5.95, in same case, was ordered to be paid. The road inspectors were authorized to have the Merlin, Corbin, and Robson bridges snowed.

Coun. McKirryher and the Mayor were appointed to examine and report on the Hadley bridge.

Permission was voted to the Erbntler Telephone Co. to place

doles and wires, and instal phones under the supervision of the mayor and council.

Coun. Merlin was appointed to preside at the election of councillors in January.

The retiring councillors are: the honor. Mr Foster's proposal is a McKirryher.

HEMINGFORD VILLAGE COUNCIL Met on Dec. 5th; present: all but Coun. Blair.

The bill of J. McCanse for iron posts for gravel pit, \$1.50, was accepted.

On motion of Coun. McCanse, seconded by Coun. Noel, that whereas, the Frontier Telephone Co. are seeking to build and operate a telephone line in this village, that permission be given them to place posts and wires, and instal phones under the supervision of the road committee.

The mayor was appointed to preside at the election of councillors in the west ward and Coun. Blair in the east ward.

The retiring councillors are Houghton, Stewart and McCanse.

GODMANCHESTER COUNCIL Met Dec. 5th; all present.

Moved by Thompson, seconded by McCaffrey, that the crusher go to the Beaver sideroad in the summer of 1912 or 1913, if free stones are provided, and that the people of that section are requested to sign a petition to that effect each stating how much stone he will furnish, and present the same to this council at next session.

Moved by Helm, seconded by Smyth, that the petition of W. J. Smellie and others in regard to an offer of free stone for the Clyde sideroad, be read.

Moved by Helm, seconded by Thompson, that the petition of W. J. Smellie and others be approved and that the stone be crushed and put on the said road next season.

Moved by Helm, seconded by Smellie, that the following bills be paid: Hughes, act of agreement, \$10; A. Muir, work on White sideroad, \$4; work on Leblanc discharge and culvert, \$31.57; county council rate, and for insane, \$182.20; also the work of the contractors on the Hughes act of agreement, \$26, said amount to be collected from the interested party.

Moved by Thompson, seconded by Helm, that the name of Alex. Bonneville be placed on the valuation roll.

Moved by Helm, seconded by McCarthey, that this council offer \$200 to pay the costs of conviction of thieves stealing horses in this municipality.

Moved by Helm, seconded by Smith, that the bill of Jas. Barrie for culvert at Rutherford's, \$5.85, be paid.

HINCHINBROOK SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS Met Dec. 1st; members all present except Com. McNaughton; John Oliver presiding.

On motion of Com. Herdman, seconded by Com. McKay, the following bills were passed: James Reeves for kindling fires for two years, 1907 and 1908, and piang wood in shed one year, \$15; Gleaner, for receipt-books and printing notices, \$4.25.

The secretary was instructed to advertise for tenders for wood.

DUNDEE COUNCIL Met on Monday; present: Mayor J. A. Arnold and Couns. Monique, Smellie, and Gardiner.

The tender of Louis Monique for bushing the Salmon river to Hopkin's Point, and Stewart McPhee's tender for bushing the St. Lawrence from McPhee's to Lancaster, were accepted, price for each, \$7.

An adjourned session was held 16th November; present: Mayor Arnold and Couns. Monique, Smellie, Gardiner and Cameron. On account of inclement weather, the committee appointed by the mayor had no report, but Connor and Dinneen were present and gave considerable information regarding width of roads, depth of covering, and cost, which was appreciated.

Mr Connor also spoke of the disadvantages of municipal ownership of stone-crushers and trying to do the work themselves.

The raising of money for stoning roads in the municipality was talked over by the ratepayers as well

as by the council at Monday's meeting. The board thought it advisable to wait until all the members were present before anything definite be done.

DUNDEE SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS The census was examined.

John J. Dinneen was given the contract to furnish districts 5 and 6 each with 10 cords of hard maple wood, and district 2 with 5 cords.

The secretary was ordered to have Dr Blackett visit a certain school and report on its sanitary condition.

COURT PROCEEDINGS Israel Leduc, hotelkeeper of Port Lewis, was convicted on the 9th of November, 1909, for selling liquor on Sunday, and condemned to and did pay a fine of \$30 and costs, which amounted to \$11.

Subsequently to that date, and at different times, he told Adelard Deforme of Cazaville, Albert Deguire of Valleyfield, J. Bte. Daignault of Ste. Barbe, and Stephen Quessel of St. Anicet, all hotelkeepers, that it was D. D. Lorrain who informed on him and was the cause of his being fined. Rumors of this nature having come to the ears of Mr Lorrain he wrote to Mr Leduc, through his legal advisers, and asked him to apologize and publish the apology in the local newspapers and pay the expense of publication and legal advice, which Leduc refused to do.

Rejection of damages was then entered by Mr Lorrain and the trial took place before Justice Martineau on Wednesday of last week at Valleyfield. Leduc pleaded and denied that he made any such statements to the foregoing parties, but admitted that he had said that he had heard that Lorrain was the informer. Issue was joined, the case inscribed for hearing and the following witnesses were heard, namely, Adelard Delorme, J. Bte. Daignault, Louis de Martigny, and Mr Quessel, who all testified that Mr Leduc had told them that it was Mr Lorrain who was the informer. Dr Peter McLaren of Ormstown was also examined, and testified that Lorrain never had any communication with him whatsoever in connection with any hotelkeeper on any subject. The judge condemned Leduc to pay \$50 damages and costs of an action between \$100 and \$20, the lowest class of the superior court. The plaintiff was represented by S. A. Labourveau and Arthur Plante, K.C., and the defendant by N. E. Brossoit, Esq.

LET US HAVE PEACE The Toronto Globe believes that the forthcoming celebration of a hundred years of Anglo-Saxon peace will afford opportunity for the negotiation of a treaty of unlimited arbitration between Great Britain and the United States that will make war on the border forever impossible and prove the first step toward a league of the Anglo-Saxon peoples for the promotion of world peace. There is no greater diplomat in the United States today than Hon. John W. Foster, formerly secretary of state. Mr Foster has been interested in an official capacity in the settlement of the issues that embittered the relations of Canada and the United States 20 years ago, questions of boundaries, fisheries, bonding privileges, and the like. They have all been disposed of; not a single irritating problem remains over.

Now Mr Foster, who no doubt voices the hope of President Taft as well as his own, says the time is opportune for the negotiation of a treaty under which Great Britain and the United States would agree to submit all disputes, even those involving the national honor, to the Hague Tribunal or some other competent international court.

Mr Roosevelt some time ago favored a treaty of arbitration, but made an exception of questions of honor. Mr Foster's proposal is a distinct advance. It should evoke some response from Ottawa during the present session of parliament. Lasting peace on Canada's southern border would enable the Dominion to face seriously the question of adequate defence of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts by which alone hostile fleets and armies could menace Canada. The biggest ques-

tion before the people of the States and Canada today is the adoption of a self-defence ordinance under which war between the two peoples would be not possible.

NO LICENSE FOR MALONE The citizens of Malone have organized for a campaign of the barrooms. The Farmers' Union has been successful in securing a physician's prescription will be given to Malone people from till town meeting day. In order to stop the traffic in 1912 it was voted out next spring. The year has been one of tragedy, of or indirectly to rum. Why matters in the face of such a cord? Are we bound by this juggernaut, or are we? Shall we deliberately put our again in the yoke? We are of Malone. It has but one and we believe there is man enough here to clean house for future. This is not against individuals. It is against abstract wrong; a for better citizenship; a fight the interest of the tempted, or poor; for the wives and children who suffer some for the necessities of life, others from shame (isra e).

The Gazette endorses this adds--If we are to be rid of whiskey curse we have gotten with all the power we possess against it--not for a month or but continually till the fight is it is "the money there is that keeps up this horrible traffic but for this it would not stop other year. The majority of sellers themselves know and knowledge it to be a great evil but they continue the because it brings in to them of money, without requiring great skill or effort on their to get it. The liquor traffic, reality one of the worst systems human slavery that has ever existed.

CANADA Montreal, Nov. 29.—Le Organ clerical organ, makes a savage tack on Freemasonry, exclaiming "Down with the Masonic lodge." Le Croix says there are now 60 Freemasons of various rites in Canada, and that this formidable army is always on the alert for a guerilla warfare against the church, its dogmas, its teachings and its ministers. "It says Le Croix, "the cause of first school troubles in Montreal and the west. Behind Dalton Carthy and Greenway in independent schools on our co-religionists were the Masonic and Orang lodges. It was behind the Lib in Quebec who were making a head in favor of a minister at the head of the department of education. If ever a real French-peace succeeds at Ottawa in filling place now held by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, it will only be when the are rendered powerless. Masonry, the paper adds, should therefore be the constant object of Catholic hostility.

Sherbrooke, Dec. 1.—The English speaking population is increasing and the English-speaking school was shown very conclusively Bedford, when the school commissioners of the township sold buildings that had formerly been used as English-speaking schools. The reason for disposing of them was that there were no pupils. The English-speaking farmers selling out to the French and going west. The section of the township referred to was formerly occupied by English-speaking people.

Lisbon, Dec. 4.—The Portuguese government is preparing a bill for the separation of church and state and this has resulted in collisions between Republicans and clerics in various parts of the country. The clericals assert that it is government's purpose to destroy the religious customs of Portugal. The minister of justice denies this, saying that this new law is designed only to afford complete liberty of conscience in worship.



MORVEN

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It was late in August Morven was crossing the woods at the head of the settlement, when he heard the crackling of footsteps behind him. He turned to see who it was, and his heart sank as he recognized in the stranger an Albany lawyer, who, after glancing him over, abruptly said—

"From the description supplied to me I take you to be the party I have come to see. You are the fellow who passes by the name of Morven, and who is agent for this settlement?"

"I am, and you are lawyer Hoover of Albany, for I have seen you in court and heard you speak at Whig meetings."

HOOPER—You are correct, only I am now the Honorable Douw Hoover. I have ridden from Albany, and it has been a weary ride, to arrange with you, as the reputed leader of the settlement, for the change you must have been expecting. The lands of the people you represent are included in the Confiscation Act of New York State, and I have been commissioned by the Governor to see to the seizure and transfer of these lands in due form to their new and rightful owners. Here are copies of the documents that certify this, and, for their own sakes, I hope the People will quietly obey the orders they contain and obviate the use of force. To effect a peaceful transfer I have come in person instead of sending an officer with a posse comitatus.

MORVEN—I do not wish to read them. I take your word for having authority and that our farms are confiscated. One winter, when out of work, I often visited the Albany court-room and heard you plead. As a lawyer, I ask you if it is justice to rob us of our land?"

HOOPER—Robbery! Is that the word you use regarding a solemn deliverance of our New York Legislature? What could you and your traitorous crew expect? You refused to take the oath of allegiance when proclamations were posted. Instead, you made war on the American people, and joined with the Indians in their hellish deeds. Justice! Were justice done you, the hangman's rope would be the due of every mother's son of you. The commonwealth, in its benign clemency, spares you your worthless lives on condition that you leave the country.

MORVEN—Are we not part of the American people? Of course we are! How then could we make war on them? When the first gun was fired at Lexington not half of the people of America were for separation and we resisted. The struggle that ended at Yorktown was not between Britain and America. It was a civil war, waged between two sections of the people of these colonies, with Britain aiding the party who were for continuing the government as it was. It was brother against brother, father against son, who fought, and the loyalist side lost. I deny that we loyalists ever made war on the American people. We stood for the old way, for things as they were, and it was you who were for changing them and used the sword to force your opinions on us.

HOOPER—Never mind what true when the patriots of Lexington dared to withstand the tyrant. The strong fact of the case, and the only one that concerns you, is, that the progress of events so convinced all right-minded people that they came round to support the glorious party of freedom—

MORVEN—Not all. Tens of thousands of the best class of Americans are being compelled to leave the country which is just as much their country as yours. It is reported one hundred thousand loyalists have left New York.

HOOPER—They are the despicable enemies of our noble republic and may be thankful they are allowed to leave.

MORVEN—You have stripped them of all they possessed: they go forth penniless to seek new homes.

HOOPER—It is the law of nations, that the property of rebels becomes confiscate to the state.

MORVEN—They are not rebels to the government of their fathers or to the government that had been established in this land for eight hundred centuries. You reproach myself and my people for refusing to change our allegiance. Could we turn against the land of our birth? The wretch who, for gain, forswears the land of his fathers and turns his hand against it, is a traitor to the best instincts of human nature.

HOOPER—See, here, law is law and has to be obeyed. The sovereign people of these United States decided on independence, and whoever, at the proper time, refused to take the oath of allegiance to it is a rebel and to be treated as rebels deserve.

MORVEN—Look out on that plain at our feet. You see men and women cutting grain. Hark, you may hear the song they sing in Scotland when harvesting. These people found that plain a forest. They felled the trees, they brought it into cultivation, they built these houses—every improvement you see is the fruit of their industry. Is it right that, because you, and a number like you, rebelled against the government these people found established when they came to America, and have substituted one of your own device in its place, that you should rob them of their homes? Why should a change in form of government deprive them of the property they created by their labor?

HOOPER—They had their option. Had they united with the sovereign people in resisting the tyrant George they would not now be disturbed.

MORVEN—So, it is a crime, then, not to think as you decree; a crime to be punished by being robbed of what they own and expelled from the country.

HOOPER—Certainly, that is the law, and you get off easily, for seeing part of you bore arms against the republic and all of you gave aid and comfort to its enemies, your lives as well as your property are justly forfeit.

MORVEN—In your declaration of independence you affirm all men are born free and equal. Why, then, question our right to think for ourselves? Is it in

accordance with the doctrine you take as the base of your republic, that we could not form an opinion as to the government we preferred? Because of our opinion that we wished no change in government you rob us of the property that is ours. Is that either freedom or equality?

HOOPER—You are quibbling with eternal truths. In congress assembled the representatives of the sovereign people of the United States of America decreed what was to be the government, and whoever rejects that government is a traitor and deserves a traitor's sentence and a traitor's treatment.

MORVEN—There is no freedom in that. Whoever thinks differently from you is to be treated as a criminal and stripped of what he possesses. That is a forcing of men's consciences. You say I quibble. What about Washington, Jefferson, Lee, Harrison, Carroll, and a host of your leading men declaring life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness to be the inalienable right of all men, when they own slaves?

HOOPER—The term "men" applies to whites alone. All jurisconsults so define it.

MORVEN—And we Tories are to be classed with negroes in being denied life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness because of our opinion that we secured public safety.

HOOPER—Quibbles may satisfy your conscience, but a day will come when you shall answer Him who thundered, "Thou shalt not steal." Your appeals to what your congress, legislatures, and courts have decreed will then prove a flimsy shield. By brute force you can drive the people I speak for from their farms, you can hunt them into yonder mountains to perish, but you cannot escape the retribution of broken moral laws.

HOOPER—Stop that. As an agent and representative of the legislature and executive of the State of New York I demand whether you are going to obey its order passed in due form?

MORVEN—You may go back to your masters and tell them we have the spirit of true men and ask of them no favor. We will abandon to them the vineyard they covet.

HOOPER—What assurance do you give me; what pledge you will keep your word?

MORVEN—Know this, you are dealing with Highlanders and the Highlander whose word is not as good as his oath or written bond is no better than one of your patriots who traffics in his principles for gain and worldly advancement.

HOOPER—I pass by your insults to decide this business at once. When and where do you go?

MORVEN—We go to that true North where virgin soil awaits us to build a new nation which will cherish the name of the land whence we came—a nation where honor shall be the boast of its people and not riches, where trickery shall be held in contempt and oppression shall not put forth its claws from under the cloak of freedom, where no man shall be held to be a mark for plunder because of his opinions, and where the humblest and poorest shall not cry in vain for justice. Forms of government go for nothing where the people seek not each other's good and the spirit of brotherhood does not fold its arms around all humanity.

HOOPER—How beautiful! And when do you saints propose to leave for your frozen paradise?

MORVEN—Not a day later than is needed to prepare for so long a journey.

HOOPER—Fix a date.

MORVEN—I cannot, there are women and children to be considered. Be sure of this, we shall not delay leaving a land that has fallen under the control of a government that sanctions robbery. Your new-born nation starts with the taint of thievery and thieves will prey on its vitals for generations to come.

HOOPER—Too long have I listened to your insults, and will bear no more. Call you me a thief?

MORVEN—You are a lawyer. What do you call a man who takes what belongs to another? You are joined in a conspiracy to steal our farms and whatever else we own.

HOOPER—Were you not a cursed Tory I would challenge you, but that would be too much honor for you. I will kick and spit upon you, and make you swallow your words.

Purple with rage, Hoover rushed towards Morven, who lifted him bodily and pitched him into a bed of forest litter. Hoover rose, drew a pistol, and fired, missing Morven, who wrenched the pistol from his hand and another he made move to draw, when he had again thrown him on his back.

MORVEN—Get up; know that a Highlander takes not vengeance on a fallen foe. Go back to your masters in Albany and say to them, the Highlanders whose farms they covet will rather perish of cold and hunger in the wilderness than forswear the land of their birth.

So saying Morven turned away to seek solitude in the deeper parts of the forest, for he was sorely troubled by this new trial. Just when the People were doing well, came this order to abandon all. On him fell the responsibility of guiding them, of seeking new homes in a country where they would have to begin life anew, but where they would be free to enjoy what they earned. The task looked to be beyond his strength and as he considered the difficulties in the way his agitation grew. At times he writhed in indignation at the injustice done them, at others his distress became acute as he thought of the sufferings of the women and children, of the ailing and the aged, in the journey they must take and the uncertainty of their accomplishing it. Hour after hour passed as he tramped under the trees, sometimes helpless and despairing; then the mood changed, and he became desperate and determined not to give in. He smote his breast with his clenched fists, he flung his arms wildly upwards, and finally, in bitterness of spirit, fell prone on the earth. Night was coming when, composed in spirit, he knelt under an oak and humbly committed the People he loved to God and asked help beyond his own. Knowing he probably would be arrested and tried for what had passed between him and Hoover, before he went to bed that night he wrote out all that had passed.

arm was no longer needed to protect you, you stabbed the bosom that had nursed you.

HOOPER—You benighted Tory, you are ignorant of constitutional law. There were grave questions of jurisprudence involved in Britain's methods of attempting to collect taxes without their consent.

MORVEN—And so, because the creditor took a wrong method, you repudiated a just debt! The letter to be obeyed, not the spirit. Easier to throw tea into saltwater than meet your obligations. What admirable patriotism, to exact all the benefits you could wring from the Motherland by pledges to share her outlay, and then, when enjoying the benefits she obtained for you, button your pockets! I tell you, Mr Hoover, you are now doing to individuals what you have done to the Motherland. You even refuse to pay the merchants for the goods you bought from them because they are Tories. How can a nation prosper that starts with dishonesty?

HOOPER—Congress did right to declare these claims of British merchants illegal. Would you have us help our enemies by paying them their accounts and so enabling them to crush us? No, sir; our acts of confiscation and of repudiation were justifiable means to secure public safety.

MORVEN—Quibbles may satisfy your conscience, but a day will come when you shall answer Him who thundered, "Thou shalt not steal." Your appeals to what your congress, legislatures, and courts have decreed will then prove a flimsy shield. By brute force you can drive the people I speak for from their farms, you can hunt them into yonder mountains to perish, but you cannot escape the retribution of broken moral laws.

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PART FOUR

Morven and Donald talked it over and could see no help for it other than to go to Canada. Were they to try and stay, they would have to try to disperse, going to villages and towns to seek work as laborers, and that meant poverty, if not starvation, for hard times had come on the heels of the close of the war. They knew that the women as much as the men were averse to splitting up their little community. They had lived as one family, the strong caring for the weak, each helping the other, that to break up relations that had existed so long, and be separated among strangers who were unfriendly, was a proposal they recoiled from. On the other hand, were they to continue together they must leave the United States, and their shortest route to Canada was over a mountainous wilderness of a full hundred miles more. Of that region they knew only what their young men who had gone hunting in it told them, and they had no occasion to go far. They had no guide, all they were sure of was that going due north they would reach Canada. Donald suggested they move towards Lake George and, building or buying boats, gain Canada by Lake Champlain; he had been as far as Crown Point and saw no special difficulty. They parted to go and warn the People to prepare for speedy departure. No family was surprised. They had been expecting nothing else, though hoping the change would not come until spring. To sell their cattle and other marketable property they at once sent word to drovers. It was on the afternoon of the third day after Hoover's visit, that Morven saw Tim coming over the field to his house. He bore a letter. It was from a brother of Miriam. It told how the family had been driven from their farm and were on their way to seek a new home in Canada. They had to pass Albany, for they had chosen the way by Lake Champlain. While staying overnight in that town, they learned of a call for volunteers to raid the settlement of Highlanders, who were spoken of as allies of the Indians, and as deserving the treatment they had shown Republican families. The letter closed with an urgent message to leave and escape the massacre that had been planned. Morven, from what he had heard, knew of the dreadful deeds done in isolated settlements of Tories in the Hudson valley, and felt the danger. In the coming raid he saw the hand of Hoover. Instant action was needed, for Tim said the word was, that the soldiers would leave Albany Friday or Saturday, and it was now Thursday. Donald said this word decided their route—they must go by the wilderness and he suggested that men be at once sent to build a raft so that they could cross the lake to the north of their settlement, instead of going round it, which might enable a pursuing party to overtake them. This was done, and a message sent to every household to be ready to move on Saturday. The chief preparation was the cooking of food and packing it in baskets to be carried on the back. Their acquaintance with the Indians had taught how burdens could be so carried and they had plenty of baskets. Children unable to walk were bundled up as paposes, and on the backs of the three Indian ponies they had decided to take, were strapped the utensils and coverings for wigwams.

With the first streak of day the settlement was alive with preparations for the start. There was no expression of regret, no reluctance in leaving; the blood of the Highlanders was up, they would fight if need be, but the hearts of all, even to the children, were exultant over the thought that they were on their way to a land where they would enjoy the earnings of their labor and be no longer persecuted for their political opinions. Led by Donald, several men with axes struck for the woods to clear a track, and, well behind them, to give time to clear any obstruction, a straggling line of men, women, and children followed, Morven giving assistance wherever most needed. Two hours' march and the first of the foothills was reached, and a halt called on its slope. Looking back they saw the valley they had dwelt in for half-a-dozen years, and while they were endeavoring to pick out where this and that house lay, a column of smoke rose, which speedily changed into a cloud and rolled before the wind. The young men left to form a rear-guard had fired the standing crops and with them went the log-houses. Shouts of exultation rose from their late occupants. "Our crops no Yankee will reap; our homes no Yankee will dwell in. They will come to rob and find a desolation." It was in the afternoon when the lake was reached, which proved to be one of those long narrow stretches of water common to the region. The north shore which faced them was bold and rocky, and to reach it was their purpose. Trees, suitable for a raft, had been selected along the water edge, felled, and rolled into the lake. One by one they had been lashed together with withes, so that a floating platform was ready to receive its first passengers, mostly children. The men who poled it were surprised, on nearing the farther shore, to see a man standing on a rock, who signified to them where to steer, and following his directions struck a landing where the water was deep enough to bring the raft alongside a ledge of rock. Morven, whose heart jumped on recognizing the stranger as John Blanket, grasped his hand. "You have come to help us?" The Indian gave a grunt. There was no time for talk. As soon as the raft was lightened of its load it was poled back to get another. Had it not been that it was moonlight all could not have crossed that night. The Indian led to a sheltered hollow, where fires were lit, and the first night in the wilderness was spent.

How One Household Helps Out the Other.

ENTERTAINING IN JAPAN.

"Entertaining in Japan is a fine art, but it has phases that occidental hostesses would not care to imitate," says a traveler lately returned from the Flowery Kingdom. "The resources of the Japanese menage appear to be unlimited, and the butler manages everything. The hostess never has to plan beyond selecting the color of the flowers that are to be used in the decoration. The host may bring home twenty unexpected guests, and with scarcely any delay the meal is served as perfectly as if the staff had been notified. This abundance at short notice does not mean that supplies are laid in by the cargo. It reveals instead a wonderful system of borrowing, which, while it may be convenient at times, has unpleasant possibilities. One story is told of a man who, having sent to a neighbor for some mutton, arranged a dinner in his honor. At the appointed time a delicious dinner appeared, but no mutton. Investigation brought to light the fact that a had been 'loaned' the previous night to the cook of the dearest foe of the host for a dinner at which he was entertaining the very man with whom the actual owner of the mutton had hoped by its aid to make a business deal. There was consolation, however, in the fact, which came out at the same time, that a wonderful dinner given by the mutton man a week before had been entirely borrowed from the foe."

Beautifying the Home. In many rooms there is a space between the windows which is always difficult to usefully and effectively fill. In the cut is shown one way in which this space may be inexpensively utilized in the shape of a handy bookcase made to fit and arranged with small shelf side brackets. The bookcase in the illustration is shown in a very plain state, but this is done in order to illustrate more clearly the way in which it can be made.

Two shallow packing cases about ten inches in depth and of a width to fit between the two windows should be obtained, and this should prove no difficult matter, as cases of every conceivable size and shape may be procured at most shops for very little. These two cases should be placed one upon the top of the other in the manner indicated in the small sketch in the left hand top corner and fastened together with screws. Under the lower box at each corner casters should be screwed on. The two sides of the boxes that rest on each other in the center will form one strong shelf, and the other shelves may be easily made by cutting wood to fit across the boxes and fastening square pieces of wood leveled at the edges with triangular supports underneath them.

This is the state of the bookcase as illustrated. The decoration is a matter of personal preference. It may be painted or stained, or if fitted into an informal apartment the wood may be covered with cretonne to match the hangings of the room.

Fashionable Birdcages. There is a change of fashion in birdcages from time to time in common with everything else, and the Boston built in a household has his same blanket or silver collar the canary or bullfinch in the same home is probably no longer confined to the familiar cage of glided wire.

For if so he is not a fashionable bird. Curious little cages of enameled or oxidized metal, resembling a Japanese lantern (the kind seen in oriental pictures) in shape and rather heavy and formidable looking for so airy a guest, are among the latest styles in bird houses. They are called pagoda cages. Others are of wood elaborately carved in a style which suggests the Swiss chalets as represented by the Swiss woodcarvers and seen on hill-slopes in the land of William Tell. These, according to knowing bird lovers, have many little sliding improvements which make for cleanliness and desirability. Another splendidly airy and attractive model is built along colonial lines.

Whatever the style of the cage affected by your bird, let him out of it at least once a day. Close the windows and doors and let the little fellow roam around the room for an hour. Most caged pets are given no exercise, and they require it constantly to aid digestion as well as to prevent atrophy of the muscles.

When it becomes necessary to return the bird to his wee house, put something he is especially fond of just back of the little open gate and he will pop back again.

The Canadian Gleaner is printed each Thursday at noon by Robert Sellar, at his office on Chateauguay-st., Huntingdon, Q. Subscription one dollar per year. U.S. subscribers \$1.50. Papers discontinued when the time for which they have been paid expires. No exception to this rule so that subscribers who desire to continue receiving the paper, should renew before their time is up. The date to which every subscription is paid is denoted on the address-label.

NOVEL WINDOW TREATMENT.

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During the snowstorm which raged on Thursday afternoon, 1st Dec, the Emerson, bound to Montreal, with a cargo of grain, went ashore in lake St Louis, just above the Chateauguay lightship. News of the mishap having been telephoned into the city, tugs were dispatched to her assistance, and she was pulled off the rocks, and came on down to port.



Cookery Points

Pommes Parisiennes.—Pare some firm cooking apples and cook them gently in a thin sirup of sugar and water to which several thin strips of lemon rind have been added. Remove the apples and set them aside to drain and cool. When required for table arrange them in a deep glass dish surrounded by abundance of broken lemon jelly piled between and around the fruit. Cover each apple with a cone of stiffly whipped sweetened cream. Serve very cold.

Apple Cutlets.—Make a stiff apple puree, sweeten to taste and stir in a little softened gelatin. Set aside to cool. Meanwhile cut some slices of sponge cake, trim them neatly and lay them on a flat dish. Moisten each with a little fruit juice, and when the apple puree is partly cool cover each sponge slice with a layer of puree, keeping the whole shapely. When quite cold arrange on lace paper doilies or in an ornamental dish. Ornament with cut angelica and crystallized violets.

Pommes Poirees.—Peel, core and quarter some good cooking apples. Cook them gently till tender and set aside till quite cold. Arrange them in a deep glass dish, cover with Devonshire cream, scatter chopped pistachio nuts over all and serve as cold as possible with water biscuits or sponge fingers.

Apple Salad.—Peel and core some eating apples of good flavor. Cut the fruit into thin slices. Arrange these in a pretty glass dish, sprinkle among the fruit some finely chopped nuts and shredded pineapples dust with caster sugar, moisten with a little fruit juice and serve very cold.

Good Things to Know. Watercrepe mixed with two or three tablespoonfuls of minced crispy fried bacon and dressed with vinegar, salt and pepper makes a tasty supper salad. Bofiled rice dropped by tablespoonfuls around fried chicken or meat ragout makes a dainty border. But the rice should not be pressed down into a solid mass, as many cooks unthinkingly do it. It is as important to lovers of rice that it be light and fluffy as it is that bread should be of such a quality.

For a cheese rice custard for a substantial dish or an entree, mash a cupful of boiled rice to a paste, add an egg and a cupful of milk, season with a teaspoonful of butter, a tablespoonful or two of grated cheese, a little salt and pepper and turn into a baking dish or custard cups. Bake until the custard sets and the top is brown.

After Dinner Coffee.

Cafe noir is a strong decoction of black coffee which is served in small cups and is often partaken of unsweetened or merely flavored with a teaspoonful of brandy, or it may be sweetened with a spoonful of stiffly whipped cream on the top of each cup. To produce Turkish coffee the coffee is put into its little metal pot in the proportion of two large tablespoonfuls of coffee, two lumps of sugar and half a pint of boiling water. Allow it to boil and bring it to the boil three times, after which pour it off into hot cups. This coffee should be served without milk or cream.

Bird's Nest Pudding.

Pare and core six large, sound apples, then put them into your well buttered biscuit pan; now mix together five heaping teaspoonfuls of flour, one scant teaspoonful of salt and one cupful of milk into a smooth paste, then add the yolks of three well beaten eggs; mix the whites and another cup of milk; pour this over the apples, bake one hour; serve hot with hard sauce or sweetened whipped cream flavored with lemon extract.

Peanut Cookies.

Shell and rub out the inner skin of sufficient roasted peanuts to measure one pint when chopped fine. Cream two tablespoonfuls of butter and one cupful of sugar; add three eggs, two tablespoonfuls of milk, one-quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, the chopped nuts and sufficient flour to make a soft dough. Roll out, cut in circles and bake in a moderate oven.

Cream of Celery Soup.

To two stalks of grated celery and one-half cupful of boiled rice add one pint of new milk and simmer all together gently until the celery and rice can be pressed through a sieve. Season to taste after adding one quart of hot starch thickened with a little cornstarch dissolved in cold water. Serve hot with toasted bread sticks.

To Whip Cream.

If the bowl of cream is kept in a pan of ice water during beating there will not be the embarrassing of seeing it come to butter when butter is the last thing that is wanted. The cream should be very cold before the work begins.

The rates for the Gleaner for transient advertisements are 50 cents per inch for first insertion and 25 cents per inch for each subsequent insertion. No notice taken of Cards of Thanks and other short advertisements unless accompanied by the price, which may be remitted in postage stamps. Obituaries and resolutions of condolence, reports of marriage anniversaries, and the like, 5 cents a line. No advertisement inserted at reading-matter.