

# The Huntingdon Gleamer

3657

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SEPTEMBER 10, 1914

HUNTINGDON, QUE.

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No Credit

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ingdon, on the second Saturday of  
each month, from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

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and 42 Canadian Pacific Telegraph  
Building, 4 Hospital street, Mon-  
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Start feeding your milk cows, as  
they are beginning to suffer from  
heat, flies, and short pastures. It  
does not pay to let them go down  
in flesh and milk, as you cannot  
get them up again when, later on,  
conditions are more favorable.

On hand at all times, a full  
line of all kinds FLOUR and  
Cereals, fresh and good, at  
**THE FARMERS FEED SUPPLY**  
**D. A. MACFARLANE**

## Province of Quebec County of Huntingdon

To the Owners and Occupants of  
Lands in the Townships of  
Godmanchester, Elgin, and  
Dundee, and all others interest-  
ed in the hereinafter mention-  
ed Watercourse.

## PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given by M. W. Leehy,  
special officer, appointed by the  
County Council of the County of  
Huntingdon to carry out the  
works ordered by the process-verbal  
regulating the Wilson and Mc-  
Arthur draining lands in the said  
municipalities, that on Monday  
the fourteenth of September next,  
at ten o'clock in the forenoon, I  
will sell all the works ordered to  
be sold by the said process-verbal,  
commencing at Section number one,  
on the line between lots Nos. 483  
and 484, in the Township of God-  
manchester, and continue along to  
all is sold. Sale to be by Public  
Auction, to the lowest bidder giv-  
ing security satisfactory to the  
Special officer, for the performance  
of the work.

All parties having private work  
on the said Discharge are hereby  
notified to have the same complet-  
ed by the first day of October next.  
All work to be done according to  
the process-verbal.  
St. Anicet, August 31, 1914.  
M. W. Leehy,  
Special Officer

## FOR SALE, our Herd Bull Sir Rag

Apple Korndyke, bred by the late  
Mr. Dollar of Hevelton, N.J. His  
dam was sold for \$10,000, his sire for  
\$5,000, and his grand dam for  
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and a couple of registered Cows.  
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## HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE.

Registered. Two-year old. Apply  
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Ar Chicago, 7.45 a.m., 9.05 pm

## EXHIBITIONS

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Going September 2 and 9.....\$10.00  
Going Sept. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10.....\$13.35  
Return limit, Sept. 15th

### Quebec

Going Sept. 1, 2, 3.....\$4.90  
Going Aug. 30, 31, Sept. 4, 5.....\$6.55  
Return limit Sept. 7

### Three Rivers

Fare and One-third  
Going Aug. 27, 28, 29. Return limit  
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T. B. Pringle, Huntingdon  
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D. R. Hay, Howick  
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## FOR SALE

McPhee Brick House, situated on  
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manse. Apply to  
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## EXHIBITION

SEPTEMBER 11 to 19, 1914

Entries close September 4th  
Canada's Greatest Fall Live Stock  
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Accommodation for 2,500 Head  
All Freight paid upon Live Stock  
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Seventy acres of New, Bright and  
Up-to-the-minute Exhibits

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Huge Parades of Prize Animals on  
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Magnificent afternoon and evening  
Performances in front of Grand  
Stand

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Unprecedented Night Military and  
Fireworks Display  
"Nero, and the Burning of Rome"

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and

## GOOD FLOURS

VALLEYFIELD, QUE.

## Miscellaneous War News

### THE GERMAN ARMY

An American, who was allowed to  
see something of the German  
army in its French campaign writes  
—Readers fail to grasp the mean-  
ing of war as conducted on a huge  
scale today. Each so-called army  
includes three or four army corps  
of forty thousand men each, who  
occupy a battle front of at least  
three miles to an army corps—  
often double that front. This makes  
a battle front between twenty and  
thirty miles for an army.

Relying upon the deadly strength  
of their heavy artillery, Germans  
are crying to crash their way thru  
regardless of loss. Night attacks  
are favorite German tactics. When  
the Allied armies have retired to a  
new position and bivouacked for the  
night, the Germans repeatedly  
open terrific artillery fire at four  
o'clock in the morning. It is fol-  
lowed by heavy cavalry and infantry  
charges. The scream and shriek  
of hundreds of shrapnel shells, es-  
pecially if the lines are screened  
by trees, is indelible. For then  
the stripping and rending  
of trees and the tumult of explod-  
ing shells add to the tumult. The  
sentries and outposts can hear all  
this and see nothing but the blind-  
ing lights of scores of shells burst-  
ing at the same time. To the deaf-  
ening crashes and vicious hitting  
of machine-guns in this inferno of  
noise and death and darkness comes  
an avalanche of German troops.

Time and time again German sol-  
diers have told me that it is only  
hot coffee and soup, ever at hand,  
which keeps them going on their  
forced marches. When not fight-  
ing the German companies march  
by singing all sorts of songs and  
national airs. They are divided  
into singing parts—some bass, some  
tenor. Most perfect time is kept,  
one company taking up the refrain  
as soon as another has stopped.  
Like everything else, their singing  
is perfectly organized.

On my way toward the fighting  
line at Soignies I got my first sight  
of British prisoners. They were  
from all regiments, including some  
Highlanders. They were sitting in  
a village street under guard. I  
asked permission to speak to them.  
It was refused. They were being  
treated courteously by non-com-  
missioned officers, but were con-  
tinually laughed at by their cap-  
tors. It was bad taste to laugh at  
men down in their luck. They were  
receiving the same rations given to  
the German soldiers. I did not see  
any officers, but a hotelkeeper  
told me three German officers, with  
the British officers prisoners, lunch-  
ed there that morning.

Between Soignies and Mons I was  
continually taken for an English  
refugee or spy. My papers were  
continually examined. German of-  
ficers told me I ran great danger  
of being shot by sentries. Altho I  
am an American they say I closely  
resemble an Englishman. My  
clothes are English.

I made an effort to calculate the  
number of Germans wounded in the  
towns in the path of the army.  
The task was difficult because Ger-  
mans do not have field hospitals.  
They wounded are now scattered  
in every village and town along the  
line. The dead they burn or bury  
in long high mounds.

The Daily Mail's correspondent  
behind the British lines describes  
the charge of the Ninth Lancers,  
which occurred during the recent  
series of tactical retreats, as a  
second Balaclava. He says—Terrible  
havoc had been caused in our ranks  
by shells from a battery of eleven  
German guns posted inside a forest  
near the Belgian frontier. It was  
impossible to silence their fire  
until the Ninth Lancers made their  
attempt, riding straight at the guns  
after debouching into the open and  
charging under a hail of melting  
and scalding shells. I have not been  
able to get reliable figures as to  
the distance they rode, but they reach-  
ed their goal. Nothing could stop  
them. They reached the guns kil-  
ing the gunners and put the guns  
out of action. Then, like their pro-  
totypes of Balaclava, they rode  
back. On the return they fell in  
greater numbers still from the at-  
tack of other German batteries  
posted at vantage points around  
the valley. Notable bayonet charges  
were made on Wednesday. Several  
British infantry regiments occupied  
an exposed position around which  
the Germans gradually circled,  
drawing the nose closer and closer.  
The Britishers decided to cut their  
way through the cordons. So the  
men went at it, yelling and shout-  
ing, and got through, altho the  
German artillery mowed them down  
frightfully. The German machine  
guns have been tremendously effec-  
tive in all engagements thus far.  
Men who saw the South African  
war say the hottest fighting there  
was childish compared with what  
the British troops have undergone  
since their arrival in France. So  
far as I can learn, thus far the  
Germans have lost 26 of these  
guns.

London, Sept. 3.—King George  
and Queen Mary today paid a visit  
to London hospital, Whitechapel,  
where the soldiers from the East  
End, who were wounded in the  
battles in France are being treat-  
ed. There are 300 men in this big  
hospital, to which they were taken  
so that they might be near their  
relatives. The King and Queen gave  
the most minute attention to the  
accommodations provided for the  
soldiers. They conversed freely  
with the wounded men and ex-  
pressed their pleasure at the care  
and attention that was being be-

## PREMIER ASQUITH ON THE WAR

London, Sept. 4.—Probably the  
most bitter denunciation of a hos-  
tile nation ever made by British  
statesman featured a meeting held  
in the City Guildhall today to en-  
courage recruiting. Premier As-  
quith, as the chief speaker, de-  
nounced Germany as a barbarian  
nation and declared that not since  
the thirty years' war has civilization  
been so outraged.

No attempt was made by any of  
the speakers to disguise the seri-  
ousness of the situation. That men  
are badly wanted and all Britain  
and her colonies must accept the  
responsibility was the tenor of  
every utterance.

The Premier was applauded to the  
utmost as he denounced Germany  
and insisted that there could be  
no excuse. He said: "We have re-  
ceived only a fraction of accounts  
of countless outrages of these be-  
traying levies. They have ex-  
acted tribute from the unprotected,  
from the non-combatants after the  
defenders have been compelled to  
fall back. But there are certain  
outrages that stand out over all  
to appal the world. Chief of these  
is that greatest crime against civil-  
ization and culture, the worst since  
the thirty years' war, the shameless  
holocaust of irreparable treasures  
left blind barbarian vengeance at  
Louvain. It was unpardonable and  
inexcusable. And following on the  
murder of the non-combatants (dis-  
cussing in Belgium it emphasizes the  
bloodlust of our enemy. I would  
sooner see England blotted out of  
history than to have seen her re-  
main a silent witness to this  
tragic triumph of force over law  
and freedom. That was just what  
what Germany meant when she  
forced this war. That was what  
was behind her invasion of Bel-  
gium and her violation of Belgian  
neutrality. Germany's ultimate aim  
is to crush the independence, not  
only of Belgium, but of Holland  
and Switzerland as well. It is Eng-  
land's duty to crush this aggres-  
sion. She must do it even though  
it is necessary to utilize the very last  
resource of the empire."

## Britain's Conscience Clear

The Premier declared that while  
the war was unprecedented in the  
world's annals, yet it had been en-  
tered into by Britain with a full  
realization of everything that was  
involved. He said—  
"Our conscience is clear. The  
highest interests of civilization are  
being served by our participation  
in this war. So far as the general  
situation is concerned at the seat of  
war, in whatever direction we look  
there is abundant ground for pride  
and comfort. Our troops are fight-  
ing as British troops have always  
fought, always facing the enemy  
and giving better in return than  
they receive."

## Crush Militarism Says Bonar Law

Andrew Bonar Law, the Con-  
servative leader in parliament,  
warmly supported Premier Asquith  
in his call for recruits. He de-  
clared that Britain will furnish the  
men needed to crush for all time  
the spirit of militarism.  
"The German government has  
drawn the sword," declared the  
speaker, "and I hope that the ac-  
cursed spirit for which the Kaiser  
stands, will perish by the sword."

## Meeting Enthusiastic

The meeting was one of the most  
enthusiastic yet held in England to  
stimulate recruiting. All of the  
members of the cabinet who could  
get away were in attendance and  
spoke, altho the two chief address-  
ers were those of Premier Asquith  
and Andrew Bonar Law. The Premier  
was loudly cheered when he made  
it known for the first time that al-  
ready 300,000 men have volun-  
teered for service and that the  
rush to enlist shows no signs of  
lessening. The City of London al-  
ready has contributed 32,000 men  
to the total.

The anticipated shortage of food-  
stuffs in Europe following upon the  
outbreak of war has had some  
novel results. The Norwegian army  
mobilized as a precautionary mea-  
sure, and on August 4 King Haakon,  
who is a brother-in-law of  
King George, issued a proclama-  
tion closing all breweries and dis-  
tilleries by prohibiting the conver-  
sion of any grain or potatoes into  
spirits or beer during the war. The  
proclamation also forbade all whole-  
sale or retail sale of spirits, but  
allowed the existing stock of beer  
to be sold. One result is that the  
Christiania Liqueur Samling has  
closed many of its drinkshops and  
released 150 of its public-house  
managers, etc., from work. The  
Norwegian newspapers report that  
the brewers and distillers are to  
hand over their stocks of grain at  
cost price to the government as  
food for the people.

Four prominent Belgians are now  
on their way to Washington to lay  
before it evidence as to how the  
Germans conducted their campaign  
in Belgium. The latest phase of  
German wrong-doing coming after  
the Zeppelin exploits at Antwerp,  
and the burning of Louvain and  
other cities, is the German seizure  
of hundreds of Belgian peasants,  
forcibly taking them to Germany,  
where they are forced to assist in  
harvesting. Count De Lecher-  
velde, commenting upon this phase  
said tonight—"It is a return to  
savagery. Our people are being  
made slaves and forced to work  
in German fields. It is what they

## London, August 28.—These ten

commandments, issued throughout  
Germany by the various chambers  
of commerce, were read today by  
Sir George Pragnell, at a meeting  
of British manufacturers—

1 In all expenses keep in mind  
the interests of your compatriots.

2 Never forget that when you  
buy foreign articles your own coun-  
try is poorer.

3 Your money should profit no  
one but Germans.

4 Never profane German fac-  
tories by using foreign machinery.

5 Never allow foreign catalogues  
to be served at your table.

6 Write on German paper with a  
German pen, and use German bot-  
tling paper.

7 German flour, German fruit  
and German beer—these alone give  
your body the true German energy.

8 If you do not like German  
malt coffee, drink coffee from the  
German colonies.

9 Use only German cloth for  
your dress, and German hats for  
your head.

10 Let no foreign flattery dis-  
tract you from these precepts, and  
be firmly convinced that whatever  
others say, German products are  
the only ones worthy of citizens  
of the German fatherland.

London, Sept. 4.—A corporal and  
two privates of the Black Watch,  
the famous Scotch regiment, all  
wounded, have just arrived in  
London from the front. They were  
surrounded by a crowd and cheer-  
ed in West End today. The cor-  
poral, telling how his regiment  
fought, said: "In the thick of it  
I was with Harry Lauder's com-  
pany. 'Aye, 'twas grand.' All  
around us were dead and dying.  
Every now and then German shells  
burst, and as we peeped away at  
them we sang 'Roamin in the Gloom-  
in' and the 'Lass o' Killikrankie.'  
Somebody in the crowd asked what  
Jews were doing. The Highlander  
replied: 'Their duty. We had three  
with us, and bonnie, braver lads I  
did not wish to see. They fought  
just splendid.' A private in a Fer-  
kshire regiment added: "We had ten  
Jews in our company—all good  
fighters—and six won't be seen  
again." English soldiers from the  
front tell some wonderful stories  
about the terrific execution done  
by their machine guns on the ad-  
vancing Germans. We take up a  
position on the roadside and wait  
for them to come, said one of these  
soldiers. When they are two or  
three hundred yards away we are  
eager to fire. Says the captain:  
"Wait a bit till I make sure they  
are not English. He looks through  
his glasses and then says: Let them  
see fifty or sixty drop. But it  
makes little difference; others come  
on and then we move our guns."

Washington, Aug. 29.—Approx-  
imately one and one-half million  
unmutilated foreigners who are of  
more than twenty-one years of age,  
natives of warring European na-  
tions, are in the United States, ac-  
cording to the latest reports of  
the Census bureau. Most of these  
undoubtedly are liable to military  
duty and many of them have gone  
forward to join the armies. Includ-  
ing women and children, there were  
9,855,479 foreign-born persons in  
the United States who came from  
the north of the Atlantic. That is about one-  
tenth of the entire population of  
the United States.

Rome, Sept. 3.—Giacomo, Arch-  
bishop of Bologna, Italy, and former  
assistant Papal secretary of State,  
was today elected Pope, succeeding  
the late Pontiff, Pius X. The  
election was on the ninth ballot. He  
took the title Benedict XV. He is  
60 years of age.

One of the first cases to crop up  
under the Provincial Good Roads  
law was dealt with by Justice Brun-  
in Montreal on the 1st, when he  
dismissed the application of Joseph  
Lapalme, who sought the issue of  
an injunction to restrain the mu-  
nicipal council of St. Basile-le-Grand,  
from continuing the operation of a  
stone crusher and stone storage on  
a piece of land adjoining peti-  
tioner's property. Lapalme based  
his petition on allegations of irrepar-  
able injury and inconvenience  
done him and his property as a  
result of the operation of the  
crusher. Dust flew into his house  
and over his land, he said, whilst  
his house was being injured by the  
vibrations of the machinery used to  
break the stone to proper size for  
road building. He claimed that the  
municipal council should have pro-  
cured another piece of land where-  
on to place the machinery. The  
proof showed that after the council  
had decided to indulge in good  
road-making to the extent of  
\$127,000, the municipal council  
called for tenders of a suitable site  
for the erection of a stone crusher  
and the storage of stone. Two  
tenders were received, one being  
that of land adjoining petitioner  
Lapalme's premises. The council-  
ors had decided that this was the  
more suitable of the two and ac-  
cepted the tender. The crusher  
was installed and everything went  
well for several months, when peti-  
tioner, in common with other ad-  
joining residents, sent in a protest  
to the council, asking for the re-  
moval of the crusher. Justice  
Brunin reviewing the circum-  
stances at length, pointed out that  
in virtue of the law, the council  
was authorized to set as it had  
done. Any inconvenience or dam-  
age caused petitioner was but tem-  
porary and necessarily ensuing as  
a result of the execution of public  
works in the interest of the public  
generally. If an injunction were  
granted, the balance of "recov-ri-

## council, as well as of the public.

Anyway, if petitioner considered  
he had been injured by the execu-  
tion of the work, he had his re-  
course in the form of an action in  
damages under common law. He  
did not need an injunction. Peti-  
tion dismissed.

While delivering instructions after  
mass in St. Mary's R.C. church at  
Canton, N.Y., on Sunday morning,  
Father Bartholo, McLaughlin was  
stricken with apoplexy and fell  
unconscious in the sanctuary. He  
died shortly after in the vestry.  
Father McLaughlin was 74 years  
old and had been long located at  
Trout River and while in charge of  
the parish there did much to rid  
that portion of the boundary of  
line liquor stores.

On the afternoon of the 21st of  
August, lightning struck the barns  
of Benj. Coolidge and Wilbur  
Sigaor, in the town of Belmont,  
N.Y. In the Coolidge barn were  
Benj. Coolidge, Fred and Charles  
Coolidge, Edward Beardsley and  
Albert Nokes, and all were more or  
less stunned when the building was  
struck. Nokes and Charles Coolidge  
were the most severely affected, the  
former being thrown from the  
building through an open door and  
landed on a pile of stones, cutting  
him quite badly. Charles Coolidge  
did not recover as quickly as did  
the others, and a physician was  
required in his case. All of the  
men bled profusely from the nose  
immediately after the shock.

Dr. Pringle, in charge of the hos-  
pital at Bath, England, where  
hundreds of rheumatics go for  
treatment, says rheumatism is a  
germ disease, and not infrequently  
the germ is introduced into the  
system by the way of rotten teeth.  
He says if the general practitioner  
would send these cases to the  
dentist when they first come under  
his notice instead of dosing them  
with salicylates and aspirin we  
should soon see few of these dis-  
tressing cases of severe crippling  
which are so common at all our  
spas, but the cases must be seen  
early and before the damage is  
done.

Montreal, Sept. 4.—Mr. Ewing,  
president of Montreal Cottons,  
visited the mills at Valleyfield yester-  
day, and on his return expressed  
himself as being very well satisfied  
with operations there. "Business is  
fairly good," was the conservative  
way in which Mr. Ewing described  
the conditions at the plant, but he  
went on to say that several good-sized  
orders had been received recently.  
Mr. Ewing stated that noticeable  
in that connection was the  
business originating at Toronto and  
the outlying vicinity, while he also  
stated that the company had ex-  
perienced slightly better business  
from Western Canada. Maritime  
business he reported as being nor-  
mal, and the general business thro-  
out the entire Dominion better than  
a few months back. No curtail-  
ment in operations had taken place,  
nor was expected to be necessary.  
United States and Canada should  
benefit to a large extent as a re-  
sult of the European conflict, said  
Mr. Ewing. As an example of that  
Mr. Ewing drew attention to the  
manufacture of collars, which is  
largely carried on in Austria. The  
complete demoralization of the  
German and Austrian shipping  
trade would undoubtedly create a  
better market for this line in both  
Canada and the United States. The  
same condition applied to many in-  
dustries of the two countries, and  
he therefore thought that the re-  
placing of German and Austrian  
made products here could not help  
but have the effect of better busi-  
ness in some lines. The countries  
in South America, he said, open up  
a great market, and altho his com-  
pany had not as yet had enquiries  
from these sources, some new busi-  
ness there was expected. He said  
that they felt confident competition  
could be met favorably both as re-  
gards quality and price. Montreal  
Cottons is well supplied with dyes  
of all kinds, added Mr. Ewing, in  
fact the company had ample for 8  
months' operation.

"You need not be operated upon  
for appendicitis now. You may  
avoid any and all attacks if you  
will only continue to smile. This is  
the solemn truth, according to the  
physicians of the John Hopkins  
hospital of Baltimore, and there are  
no better authorities. It is asserted  
that every case of appendicitis is  
due to gloomy spirits, and not to  
the swallowing of a lemon pip or  
a grape seed. The surgeons tell  
the man with the stomach that he is  
looking for appendicitis, and that  
he is sure to get it sooner or later.  
Worry is the real cause which  
weakens the digestive apparatus  
and makes it impossible to carry  
off any irritating substance that  
may have been swallowed. The  
more you laugh the healthier you  
are, and the surer you are of avoid-  
ing this and other operations, they  
claim. The worrying man bolts his  
food without proper mastication,  
and this is known to be one of the  
primary causes of appendicitis and  
other disorders of the stomach and  
intestines." All of which makes in-  
teresting reading in its way, but  
we don't believe a word of it. If  
it were true that ill-nature, fault-  
finding, harsh criticism, and a  
disposition to be pessimistic consti-  
tuted the reason for appendicitis, we  
might name a number of citizens  
of this town of Orillia, now show-  
ing a most disheartening degree of  
vigor and vitality, who would have

## Miss. J. M. McGinnis

Teacher of Violin  
Pupils thoroughly taught. Theory,  
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## VOTERS LISTS

According to the latest forms.

## SELLAR BROS.

The Huntingdon Gleaner

Sellar Brothers, Publishers
Huntingdon, Que., Sept. 10, 1914

NOTES OF THE WEEK

On the 1st September, 1870, the Germans won their crowning victory, capturing Sedan and taking Napoleon and 80,000 of his soldiers prisoners. To celebrate the 34th anniversary of that day the Germans put forth their strength Tuesday of last week to rout the allied army, concentrating their attack on the British wing, which they tried to flank. Their efforts failed. Whether it was the result of that day's battle that they changed their tactics is uncertain, but after three days' comparative inaction the Germans took another tack. On Saturday it was found they were withdrawing their troops from their western wing and massing them east of Paris. This change of front had to be met by the allies and there has been heavy fighting every day since. One of the strongest forts on the eastern end of the French line, the city of Nancy, the Germans are besieging with vigor, operations being superintended, it is said, by Emperor William.

While the Germans are pushing operations for the capture of Paris an unlooked for danger has developed in their rear. Last week it was announced 5000 British marines had been landed in a Belgian fishing-town. They were a covering party for the landing of a second army, which has since been sent from England, and which includes a large body of East Indians. A more surprising addition was a contingent of Russians. The Baltic being sealed at its mouth by German forts and ironclads, it is impossible for Russia to send troops from her seaports. What could not be done from the Baltic it was suggested might be done from the White Sea. The harbor of Archangel, the sole seaport of Siberia, is free from ice only three months in the year. Thither, in the middle of August, a fleet of British transports were sent, found some 70,000 Russian soldiers waiting for them, took them on board and made for the north of Scotland, where they were landed, then transported by train to the south of England and ferried across to Ostend. Joined by a considerable number of Belgians, a formidable army advanced on Antwerp, but before reaching it, the Germans gave battle on Friday. After a hot fight, the Germans were beaten and retired towards Brussels, leaving many dead and wounded and 3000 of their number prisoners. The British army is advancing across the country with the design of cutting the communications by which the Germans in France are drawing their supplies. This movement in their rear places the Germans in a precarious position. Altogether, the British have now 300,000 troops in the field, and are daily sending more. By all accounts, the Germans have poured into Belgium and France two million soldiers and, so far, have greatly outnumbered the allies at every point.

The battle of Lambert is described as the greatest in modern times and the most decisive yet fought in the present war. The reports of it are brief and leave many points obscure. Piecing the despatches together we learn that, when war was declared, a large Austrian army invaded Russia by way of Poland. They had it pretty much their own way for a while, for the Russians were not prepared to meet such a host on such short notice. A fortnight elapsed before a sufficiently large army was got to the front when serious fighting began. The Austrians were slowly driven out of Russia and back into their own country. The forces engaged were immense, numbering a million and would appear to have been evenly divided. The front of battle, to allow of such huge armies operating, was said to be nearly 200 miles wide. Back and back the Austrians were forced for 140 miles until the important city of Lambert was neared, when to save it from capture, the Austrians halted to give battle. This was on the 1st September. The deciding movement was the Russians completely flanking the Austrian centre, which gave way, abandoning Lambert to the enemy and nearly all its artillery, said to have numbered 200 guns, with baggage trains. The Austrian loss is variously given at from 12,000 to 32,000 killed and wounded. This was as nothing to the prisoners taken, for the flanking movement separated division from division, leaving them unsupported, and left them at the mercy of the Russians, who claim to have made 100,000 prisoners. The Austrian remnant retreated beyond Lambert and were reorganized when reinforcements met them, among these being a park of artillery sent by the Emperor of Germany. The Austrians blame him

they were falling back before the Russian advance urgent appeals were made to him. The result is, that Austria cannot now help him and at once recalled its army that was making for Alsace. On Sept. 2 the Russians occupied Lambert capturing enormous quantities of war material, and finding the buildings packed with Austrian wounded. Pushing on the Russians came up with the enemy on the 4th, when a second battle ended in a second rout. The Russian army is on its way to Budapest and Vienna, and likely to capture both capitals. Austria is exerting herself for a death struggle to defend them. Beaten by the Russians in the battle of Sapata, Austria is now on the defensive.

The war is the apparent cause of the name of the Russian capital being changed from St Petersburg to Petrograd. Burg, the last syllable, is German, so is dropped and a purely Russian name adopted.

An important agreement was signed by the allies at London on Saturday, to the effect that Russia, France, and Britain pledged themselves not to make peace individually. That means, they will continue to fight together until terms of peace are agreed upon by all three. By a separate agreement, peace will not be agreed upon until Germany has made full reparation to Belgium for all the injuries and losses inflicted by her.

Just when everything was going well with the Russian army that had invaded Germany and headed for Berlin, there came word of its being checked. How was not stated, but we have now an explanation. The Russians were rushing ahead, sending their cavalry forward without proper support of artillery and infantry. Reaching the town of Interberg the advance encamped, preparatory to attacking the fortress. During the night the Germans began a terrific fire on the Russian camp followed by an assault. The Russians fought stubbornly but had to give way and fell back until the main army came up, when the advance was resumed. The Russians declare that if they had artillery equal to the Germans they could have stood their ground. The effect of the incident was to delay the march on Berlin by several days.

On Saturday, in a pouring rain, the Duke of Connaught held a review of 23,000 troops at Valcartier, and expressed himself satisfied. There are 33,000 in camp, but as a third were without uniforms they did not fall into line. It is expected 400 will leave camp at once for Bermuda, releasing the regulars there. When the contingent will sail for England has not been decided.

The mines sown in the North Sea continue to yield a harvest of death. A passenger ship was lost with 25 lives and a small British cruiser, the Pathfinder, met a like fate, 260 being drowned or killed by the explosion. Norway, Sweden, and Denmark have all had sad losses from these treacherous mines. To strew an ocean highway with torpedoes cannot be called war.

All Canada may be said to be helping the Motherland in its great battle against military despotism. Volunteers to face the foe are hurrying from every province. British Columbia equal to any. Indeed, the finest reinforcements the contingent at Valcartier has received have come from west of Winnipeg. To bear the expense rich men have responded with donations of from \$50,000 to half-a-million dollars. The railway companies, banks and other financial institutions have contributed to what is, in reality, a defence fund, and the provincial government have not been backward. The tens of thousands who would like to help but have not the ability to do anything big, ask where they can come in? At the brief session held at Ottawa the other week a method for their helping was provided by organizing

The Canadian Patriotic Fund which takes subscriptions however small. This to assist, in cases of need, the wives, children and dependent relatives of Canadians who have volunteered to go to the war. The fund is to be administered in a way that ensures every dollar will go in the right direction. The ladies of Huntingdon village have made a move to ensure a contribution to this patriotic fund and visitors to the fair this week will find out how they are going to do it. With the consent of the board of directors both days of the fair are to be tag-days. Girls will ask visitors to buy a tag, which, when pinned on their breast, will show on what side they are—that they are Britons and one heart and soul with her army and navy in the present gigantic struggle. No price is attached to the tag, the purchaser dropping into the box the girl holds whatever he is inclined to give to so good a cause. If everybody buys a tag, there will

of loyal men and women as the district has never seen. The ladies, in their anxiety to raise a decent sum, have also provided rosettes to be tied to horses' bridles and penants of autos, for these a charge of 15c and 25c being asked. That a donation to the patriotic fund will, in this way, be raised of which the district need not be ashamed is certain. It will be the first but not the last call, for should the war lengthen out more and more will have to be done to carry on the good cause.

HOWICK
The talk among jealous breeders that R. R. Ness would make no clean sweep at the Toronto exhibition came to naught, for he again has beaten the Ontario men. He carried off these prizes in Ayrshires—

1st for aged bull with Masterpiece, 1st for senior bull calf, 3rd for junior bull calf, 1st for aged cow, 1st for 3-year old cow, 1st for 3-year old cow in calf, 1st for 2-year old heifer, 3rd and 4th for year old heifer, all 4 prizes for senior heifer calves, an unprecedented feat, 1st for junior heifer calf, 1st for best three animals, 1st for best two animals, 1st for senior and 1st for junior herd, five championships and two gold medals, and the Stockbreeders' prize for best bull and 4 heifers under 2 years.

HEMINGFORD
The contractor for macadamizing is making good headway with the roads and hopes to have almost 7 miles completed this fall. The engineer is well suited with the change in the top course, holding that it will make a much more lasting road.

Any one making entries for Havelock fair should remember that positively no entries will be made on Fair day, and since the instituting of the postal delivery in Franklin, a letter mailed at any point west of Vicars, any time after Saturday, Sept. 12th, will not reach Hemmingford till Tuesday, Sept. 15th, too late for entry. Members will save time and annoyance by making their entries early, at 8 a.m.

At Huntingdon, Sept. 6th, James Ferns, a native of county Donegal, Ireland. For 62 years a resident of Huntingdon county, aged 75 years.

CHATEAUGUAY
During the summer months Rev. Geo. A. MacLennan holds a service in the stone church at the upper village the first Sunday afternoon in each month. The last service for this year, was held Sunday, but owing to the inclement weather the attendance was very small.

Wednesday night was Children's night, on the Jr. W. association's schedule, and was held in Tully hall. Games and a general good time were enjoyed by the children. The prizes were distributed to the successful competitors in the junior regatta held the preceding Saturday, despite the almost continuous downpour of rain.

The Elementary department of the Model school opened last Tuesday with Miss Sparrow as teacher, replacing Miss J. Cunningham who has gone to St. Jerusalem. The Model department opens Tuesday, the 8th, with Mrs. Smith as teacher in place of Mrs. Macfarlane, who has accepted a position on the staff of Lansdowne school, Montreal.

ORMSTOWN
A public meeting was held Friday evening in the Town Hall for the purpose of taking steps to help in raising the Canadian Patriotic Fund. Dr. McEachran occupied the chair. After some discussion, followed by short addresses by many of those present, it was decided to form a committee to organize a canvass of the community. Dr. McEachran was elected chairman and Mr. N. H. Slack Sec.-Treas. The first contribution came from Dr. McEachran, who started the list by putting down his name for a thousand dollars.

An English passenger boat, the Runo, left Hull on Saturday for Archangel. She was crowded with Russians who were going home by this roundabout way. When the ship was abreast Shields, about 40 miles off the coast, she struck a mine planted by the Germans, and began to sink bow down. Fishing boats nearby hastened to save her passengers, and brought to land 213. It is supposed 25 were drowned or killed by the explosion. A sailor on the Runo says if the passengers had kept quiet all would have been saved.

The purchase of horses for the Fredericton, N.B. Sept. 3.—Acting Premier Clarke announced today that New Brunswick's gift in aid of the Empire will be 100,000 bushels of potatoes.

London, Sept. 4.—The licensing authority of London has decided that after Monday next all saloons must be closed at 11 p.m. The order was made as a result of a request by the military authorities.

Dr Charles Sarolea, at Antwerp, writes: One certainty which emerges from the chaos of conflicting evidence concerning the sack of Louvain is that the pretext was a ghastly mistake of the German soldiers. My theory is that the German soldiers who fired on their own troops were hopelessly drunk, and that the tragedy of Louvain is primarily a tragedy of bestial intemperance and only secondary to a tragedy of brutal cruelty, and this theory also applies to Aerschot. I am convinced that the curse of drink played an appalling part in the conduct of the German campaign in Belgium.

The estimate is made that there are now in New York five hundred thousand unemployed workers, and as the cold season approaches it is

THE WAR

London, Sept. 6.—The operations of the British army in France last week are reviewed in a statement issued by the official war information bureau today. The statement reads—

It is now possible to make another general survey in continuation of that issued on August 30 of the operations of the British army during the past week. No new main trial of strength has taken place. There have, indeed, been no German attacks of the immense front which in other wars would have been considered operations of the first magnitude. But in this war they are merely incidents of strategic withdrawal and contraction of the Allied forces caused by the initial shock on the frontier and in Belgium and by the enormous strength which the Germans have thrown into the west theatre, while suffering heavily through weakness in the eastern. Since the battle at Cambrai on August 26, where the British troops successfully guarded the left flank of the whole line of French armies from a deadly turning attack, supported by an enormous force, the French army has come into operation on the British left. This, in conjunction with the fifth army on our right, has greatly taken the strain and pressure off our left. The French army, in particular, on August 29, advanced from the line of the Oise river to meet and counter the German forward movement and a considerable battle developed near the town of Guise. In this the fifth French army gained a marked and solid success, driving back with heavy losses and in disorder three German army corps, the tenth, the guard and a reserve corps. It is stated that the commander of the tenth German corps was among those killed. In spite of this success, however, and all the benefits which followed from it, the general retirement to the south continued, and the German armies seeking persistently after the British troops, remained in practically continuous contact with our rear guard. On August 30 and 31 the British covering and delaying troops were frequently engaged.

Battle of 1st September
On Sept. 1st a very vigorous effort was made by the Germans which brought about a sharp action in the neighborhood of Compiègne. This action was carried through by the first British cavalry brigade and the fourth guards brigade and was entirely satisfactory to the British. The German attack which was most strongly pressed, was not brought to a standstill until much slaughter had been inflicted upon them and ten German guns had been captured. The brunt of this creditable affair fell upon our guards brigade, who lost in killed and wounded about 300 men. After the engagement our troops were no longer molested. Wednesday, Sept. 2, was the first quiet day they had since the battle at Mons on August 23.

Losses
During the whole of this period marching and fighting have been continuous, and in the whole period the British casualties, according to the latest estimates, have amounted to about 15,000 officers and men. The fighting having been in open order upon a wide front, with repeated retirements, has led to a large number of officers and men, and even small parties, losing their way and getting separated. It is known that a very considerable number of those now included in the total will rejoin the colors safely. These losses, if heavy in so small a force, have in no wise affected the spirits of the troops. They do not amount to one-third the losses inflicted by the British force upon the enemy, and the sacrifice required of the army has not been out of proportion to its military achievements. Drafts of 19,000 have reached our army or are approaching the men on the line of communication, and advantage has been taken of the five quiet days that have passed since the action of Sept. 1 to fill up the gaps and refit and consolidate the units.

British and Germans Compared
There is no doubt whatever that our men have established personal ascendancy over the Germans and that they are conscious of the fact that, with anything like even numbers, the result would not be doubtful. The shooting of the German infantry is poor, while the British rifle fire has devastated every column of attack that has presented itself. Their superior training and intelligence have enabled the British soldiers to use the open ground with effect, and thus cope with the vast numbers employed by the enemy. The cavalry, who have had even more opportunities for displaying personal prowess and address, have definitely established their superiority. Field Marshal John French's report dwells on the marked superiority of the British troops of every arm of the service. Our cavalry, he says, do as they like with the enemy until they are confronted with twice their number. The German patrols simply fly before our horsemen. The German troops will not face our infantry. As regards the artillery, they have never been opposed by less than three or four times their number.

Incidents
The following incidents have been mentioned. During the action at Le Chateau on August 26, all the officers and men of one of the British batteries had been killed or wounded with the exception of one subaltern and two gunners. These continued to serve one gun and kept up a sound raking fire, and came out unhurt from the battle-field.

On another occasion a support of a supply column was cut off by a detachment of German cavalry. The officer in charge was summoned to surrender. He refused, and, starting the motor off at full speed, dashed safely through, leaving only two lorries.

guard action of the guards brigade on Sept. 1 the Germans were seen giving assistance to our wounded. The sun has been very hot, with an almost tropical sun, which has made long marches trying to the soldiers. In spite of this they look well and hardy and the horses, in consequence of the amount of hay and oats in the fields, are in excellent condition. In short, it may be said that the war, so far as it has advanced, has given most promising opportunities of adding to the reputation of British arms and of achieving notable and substantial successes. But we must have more men so as to operate on a scale proportionate to the strength and power of the Empire.

LATEST
The change of base by the Germans was noted by the airships, and caused a change in the line of the allies, which meant heavy marching of the troops to new positions and re-planting of batteries. On Saturday the Germans opened their attack on the allied east flank but did not press it until Sunday, when they made a desperate effort to break the centre and turn the east flank of the allies, but were repulsed.

The battle was fiercely renewed Monday when, for the first time in Germany, the Germans gave way and kept retreating on new positions. Tuesday the advantage was more marked in the advantages gained by the allies, who followed up the Germans who slowly fell back. The allies took a number of prisoners and several cannon. All day the advantage was more plain for the allies, who kept pushing back the Germans and gaining new positions. The fighting was fierce, the German attacks being desperate. Knowledge of the British-Russian army advancing in Belgium, made an immediate victory a necessity for the Germans and they did not spare their men in trying to break the allies line. Their losses were fearful. The latest word was, that the allies were slowly forging ahead. The struggle may not be decided before the end of the week.

St. LOUIS SHOW
There were really two shows at St. Louis de Conzague on Thursday. One was held by the agricultural society, the other was exhibited by the Parish council in the shape of macadam roads. For a week before it had rained nearly every day converting ordinary roads into mud tracks, and although Thursday was clear and hot the show would have been a failure financially had it not been for the good macadam roads extending thru the parish. The attendance was a little smaller than last year. The gate proceeds showed that between 2500 and 3000 people were on the grounds and never was there a better dressed or better behaved turnout than this year. The display of live-stock has been steadily improving every year. Not only is the French Canadian farmer improving his stock, but the specials are drawing the leading breeders from every part of the district.

The horse display was on the whole good. Some of the classes were small, but generally there was fair competition. One of the best was in the heavy teams, D. J. Greig winning the \$20 in gold. In the light horses the numbers were larger and many of the classes brought out strong competition. Duncan McCaig won both the prizes for single drivers, but was given a good run for both. One of the drawbacks to the horse judging is that so many classes are judged at once in the ring. This is necessary to finish in one day; but could be partly helped by making a small ring on one side where the small classes of led horses could be judged.

Cattle, as at the other district shows, filled their stalls to overflowing, the Ayrshires predominating in numbers. The Holsteins and Ayrshires were unusually good, in most classes any of the animals being fit for the prizes. J. P. Cavers' herd won the \$20 in gold in the Ayrshire class and J. J. Alexander in the Holsteins. James Howden again won the Jersey classes.

Sheep and Swine filled their stalls. For a dry season the sheep looked well and numerous, the short woolled outnumbers the Leicesters. John Purcell continued his string of victories, winning the long woolled prize of \$10 in gold, while Andrew Hunter won the same prize with his flock of Shropshires. Robert Kerr had undisputed possession of the Dorset Horned classes.

The poultry were in small coops at the end of the sheep building and so placed that it was impossible to show them to any advantage. The display was up to the average in numbers and quality. The Taylor Bros. and John Graham divided most of the prizes between them.

When the main building was entered the eye was at once attracted by the wide variety of excellent fancy work. On closer inspection it was seen that many of the articles tastefully blended in color, but that the needle-work was far above the average. Mrs. E. A. Robert's prize of \$10 brought out a large entry and the judges had great difficulty in picking out the winner. They awarded the prize to Miss Laurence Pilon, who showed a beautifully worked table cover. The value of the article can be judged by the fact that Miss Pilon refused an offer of \$100 for it. Further on in the hall was the display of bread, which was small. Miss Jennie Mannagh won the gold prize and McDonald & Robb's barrel of Flour. Despite the numerous prizes for dairy produce the display was only average. Fruit and vegetables were more abundant than last year, but still showed a shortage. Better care and more spraying are needed if fruit growers wish to succeed.

An exhibit, not judged by one, but by all, was an elaborate display of furs by N. A. Ostiguy, and judging by the business done, the people of Beauharnois county are not worrying about hard times.

The winners of the special prizes were—
Prizes given by E. A. Robert, M.L.A. (in gold)
For best pair of Heavy Draft Horses—1 D. J. Greig \$20, 2 W. W. Pringle \$5.
For best Herd of Ayrshires—1 J. P. Cavers \$20, 2 L. Drysdale \$10.
For best Herd of Holsteins—1 J. J. Alexander \$20, 2 Jas. Howden \$10.

For the best Herd of Jerseys—1 James Howden \$10.
For best flock of Long-wooled Sheep—1 John Purcell \$10.
For best flock of Short-wooled Sheep—1 Andrew Hunter \$10.

From Mrs. E. A. Robert
For best Dairy Butter—1 Joseph Pilon \$10, 2 Miss J. Mannagh \$5
For best article of Fancy Work—1 Miss L. Pilon \$10.
For best Homemade Bread—1 Miss J. Mannagh \$10.

Special Prizes offered by Mr and Mrs A. Bergevin, Exhibitors living in Beauharnois county.
Silver Medal for Milk Cow, L. Drysdale.
Silver medal for Domestic manufacture, Mrs Israel Dore.
Silver medal for Dairy Butter, J. Pilon.
Silver medal for Cheese, Louis Laberge.
Silver medal for Poultry, John Graham.

Breaking It Gently.
Little Floyd—Why don't you kill that old hen, Mr. Neighbors? Mr. Neighbors—What old hen do you mean, my boy? Little Floyd—The one that pecks you all the time. I heard mother say you had been benched ever since you got married.

A Famous Regiment.
The Buffs, the famous old "Nutmegs" of which the King of Denmark was appointed colonel in chief on his recent visit to England, are one of the oldest corps in the British Army. They were evolved from the old trained band in the days of Elizabeth, and because of this ancient connection with the capital they have an up to date assortment of hats and trimmings.
Miss E. Pedore, Athelstan, Ont.

THE VALLEYFIELD EXHIBITION

Was held on the 18th but its prize-list was only made public last week. The following were among the more successful winners—
Wm. Nussey—1st for Clyde stallion, 1st for year old filly and mare with colt, 2nd for general purpose brood mare, 1st for saddle horse.
Taylor Bros.—3rd for Clyde stallion, 2nd 3-year old horse colt, 2nd for 3-year old filly, 1st for year old filly, 4th for mare and colt.

Steel Brothers—1st for Clyde 2-year old colt, 2nd for Hackney aged stallion, 1st for 3-year old Standard stallion, 1st for 2-year old horse colt heavy draft, 2nd for 3-year old, 3rd for carriage stallion.
David Pringle—1st for year old Clyde stallion, 1st for 3-year old mare, 1st for 2-year old filly, and 3rd for mare and colt.
D. A. McCormick—2nd for Clyde mare and colt, 1st for general purpose brood mare, 2nd for year old carriage filly, 1st for 3-year old draft mare, 1st for 1-year o'd, 1st for pony.

Thomas Hanna—2nd for aged Percheron stall on, 2nd for Standard-bred stallion.
Arthur W. Hunter—1st for year-old general purpose horse colt, 3rd for 2-year old carriage filly, 1st for 3-year old carriage filly, 1st for 3-year old heavy draft stallion.
J. J. Alexander—2nd for 3-year old horse colt.

James Howden—1st for 2-year old mare.
Brood Mare, Carriage over 15% hands—1st D. J. Greig, 2nd D. McCaig, 3rd J. D. Logan.
Brood Mare, Carriage, under 15% hands—1st Thomas Hanna, 2nd James Bryson, 3rd D. McCaig.
Neil Sangster—1st for Hackney aged stallion, 2nd for carriage stallion.

Ness & Son—1st for Standard-bred stallion, 1st for carriage stallion.
Work Teams, over 2800lb.—1st Jas. Bryson, 2nd Wm. Nussey.
Work Teams, under 2800 lb.—1st D. J. Greig, 2nd J. H. Nussey.
J. D. Logan—1st for best 6 head of horses.

W. J. Kerr—2nd for 2-year old filly Henry Rowe—1st for general purpose brood mare.
Charles Hanna—1st for carriage stallion.
George Cairns—1st for 3-year old carriage mare.
George Hope—2nd for 3-year old carriage mare.

James Bryson—1st for 2-year old carriage filly.
J. H. Nussey—2nd for 2-year old heavy draft filly, 3rd for brood mare.
Ayrshires
D. T. Ness took all the prizes.
Holsteins
Aged Bull—1st James Howden.
2-year old Bull—1st J. J. Alexander and 1-year old Bull—1st James Howden.
2nd J. J. Alexander.

Aged Cow—1st J. J. Alexander, 2nd and 3rd James Howden.
3-year old Heifer—1st J. J. Alexander, 2nd and 3rd Jas. Howden.
2-year old Heifer—1st Jas. Howden, 2nd J. J. Alexander, 3rd Jas. Howden.

Yearling Heifer—1st Jas. Howden, 2nd and 3rd J. J. Alexander.
Heifer Calf—1st J. J. Alexander, 2nd James Howden.
Herd—1st J. J. Alexander, 2nd Jas. Howden.

In Holstein grades prizes were divided between Howden and Alexander.
In Southdown Sheep, A. Ayre from Ontario took all the first prizes, Robert Hunter receiving those he left.
Leicester
Aged Ram—1st John Purcell.
Shearing Ram—1st David Pringle, 2nd John Goodall.

Ram Lamb—1st John Purcell, 2nd John Goodall, 3rd John Purcell.
Aged Ewe—1st and 2nd J. Purcell, 3rd John Goodall.
Shearing Ewe—1st John Purcell, 2nd David Pringle, 3rd John Purcell.
Ewe Lamb—1st John Purcell, 2nd David Pringle, 3rd John Goodall.
Flock—1st John Purcell, 2nd John Goodall.

In other breeds, Ontario exhibitors took most of the prizes; J. R. Roy, however, taking a number in Shropshires, also Robert Hunter. Robert Kerr did well against the outsiders in Dorsets and Oxford's.

THE PROVINCE'S FINANCES
Gazette—The publication in the Quebec Official Gazette of the preliminary statement of the revenue and expenditure of the province for the year 1913-14, ending with June 30 last, indicates that the time for reducing the debt has ended and the time of expansion begun again. The income from ordinary sources is given as \$9,000,376. This is a record figure, the result of large collections on account of the variety of taxes levied on commercial enterprises and the increase in the subsidy from the Dominion. The expenditure was as follows—
On ordinary account—\$8,024,867
On Montreal jail—481,003
Montreal court house, etc., 16,669
Under good roads act, 3,303,882
St Maurice river storage 27,549

\$12,453,470
Aside from trust fund expenditure, the outlays, it will be noted, exceeded the income by \$3,829,000. The chief item to which this excess is to be attributed was road improvement, which took \$3,303,882. The effect is noted in the statement of the debt. On June 30, 1913, the bonded obligations of the province, less sinking fund invested, was \$23,552,934. On June 30, 1914, it was \$24,579,166. The temporary obligations, which were \$578,243 at the close of the preceding year, were \$4,160,000 set down as a temporary loan.

I intend opening my millinery room in Athelstan, Sept. 14th with an up to date assortment of hats and trimmings.
Miss E. Pedore, Athelstan, Ont.

MARRIED

At Beech Ridge, Co. of Argenteau, on Sept. 1st, by Rev. J. A. MacKenzie, of Lachute, Ruby Belle, second daughter of John W. Funcheson, of Beech Ridge, to Robert Gold Steven, of Dundee.

On Sept. 5th, at Riverview Cottage, Dickinson's Landing, Ont., by the Rev. F. J. Day, M.A., B.D., assisted by Rev. Dr. Hugh Pedley, Margaret Stephen, daughter of the late Wm. Seath, of Montreal, and great grand niece of Mrs James Stephen, Huntingdon, to Dr Charles Gowen Gard, of Montreal.

On the 5th Sept., at St Paul's church, Herdman, by the Rev. Harlow Godard, Kenneth, youngest son of Alex. Chalmers, Huntingdon, to Ethel Alberta, daughter of William Saunders of H. M. Customs, Athelstan.

At St Andrews manse, Calgary on August 8th, by the Rev. A. McTaggart, Marguerite daughter of Mr and Mrs Henry M. Cox of Yorkshire England to Robert S. Todd of Calgary.

DIED

For announcements of death no charge additional matter five cents a line
On Friday, Sept. 4th, at 2561 St Urban street, Montreal, after a lingering illness, Christie Sangster, wife of Robert M. Campbell. Interment at Ormstown.

On Sept. 3rd 1914 at the home of his brother L. Stewart McPhee, Elm Grove Farm, Dundee, Angus Alexander son of the late Norman McPhee

THE HUNTINGDON GLEANER

Choice Ceylon Green Tea, 25c, 30c, 35c.
All package Teas at old prices.
Fancy Barbados Molasses, 40c gallon.
Pure Pickling Vinegar 30c gal.
20lb. pail Lard \$2.40
6lb. Rice 25c
6lb. Tapioca 25c
6lb. Split Peas 25c
6lb. Boiling Peas 25c
3 pkgs. Seeded Raisins 25c
3 pkgs. Cleaned Currants 25c
3lb. Prunes 25c
2 pkgs. Pitted Prunes 25c
3bbls. Mixed Pickles 25c
3 boxes Norway Sardines 25c
4 tins Kipper Herrings 25c
3 tins Pink Salmon 25c
2 tins Sovereign Salmon 35c
3 tins Tomatoes 25c
3 tins Corn 25c
3 tins French Peas 25c
3 tins Pork and Beans 25c
3 tins Blueberries 25c
3bbls. Catsup 25c
Morton's English Pickles 19c
40 ounce bottles Regal Pickles 19c
Quart size Catsup 19c
1lb. Magic Baking Powder 19c
30 new lines Choice Sweet Biscuits, at 4lb. for 25c, 3lb for 25c, 2lb. for 25c.
Choice Ham and Bacon at old prices.
Finest short cut Pork 16c lb.
Finest Flat Pork 16c lb.
4 pkgs. Corn Flakes 25c
Good strong Peppermints 10c lb.
5 pkgs. Bee Jellies 20c
7 bars Comfort Soap 25c
7 bars Sunlight Soap 25c
6 bars Castle Soap 25c
3 cakes Baby's Own Soap 25c
3 boxes Parlor Matches 10c
The Big box 1200 Parlor Matches 5c
Jeval Water Quarts 5c
3 dozen Spring Clothes Pins 10c
3lb. box Soda Biscuits 20c
One hundred dozen regular 5c
Leadpencils, selling at 2 for 5c.
Big lot of Scribbles and Exercise Books, 2 for 5c.

No War Prices Here

VISIT OUR GROCERY DEPARTMENT

The Store that Saves You Money

John Hunter & Sons
General Merchants and Millers

Show Time Specialties

We are prepared to look after your wants at all times, but especially at Show Time.

We have in stock for the Fair trade an unusually large variety

CHOICE MEATS
whose Quality we Guarantee and the Prices will satisfy the most exacting housekeeper.

Welcome Your Visitors
And Call on our stock for MEATS FOWLS AND VEGETABLES

S. K. WELLS
Phone 78 Huntingdon

FALL FAIRS
Toronto Exhibition, August 20th to Sept. 14th.
Sherbrooke Exhibition, Sept. 5th to 12th.
Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, Sept. 11th to 19th.
Franklin County Exhibition, Sept. 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th.
Chateaugay County Exhibition, Sept. 8th.
Huntingdon Agricultural Society.



BUCKLEY HATS ENGLAND'S BEST

The Right Styles at the Right Time

Correct Style and Comfort... Whatever your taste in a Derby or Soft Hat, you'll find it among the New Buckley Hat Styles...

Caps Caps Caps

It is Classy Caps

WE HAVE THEM

REGAL SHIRTS



REGAL SHIRTS REGAL SHIRTS

Regal Shirts are here in endless variety, in all the new designs, in good cloths and guaranteed fast colors...

CLOTHING



Clothing Clothing

In our Big Clothing Stock you will find all that is New and Best in High Grade Clothing for all ages and sizes.

Fall Overcoats

New Fall Overcoats are here in all the New Styles and Latest shades.

You Don't Buy It Right

John Hunter & Sons

General Merchants and Millers

Barred Plymouth Rock Breeders For Sale

A few Cockerels at \$1.00 until the 17 of September; also a few pullets at \$1.00 each.

Pure Bred White Leghorn S. C. Cockerels, Large strain of laying eggs; well pointed, some fashion guaranteed. Price very moderate.

MUSIC LESSONS

Miss Elsie Sellar will resume her class in pianoforte instruction Sept. 14th. Information as to terms etc. gladly given.

REMEMBER ON THE TWO FAIR NIGHTS

Motion Pictures and Vaudeville IN THE MAJESTIC HALL

Besides Special Pictures there will be 3 New York Vaudeville acts.

The Chateaugay Show

It rained on Monday, making the roads muddy and Tuesday morning there was a shower after which it cleared, with a cold NW wind and a cloudy sky.

HORSES

Clydesdales Heavy Draft Aged Stallion—G. G. Stewart 2-year old Horse Colt—George S. Steel.

SWINE

Judges—R. E. Husk and Pierre Reid Yorkshire Aged Boar—1 Taylor Bros. 2 E. Dulude.

CATTLE

Canadian The prizes were divided between the Bourbons and J. E. Pitre, who were the sole exhibitors.

IN STOCK

AT LOWEST PRICES 2 cars of Matched Spruce 1 car of Matched Pine

WANTED

Reliable General Servant for family of four. Apply to Box 41, Valleyfield Que.

Tuesday, September 15, 1914

Will be Contract Day at the Office of The Borden Milk Company, Limited when they will give out the prices they will pay for milk during the next contract period.

ORGANIST WANTED

Applications will be received for the position of Pipe Organist and Choir Leader for the Methodist church, Huntingdon.

FARM FOR SALE

Situated one mile west of Port Lewis; a beautiful point on lake St. Francis, and 1000 maple trees, containing 135 acres.

TO RENT

large furnished Room, suitable for two. Apply to Mrs. Hattie, Huntingdon.

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Sale by A. PHILIPS, Auctioneer

On MONDAY, Sept. 14th, at the residence of Samuel Crutchfield, four miles east of Huntingdon, the following property—1 driving horse, 18 milch cows, a quantity of hay, grain and straw.

DISPERSION SALE

At the residence of Walter Patterson, 1st concession of Elgin, 2 miles east of Powerscourt, on SATURDAY SEPT. 19th

13 high-grade Holstein milch cows, 3 purebred registered Holstein mch cows, 3 purebred 2-year old heifers (registered) 2 purebred heifer calves (registered), 1 purebred registered bull calf, 1 grade heifer calf, 2 work horses, 1 heavy-draft 3-year old filly, 1 registered Canadian mare 5 years old, 1 yearling colt, 4 spring pigs, DeLaval separator, double wagon and box, milk wagon, buggy, top carriage, 1 new cutter, 1 new milk sleigh, Loblighs, mower, horse rake, seeders, corn planter, 2 cultivators, plows, harrows, stonobait, platform scales, grindstone, buggy and cutter poles, 25 cords furnace wood, quantity of blackash lumber, double and single harness, hay and wood racks, dairy utensils, forks, chains, and other small articles 12 tons hay, 18 loads unthreshed oats, 3 acres Indian corn, 10 acres fodder corn.

The whole to be sold without reserve as Mr Patterson is retiring from farming. The above stock of purebreds are of the best bred Holsteins that can be produced in the province. The grades are highly bred. They are all young and in good condition. Two of the above cows are due to freshen in October, 12 months' credit. Sale at 12 o'clock noon.

Old Sow—1 Emile Dulude, 2 Mannagh Bros., 3 W. A. Armade, 4 Joseph Martin.

Young Sow—1 J. Martin, 2 G. W. Bouck, 3 J. G. Elliot, 4 Geo. Hooker.

McDougall special for best bacon hog, James Donaldson.

Bread—1 Mrs. Geo. Sadler, 2 Taylor Bros., 3 Alex. McGregor, Graham Biscuit and Bread-Taylor Bros.

McDonald & Robb, special for best bread and biscuit, Taylor Bros.

Creamery Butter—1 Nazaire Ross, 2 H. Capron.

Dairy Butter—1 Mrs. John Blair, 2 J. G. Elliot, 3 O. Marcille.

Factory Cheese—1 Jos. Lemieux.

Found on the Trout River road between Huntingdon and the N.Y.C. track, a girl's gold neck-chain. Owner on proving property and paying ad, can have same. A. McIntyre.

Miss Ethel A. Cooper, Licentiate of the Dominion College of Music has resumed her class in pianoforte playing and theory of music, at her home, Huntingdon, Que.

WANTED—3 boy roomers, must keep good hours. Apply to Mrs. Alex. Walsh Lorne Ave. Huntingdon Que.

We are paying the highest prices for Cattle, Calves, and all kinds of Poultry.

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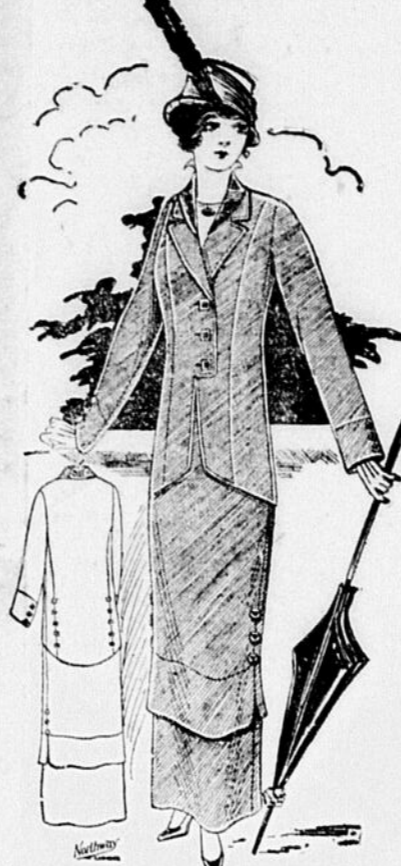
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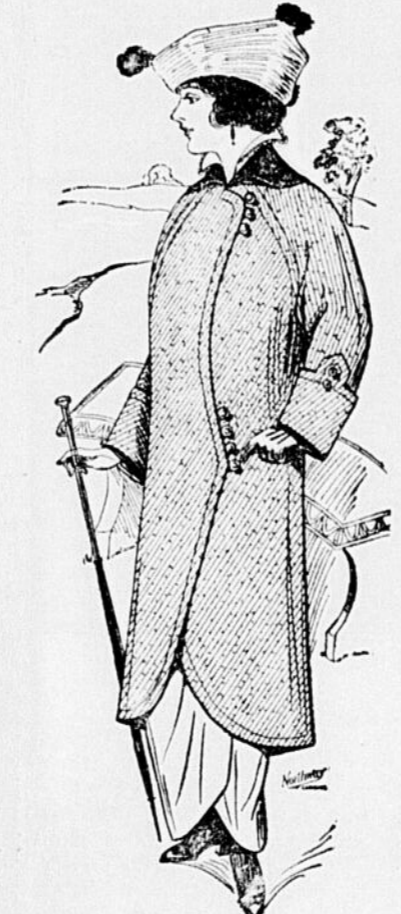
Fall SUITS JACKETS

We illustrate a few of our most popular styles. They are equally attractive in Style and Value.

The Perfect Fitting qualities of the Northway Garments practically eliminate the necessity of alterations.



This suit is Silk lined and fancy cut. Made in Black, Navy and Brown.



This is one of the many styles to choose from in our Fall Jackets.

NEW FALL DRESS GOODS

What 50c Will Buy 40 inch all wool Navy Serge.

What 75c Will Buy 43 inch Gabardine, all popular shades.

What \$1 Will Buy 40 inch Silk and Wool Crepon.

All Wool Fouli Serge Treads in lovely range of patterns.

No Advance in Prices.

Pringle, Stark & Co.

HUNTINGDON, QUE.

We Want Your Trade

A. N. McDONALD wishes to announce that during the months of September and October he will present absolutely free of charge a HIGH-GRADE WASHING MACHINE

to the customer making the largest amount of Cash Purchases during the two months.

When you call at our Store ask for one of our PURCHASE CARDS and see that the amount of your purchase is punched on this card.

The premium will be awarded to the owner of the card showing the largest sales during the period. All cards must be handed in on or before Nov. 10.

A fine stock of STOVES, RANGES, TIN and GRANITWARE

Plumbing and Furnace work and general jobbing. All work made satisfactory.

A. N. McDONALD

Huntingdon

Phone 90

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HUNTINGDON

Saturday morning, at 1 o'clock many were awakened by a sound and shock which they supposed was an earthquake. It was the explosion of a quantity of nitro-glycerine in the storehouse of Curtis & Harvey at Rigaud, 40 miles distant from here.

We are unable to give the prize-list of the show at St. Louis. It was promised but not sent to Gleaner.

MEETING OF MILKSHIPPERS

The semi-annual meeting was held in Montreal Monday forenoon, 60 members were present, Mr Rodgers in the chair. At the meeting in the spring a resolution was passed recommending that, other conditions being satisfactory, a sliding scale be set for this winter, with a price of 22 cents a gallon for October and November, 24 cents for December, January and February, and 22 cents for March and April.

The members considered that this scale might now be adhered to, but this proposition did not meet with much favor, most of the members of the association declaring that conditions today were even more unfavorable for cheap milk production than last winter. In the course of the discussion it was pointed out that day today cost \$18 a ton with an upward tendency, while bran cost \$25 a ton, as against \$19 last winter, and milk was from \$6 to \$8 higher than this time last year, although corn was a fairly good crop.

The body of an Italian was found in a field at Cedars on Wednesday morning, with his throat cut. He had been working with Fraser & Brace and when last seen alive was drinking with several of his countrymen at the Cedars. One of them has been arrested, suspected of murdering Green for his money.

WAR Or No WAR

You want to know the correct time and the best way to be certain of it is to purchase a Reliable Watch. Remember WALTHAMS from \$5.20 up and they are GOOD ones.

B. W. ALLEN JEWELER

HUNTINGDON, QUE.

WAR!

READ THE MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS ON THE War Situation

YOU MAY HAVE THE WITNESS On Trial To the end of 1914 for only 25 cents.

(Stamps Accepted)

Canadians are proud of the Montreal "Witness" because they know that they can trust it. It has been loved in their homes for three generations.

If you do not happen to know "THE WITNESS" intimately, take this opportunity of sizing it up for yourself.

It is edited and controlled by Mr John Redpath Douglass, aided by one of the most efficient staffs in Canada.

Its articles on the War are alone worth the entire subscription price.

JOHN DOUGLASS & Son, Publishers and Proprietors, WITNESS BLOCK, MONTREAL.

SALE NOTES DUE

I will be at Samuel Boyd's on the 18th and 19th of September. If not paid within those two days will be handed in for collection.

F. Ferns

Dr. Ferns

Dr. Ferns

Dr. Ferns

Dr. Ferns

Dr. Ferns

Dr. Ferns

Dr. Ferns

Dr. Ferns

Dr. Ferns

Dr. Ferns

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Dr. Ferns

Dr. Ferns

Dr. Ferns

Eye Comfort

Is obtainable only through the aid of perfect fitting glasses. Our spectacles are guaranteed perfect in fit and forms. If your eyes are troubling you call in while in town during fair week and have your eyes examined.

W. S. BROWN

Huntingdon, Que.

Jeweller and Optician

(Successor to W. D. Shanks)

Going Out of Business

Great Clearing Sale

of all our Boots, Shoes, Rubbers

Hosiery

Gloves and Mitts

Suit Cases

Groceries, &c.

The whole to be sold Store for Sale or to Rent

R. E. KELLY & CO.

Huntingdon, Que.

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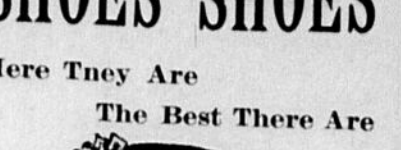
Dr. Ferns

Dr. Ferns

Dr. Ferns

SHOES SHOES

Here They Are The Best There Are



Ready for you with the Finest, Biggest and Best Stock of Shoes in town, and right in the face of the advance in Shoes we are selling all boys as last season's prices.

Boy Scout & Girl Guide

are the Shoes that are making customers for us every day and also giving their wearers shoe comfort and satisfaction.

The Scout Master Shoe for Men. It's the Best Fine Shoe value in Canada.

The Maxine Shoe and the Society Shoe for Women, the Best \$3.50 Shoe in Canada. The same Shoe and the same Price that you had from us last season.

Dandy styles in Ladies' High Laced Shoes in Tan Chrome Kid and Gunmetal at \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50.

Dandy values in Ladies' High Button Shoes in Tan, Gunmetal and Enamel Chrome Kid, and Dongola at \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50.

Fifty lines in Ladies' High Button Shoes in Corded Silk Shoes, Velvet Shoes and Mohair top Shoes at \$3, \$3.50.

In Ladies' Heavy Shoes for hard wear, we show three good lines in handmade Chrome Calf, Pebble and Box Calf at \$1.35, \$1.50, \$2.

LADIES' SHOES

Such lines in Ladies' Pumps in Gunmetal, Enamel, Velvet, Chrome Kid, Tan Calf, White Kid, Corded Silk, Dongola and Bronze Calf at \$1.50, \$2, \$2.25 and \$3.

Ladies' Three and Five Button Oxfords in Tan, Gunmetal and Chrome at \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3.

Ladies' Laced and Strap Oxfords in all Leathers and Good Styles at \$1.25, \$2, \$3.

CHILDREN'S SHOES

Our Child's Shoe Stock is Better than ever. We have just got hold of some extra good lines from a factory, and can show you a Big assortment of dandy styles and good values in Children's Shoes in every size.

MEN'S SHOES

See our Classy Lines in Men's Fine Shoes in Gunmetal Calf, Enamel and Box Calf, Vici Kid, Velour and the New Tans in Buttoned Oxfords, Laced Oxfords, and High Laced. We have some new lasts that are winners, and prices run from \$1.50, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$4.50, \$5.

For wet weather our Storm King Leather-lined Shoes with a vulcanized sole is a winner. It comes in Tan or Black. Prices \$4, \$4.50, \$5.

In Men's Heavy Shoes for hard wear and wet weather we are still selling the Old Reliable lines that gave so much satisfaction last season. Uris Calf, English Kip and Tan Grained Calf, Tan Elk and a new line of Pearl Chrome.

Men's White Elk and Tan Elk and Tan Calf Shoes in 10 inch and 16 inch lengths, for Fall wear. Prices: \$2.50, \$3.50, \$4, \$4.50 and \$5.

If you haven't been

Seven Keys TO Baldpate

By EARL DERR BIGGERS

Copyright, 1913, by the Bobbs-Merrill Company

CHAPTER XXIII. Excent Omnes.

THE professor looked up from his gridlock.

"Why limit it to the county?" he asked. "I should say you were too parsimonious in your judgment."

Mrs. Quimby, detecting in the old man's eyes a compliment, flushed an even deeper red as she bent above the store.

"It's so seldom anything really happens around here," she said. "I'm just hungrier for news of the strange goings on up there. And I must say Quimby's been too heavy on the subject. I threatened to come up and join in the proceedings myself, especially when I heard about the book writing cook Providence had sent you."

"You would have found us on the porch with outstretched arms," Mr. Magee assured her.

It was on Kendrick that Mrs. Quimby showered her attentions, and when the group rose to seek the station, amid a consultation of the morning paper, she recalled the computer who rises at dawn to play tag with a sippant train.

Mr. Magee heard her say to the railroad man in a heartfelt aside:

"I don't know as I can ever thank you enough, Mr. Kendrick, for putting new hope into Quimby. You'll never understand what it means when you have given up and your life seems all done and wasted, to hear that there's a chance left."

"You'll be getting Kendrick warmly," Mrs. Quimby, it will make me a very happy man to give your husband his chance."

The first streaks of dawn were in the sky when the hermits of Baldpate fled through the gate into the road, waving goody to Quimby and his wife, who stood in their doorway for the farewell.

In the station Mr. Magee encountered an old friend—be of the mop of ginger colored hair. The man who had complimented the slowness of the village gazed with wide eyes at Magee.

"I figured," he said, "that you'd come this way again. Well, I must say you've put a little life into this place. If I'd known when I saw you that you'd be so good at it, I'd have gone right up to Baldpate with you."

"But I hadn't anything on my sleeve," protested Magee.

"Maybe," replied the agent, wrinkling his nose at the story of the carriage going around about the carryings on up at Baldpate—shots fired and strange lights flashing. Doggone it! The only thing that's happened here in years, and I wasn't in it. I certainly wish you'd put me wise to it."

Two drooping figures entered the station—the mayor and his faithful lieutenant, Max. The dignity of the former had faded like a flower, and the smaller one's eyes might have been supplied with equal force to the accustomed jauntiness of Len.

They fled upon the platform, Mr. Magee carrying Mrs. Norton's luggage amid her effusive thanks. On the platform waiting for the train, he was surprised to find a man who made the discovery.

"By the Lord Harry!" he cried. "It's the hermit of Baldpate mountain!"

And so it was, his beard gone, his hair shining black, and his eyes arched in the height of an old and ludicrous fashion, his face set bravely toward the cities once more.

"Yes," he said, "I walked the floor, thinking about the way things were going around about the carryings on up at Baldpate—shots fired and strange lights flashing. Doggone it! The only thing that's happened here in years, and I wasn't in it. I certainly wish you'd put me wise to it."

"A merry one to you," brookly Car-gan.

"Maybe," replied Mr. Peters. "Very likely, if she's feeling that way. I hope so. I ain't giving up the hermit job altogether. I'll come back in the summers to my postcard trade in the summer. There's money in it if it's handled right. But I've spent my last winter on that lonesome hill."

"As author to book?" asked Magee.

"That's what I'm doing. I've mentioned that," he permitted. "In Brooklyn, I've been it away. Maybe I can work on it summers if she doesn't come up here with me and insist on running my hermit business for me. I hope she won't be so sort of put a crimp in it, but if she wants to I won't refuse. And maybe that book'll never get done. Sometimes as I've sat in my shack at night and read it's come to me that all the great works since the world began have been those that never got finished."

The Reuton train roared up to them through the gray morning and passed impatiently at Upper Asquepan Falls. Aboard it clambered the hermits, amateur and professional. Mr. Magee from the platform waved goody to the agent standing forlorn in the station door. He watched the building until it was only a blur in the daze. A kindly feeling for it was in his heart. After all, it had been in the waiting room. Then he started for the smoker. On his way he paused at the seat occupied by the ex-hermit of Baldpate and fixed his eyes on the pale blue necktie Mr. Peters had resurrected for his return to the world of men.

"Pretty, ain't it?" remarked the hermit, seeing whither Mr. Magee's gaze drifted. "She picked it. I didn't expect like it when she first gave it to me, but I see my mistake now. I'm wearing it home a sort of white flag of truce—or almost white. Do you know, Mr. Magee, I'm somewhat nervous about what I'll say when I come into her. I've got to be sure I put my inaugural address on my nightgown. What would be your conversation on such an occasion? If you'd been away from a wife for five years what would you say when you drifted back?"

"That would depend," replied Magee, "on the amount of time she allowed me for my speech."

"You've hit the nail on the head," replied Mr. Peters admiringly. "She's got it. She's like lightning. She won't give me any time if she can help it. That's why I'd like to have a wonder-ful speech all ready—something that would hold her spellbound and tongue-tied until I finished. It would take a 'Sherry' to do that."

"You're a good fellow," laughed Magee. "I'll get up and leave the car."

minute I hit New York. I guess I'll study the lights along the big street and brush elbows with the world a bit before I reveal myself to her. Maybe if I took in a few shows—but don't think I won't go to her. My mind is made up. And I guess she'll be glad to see me too, in her way. I got to fix it with her, though, to come back to my postcard trade in the summer. I wonder what she'll say to that. Maybe she could stay at the inn under an assumed name while I was hermiting up at the shack."

He laughed softly.

Then Mr. Magee went forward into the smoking car. Long rows of red plush seats, unoccupied save for the mayor and Max, greeted his eyes. He stroled to where they sat, about half-way down the car, and lighted an after-breakfast cigar.

Max slouched in the unresponsive company of a cigarette on one side of the car; across the aisle the mayor of Reuton leaned heavily above a card table placed between two seats. He was playing solitaire.

Magee looked on, only half interested. Then suddenly his interest grew. He watched the mayor build in two piles, he saw that the deck from which he built was thick. A weird suspicion shot across his mind.

"Tell me," he asked, "is this the admiral's game of solitaire?"

"Exactly what I was going to ask," said a voice. Magee looked up. Kendrick had come in and stood now above the table. His tired eyes were upon it, fascinated; his lips twitched strangely.

"Yes," answered the mayor, "this is the admiral's game. You'd hardly expect me to know it, would you? Kendrick don't hang out at the small clubs where the admiral does. They won't have me there. But once I took the admiral on a public service boat with me—one time when I wanted a lot of dignity and no brains pretty bad—admiral's game in the long dull hours when we had nothing to do but serve the public. The thing gets a hold on you, somehow. Let's see—now the spade—"

Kendrick leaned closer. His breath came with a noisy quickness that brought the fact of his breathing insistently to Magee's mind.

"I never knew how it was played," said Magee.

Something told Mr. Magee that he ought to rise and drag Kendrick away from that table. Why? He did not know. Still, it ought to be done. But the look in Kendrick's eyes showed that he was not a man who could be so easily led.

"Tell me how it's played," went on Kendrick, trying to be calm.

"You must be getting old," replied the mayor. "The admiral told me the young men of his club never took any interest in his game. 'Solitaire,' he says to me, 'is an old man's trade.' It's a great game, Mr. Kendrick."

"A great game," repeated Kendrick. "Yes, it's a great game." His tone was that of a man who knows how it's played."

"The six of clubs," reflected the mayor, throwing down another card. "Say, she's fine now. There ain't much to it. You use two decks, exactly alike, shuffling together the eight of hearts, the jack of spades—that's great! You lay the cards down here just as they come, like this—"

He paused. His huge hand held a giddy pastebored. A troubled look was on his face. "Then he smiled happily and went on in triumph.

"And then you build, Mr. Kendrick," he said, "the reds and the blacks. You build the blacks on the left and the reds on the right. You get me?"

"All black," he said, "when the game comes out right."

"And the other?" Kendrick persisted softly. He pointed to the remaining deck. A terrible smile of understanding.

"Go on!" he said, bracing. "Now the king," he muttered, "now the ace. We're on the same stretch, going strong. There it's finished. It comes out right. A great game, I tell you."

Professor Bolton pushed open the smoker door and sat down.

Cargan leaned back, Kendrick's fever yellowed face was a bronze mask. His eyes were fiercely on the table and the two decks of cards that lay there.

"And when you're finished," he pointed. "When you've finished—"

Mr. Cargan picked up the deck on the left.

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his yellow face pitiful, the fear of a dog about to be whipped in his every feature. "Jim," he cried, "Jim! You got to get me out of this. You got to stand by me."

"Why, what's the matter, Lou?" asked the mayor in surprise.

"Matter enough," whined Max. "Do you know what's happened? Well, I'll tell."

Mr. Max was thrust aside and replaced by a train newsboy. Mr. Magee felt that he should always remember that boy, his straw colored hair, his freckled leaning face, his lips with their fresh perpetual smile.

"All the morning papers, gents," proclaimed the boy. "Get the Reuton Star. All about the bribery."

He held up the paper. It's huge black headlines looked dull and old and soggy. But the story they told was new and live and startling.

"The Mayor Trapped," shrieked the headlines. "Attempt to Pass Big Bribe at Baldpate Inn Foiled by Star Reporter. Hayden of the Suburban Committee Suicide to Avoid Disgrace."

"Give me a paper, boy," said the mayor. "Yes—a Star." His voice even, his face unmoved. He took the sheet and studied it, with an easy smile. Clinging to fear to his side, Max read too. At length Mr. Cargan spoke, looking up at Magee.

"There's a big mob. You better get off here, sir, and go downtown on a car." If the mighty Cargan had looked limp and beaten for a moment he looked that way no more. He stood up and his head seemed almost to touch the roof of the car. Over that big patrolman he towered; his eyes were cold and hard again; his lips curved in the smile of the master.

"Get off here," he belittled. "Should I get off here? Tell me that, Dan. 'Well, sir,' replied the embarrassed cop, 'there's no telling. There's no telling in this mob. This newspaper has stirred 'em up.'"

"Eggs, are they?" sneered Cargan. "Get off here, you bunch of I would go out of my way for Dan?"

"I meant it, all right, sir," said Dan. "As a friend to a man who's been a turner to me. No, I never saw you afraid of any bunch yet, but this—"

"This," replied Cargan, "is the same old bunch."

In the editorial on that first page the triumphant cry of the Star arose to shatter its fellows in the heavens. At last, said the editor, the long campaign which his paper alone of all the Reuton papers had waged against a corrupt city administration was brought to a successful close. The victory was won. How had this been accomplished? Into the Star office had come rumors a few days back of the proposed payment of a big bribe at the late Baldpate mountain. The paper had decided that one of its representatives must be on the ground. It had debated long whom to send. Miss Evelyn Rhodes, its well known special writer, had got the tip question, she had pleaded to go to the inn. The editor, considering her sex, had sternly refused. Then gradually he had been brought to see the wisdom of sending a girl rather than a man. The sex of the former would put the guilty party under surveillance of our own eyes. Miss Rhodes was dispatched to the inn. Here was her story. It conveyed Cargan beyond a doubt. The very money offered as a bribe was now in the hands of the Star editor and would be turned over to Prosecutor Drayton at his request. All this under the distinguishing title, "Prison Stripes for the Mayor."

The girl's story told how, with one companion, she had gone to Upper Asquepan Falls. There was no mention of the station waiting room nor of the tears shed therein on a certain evening. Mr. Magee noted. She had reached the inn on the morning of the day when the politician was to be unmasked. Bland was already there. Shortly after came the mayor and Max.

"You got to get me out of this," Max begged Mr. Magee to open Cargan's shoulder.

"Keep still!" replied the mayor roughly. He was reading his copy of the Star with intense interest now.

"I'm afraid," cried Max. "Did you hear what he said? A mob! I saw a mob once. Never again for me!" He tried to smile to pass it off as a pleasant jest, but he had to wet his lips with his tongue before he could go on.

"Come on, Jim. Get off here. Don't be fool."

"The train began to move."

"Get off yourself, you coward!" sneered Cargan. "Oh, I know you! It doesn't take much to make your stomach shrink. Get off!"

Max eagerly seized his hat and bag and fled. "You don't mind," he said. "See you later at Charlie's." And in a flash of tawdry attire he was gone.

The mayor of Reuton no longer sat limp in his seat. That brief moment of seeming surrender was but a prelude to a fiercer attack. He was now, as he said, "in his element, in his element, in his element."

"You're waiting for me, eh?" he said. "Waiting for Jim Cargan. Now, ain't it nice of them to come and meet their mayor?"

ain't down and out yet. But to think a woman—a little bit of a girl! I could have put in my pocket—it's all a big joke. I'll beat them. I'll show them. The game's far from played out. I'll win, and if I don't, I'll die."

He crumpled suddenly into his seat, his eyes on that unpleasant line about "Prison Stripes for the Mayor."

"If I don't," he stammered pitifully, "well, they sent him to an island at the end of the reformers got Napoleon at the last. I won't be alone in that."

At this unexpected sight of weakness in his hero, Mr. Max set up a renewed babble of fear at his side. The train was the Reuton suburbs now. At a next little station it slowed down to a stop and a florid policeman entered the smoking car. Cargan looked up.

"Hello, Dan," he said. His voice was clear, the oldtime ring was gone. The policeman removed his helmet and shifted it nervously.

"I thought I'd tell you, Mr. Cargan," he said. "I thought I'd warn you. You'd better get off here. There's a big crowd in the station at Reuton."

They're waiting for you, sir; they've heard you're on this train. This lying newspaper, Mr. Cargan, it's been telling us that you're on this train. There's a big mob. You better get off here, sir, and go downtown on a car."

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Humor and Philosophy BY DUNCAN M. SMITH

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

A CENSURABLE thing looks so absolutely inexcusable—when it is done by somebody in whom we have no personal interest.

The man who has luck invariably upon his side can well afford to laugh at superstition.

There is apt to be more bricksbats than glory in the end in being a prophet if you get yourself taken seriously and collect money on the prophecies.

No matter what of truth he may possess, it is mighty hard for anybody to take any interest in a failure.

Any woman knows the difference between becoming and unbecoming things, but some of the most becoming are so disgracefully cheap!

Don't take too much stock in appearances. Some of the most charming often fade into disappearances without the least warning.

Better a man who makes a respectable wage than one who merely dreams of millions.

Some girls are pretty as pictures and others as pretty as hand painted china.

Contentment. The storm outside may play a tune upon the roof, but the music comes around. Or just a winter rain. But the sun is in the house. How bitter and how rough. The tempest through the town may tear it, but the sun is in the house.

He knows that somewhere in the blast the work that lets him sit at ease. But still he sits him down to rest. And elevates his feet. He takes a nap. 'Till it is time to eat.

The gentleman who has enough. The passing show can view him. He does not mind. For those whose joys are few. He may express a wish perhaps. But the sun is in the house. How bitter and how rough. The tempest through the town may tear it, but the sun is in the house.

They Way They Did at Home. The kindergarten class had been making grandfather's clocks out of boxes. The hands were painted on and the pendulums swung the teacher gave the class a talk about the evolution of instruments for marking time. Without any one in the room knowing how people found out what time it was before clocks were invented. One little girl raised her hand.

"Well, Margaret," said the teacher. "They called up central."

Trying to Catch Up. "Let me give you a sure cure for a cold."

"Save yourself the trouble, old man."

"This will do the work."

"I don't care, but I am thirteen behind now on the sure cures offered me by my friends, and if it doesn't kill me catching up I will send for you."

Even Scientists Would Like To Know More About It. Few boys ever stop to think why their toys spin. The grown-ups who pause to watch the top-spinning which is so universally popular every spring.

For Ontario Agriculture. Ontario's share of the agricultural grant of the Federal Government amounts to \$29,863 a year. It is divided as follows: District representatives \$100,000; to encourage agriculture in the schools, short courses for teachers, etc., \$15,000; education work in marketing of farm products, \$1,000; buildings at Ontario Agricultural College, including completion of buildings under construction, \$72,000; stock and seed judging courses, \$7,500; women's institute, \$7,500; courses at fall fairs, \$1,500; drainage work, \$4,000; demonstration of growing, \$2,500; demonstration on soils, \$5,000; spraying, pruning and packing of fruits, \$7,500; demonstration in horticulture, \$1,000; horticulture lectures, \$500; miscellaneous, \$1,868.

Beer and Cigarettes. Canadians consumed more beer, but drank less spirits and smoked less tobacco, excepting cigarettes, last year than in the year previous, according to the Department of Industry.

The consumption of spirits, per head of population, was 1,063 gallons against 1,112 gallons in 1913; beer, 2,200 gallons as compared with 7,005 gallons of wine, 124 gallons as against 1,311 gallons, and of tobacco, 37.11 pounds as compared with 3,818. Duty paid on spirits equalled \$22.49 per capita.

Despite the campaign instituted against cigarettes, the consumption last year passed the billion mark. The total was 1,166,023,170, an increase of 188,277,869 cigarettes as compared with the previous year.

Old Time Punishments. Among the weird and horrible punishments inflicted in Quebec under both the French and British régimes were the burning of women at the stake for petty treason, burning of the hand, branding on the forehead, and breaking on the wheel.

POE AND "THE RAVEN." His Comment on the Tinkling Footfalls and the Bird's Shadow. In a letter written on Dec. 15, 1840, to G. W. Everett of Phillips, Esq., Edgar Allan Poe, in commenting on his famous poem, "The Raven," said:

"For the purpose of poetry it is quite sufficient that a thing is possible, or at least that the improbability be not so generally glaring, as you say, the lamp might have thrown the bird's shadow on the floor. My conception was that of the bracket candlestick affixed against the wall, high up, and it throws the weight of the machine on the back wheels."

When an automobile turns to the right, the wheel is thrown on the front wheels because of this top-spinning action of the flywheel. Many accidents to motor cars are due to interference with this top-spinning action when turning a corner sharply or at great speed.

Turning a motor boat, a ship's wheel, an aeroplane, as well as the rolling and pitching of great vessels all bring about unlooked-for catastrophes by virtue of this mysterious top-spinning.

As in Days of Old. The assembly of the Barons of the Cinque Ports for the installation of Earl Beauchamp as Lord Warden on July 18, will take place at the ancient site, the Roman lighthouse on the beach at Dover, where it is there that the lord warden was in-

WEALTH OF "THE PRIORY."

Home of Late William Armstrong in Toronto a Treasure House.

One of the most remarkable collections of art objects and curios ever made in Canada was that of the late William Armstrong, bridge builder and artist, who died the other day in Toronto.

Of particular interest amongst the nautical treasures of the Priory is the telescope used by Lord Nelson at Trafalgar. It belonged to Mr. Spencer, a Lieutenant on the Victory, and was handed on to William Armstrong, with the authentic account of its use by the famous admiral, by the late Lord Nelson's widow, the Countess of Widdowson.

Merely to mention a few of the treasures collected by the late engineer would fill columns. He traveled widely in the west, and also in India, and was a devotee of the water of the smoking room in the Priory Cree moccasins touch the leather folds of Custer's coat bordered with gold glory, and here of the Custer was wearing when he was shot. Bullet holes and buckshot marks perforate it.

North American arrows and stone weapon, hand beside khayee knives, and between them in their niches rest carved pipes—"of peace," perhaps. A "Lord Kirkcubright" topot with metal spout is in the dining-room, and here, too, is a priceless piece of china, one of the only two similar pieces in the world. The other is in the Vatican.

The pictures, too, are almost priceless. Twenty unfinished Turner sketches are scattered here and there on the walls. In the studio are a Van der Velde seascape of 1610, and a J. Ryssdael of the same century.

The late Mr. Armstrong's own work was mostly in watercolor, and dealt mostly with marine and Indian or Canadian subjects.

Many of Mr. Armstrong's pictures dealt with the Wolsley Red River expedition and early days in Toronto.

Distinguished as an engineer and an artist—William Armstrong was both. He was a Canadian and his colors were recognized and eagerly sought by British royalty—the late William Armstrong was an outstanding personality in rising from a still