

The Canadian Gleamer

2343

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AUGUST 25 1910

HUNTINGDON, QUE.

DOLLAR A YEAR
NO CREDIT

MONUMENTS

Now is the time to get a nice MONUMENT. I have just received from Aberdeen, Scotland, the finest lot that ever landed on the Canadian shores, and they are going to be sold at figures that will make you think they were a present.

L. RODDICK,
Huntingdon, Q.

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ORMSTOWN, Que.

If you want to obtain an imported Clydesdale Filly at minimum cost, send me your address and you will be notified of the arrival, about the end of September, of 12 specially selected Filies, one of two year old. Being bought for cash direct from the breeders, they will be sold at prices to suit breeders of this district. Every farmer can afford and ought to have one or more imported Broad Mares.

D. McRACHAN

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Huntingdon, Que.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the Canadian Light & Power Company, that it has made application to His Excellency, the Governor in Council, for approval of its plans of the proposed work, including crib work and fill at McPherson's Point, in Valleyfield Bay, in the St. Lawrence river, at the entrance of the Beauharnois canal, and has deposited the said plans and a description of the proposed site with the Minister of Public Works, and a duplicate of each with the Registrar of Deeds for the County of Beauharnois.

Montreal, August 19th, 1910.

The Canadian Light & Power Company

The dyspeptic stomach may crave food continually, and never be satisfied. The gormand eats continually, but less to enjoy a normal sensation than to administer to an insatiable lust; and the person who is addicted to alcohol, tobacco, tea, coffee, etc., does not take them so much because he enjoys them, as to appease the wretchedness he feels without them. He has formed a sorry habit, created a morbid appetite, and he must either crucify it and restore the normal condition, or he must go on pampering it and aggravating the evils which result from the vital expenditure.

We are all blinded by our appetites to the badness of many of our bargains. "The only pleasure of sin," said a medieval student, who had gone too far, "is in the anticipation. It is not in the sin itself, and the consequences are horror." Beau's hunger was not sinful, but it was watched for him to be so subject to its pangs that he lost the sense of moral proportion. After that pottage was eaten, we may be sure he thought over his folly with savage contempt of himself, and with bitter reproach of Jacob.

Is it worth while that we jostle a brother
Bearing his load on the rough road of life?
Is it worth while that we peer at each other
In blackness of heart? That we war to the knife?
God pity us all in our pitiful strife.

"Be wise and use your wisdom well
Who wisdom speaks must live it too;
He is the wisest who can tell
How first he lived, then spoke the true."

CANAL ACROSS SCOTLAND

Toronto Mail: A scheme to cut a canal through Scotland from Edinburgh to Glasgow is so far advanced as to be treated as a probability in the course of the next few years. An association has been formed to press the matter on the attention of the royal commission on canals. The advocates of the scheme have pointed out that if the canal was dug there would be no necessity for establishing a great naval shipyard at Rosyth, on the North Sea, since vessels could easily reach the great yards at Glasgow or Belfast from the North Sea through the canal. To do so now they would require to steam round the north of Scotland a distance of 500 miles to Glasgow from Edinburgh, as compared with 65 miles by canal.

Its Strategic Importance

The probability of the canal being built and thus reducing the vast expenditure on Rosyth is recognized by the admiralty, which has given a contract for the shipyard to a private firm at fifteen million dollars. Since a first-class dockyard would cost \$100,000,000 it is plain that Rosyth is to have only an emergency dock. The new canal would probably be worth many Dreadnoughts in time of war for wonderfully increased safety of navigation would be secured. In the event of a battle in the German ocean the canal would provide a safe lane of retreat, through which crippled vessels could limp safely in to the docks on the Atlantic.

Saving Time to Canada

Canada's interest in the scheme should be more than academic, since the new canal will offer a short cut between Northern Europe and our own ports. At present all the German, Dutch and Danish vessels that sail to this continent pass either through the foggy Pentland Firth or the English channel with its vexatious tides. Almost without exception they are expected to take advantage of the Scottish canals. Indeed, official bodies at Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Kiel and Hamburg have promised to divert their American shipping through it when it is constructed. From Hamburg the saving in time would be nearly 500 miles, or about a good day's run. The economy effected would be an important one, and the indications are that the canal would be a sound business investment from the day it was completed.

Forty Miles of Cutting

A glance at the map of Scotland will show the feasibility of the scheme. On the east coast of Scotland the Firth of Forth cuts a deep gash in the coast line, while almost directly opposite—

on the Atlantic coast, the Firth of Clyde indents the land. From Edinburgh, on the Forth, to Glasgow, on the Clyde, is 68 miles across country, but the canal would not be more than 40 miles long, the fairway across the two locks accounting for the remainder of the mileage. The canal will also take advantage of Loch Lomond, from which an exit will be made to the north into Loch Long, an extension of the Firth of Clyde. Thence the vessels may proceed south into the Atlantic, or at Greenock may turn back to Glasgow, which is situated on the river Clyde, a few miles from where the Firth properly ends.

The Old Barge Canal

As most Scotchmen do not need to be reminded, there is now, and has been for a hundred years, a canal between Edinburgh and Glasgow. It is an old barge canal, and because of the numerous locks would be quite unsuitable for the purposes of the new enterprise. It is situated between 15 and 20 miles south of the route chosen by the Forth and Clyde Canal association.

It is estimated that the canal will cost \$100,000,000 and will require ten years to build. As the income from the Suez canal is not much short of \$5,000,000 a year, and as 5000 vessels pass through the Pentland Firth alone in the course of a year, representing 4,000,000 tons, the idea of the canal proving a paying proposition does not seem unduly optimistic. The employment of the enterprise would give to thousands of workmen for ten years is also a consideration that should strongly appeal to a government that has to deal with a chronic problem of unemployment.

"Why is a passenger who buys a return ticket at a reduced rate from a railway allowed a month in which to come back on his transportation?" This question was asked by a leading passenger traffic manager of Montreal as a result of frequent questions of the same nature being put to him, and then he answered it. It is just this way, said the passenger manager. A man buys a return ticket, and finds that it expires within a month. He gets the ticket at a reduction of sixteen and two-thirds per cent. off two one-way rates. Why should this ticket not be good until its purchaser wants to use it? It is simply a question of privilege for which a man pays. Simply an instance where time is money to the railway company. The company says that in order to get all the passenger's fare at once and ensure that he returns by their road they will make a certain reduction price, and give him a month in which to use up his contract with them for his transportation. It is a question of privilege, just as paying for a better room in a hotel or a better seat at a theatre, or buying a thousand mile ticket. The company has the use of the money for some time before it is earned and ensures your trade to a certain extent, and is willing to allow a certain discount for that; that is all. But the company will not make the return ticket good for any time, because then none would buy a one-way ticket, and it would mean a general reduction in their receipts. And, further, the Dominion law provides that anyone who buys a return ticket and does not use it can get a refund from the company of the money paid after deducting full one-way fare from it. The result is that in Canada the railways have no difficulties with scalpers such as are continually occurring in the United States.

This advice given by Dr. William Osler to young physicians, is of great suggestive value for all classes of men and women: "Learn to consume your own smoke. The air is darkened by the murmurings and whisperings of men and women over non-essentials, over trivial vexations and discomforts that are inevitable incidents in the hurly-burly and strain of every day life. Things cannot always go your way. Learn to accept in silence life's aggravations, cultivate the habit of taciturnity, do not talk about your troubles, consume your own smoke with an extra draught of hard work, so that those about you may not be annoyed with the dust and soot of your complaining. We are here not to get all we can out of life for ourselves, but to try to make the lives of others happier."

The late Professor Wm. P. Blake, whose encouraging mineralogical reports induced the United States to buy Alaska, believed firmly in the country's future. Prof. Blake, in a Fourth of July address that Tucson still remembers, pointed out the forward strides that Arizona had made. "Think of the ignorance and illiteracy of the past, all vanished now," he said. "Once while out on a mineralogical trip I wandered into a court house in an Arizona village. The case about concerned a letter. The prosecution wanted this letter admitted in evidence, but the defence wanted it barred out. Finally the judge said reluctantly—'Hand the pesky thing up here and I'll decide on it.' So the letter was handed up to the judge, and he put on his spectacles and looked at it sideways and crosswise, and a loud laugh went up from the spectators. 'What are they laughing at?' I asked the man next to me. 'Why, at the judge's bluff, of course,' was the reply. 'The old fool can't read readin' writin' let alone writin' writin'.'"

Ninety-six per cent. of humanity is right-handed, according to Dr. John Huber, who has been studying the question of ambidexterity in the other 4 per cent. In a general way, the doctor ascribes the right-handedness of man to the equalizing of the heart's weight, its pulsations through the great arteries of the left side of the anatomy, and the weight of the blood itself. In the lower animals, which have need of the use of the forepaws in hunting and feeding, nothing suggesting the facilities of one paw over another is seen. The cat seems equally expert in nabbing a mouse with either claw; the monkey is ambidexterous, and the idiot of arrested development is classed as 50 per cent. double-handed.

RICE AS A FOOD

Rice is much more nourishing food than the potato, is more easily kept, and much less expensive, and agrees with even the most delicate digestion. It is as good for the invalid as for the laborer, and can be made into the daintiest of dishes for the fastidious. One reason that it is not more generally liked is, that it is not properly cooked, and not agreeably seasoned. Here is a way that is much liked: First, wash and free the grains from all foreign or objectionable matter, and put into a sauce-pan (a double boiler is best) and cover with boiling water; keep boiling briskly for half an hour, but do not let burn. When the water is all gone, put the rice into a fine colander over a sauce-pan filled with boiling water, and finish your cooking by steam. If properly cooked, each grain is separate, then it may be seasoned as one likes. Sugar, butter, eggs, cream, a little salt, are all used for seasoning rice, and many use finely flavored broths to cook it in. If one has a steam cooker, the pint of boiling water should be added to one cupful of rice, which should be salted to taste, and then set in the steamer and steamed one hour. It can be cooked in the dish in which it is to be served, as the steam heat will not hurt the dish. Or, milk may be used instead of water, which gives a richer flavor and more creamy body than water, and the seasoning, after the rice is done, may be two beaten eggs, one cupful of sugar, and a large spoonful of butter, with or without the addition of a cupful of chopped, seeded raisins or currants. After these ingredients are added, turn into a buttered dish and steam for half an hour longer, then it can be browned in the oven, if liked. If one has no steam cooker an old-fashioned steamer to be set into the top of an iron kettle over boiling water, and closely covered will do very well. Many things are better steamed than cooked over dry heat, or on top of the stove, and the danger of scorching or burning is done away with.

Since the discovery was made a year or so ago that the skin of the muskrat could be treated and dyed to imitate seal so nearly as to avoid detection, the price of the pelt has doubled.

THE ASIATIC QUESTION

Vancouver, B.C., Aug. 17.—"To be severe with those arrogant and to be gentle with those lowly," was declared by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his speech at the mass meeting last evening to be the guiding principle which actuated him and his government in dealing with the problems of Oriental immigration. He came not, he said, to British Columbia, as a party man, but as a fellow-Canadian citizen. The object of the visit was to obtain information as to the needs and requirements of the people and the Pacific provinces. "I have realized that the question of all questions in British Columbia is that of Oriental labor," he said, coming at once to the crux of public anxiety. "As my purpose in this tour is to meet and reason with the people for the common welfare of our common country, I propose to confer with you for a little time on the question of Asiatic immigration, to discuss frankly with you the policy of my government and the views I hold on the subject."

It has been said that the east did not appreciate the situation. The question concerns not British Columbia alone, said the premier. It concerns the whole of Canada; nay, it affects England and the whole British empire. So let us discuss and shape our policy as Canadians for the common good of Canada, old England, and our empire.

Must be Controlled

Having defined two ideals to govern the consideration of the problem, Sir Wilfrid expressed his concurrence in the view that immigration from the Orient must be controlled. For countless generations the nations of Asia had been ground down under despotism, in a condition of penury and subjection in food, garment and lodging. Frugality became sordidness, and the Oriental was able to work on a fraction of the wage necessary to maintain a white man in respectability. To admit him indiscriminately under such circumstances would be to create an economic disturbance fraught with evil consequences. The premier reviewed the history of the problem. Under the government of Sir John Macdonald a head tax of \$100 was put on the Chinese. The present government was asked to increase it to \$500 and put the same amount on Japanese. With the first proposition he had agreed. There was no Canadian immigration relation of diplomatic, commercial or otherwise, to be affected. With Japan it was different. Close friendly relations existed with the government of King George. "I have compunction in inflicting indignity to a friendly power," was the premier's observation. He accordingly had a conference with the Japanese consul, explaining that his nation was a friendly power, but he must recognize the different status of civilization prevailing in the two countries. The premier appealed to the consul not to force Canada to repel his people and suggested that the Japanese government control the matter itself. The result was an engagement to limit Canadian immigration to 400 per year, which operated from 1901 to 1907.

Result of New Treaty

Then the government of Japan turned a new leaf, adopting many British institutions. Canada became a party to the British commercial treaty with Japan. In 1907 there was a sudden influx of Japanese immigration. It was charged that the treaty had overridden the agreement. Hon. Mr. Lemieux was despatched to Tokio, and was able to secure the re-enactment of the immigration restriction. This undertaking has been scrupulously observed to the present time, declared the premier. I may on my reputation as a public man this understanding has been fully and honorably maintained by Japan.

But a new problem has been presented in a new Asiatic immigration, this time from the British country of India. The Hindus were subjects of the king, yet the same economic reasons militated against them. These men, said Sir Wilfrid, could not be turned back ignominiously by a man who prides himself on being a British subject. True, the color of their skin was not the same, but they were British subjects, many wearing British uniforms and fighting Britain's battles. I sent my colleague, Hon. Mr. King, to Calcutta. His mission was confidential, but since that time not one has come from India. Now, frankly, which is the better method? Why is not my vision as good as the vision of those men who attacked me?

British Interests on the Pacific
Britain had great interests on the Pacific. The premier had noted with profound pleasure that the sentiment of Vancouver was in tune in favor of Canadian citizenship and British connection. After centuries of Oriental exclusiveness 50 years ago Japan emerged from her lethargy in many arts of peace, and certainly in the art of war. Old mother England was the first to realize the new condition. The Anglo-Japanese alliance stood to the glory of Lansdowne. It secured the frontier of India against Russian aggression. Masses of the people in the Orient were awaking to the dignity of man. California attempted to humble the Japanese and Chinese residents, and the President of the United States had to go down on his knees and beg the local authorities to change their tactics. Britain adopted a different method. The policy of Rome in the old world was the policy of Britain in the new. Under Morley and Minto Britain equipped with the new conditions in India in the British way. They were severe with the demagogue and agitator, but recognized the new spirit that had been calling the natives to take part in the government. This is the glory of England, declared Sir Wilfrid, and worthy of emulation by her daughters in all their dealings. The days are past, concluded the premier, when it is polite to treat races with contempt and harshness. Let us follow Britain's lead and treat men with fairness and equity. If for economic reasons distinctions must be drawn, let it be done, not by harsh mandates, but by mutual agreement.

Oriental Trade

Sir Wilfrid referred to the awakening of the whole world to the desirability of Oriental trade. England, Germany and the United States were vying in their efforts to capture it. Canada was behind England, and had the advantage of being the nearest neighbor. Men are men, said Sir Wilfrid, and the Orientals prefer to deal with those who treat them with respect, rather than with those who treat them with contempt. He saw no reason why Canada should not cultivate an exchange of bread for tea. When I come again to Vancouver, soon—for it must be soon or not at all—I hope, nay, I am sure, I shall find a harbor second to none on the continent, with a fleet of steamers plying between China, Japan, India and this great port. To attain the best ends, material as well as moral, let us act as true Canadians, true British subjects, and so behave that the flag of old England shall mean to the Orient what it means for us—food, justice and emancipation.

Sir Wilfrid, on closing, was greeted with an ovation.

The Arabs are true Ishmaelites, and have no definite abode; their life is a constant wandering. They never cultivate the soil, but live entirely on the produce of their herds. Their tents are therefore adapted to their restless life, quickly taken down or put up, and easy of transport. They are made of camel's hair, loosely woven, supported on poles of very long guy-ropes. They are sufficient, however, to protect the occupants from the hot sun, but not from the rain, and in the winter the encampments are the most uncomfortable places imaginable to live in. The interior is crowded with all the belongings of these shepherd-warriors—camel saddles and gaudy saddle-bags, rifles and ammunition, hunting dogs and falcons; the women occupy one-half the men use the other partitioned off by a brightly colored curtain. The whole of the front of the tent being open there is no privacy, and therefore the Mohammedan customs relating to women are here disregarded. The average tent measures 20 yards by 6. The chief of the tribe, however, owned many tents, and among them he had for his own use one giant structure spread over a length of 36 yards.

Is there not more than a mere probability that we have established a false code of honor when it comes to dealing with men who may be classed as spies and informers. Why should the man who sees daily an evasion of the law, an evasion which is open and notorious, such as the sale of liquor on Sundays or after hours, and to prevent such the duly constituted authorities make no move—we have such a condition of affairs in Montreal—why should such a man in endeavoring to secure the observance of such a law be classed as a spy and an informer in the most contemptuous and degrading application of the terms, particularly when his acts are dictated solely by a desire to further the observance of the law and by no ulterior motive? The authorities do not act and will not act. It is all very well to say that if they are negligent in their duty they should be replaced, but men have to be so proven before they can be dismissed. And it is in this way, by demonstrating their negligence and inefficiency, and in this way only that the evidence can be secured against them. Moreover, the administration of the law is not merely the concern of the police. To assist it is the duty of every right minded citizen. If those so specially charged are remiss in their duty the obligation of the citizen is not diminished, but rather increased. No man who so acts can be legitimately classed as a spy or an informer.

Bantry, Ireland, Aug. 14.—The split in the ranks of the home-rulers was the cause of a fight here today. David Sheehy and John Roche, members of parliament from Ireland, invaded this town today with a strong party of followers, and as the place is an O'Brien stronghold, there was a lively row that lasted most of the day. The local Redmondites had gathered to hear the visitors speak when they were attacked by the O'Brientes. Savage fighting with sticks and stones followed. An effort was made by the police to separate the rival clans, when they in turn were attacked. The inspector and a number of constables were severely hurt. Finally they were compelled to take refuge in a local hotel. Among the members of the opposing factions there were many broken heads. After a long delay the police were reinforced and escorted the visiting M.P.'s to the railway station. The O'Brientes claim the victory.

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MCCORMICK & LEBOURVEAU, Advocates, Commissioners for Ontario, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, British Columbia, etc., 70 and 71 Alliance Building, No. 107 St. James-st., Montreal. Mr. McCormick will attend all the courts in the District of Beauharnois and will be at Moir's hotel, Huntingdon, on the last Saturday of every month barring unforeseen circumstances. Telephone Main 2497. Claims for collection can be addressed to Chas. Dewick, County Building, Huntingdon, and Robert Ellerton, Hemmingford.

PATTERSON & JENKINS, Advocates, City & District Bank Building, 180 St. James-st., Montreal. Mr. Patterson will be at Moir's hotel, Huntingdon, first Saturday of every month.

W. Patterson J. Jenkins

NUMA E. BROSSOIT, B.C.L., Advocate of the city of Valleyfield, will be at Moir's hotel, Huntingdon, on the second Saturday of each month, from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

J. C. BRUCE, General Insurance Agent, Huntingdon. Fire, Life, and Accident Insurance, County Building, Huntingdon.

J. G. LAURENDEAU, K.C., Valleyfield, will be at Huntingdon at Moir's hotel, every first and third Saturday of each month, 9.30 a.m. to 7 p.m.

A. H. OLIVER, L.D.S., D.D.S., in Shanks' Block, Office hours: 9-12 and 1-5.



Huntingdon, Que., August 25, 1910

NOTES OF THE WEEK

When Sir Wilfrid on his western tour reached Winnipeg the provincial government ignored his presence. It was a blunder in tact. No matter how Sir Wilfrid had used Manitoba, he was a distinguished visitor and had a right to a hospitable reception. The same error was not made by Mr. McBride, who was foremost in welcoming the premier of the Dominion to British Columbia and showed him every attention during his sojourn. Politeness always pays: boorishness never.

An official statement has been issued by the Spanish government as to its difficulty with the Vatican. After making it plain that there is nothing theological in the attitude of Spain, "Our policy," says Premier Canalejas, "is neither anti-Catholic nor directed against dogmas. We are not attacking religious sentiments. But what we do not wish is that the Pharisee should seize possession of the Temple. We wish to purify Spain from the cancer which feeds upon her and to establish the strict principle of equality. As the minister of the interior said a few days ago: Spain has begun to realize that she is not living in the middle of the last century, and her statesmen are convinced that they must bring their country abreast of the modern spirit. The chief complaint is as to monks and nuns. On the Americans taking possession of the Philippine islands there was an exodus of the religious orders from them to Spain. Then when France ordered the suppression of religious orders, thousands of their members crossed into Spain, with the result that Spain now fairly swarms with them. In one small section 70 convents were counted with 1392 inmates. In Barcelona there are 450 religious houses. Many of these orders are immensely rich, yet pay no taxes. Everywhere says a resident the orders own the best land and the best cattle, while the peasantry are fast bound in their toils and poverty. The Spanish government wants to deal with these orders, to suppress those that are of no benefit and to regulate those who may be permitted to exist. This the Pope refuses to permit, hence the deadlock. One reason why the Vatican opposes what is, on the surface, a reasonable request is, that it knows the closing of convents objected to is in order to take public education out of their hands.

One of the performers in a Montreal place of entertainment, while attempting a daring act on the trapeze, fell, breaking his back and dying in hospital soon afterwards. The incident renews the suggestion that feats which attract a certain class just because life is risked, ought to be prohibited. Two deaths have lately been recorded of men who went up in balloons and expected to regain land by parachutes.

The western slope of the Rocky mountains, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, are being swept by forest fires. Great drought, long continued, and high winds supply the elements for the most destructive fires ever known. Hundreds of homesteads have been swept, villages destroyed, sawmills and their output gone up in smoke, with a loss of life that, it is feared, will go into the hundreds. Owing to bridges being burned, railways are at a standstill and supplies cannot be sent to sections where food there is none. No hope of improvement is held out until rain comes.

The Imperial government increased the duty on intoxicating spirits from three dollars a gallon to nearly four. An unlooked for result, has been a remarkable decrease in the quantity bought. In Scotland convictions for drunken-

ness fell one-third and in Ireland from 35 to 70 per cent. according to district. The increased price has made it impossible for many to buy as much as they did before, and if they have not become total abstainers they are by force not by will, moderate drinkers. The attention of those who deride the impossibility of making men sober by act of parliament should be directed to what is happening in the United Kingdom.

Mr Mackenzie, provincial treasurer, has issued a statement of the finances for the twelvemonth ending 30th June. It gives an income of six and a half millions and an expenditure of a million less. Assuming there is no jockeying of accounts, the province has a cash balance of \$945,000 to do with as the legislature sees fit. It may be applied to reduce the debt, to reduce taxation, to be divided up into grants for various purposes. A farmer with a mortgage, when he has money to spare, applies it to reduce his debt and save paying interest. What is wise for a farmer ought to be prudent for a government.

A new warship, The Lion, has been launched in England which, when ready for sea, will cost eleven million dollars. That is a big sum to put in a single ship, but it does not indicate all Britain loses by her, for she is no much superior to any ship that has gone before her that she could send any half dozen of them to the bottom of the sea, including the once famous Dreadnought. The madness that causes this sink of money, when many people cannot get enough to eat, is difficult to comprehend.

A sad fate has overtaken a British man-of-war in Japanese waters. While the Bedford was being driven at full speed in a fog off the coast of Korea, she struck a reef, which ripped her so badly that she is expected to be a total loss. All her crew except 18, who were drowned in the stove-hole, were saved. The ship had cost a mint of money and was one of the fastest in the navy.

Cholera has appeared in Southern Italy and doing much havoc. The death-rate is reported at 50 per cent. A bad feature of the outbreak is that it does not appear to have originated from infection brought from Russia. The years when it was epidemic, cholera seemed to spring up at widely separated points spontaneously.

There was a frost on the night of 9th over the Northwest, which, it is reported, did little injury. The weather is favorable for harvesting and crops are turning out better than was counted upon. Wheat continues to go down slowly in price, owing to a weak demand from Europe. At Winnipeg it ranges from \$1 for No. 3 to \$1.06 for No. 1.

ORMSTOWN

There was a large meeting of the ratepayers of this village, held in the town hall Tuesday evening. The object of the meeting was to take into consideration the installing of a system of water works and sewage. Several of the leading citizens expressed their opinion on the subject, and seemed to be unanimously in favor of the scheme, even some of those who were so bitterly opposed to it five years ago, when a by-law was submitted for the same purpose. It was finally agreed to appoint a deputation to call upon the ratepayers individually and have them to sign for or against. There is no doubt but a system of water works and sewage would be a great benefit to all parties.

The egg market has been steady this summer, rating from 20 to 21c per dozen. Butter is rising, prices ranging from 24 to 26c.

On Sunday morning a collection was taken up in St. Paul's Presbyterian church, in aid of rebuilding the Campbellton church, amounting to \$53.

HOWICK

It is reported that the present annoying method of telephone connection here is to be altered, and, when the change is made, instead of there being a ring in ten or fifteen houses every time anyone of these subscribers is called, the

bell will be rung only at the box where the subscriber's wanted resides.

There is said to be no prospect of completing the macadamizing of the unfinished village road this year.

The majority of the farmers here are having their grain threshed by James Crawford with his powerful gasoline traction engine and threshing machine.

It may be of interest to those concerned, to hear that the amount realized by the sale of the effects left by Mr Davis at the Standard hotel was \$119. The cost of seizure, instituted unfortunately before the hotel company took action by another creditor, was \$57.73, the next legal claimant after this debt was paid, being the hotel company. However, the lawyer acting for Masson, who made the seizure, demanded \$25 for his client and finally accepted \$5. After paying the hotel company's lawyer, there remained \$24.77 to partly recoup the company for what Mr Davis owed them.

Mr J. Cullen lately demolished the old Newlands stonehouse, and is erecting a modern two-story brick encased residence, which he expects to have ready for occupation this fall.

The Riverfield people and others interested are displaying laudable energy in voluntarily turning out to improve the cemetery ground and church surroundings. The plot has been plowed and levelled and the monuments made perpendicular. By next spring all weeds and rubbish will have been removed, the best grass seed will be sown, and a caretaker appointed to maintain the place in creditable order.

Sto. MARTINE

The weather is keeping very hot and showers are frequent. Tuesday evening, between five and six o'clock, we had a very heavy shower, with thunder and lightning, which hindered the saving of the grain.

Sunday afternoon, after vespers, a large gathering of people from almost every parish in the county, was held on the show grounds, to hear speeches from H. Desrosiers, L. A. Plante, M.L.A., Tancred Marcil and E. Patenaude, M.L.A. for Laprairie. All four spoke against the naval bill adopted by the last parliament. Speaking lasted almost three hours and many arguments were brought against the bill. The last speaker was Mr Patenaude, who interested the audience, but when he asked a show of hands to protest against the bill, no one responded, and it was the same when he asked if they were in favor of it.

On Tuesday of last week a large number of our young men took advantage of the harvesters' excursion and went out West. Some may return after a few weeks, but the majority intend to remain and make their home on the prairie.

VALLEYFIELD

There is a large demand for basswood at present at Valleyfield, to supply the contractors with piles for trestlework. Farmers are receiving 5 cents a running foot for their logs, and many are cutting all available timber of this class to supply the demand.

The new milk-delivery system, introduced recently by the M.C.Co., is giving splendid satisfaction. Each and every bottle contains a large percentage of cream, and the milk is not only excellent in quality but clean to the very bottom of the bottle. There are no dregs whatever to be found, and this alone is worth a cent or two on the quart.

The swing-bridge has been removed and the contractors have built a vehicle and foot-bridge about 150 yards lower down the canal. This makes it very inconvenient for pedestrians, but a temporary crossing over the canal bottom has been provided, over which all must go at their own risk.

In digging the canal the company struck the water-main leading to the south side of the city. This they disconnected and carried at a distance of about 8 feet above the canal, connecting it again on the south side.

The contractors may have broken the letter of the alien labor law but not the spirit. Laborers particularly Italians were imported, but this was a necessity, as the native

laborer would not work with a pick and shovel until he saw his more swarthy brother ready to replace him.

A government survey boat with a crew of nine men, two engineers and 7 assistants, was towed into the harbor on Saturday. The men have been taking soundings all over the bay.

The farmer was never more hard-pressed than during the present season. Harvest followed so closely on the heels of haying that in some cases hay is still standing. While the quality of hay has been inferior, that of oats is superior to last year. Corn promises to be a splendid crop, though a little late. Potatoes are of better quality than so plentiful as last year while vegetables and roots are better than average.

The development of the plans of the Canadian Light, Heat & Power Co., is bound to make a great change in the local pay. The current at present, while all the mills are running, is considerable, though less than 10,000 horse power is developed. With the new company drawing sufficient water to develop 75,000 horse-power the current will be greatly accelerated. A suit against the Canadian Light, Heat & Power Co. has already been entered by the M.C.Co. to protect their rights. Barring the narrow channel leading from the bay to lake St. Francis, the inlet to the bay is very shallow and the new company should be directed to cut new channels to the lake to provide for the water necessary to run their immense plant.

The Rev. C.W. Shelley is expected to return from his trip abroad this week and will occupy his pulpit on Sunday.

Large quantities of baled hay are being shipped every week, and the new steamer built this spring is employed almost exclusively in this traffic.

Our foreigners are "bitching" it in small tenements, where they cook their own food and attend to their own domestic needs. Like the Chiramen, they have two, and only two, enemies, viz, "Extravagance and death."

The Rev. Mr Haughton, B.A., of Hemmingford, was the speaker at the temperance demonstration on Sunday night, and gave an interesting and instructive address, which was listened to with rapt attention. The audience was a representative one and entered enthusiastically into the spirit of the meeting.

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For several years real estate has been a drug on the market, but a few sales have been transacted. Those having building lots are asking from 8 to 10 cents a square foot, which makes the price of a small building lot about \$1000.

Respect for the dead has produced a pleasing effect in the local cemetery where private individuals have gone to considerable expense and trouble in terracing, sodding or trimming their lots or individual graves. Those thus attended stand out in strong contrast to the neglected ones, and it is to be hoped that the example set by the more thoughtful will be copied by all others interested.

Now that the hydrophobia scare has passed, another pest "kleptomaniacs" is harassing all those possessing fruit trees or orchards. The boys and young men are bold in stealing fruit, and patience with this evil has long ceased to be a virtue. We wish the boys no harm, but some drastic measure should be applied to stop their mean and annoying work.

St. ANICET

By the death of Patrick W. Lechy on the 14th inst. this place loses one of its best known and most highly respected residents. For upwards of forty years Mr Lechy carried on a general store business and, being a man of strictest probity, he held the confidence of all. For thirty years he filled the position of councillor, serving as

mayor for ten years, and was warden of the county for two terms. He was secretary-treasurer for the schools here for 30 years, and held many positions of trust. Deceased was ever found worthy of the confidence placed in him, his word ever to be relied on. The funeral on Wednesday was largely attended, many friends coming from a distance to show the last mark of esteem to one who had always lent a helping hand to his fellow-men.

ATHELSTAN

During the early part of the summer the young people of our village organized a tennis court on Dr Rowat's spacious grounds, with W.E.A. Rowat president and Miss Laura Elder secy-treas. On Friday the members of the court invited their friends to a tennis tea, which was the most enjoyable event of the season. A load of young people came from Huntingdon, which added to the success of the evening's entertainment. A small charge was made, which goes towards improving the grounds.

HEMINGFORD

Foundry & Stewart are contemplating the erection of a churning station, at Moores Junction. As the duty on butter is 6c per pound and the duty on cream sufficient to make a pound of butter is only one and a quarter cents. While there is 7c per pound difference between the price of butter, north and south of the line, while matters remain as they now are there is room for a good profit in making the butter across the line.

Narcisse Primeau, who has been here for a few months has secured a place in the court house, Montreal, and moved there last week. Mr Primeau's efforts to prevent litigation while here, and to maintain the good feeling between the French and English people of the village, were highly appreciated by our people, who will follow with great interest his career in Montreal.

HUNTINGDON VILLAGE COUNCIL

Met Friday, 19th: absent, Coun. Dupuis.

Moved by Kelly, seconded by Luman, that the jurors' list be adopted.

Accounts of John Smail, \$2.45, and John Hunter & Sons, \$2.57, ordered paid.

Will-Sam Boyd and I went to see Hunter Bros. about putting in the water system next their property. We took measurements, and I still think that it can be put in. The Hunters do not seem so anxious to have it now, but the only compromise they would agree to was either put in the pipes, or exempt them from three taxes.

They would pay one of \$10 and leave it as it is. They say they will not pay on saw mill or office anyway.

Pringle—I think this matter has hung long enough. We will be in the same place next fall as now.

Mr F. Hunter was here at last meeting, and said they would not be satisfied till water was put in. We gave notice to put it in if practicable. No one can blame the firm for not wanting to pay taxes.

Will—Can it not be settled now? I did not think I was justified to go ahead and put in water without first making my report.

Mayor—How many rates are they legally bound to pay?

Pringle—They apparently have an impression that they are paying for more than the by-law calls for.

Kelly—Put in the system.

Luman—I take the same view. The attitude of the council should be to put in the system and then, if they refuse to pay, we will investigate.

Will was ordered to continue the work.

Will—I would like to hear from the light committee.

Pringle—I reported at last meeting progress; I am at it all the time.

The question was discussed at length and the arguments showed that more than the light committee had been at work. So far nothing has taken definite shape, but there is more than one proposition to look into.

Moved by Luman, seconded by Smail, that the road inspector take sufficient time to secure license taxes from huxters, pedlars, etc., who come into the village to sell fruit, vegetables, etc.

Will—Complaint has been made to me about young men lounging on street corners, especially at Woodrow's, on the way to the N.Y.C. station.

Mayor—I have spoken to them and they assured me they would not stand there in future. It is a common thing to see our streets blocked by the boys and also

by the girls; people standing talking, who will not move and allow you to walk in the mud, to get around them.

Will—I understand our man says he has no authority to arrest D. Light, if he should return.

Mayor—Have you the warrant? Boyd—No.

Mayor—Well, you will go and get it.

Secretary reported on special notices sent out by Laurendeau and said that Laurendeau wished to know if he was to sue.

The council gave orders to have Laurendeau sue three of the larger debtors as a starter.

Pringle—Why did we have a show-tent on the park?

Secretary—The mayor was away when the man came. I called Kelly up on the phone and as we thought it would do no harm, I charged the man \$5 and let him put it up.

Pringle—I am not in favor of allowing anyone to set up a show on public property.

Will—I agree with you.

Kelly—I spoke to one of the Hunters about the old stone pier; he said he would run the mill for two weeks and then let the water out, and we could get the stone out then.

Secretary—Here is a list of the dogs in the village: 67 of them.

Pringle—I suggest that the secretary give Mr Boyd a list and let him go to the houses and collect the tax for each one.

The suggestion was approved. Next meeting, August 30th.

ENTERPRISE IN AGRICULTURE

Under this heading Professor Snell of Macdonald college, in the Journal of Agriculture, tells of a visit he paid our district in June.

We make out that one need not go beyond the borders of this province to find examples of genuine enterprise, not confined to individual men but pervading whole communities. One such community is the old district of Beauharnois, comprising the three counties of Beauharnois, Chateaugay, and Huntingdon. Early in the haying season this year a representative of the Journal had the privilege of a four days' drive through the latter two counties in the company of one of the leading farmers of the district. A more beautiful or a more prosperous looking country he has not seen anywhere. Not merely in the fertile valleys of the Chateaugay and its tributaries but even on the gravelly uplands of Franklin and Covey Hill, where the stones are so abundant that wall fences four feet thick and five feet high do not suffice to utilize them all, on every hand are evidences that the farmer lives not merely a wholesome life but one of comfort, if not affluence. Altho' the district is the home of some of the leading Canadian importers and breeders of horses and cattle, altho Franklin township boasts several fine orchards and has great faith in her possibilities as a fruit-growing region—particularly when that longed-for trolley shall enable her to compete on more equal terms with districts more favored by the steam roads—altho maple syrup is produced in abundance throughout the district and as many as 200 hives of bees are to be seen in one Covey Hill door-yard, yet the industry of the district everywhere prevailing, predominating, is dairying. What-ever other products the Beauharnois district farmer may send to market, he banks chiefly on the sale of milk of cream and of young stock of the dairy breeds. And how readily he adapts himself to varying conditions! It is only a few years since the erection of creameries and cheese-factories, and the growth of their custom rendered home-dairying what one bright woman assured us it now is—"a lost art."

Today, factory dairying itself stands in danger of succumbing to the same sad fate. Montreal demands an ever-increasing supply of fresh milk; our cities, camps and western plains call for larger and larger quantities of condensed milk. New York is hungry for cream that the customs duty is cut down to a nominal figure. This lively competition has put many of the factories out of business—especially in the immediate vicinity of the railway stations. Others have adapted themselves to the new conditions by becoming "skimming stations," equipped with a separator which serves for a whole neighborhood. Many farmers however, prefer to have their own separators. Some have their own gasoline engines. At least three in the vicinity of Huntingdon have milking machines. Modern barns with basement stables, silos, windmills and water-systems, including individual drinking fountains for the cows are to be seen on a large proportion of the farms. Some farm houses have a modern water and sewage system with all the comforts of a city home. Hard-wood floors and electric lights are not unknown. Telephones are common. The only luxuries we failed to discover were automobiles and air-ships.

Roads are being modernized in many sections. Franklins are naturally good, but we found the diligent, over-anxious statute laborer piously plowing roadside sod upon their lest they should become too good for mortal use. Elgin township—enterprising Elgin!—has set herself the task of immediately macadamizing all her roads and

has bonded herself in the sum of \$80,000 to raise the necessary funds. Godmanchester has resolved upon the same ultimate improvement, and is building her roads more gradually, raising the money by a direct tax. About 20 miles are now done. Hinchinbrook was almost persuaded to follow the same course, but the project was defeated by a few votes, and statute labor remains in force.

The farmers of the district have shown admirable good sense and foresight in preserving wood-lots. One sees a far greater proportion of woods than in the older settled districts of Ontario. It may be true that this good policy has been favored by the existence of a few boulder-covered ridges and a few regions of out-cropping rocks, which are more profitably left in woods than cleared, but who has not seen such land denuded in spite of its worthlessness for anything but forest purposes? And even farms which do not touch these ridges have their share of bush.

The enterprise of the Beauharnois district farmers, both of yesterday and of today, is illustrated in the manner in which they have organized and sustained institutions for their mutual benefit. Huntingdon county, for example, has two agricultural societies, have held an annual fair since 1871. A district show was held at Ormstown as early as 1864—just before the district was divided and a most successful Live Stock show at the same place last spring is perhaps to be regarded as the happy revival of a good old idea.

The Huntingdon Dairymen's association, the first of its kind in the province, was organized in 1882, three months before the provincial association, and has held conventions every year since that date, at which instructive addresses have been given and discussions participated in by such authorities as Professors Robertson, Fletcher, Shutt and Grisdale, Messrs E. W. Hodgson, Ruddick, and G. H. Clark and ex-Governor Hoard of Wisconsin, the founder of Hoard's Dairyman.

This association and its meetings have contributed greatly to making the district a purely dairy country, and great credit is due to its members for their loyal support and especially to Mr W. H. Walker, the present representative of Huntingdon county in the legislative assembly, who has from the first acted as secretary-treasurer.

The Beauharnois Mutual Fire Insurance company has been writing policies on farm properties since 1852 and has always been conducted on sound financial lines.

Although, as we have said, the spirit of enterprise pervades the whole community, yet so specific examples are always the most convincing we venture to refer particularly to two instances that especially impressed us. Mr D. A. McFarlane of Elgin township works two farms, one of 100 acres the other of 160 acres. Like all his neighbors he is a dairyman, and has 70 Holstein cows. His barnyard and stables are modern in construction and more than modern in equipment. Not only had he a windmill to pump water from an artesian well but he has also two gasoline engines, one of 14, the other of 3-horse-power. The former is used to run a cutting machine and a chopping mill. With these Mr McFarlane not only prepares the feed for his own herd but also makes up in carload lots a balanced ration for sale to other feeders.

The smaller gasoline engine operates a cream separator and a milking machine. The latter milks eight cows at once, and we were informed that one man and a boy milk 45 cows in an hour and a half.

Mr McFarlane assured us that the machine gives satisfaction, when properly cared for, and that no trouble is experienced except with cows accustomed to hand-milking and most of these take to the machine after three or four trials. The suction is intermittent and closely simulates that of natural sucking. With the agency for the neat and efficient milk aerator and cooler which we saw on almost every farm in the neighborhood of Huntingdon with his milk business, his feed business, his farm, his stables and his machinery, Mr McFarlane must be as busy a man as any large manufacturing business.

The other instance to which we wish to refer is that of a family of international reputation as stockmen—the Ness family of Howick. It is not much short of 60 years since Mr Robert Ness, senr., immigrated from Scotland with little capital but a stout heart and strong arms, took over the Woodside farm, within a mile of the present Howick station, upon which his son resides. This farm, then in a crude state, has been gradually improved, as means permitted, until today it is a veritable model of intelligent management and cultivation. That as much may be said of the adjoining Burnside farm, the property of Mr R. R. Ness—Robert the second—is attested by the sweepstakes gold medal awarded to it in the competition of 1906 in the second region of the province, comprising 22 counties south of the St. Lawrence.

The fields are of uniform size and shape, 20 acres in each, and a 6-year rotation of crops is followed, viz, two years in meadow, two in

pasture, one year in corn and one in oats, seeded with clover and timothy. The barns and stables are modern and thoroughly equipped. The residences have all the modern conveniences referred to above.

Woodside is devoted to horses—particularly to Clydes and Coaches, —Burnside to cattle—exclusively Ayrshires. At the time of our visit both members of the firm of R. Ness & Son were absent. Mr Robert Ness, senr., in Scotland selecting stock for importation, an occupation in which he is a past master; Mr Albert Ness in the Northwest provinces, performing the duties of judge at a number of fairs. A younger son, Aleck, a Macdonald college student, did the honors of the stud, leading out the magnificent 3-year old Clydesdale Bowhill Baron by Baron's Pride, and 5-year old French Coach horse Neumars, and putting them through their paces in the best of style.

Mr R. R. Ness had about 150 Ayrshires upon his 600 acre farm, but the number is constantly changing, due to sales, purchases and births. Within a week of the time of our visit, he had made large sales to Senator Forget, Sir Thos. Shaughnessy and Mr Patk. Ryan, of New York. We were shown a 2-year old bull for which Mr Ryan was paying \$1000, and two heifers, which together were bringing an equal sum. This young bull, Morton Mains Sensitive, bred by Robert Osborne of Dumfries, had the exceptional distinction of having carried first prizes wherever shown in Scotland, both as a yearling and as a two-year old. Showing trophies adorn Mr Ness's house, and our particular attention was attracted by a large frame of premium ribbons from the Seattle exhibition where Mr Ness last demonstrated his claim to rank first among the Ayrshire men of America. In the stable we saw that one of the Seattle winners, which now heads the Burnside herd—the four-year old Gay Cavalier.

To have built up from so small a beginning one of the foremost businesses of its kind upon this continent, to have contributed so largely towards the improvement of live stock in America by wise and courageous selections from the choice blood of the old world as well as by judicious breeding at home, to have successfully pitted one's judgment and skill against all comers in the show-ring and market, to have served one's immediate neighbors in many positions of trust and honor, to have brought up a large family in the wholesome environment of country life and to be able to extend to them the comforts of city life without its disadvantages, to have reared the sons in the ability to maintain the prominent position of the family in the live stock world and to be still in the game after 60 years of active Canadian farm life—surely here is a record upon which any old man may look back with satisfaction and pride, and which any young man of ambition may wisely aspire to emulate!

These two instances of conspicuous enterprise have been cited as typical of the spirit of the district. Had space permitted we might easily have multiplied examples. Among horsemen, without referring to Dr McEachern, the promoter of the Ormstown Live Stock show, who has only recently retired to a farm in Chateaugay, we might have referred to George G. Stewart of Howick, a prominent importer, and to David Greig, who does a large business in shipping horses to the west. Among cattlemen we might have cited James Bryson of Brysonville, the president, and W. F. Stephen of Huntingdon, the secretary of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' association, or D. H. Brown, of Beith, president of the Huntingdon Agricultural society, Division A, prominent as a Holstein breeder, or W. H. Walker, M.L.A., who has been prominent in all the co-operative movements of the district and who in the legislative assembly that his re-election has never been opposed, or to McFarlanes and Camerons, innumerable. A good example would have been J. D. Duncan, who starting as a farmer's boy, has evolved into one of Montreal's most prosperous milk merchants. Among men who have combined horticulture with dairying, we might have cited George Edwards of Covey Hill, who has 25 acres of orchard and 200 hives of bees, or William and Nelson Parham of Mariani, among those who have won medals for their farms, we might have referred to Archie Muir of Hinchinbrook or to James Cottingham, who offered us ten dollars if we could find a bad weed on his farm, or to the veteran John Younie of Tullochgorum and his sons.

To avoid trespassing upon the field of our colleagues of the French edition, we confined our attention to the English-speaking farmers. But incidentally we passed through French-speaking neighborhoods, such as the Russelltown Flats and noted the same evidences of natural fertility and skilful farming as elsewhere.

A second-class passenger on the Empress of Britain, who was bound for Toronto, brought over with him a coffin made of English oak for his future use.

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CANADA

Montreal, August 18.—John O'Keefe murdered his wife and then committed suicide early this morning. His children say they heard their parents disputing during the night. At daylight, the eldest, a girl of 15 years of age, was awakened by a revolver shot and running to her father's room, saw him standing with a revolver in his hand. "I have killed your mother," he exclaimed. "They will hang me now." He then ran out of the bedroom and placed the revolver to his own head. Six children are left, the eldest a girl of 15 years, and the youngest two years of age. O'Keefe was 47 years of age, and his wife was 33.

Vancouver, August 18.—Dr. Wm. E. Empey, a popular physician, died at 4:30 this afternoon from a gunshot in the abdomen, inflicted by a breechloading Snider shotgun in the hands of Albert Blondin. The shooting occurred shortly after noon. Empey staggered down the stairs and told Blondin's family what had occurred. He then left for his own home, but was only able to get one hundred yards down the road. Before he died Empey made this statement: "Blondin sent for me in my capacity as a medical man. When I arrived at his house, his son-in-law, Larry Grosiowski, was there, and told me to go upstairs. Just as I got to the top, Albert Blondin drew a gun and fired at me. He did so without any provocation, cause or appearance of accident. The message summoning me to Blondin's was delivered to my sister Mary by one of Blondin's daughters." On his arrest Blondin declared: "It was an accident. I was cleaning my gun when the doctor called. I always kept the trigger cocked when cleaning it. Just as the doctor came to the head of the stairs, I said, 'How are you, doctor?' Wait till I hang up the gun. I went to hang it up and it went off in my hands."

Montreal Gazette: At Melville, Sask., Mr. Graham, minister of railways, was telling the people who had gathered to meet Sir Wilfrid Laurier of the great surplus Mr. Fielding accumulates in his capacity of minister of finance. The situation was quite happy, till a fellow with more curiosity than courtesy, wanted to know why, with such surpluses to his credit, Mr. Fielding was always borrowing money in England. Mr. Graham did not reply. Mr. Fielding's surplus claims and borrowings are things that cannot be made to agree.

Sherbrooke, August 18.—A fatal fire took place here this afternoon when the barn belonging to John Stock was burned to the ground and his young daughter, Ruth, died from burns received. Ruth and three other children, about 6 years of age, were playing with matches in the hayloft when the fire started. Their cries attracted two men, Philip Pothier and Chas. Presby. A ladder was secured and Presby rescued the two older ones, being badly burned in doing so. In spite of his burns he went back with Pothier for the third. The latter secured her and carried her out, he too suffering several bad burns. Had not these men taken their lives in their hands and entering the burning building a triple tragedy would have resulted.

During next year the government will expend \$500,000 in military schools on their property in Longueuil. The first definite announcement was made today, and the plans are already nearing completion. The sum of \$500,000 is "only a preliminary estimate, it being stated on high authority that this sum will be greatly augmented, in all probability reaching into the millions in the near future."

Ottawa, Aug. 19.—The youths of Canada between the ages of 14 and 16 will soon be given an opportunity to qualify as officers in the Canadian navy. The selection will be made by competitive examination. The examinations will be conducted by the civil service commission at the places and time the regular O.C.E. civil service examinations are held throughout Canada. The 40 boys who obtain the highest marks will gain the right to enter the Canadian naval college at Halifax for a two year course. The cost of tuition for the two years will be two hundred dollars and the living expenses five hundred dollars more, making the total cost seven hundred dollars for the two years' training. At the end of the college course the boys will become midshipmen, and will be placed on the vessels of the Canadian navy on pay. After three and a half years as midshipmen they will qualify for commissions as sub-lieutenants.

Prince Rupert, B.C., Aug. 22.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier on Saturday afternoon made a triumphal entry into Prince Rupert, following two days' voyage up the Pacific Coast. Replying to an address of welcome he said: "I trust that this will not be my last visit to Prince Rupert," observed Sir Wilfrid amid applause. "By the grace of God and the will of the people, I hope to see the completion of the dream of my life and travel from Halifax to Prince Rupert on the inauguration of the railway about three years hence."

Victoria, B.C., Aug. 18.—The Dominion conference of the Methodist church, now in session here, was visited by Sir Wilfrid Laurier today. The chairman, Dr. Carman,

in welcoming the premier, joyfully spoke of a reference Sir Wilfrid had recently made when he spoke of a former premier as the great Sir John A. Macdonald. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in replying, paid a glowing tribute to the late Sir John A. Macdonald, saying he was worthy of being called "great." Speaking of the work done by the church, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the aim of a politician was the welfare of the country and the aim of the church was the welfare of the whole human race. Canada was the star of the world. In his trip he had met those who spoke of England and France, and Scandinavia and other European countries, as well as those who came from the American republic, but he had not met anyone who was not trying to build up a happy and prosperous Canada. He had also found that all the churches were at work to make good citizens, and was delighted to recognize the broadening spirit of Christianity which marked the people of Canada. At the close of Sir Wilfrid's address the conference rose and sang the national anthem.

Ottawa, August 21.—Hon. Frank Oliver, who is back from a trip down the Mackenzie river from Edmonton to the Arctic ocean, declared that there is fine land in the far north of western Canada. I made the trip to get an idea of the north country, and to see if we have there land suitable for occupation by civilized men. I returned convinced that when the prairies have been settled Canada has a northern area almost as large to offer for settlement, perfectly satisfactory so far as climate is concerned, for purposes of agriculture. I was astonished to find luxuriant vegetation near to the Arctic Circle at Prince Rupert, and at Fort Macpherson. Potatoes were growing well at Circle City and at Eagle. Cabbages were in fine condition in the Yukon, while Dawson is a country of flowers. It is a beautiful place, where a great deal of interest is taken in gardening. At every point at which we touched on the Edmonton north as far as the foot of Good Hope, which is within 10 miles of the Arctic Circle, vegetables were grown, and grown successfully. There is a good crop every year, I am told. Spruce of a splendid size grows on the Mackenzie delta, suitable for sawing, and not at all of the stunted growth one might expect to find in the north. The Mackenzie is a beautiful river, two miles wide with gravel banks, and the country along it looks well. I came back satisfied that in Canada there is no danger of our stepping over our limit in settling the north for several hundred miles yet. A large area of the north country will have to be reclaimed and cleared, but in so far as climate is concerned conditions are worthy of close attention as a field for settlement.

Newfoundland papers tell of the celebration at Harbor Grace of the tercentenary of the arrival of John Guy and the first English colonists.

UNITED STATES

Tacoma, Washington, August 23.—After an all-night fight, Tacoma was saved early today by a change in the wind that aided the 1000 fire-fighters.

Fort Covington Sun: While attempting to raise the smokestack at the condensed milk factory this (Thursday) morning the stalk on the building, everything had worked well, and the pipe was nearly in position when the strain proved too much and the chain snapped. The pipe struck the roof, smashing it in, and also one of the sidewalls of the building.

Washington, August 15.—The tariff, trusts, combines and monopolies are the three substantial causes for the advance in prices in the United States, according to the minority members of the select committee, appointed during the last session of congress to investigate and make a report on wages and the prices of commodities. The result of protection, they declare, is "great fortunes for the few and great suffering for the many. We believe," they say, "that the amount of the tariff is added to the price and taxed to the consumer; that but for the tariff commodities we buy on which that tax is laid would be cheaper, approximately, to the extent of the tariff; and that when we do not buy the imported article the protected manufacturer puts approximately the amount of it on the goods produced by him."

Spokane, Wash., August 23.—That Elk City is still on the map and out of reach of the forest fire ravaging the surrounding country, which is ablaze for miles, is due solely to the heroism of the women of the town, who, while the male population was fighting the advance of the conflagration, guarded their homes and the business houses, extinguished a number of incipient blazes started by brands carried from the burning forests. Many of them stayed on roofs of buildings all Saturday night, and but for their bravery the town would have been a mass of smoldering embers. The town is out of danger, but the conditions in the surrounding regions are growing worse. The wind has again risen to a gale, and the adjacent mountains are a seething mass of flames. Nothing but rain can save the situation.

BORN

At Clyde's Corners, on Aug. 22, the wife of Michael J. McDonough, of a son.

DIED

At his home in Lancaster, on the 7th August, Samuel Clark, aged 67 years and 6 months, eldest son of the late Moses Clark.

At Welcome, Minnesota, August 7, James W. Clark, aged 66 years, second son of the late Moses Clark. In Carson City, on July 28th, David Anderson Smail, formerly of Elgin, aged 65 years.

At St. Anicet, Que., on August 14, Patrick William Leechy, aged 70 years and 10 days.

At Christ's church, New Zealand on June 5, John Vallance, formerly of Trout River, Que., brother of Wm. Vallance of Lancaster, aged 72 years.

At Arlington, Mass., on August 21st, John Irwin, son of the late Wm. Irwin of Dundee, in his 62nd year.

At Cazaville, on 21st August, A. Nap. Castagner, merchant, aged 50 years.

At Orchard Bank, Dewittville, on August 21, Alexander Gordon, aged 87 years. Funeral will take place from his late residence on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

At Valleyfield, on Monday, 22nd August, Ruth, daughter of George J. White, aged 10 months.

At his residence, New Erin, after a brief illness, Bernard A. Durnin, aged 67 years. Funeral on Friday, at 9 a.m.

Some of the prisoners employed on the government roads in New Ontario have hired with the free gangs on the termination of their sentences. This is the best possible evidence of the success of the new method of treatment.

Paris, Aug. 17.—The minister of marine has decided to install ice safes on the ships of the French navy, so that sailors may get fresh instead of salt meat.

While a gang of between 50 to 75 Italian laborers were at work excavating for a raceway in the bed of Grass river at the foot of the eastern abutment to the 300 foot concrete dam that is being built a mile above Massena for the St. Lawrence Power company, this morning, the huge abutment, nearly 40 feet high, suddenly collapsed and crashed over on the men below, who fled from the toppling mass of concrete. Several workmen were caught beneath the falling wall, and the bodies of two who were killed outright have been recovered, while others may be buried under the debris. Several were badly hurt. Time had not been given for the cement to set.

At Lanark, Scotland, Jas. Radley, with an aeroplane, flew a mile in 47.25 seconds. This is at the rate of 75 miles an hour, and puts the flying machine into the class with the railway train and the automobile. It probably also exceeds the rate of speed at which most birds travel.

London, August 14.—Florence Nightingale, the famous nurse of the Crimean war and the only woman who ever received the Order of Merit, died yesterday afternoon at her London home. Altho she had been an invalid for a long time, she passed the time in a half-recumbent position, her death was somewhat unexpected. Her funeral will be as quiet as possible, in accordance with her wishes, made during recent years. Owing to her feebleness and advanced age, Miss Nightingale has received but few visitors. On May 12 last she celebrated her 90th birthday, and was the recipient of a congratulatory message from King George.

"How many people know what King George's real name is?" If his majesty were to be deprived of all his titles and reduced to the rank of commoner, he would be known simply as Mr. Wettin. The counts of Wettin were the founders of the Prince Consort's ancient house of Saxe-Coburg. The Prince Consort's name was Wettin, just as Queen Victoria was by birth a Guelph, and she became a Wettin on her marriage. Thus the present King's real name is George Wettin.

Montreal, August 22.—Altho the supply of cattle was much larger than it was a week ago, a fairly steady feeling prevailed in the market and prices show little change. The offerings consisted largely of Northwest ranchers of which the quality was fair and an active trade was done. Some picked lots of choice steers sold at 6.1-4c, but the bulk of the trading in this class was done at 6c, while good stock brought 5.1-2 to 5.3-4c, fairly good at 5 to 5.1-4c, fair at 4.1-2 to 4.3-4c, and common at 4 to 4.1-4c per lb. There was no change in the condition of the market for hogs, prices being steady under a good demand from packers and smaller supplies than was expected. A fairly active trade was done and sales of selected lots were made at \$9.25 to \$9.50 per 100lb., weighed off cars. The offerings of sheep and lambs were much larger than usual, but as there was an active demand for local consumption, the tone of the market ruled steady, and prices show no change. Sheep sold at 3.1-2 to 4c per lb. and lambs at \$4.50 to \$5.50 each. Calves also met with a ready sale at prices ranging from \$8 to \$12 each as to size and quality.

LOCAL FALL SHOWS

St. Martine, Tuesday, Sept. 6
Huntingdon, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 8 and 9.
Havelock, Friday, Sept. 16
St. Louis, Tuesday, Sept. 20
Plattsburg, N.Y., Sept. 6 to 9
Chateaugay, N.Y., Sept. 13 to 16
Malone, Sept. 20 to 23

MOTION PICTURES

AND
ILLUSTRATED SONGS
Will be presented by the STAR
THEATRE CO. in

MOIR HALL

On FRIDAY, August 26th

This Company does not show the same pictures twice.
Opening Entertainment at 8 p.m.
Admission to all, 10c.

BASEBALL

BURKE vs. BEAVERS
at Athelstan

SATURDAY, AUG. 27th
2.30 p.m. Admission 15c.

LAWN SOCIAL

A Lawn Social will be held on the Manse grounds, RIVERFIELD, on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 30, when the program to be rendered will eclipse all former attempts in that line, so you should be there if you don't want to miss the event of the season. Ice-cream, cake, etc., will figure on the bill of fare. Admission 15c; children 10c. Everybody welcome.

SOCIAL

The Ladies of the Elgin Presbyterian congregation will hold a Social, at the residence of William Murray, Esq., Kensington, on Tuesday Evening, August 30th. Ice-cream, coffee and cake will be served. There will be a short program of addresses, vocal and instrumental music. Admission 25c, children 15c.

Sales by A. PHILIPS, Auctioneer

On WEDNESDAY, August 31st, at residence of Ben. Dorris, Newfound, one mile west of the plank road—2 working horses, 5 cows, 10 spring pigs, a lot of hens, coopers, mowers, horse rake, cultivator, plows, harrows, double wagon, milk wagon, buggy, beehives, cutter, double, single and milk harness, and other utensils, 400 bush. oats, 150 bushels barley, 10 tons hay, a quantity of straw, 2 acres of potatoes, a quantity of household furniture. 10 months' credit. To begin at 11 o'clock p.m.

Huntingdon Agricultural Society, Div. A

COME AND SEE OUR

ANNUAL EXHIBITION

AT

Huntingdon, Que.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY

SEPT. 8th and 9th, 1910

Open to the District of Beauharnois and Franklin County, N.Y.

Grand display of FARM, DRAFT and CARRIAGE HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, POULTRY, DAIRY PRODUCTS, FRUIT, FLOWERS, FARM PRODUCE, ART, NEEDLEWORK, CULINARY.

Good Premium List, including many Special Prizes.

LIVE STOCK JUDGING CLASSES with lectures by experts.

A GOOD BAND will furnish music BASE-BALL on the 9th.

Port Covington vs. Huntingdon. Reduced rates on the G.T.R. and N.Y.C. Railways.

Admission—Adults 25c; Children under 12, half-price.

Double team and driver, 75c; single team and driver, 50c.

ENTRIES CLOSE ON SEPT. 3rd. For Prize-List and information apply to

D. H. Brown, W. F. Stephen, President Secy.-Treas. Beth, Que. Huntingdon, Q.

WANTED, for Huntingdon Co., a competent man to represent the Singer Sewing Machine Co., and also sell the Singer Machines. For inquiries address P.O. box 269, Valleyfield.

The Fair Dinner

Sealed tenders will be received for the use of the Dinner Hall both days of the Fair, Sept. 8th and 9th up to noon August 31st. Tenders to state price of dinners furnished the Society.

W. F. Stephen, Secy.-Treas. Huntingdon, Aug. 24th, 1910.

ORGANIST WANTED

For the Georgetown Presbyterian Church. Services to commence on the second Sunday in September. Applications will be received up to Monday, the 5th September, 1910. Applicants to state salary.

Address D. R. HAY, Howick, Que. Howick, Aug. 24, 1910.

HUNTINGDON

—Sunday evening at 8.45 the northern lights were unusually bright and continued for nearly half an hour.

—Sunday morning, at 9.14, the lar of an earthquake surprised people.

—The preparations for the fair are proceeding satisfactorily. From the interest that is being taken in the special prizes, the show is undoubtedly going to be the best the society has yet held. The secretary is determined to enforce the rules, and so secure fair play to all. Especially he will insist on entries being in by the prescribed day. The custom of exhibitors hanging back to the last hour, often to see what entries are made, and then putting in theirs is going to be put an end to. Entries not in on the 3rd September will be held over for next year.

—The agricultural society's excursion to Macdonald college was so well patronized that the amount realized from tickets was \$725. Of this the Grand Trunk has kept \$576, and generously handed \$148 to the society, which will look out for some other company when it gives another excursion and which will supply a locomotive powerful enough to haul a train at a decent speed. The company ran no risk of loss, for it extorted a guarantee from the society of \$240.

—Rev. Harry Walker was again the supply in the Methodist church on Sunday.

—On letting water into the new flume a weak spot was developed, the strengthening of which delayed the opening of the grist mill a few days. The slight accident has given the Hunter brothers opportunity to put everything connected with the mills in better shape.

—At Geo. Cunningham's auction sale yesterday there was keen bidding for cows, which ran from \$43 to over \$70, average \$57.

DEWITTVILLE

This neighborhood is the poorer in losing its oldest and most respected resident, Alexander Gordon. He went to his bed in his usual health on Tuesday evening. During the night his daughter looked into his bedroom, and found him sleeping soundly. On returning about 5 in the morning she saw he was dying—breathing but unconscious, and soon passed away without a struggle. He was in his 88th year, but to the last was able to go about and retained all his faculties. He was a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and came to Canada in 1845. Quiet and methodical in all his ways he prospered as a farmer and was respected by a wide circle as a well-living man, the even tenor of whose daily life was proof of the sincerity of his belief. He was the oldest elder in St. Andrew's congregation, of which he had been a member for nearly seventy years.

CHATEAUGUAY BASIN

The second of the two big events of the season, the regatta, passed off on Saturday as successfully as the fete de nuit. The day was fine with a hot sun, and there was a large crowd. The number of competitors surpassed expectations and several races had to be gone over, owing to fouls or mistakes, so that the last events were finished in moonlight. The big races, those of the war canoes, excited most interest. The half mile one was really won by the Grand Trunk, but the decision of the judges was given against them because they crossed the bow of their competitor. The mile race was won by our local crew by a quarter length after fighting it out with Cartierville for 300 yards without a foot separating the two crews, until within a few lengths of the finish when the winners showed a little more reserve. There was never a more hotly contested race.

VOTERS' LISTS

Newly printed and in accord with the requirements of the Revised Statutes just issued, by which a number of small changes are made. Price 5 cents per sheet.

Address The Gleaner, Huntingdon

BASEBALL

Huntingdon wins in a Runaway Finish, 13 to 9.

Saturday Ormstown and the locals met for their final game in the series of scheduled league games on the grounds of the latter. Having defeated Ormstown in the previous match a larger crowd than usual turned out, about 300 being present, some 75 of whom came from Athelstan and Elgin.

In the first inning the home team notched two to the visitors' one, but by the end of the third Ormstown had a lead of five, and in the first part of sixth again scored, making it 8 to 2. Both teams by this time were playing a steady game, few men reaching third. In the last of the sixth the Ormstown pitcher (Lawrence) began to weaken and two runs were scored against him. Two men were on the bases when the last man went out. In the eighth a batting streak was started and before the side was retired five men had crossed the plate, making it 9 to 8 in favor of Huntingdon. In the eighth S. Carroll replaced Lawrence but the hitting still continued and four more runs came in. The ninth inning was featureless except that Tom Eddy was run down between second and third, and that Moffat scored. In the seventh Huntingdon successfully pulled off a squeeze play. During the first part of the game Lawrence pitched good ball. After the third inning Hunter held the heavy hitters down well.

Ormstown—Lawrence p., Osmond s.s., Carroll 2b., Leclair 1b., Eddy 3b., Moffat c., McKee 3b., V. Osmond c.f., Reid r.f., W. Carroll r.f. for Lawrence in the eighth.

Huntingdon—Hamilton 2b., Thomas s.s., Miller 3b., Sellar c., Clouston 1b., Hunter p., Stark c.f., McNaughton r.f., Kelly r.f., W. Sellar, Walker, Secy. by Innings.

Ormstown — 133001001— 9
Huntingdon — 20000254 x— 13
Umpire, McCarthy, Constable.

Tuesday the Port Covington Juniors played the Academy on the fair grounds. The Academy held the lead until the seventh when the visitors scored 5 runs. The home team could not overcome this lead and so lost. The score was 9-5. The line-up was—
Port Covington—Allen, Smith, Rushlow, Avery, T. Rushlow, Capello, O'Reil, Carthy, Barney.

Academy—Cluff, Hamilton, McNaughton, Thomas, Clouston, Elliot W. Sellar, Dixon, Walker. Umpire, Alex. Boyd.

Huntingdon Agricultural Society Division A.

SPECIAL PRIZES

Malcom Hamilton

For Colts of 1910 from his horse \$4-\$3-\$2.

"Horsemand's" Prize for best

French Canadian Stallion driven in a buggy. Style and speed to be taken into consideration. \$300

MILLINERY STORE IN NEW

QUARTERS

The Millinery business heretofore conducted by Kelly & Leduc will in future be carried on by the undersigned in the large store lately occupied by Alex. McNaughton & Bro., Huntingdon.

Miss Leduc

Academy Pupils wanting Rooms or board can apply to Miss Katie Freeland, Huntingdon.

HUNTINGDON

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

Division A

NOTICE

Owing to the anticipated large number of entries for our approaching Fair, exhibitors will confer a favor by making their entries early. Will those who send their entries by mail kindly do so at once. Entries will be received by the Secretary, in his office, from 31st August to Sept. 8th, inclusive.

POSITIVELY NO ENTRIES

Received After Sept. 3rd

On Sept. 5th, I will be in attendance at the Milk Shippers' Meeting in Montreal.

W. F. Stephen, Secy.-Treas. Huntingdon, August 23, 1910.

FOR SALE

Desirable property on Henderson st., first class dwelling house, brick-lined all modern conveniences. Good stable with water and iron roof. Good orchard. Size of lot to suit purchaser.

To a ready purchaser will be sold at a great sacrifice. Apply Thos. S. Gardiner 45 Huntingdon, Que.

FOR SALE

Two registered Oxford Down Ram Lambs. These crossed with Leicester Ewes produce good big market Lambs. Apply to Robert Kerr, Riverfield, Que.

WANTED, three sober, active men, with a little experience with carpenters' tools. Steady work the year round. J. W. Kilgour & Bro., Limited, Beauharnois, Que.

CARD OF THANKS

In behalf of my sisters, I desire to thank all friends for their kindness shown in the recent illness and death of our father.

Katie Freeland
Huntingdon, Aug. 24, 1910.

GAULT INSTITUTE

VALLEYFIELD, QUE.

Reopens

TUESDAY

SEPT. 6th

Large staff University and Normal School graduates

\$300 in prizes and scholarships.

Rates very reasonable.

Apply for calendar to

Dr. W. Sutherland
Chairman Trustees

J. A. McDonald, Secy.-Treas.
or C. W. Ford, M.A., Principal

COMPLETE

Spectacle or Eyeglass Satisfaction

Can only be obtained through the up-to-date optometrist. Correct fitting, and quality of material are my hobbies.

I shall be at Wark's Hotel in Montreal, on Monday, Aug. 29, Standard Hotel, Howick, Tuesday, August 30.

National Hotel, Ormstown, Wednesday, August 31.
Office in Kelly's Block Huntingdon, Thursday, Sept. 1.

J. C. McCONNELL

Along the Missouri

By Local Talent

A Western Rural Drama in Four Acts

FAIR NIGHTS

Thursday and Friday

Sept. 8th and 9th, 1910

MOIR HALL

Under the auspices of the HUNTINGDON HOCKEY CLUB

Cast of Characters

William Watson... Chas. McClatchie
John Watson... Kenneth McKay
Norwood Crane... Milton McClatchie
Dustin Barnes... George Miller
Manders Moffitt... John Small
Rip Stoker... Moore Kelly
Katherine Patton... Myrtle Kelly
Virginia Moffitt... Nellie McNaughton
Tillie Watson... Florence Craik

Massena Orchestra

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Curtain at 8 sharp.

Reserved Seats 200 only 50c

Admission 35c

Plan of seats at W. D. Shanks' Jewelry store.

PAID IN FULL

Novelized From Eugene
Waller's Great Play
...By...
JOHN W. HARDING

Copyright, 1908, by G. W. Dillingham Co.

CHAPTER XVI.

"H, there you are!"
Mrs. Harris stood glaring at her son-in-law.
"If I thought you were going to meet us," said Beth, with a toss of her head.

"We waited until every one had left the theater," snorted her mother, dropping into a chair and fanning herself vigorously.
"I'm sorry, I forgot," explained Brooks, who this time spoke the truth.
"Forgot, forgot! That's a nice excuse!"
"I said I was sorry," he snapped.
"I've been worried about something else."

"Just spoiled the whole evening, leaving us there to be insulted by a lot of men," declared Mrs. Harris. "When we were standing in front of the theater, waiting for you, a ship of a boy came up to me and said, 'Hello, little one, aren't you homesick?'"
"Why, I thought he spoke to me!" affirmed Beth.

Her mother looked at her indignantly.
"No, he didn't," she retorted, with asperity. "I guess I know when I'm spoken to. The very idea! Where's Emma?"

"Brooks told her that she had gone out for a few minutes."
"Who with?" demanded Mrs. Harris promptly.

"I think she went alone."
"You think she went alone! Don't you know? I don't see how you dare let your wife go out alone in this part of New York at this time of night."

"Well, nobody stole you," growled Joe, "so I guess Emma'll get home safely. Something has probably detained her. That's all I know about it. If she wants to tell you more when she comes that's her business, not mine."

"I certainly do not approve of her being out without a proper escort. It isn't ladylike."
"What I want to know is, where did she go?" insisted her mother.

"Brooks turned upon her, and an oath almost escaped him as he snarled:
"You want to know a good many things, but it seems to me that a man and his wife can have some privacy. I told you she went on business. If she wants to tell you, all right, but don't try to mother-in-law it out of me!"

The entrance of Emma and Smith stopped on Mrs. Harris' lips the wrathful retort that had risen to them. She rose and greeted her daughter with an air of maternal solicitude.
"Ah, there you are, dear! Where have you been? We've been so worried."

"I am a little late."
"We were wondering about you, and Joe wouldn't tell," said Beth.
Smith reassured them.

"I was taking care of Emma all night," he declared. "You see, I'm a sort of utility man with the ladies, always trailing along in the rear ready to touch my cap and do all the chores and errands necessary."

Emma had taken no notice of her husband, whose eyes from the moment of her appearance had been glued avidly upon her. There was nothing in her demeanor to indicate that she had succeeded. Indeed, she appeared haggard and worn out, as she was, for the emotions of the night had left her exhausted to the point of breaking down. His anxiety and apprehension increased as he marked her condition.

"Where did you meet her?" he demanded of Smith, with an effort.
"On the way home," he answered.

Emma went to Mrs. Harris and put her arm around her.
"Mother, I'm very tired tonight," she said appealingly. "You won't mind if I ask you to go home and leave me. I've something to tell you some time, but I want to be alone now."

"You do look all tattered out, Emma," commented Beth.
"I am. You won't mind, will you, mother?"

"Certainly not. I'm hot and sticky myself."
"I'll take you to the subway and put you on the car," volunteered Brooks.
"You needn't mind," declined Mrs. Harris. "You're too disagreeable to-night. If you bring my purse from Emma's room, Jimmy will take us. Won't you, Jimmy?"

"I'm still the utility man," responded the complaisant Smith as Brooks went on the errand.
"While Beth was putting her mother's hat straight Mrs. Brooks whispered to Smith:

"Tell mother as much as I told you and then come back."
He nodded.

"Come on, folks," he said as Brooks reappeared with the purse. "You know time and the subway wait for no man."

Tortured by suspense, Brooks stood watching his wife.
There had sunk on to the sofa and sat there, still wearing her hat, the picture of weariness and sorrow.

The color came and went in his sunken cheeks. It was certain from her attitude that her mission had failed, yet he feared to learn it from her lips.

She gave no indication of intention or desire to break the silence or even that she was aware of his presence. He could bear it no longer.

"He wouldn't do anything? It's all up?"
The words escaped him tremulously, in despairing tone, as though they answered the interrogation.

She did not reply, but, rising and drawing from her bosom the paper Captain Williams had given her, handed it to him.

He took it hesitatingly, almost fearfully.

"Wait a minute. You can't go that way," he said determinedly. "You are my wife, and you can't leave here without some explanation."
"I've no explanation to make," she retorted coldly. "You will please let me go. I've done my part, and it's my right to leave."

"I tell you I won't let you go until you tell me the truth. What happened with Williams, and how did you finance him to leave?"
"You've no right to ask that. The price I paid for that letter is none of your business. You set that price at the highest possible figure a woman can pay. Now, how I bargained or what I paid is none of your affair."

"It is my affair. I want to know, and I will know!"
"When you sent me to that man, Joe Brooks, I told you that if I made the bargain I was to make it alone, and that I should never be asked. You agreed. I've carried out my part. You carry out yours. I gave you your freedom. You give me mine."

"There is only one reason why you should leave here now, and that is Williams. Are you going back to him?"
She stepped back from him and swept him with a look of cold disdain.

"If there was one thing left for you to do to make you the most contemptible and you've done it now!" she exclaimed. "When you sent me to Williams I thought you'd sink as low as you could, but I see I was mistaken. There was a depth that even in my

mind I never reached."

"But I bet he gave you an awful argument. Williams is not an easy man to get on with. But he is a man of black and white, and he can't go back on this. Did you ask him to put it in writing?"

"No."
"Then he did it of his own accord. Wonder if he called the detectives off. Did he say anything about them?"

"No."
"But it's all clear sailing now," he went on, selfishly jubilant, already planning for the future. "I can get another position and a better one. There's enough money left to give me time to find one. Do you think he'll interfere any more, Emma?"

"I don't know."
"Do you think? You must have some idea."
"I haven't the slightest."

"Well, anyway, Emma, you did splendidly. You came right to the front." As he uttered the commendation he tried again to caress her.

"Please don't, Joe!"
This time she rebuffed him sharply and moved away from him.

"Oh, all right, if that's the way you feel about it!"
He turned from her with an injured air, and lighting a cigarette, began to pace the room. Although in his remorse during her absence he had resolved not to ask her what had passed in the captain's rooms, curiosity, now that his confidence had been restored by the proof of immunity, tormented his vicious mind. He was not only ready, but desired to know everything that had occurred even to unavailing details, if any such there were.

"He was there when you arrived?" he questioned, seeing that she showed no disposition to talk.

"Anybody else?"
"He was alone."
"You must have caught him in a good humor. He'd never have done this in one of his usual grouches. I didn't know you used such a diplomat. What did you say to him?"

"A good many things."
"Didn't tell him I sent you, did you?"
"He knew. How did he know? Who told him?"

"I don't know. He just knew."
"Somebody must have told him, and you were the only one who knew."
"He knew too. I didn't tell."

"But how did you open the conversation?" he demanded impatiently.
"What did you say? What's the matter? Can't you answer me?"

"I don't see why I should."
"I do. I want to know, and I've a right to know."
She vouchsafed no reply.

He dropped his authoritative tone and became persuasive.
"You say he was alone when you arrived. How did he receive you?" he coaxed.

She remained silent.
"What did he say to you? What did he do?"

Still she did not answer, but sat as though in a stupor.
"Come, Emma, don't be contrary. Tell all that took place. You know that it is between us—Did he ask you to kiss him?"

"I wonder what time it is," she said, with a shiver, as though she had not heard him.

"Never mind the time. What did he say when he asked him to kiss you? He must have said a lot. You were gone long enough."

"Will you please tell me what time it is?"
"It is about 11:30. What of it? Why don't you tell me what happened at Williams'?"

She rose, still in her stupor of weariness.
"Goodby, Joe," she said.

"Goodby?" he echoed, amazed. "Where are you going?"
"To mother's. Jimmy's coming back for me."

"You didn't say anything to your mother while she was here about this?"
"That was for your sake. Every one doesn't need to know."

"What are you going to tell your mother? This is where you belong—your home. And what's Jimmy got to do with it?"
"I said goodby."

"What's the reason you can't stay here?"
"You couldn't expect me to live with you after what happened tonight."

"Why not?"
"There was consternation as well as anger in his voice."

"Because it is quite impossible. You ought to realize that."

"I don't see why it is impossible. Everything is all right now unless you have got some reason that makes it impossible."

"Yes, I think I've all the reason in the world to make it impossible. I think it's time for you to realize it."

CHAPTER XVII.

EMMA moved toward the door, but her husband ran and intercepted her.

"You believed me then, Emma," he

disput, my loathing of you. I never imagined existed. But now you've reached it. I don't hate you. I just pity you."

A gleam of fury glowed in his eyes under this merciless castigation, and he moved toward her menacingly.

"That's not the answer I want," he said harshly. "You're quibbling. Tell me the truth about Williams."

"You'd better let me go."

"You'll tell me the truth about Williams before you leave this house," he shouted, shaking her with all his strength. "Leave me. Leave me! Then you'll leave me dead!"

He did not hear a knock nor the opening of the door that followed it. A hand gripped him by the collar, and his own grasp of Emma's frail form relaxed. The hand swung him round and sent him reeling across the room.

"What's the matter with you, Brooks? Has it got to bite beating now?"

Smith stood looking at him scornfully.

"Emma struggled up, more dead than alive."

"Jimmy," she cried, "he tried to kill me because I would not stay with him."

"All right, Emma, you go now," he replied.

"You stop here!" commanded her husband furiously. "What does this man mean by interfering in my affairs?"

"I mean that man has a big claim on your gratitude," said Smith. "That's two escapes you've had tonight—one from the penitentiary and one from the electric chair. You've a whole lot to be thankful for if you only knew it, Brooks, but it looks like you don't."

Emma had reached the door and hurried out without looking back. Her husband would have rushed after her, but between him and the exit stood the tall form of Smith, and there was something in Jimmy's look, in the lines that had lightened about his mouth, that caused him to hesitate. He had never imagined that the kind, genial face could take on such an expression. The eyes had become hard and forbidding, and under their keen gaze the man's feeble courage wilted.

"What do you mean?"

"I mean that Captain Williams did not have the slightest idea of getting a price on your freedom toward which I in any way would have contributed. You seem to be the only one who thought that, I, with all I hold precious, was a fair figure to offer. Had I gone, had he demanded, had I submitted and brought back that paper and given myself to you again, as well as your freedom, you would have been contented and happy."

"That's not true, Emma," he protested. "A white heat of fire has been kindled by his ingratitude, and little by little he was becoming cowed."

"I know it is true, Joe, and so do you. I wanted to go to mother without having all this talk, but now that I have to talk let's be frank with each other and with ourselves. And you try to appreciate the truth as much as you are able. To begin with, I say you would have contributed nothing but a little paper blintz. My father when we were to be married warned me not to take you unless I thought you indispensable to my happiness. You know that every one else put a little paper blintz. But I thought I loved you—I'm sure I did. Now it seems utterly beyond belief. But then it must have been love. I mistook your greed for a deeper sentiment, a determination of purpose, and I thought in my foolish way that the things you preached about socialism, the cruelty of the rich and all that meant that you were noble, self-sacrificing, even brilliant. Now I know the difference. You fight capital, but God sometimes is kind to a fighter, but he can't have much use for a man who whines."

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MANAGER OF COAL AND STEEL.

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M. J. Butler, the New Chief, Is Quasi Unassuming Person.

Naturally there has been much interest aroused by the announcement that Mr. M. J. Butler, C.M.G., Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals has been elected by the shrewd body of business men composing the boards of the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation as general manager of that great combined corporation. Just as naturally, there is some curiosity evinced by the public as to the character, qualifications and antecedents of the man who is to take the place of the late Mr. J. H. McCreary.

It is not widely known that the scholars of Westminster School have the privilege of using the terrace of the Houses of Parliament on Sunday afternoons as practically their own. They sit and stroll there, watch the birds, and enjoy the cool breezes in summer as if legislators to the manner born. This special privilege is believed to come from the Speaker for the time being, and was probably first given by a Speaker who was an old boy.

Then it is better known, though not universally, that the House of Commons reserves six special seats every day for the Westminster boys. These seats are in the gallery, and a list is filed in at the school each day and sent to the House giving the names of the boys who intend to avail themselves of the right. This privilege is highly prized by the scholars, and there is much competition for the seats when any striking debate is under way.

The House of Lords, too, though it does not reserve special seats in this way for St. Peter's scholars, always gives the boys every opportunity when they wish to attend its debates, as they very often do. When the Sovereign goes to open Parliament in state there is a place reserved for the Westminster boys on the pavement outside Henry VII's chapel, right opposite to the entrance of the House of Lords. Thus the boys get the very best of both worlds.

Now as to his technical qualifications. Originality and adaptiveness in design and organization are said to be his strong points as an engineer, and this can be easily understood when the wide range of his professional training and experience are considered. He was educated for two professions, engineering and the law, and he has practiced both.

He was educated at De la Salle Institute and at Kent College, London, and as a lawyer, he has practiced at the law of the Illinois Bar. He has the degree of LL.B. in an Ontario and a Dominion law school, and is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers.

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Mr. Butler was born at Deseronto, Ont., his parents being John Butler and Elizabeth McCreary, both natives of Ireland.

Didn't Know What They Liked.

Markhamites are telling a good joke on themselves. The Women's Auxiliary of the Church of England there gave a pancake social last Shrove Tuesday. One of the ladies of the society, who was in charge of the kitchen, offered to provide the dripping with which to fry the cakes, and Mrs. Chumsey, a life member of the auxiliary, was unanimously elected chief cook. On the afternoon of the social, one of the younger members posted off to the hotel to procure the promised dripping and returned with two bowls of beautifully rendered white grease.

The pancakes were light as Southern waffles, and browned to the color of golden syrup. While everybody was voting them the best they had ever eaten, an order for more was given, and the dripping hurried into the kitchen, laden with two more pots of snow white fat. All was going smoothly, and the delicious pancakes found a ready sale. The work of the committee was never in the history of Markham had so many pancakes been disposed of at one sitting. The social was such a success that this year it was repeated on the same date.

The crowd was just as large, the pancakes just as light and their color as delicate a brown, but somehow they lacked the flavor of the year before. The cause for this was found in the fact that the social was held in the hall, and the dripping was not as fresh as it had been in the kitchen.

The old lady had a son who intended to emigrate to Canada as soon as possible, and as he was temporarily returning home he was asked to find out as much as he could from the information office.

Accordingly he entered the building the next morning, and was particularly struck by the fact that a Canadian record that gave one of the walls.

"Young man," she said to the clerk, "what kind of an animal is that?"

"No, sir," was the answer. "It's a Canadian mouse."

"The old lady took a step back and raised her hands in amazement."

"What?" she cried. "You beast a Canadian mouse? Well, that beats anything I ever heard! I wonder what the rats out there is like?"

Mr. Asquith's Little Bill.

During his fifty-seven years, Mr. Asquith has not spent more than an average of four hours a year in bed through illness.

He bids fair in this respect, to rival his political master, the G.O.M., who, spotted the young barrister's ability, and raised him by one step into the House of Commons.

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When Mr. Asquith takes his holiday he flies early, he does not believe in late hours—and is engaged for several hours with his correspondence.

He permits, he takes part in a game of tennis, devotes the afternoon to golf, spends the evening in dinner and quiet amusement, and goes early to bed. In fact, when Mr. Asquith makes holiday, he does it thoroughly.

Parliamentary PETS.

Certain British Schoolboys Are Favorites of Law-makers.

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