

The Huntingdon Gleaner

656

Single Copies 4 Cents

SEPTEMBER 3, 1914

HUNTINGDON, QUE.

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No Credit

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Insures only Farm and Isolated Property

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NUMA E. BROSSOIT, K.C., Advoca-
te, of the city of Valleyfield,
will be at Moir's Hotel, Hunting-
don, on the second Saturday of
each month, from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

MCCORMICK & LEBOURNEAU
Advocates, Commissioners for Onta-
rio, Nova Scotia, Man. & B.C., Brit-
ish Columbia, etc. Rooms 41 and
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treal. Mr. McCormick will attend
all the Courts in the District of
Beauharnois, and will be at Moir
Hotel, Huntingdon, on the last
Saturday of every month, barring
unforeseen circumstances. Tele-
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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,
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On hand at all times, a full
line of all kinds FLOUR and
Cereals, fresh and good, at
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Teacher of Violin
Pupils thoroughly taught. Theory,
ensemble playing. Best quality of
violin strings and supplies; ask for
prices on musical instruments, only
tested and guaranteed instruments
sold. Terms and arrangements call
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Re-Opens Tuesday, Sept. 1st
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McDonald, Sec.-Treas.

Province of Quebec
Parish of Tres St Sacrement
County of Chateaugay
TENDERS FOR ROADS

Two separate Sealed Tenders
addressed to the undersigned and
marked

"TENDERS FOR ROADS"
will be received up to one of the
clock on Tuesday, the Eighth day
of September, 1914, for the build-
ing of about eighteen miles of
roads in the parish, one Tender for
a Tarvia Road, and one Tender for
a Bituminous Road.

Each Tender must be accom-
panied by an accepted cheque on
a chartered Bank, payable to the
order of the Secretary-Treasurer,
for a sum equal to 5 per cent. of
the amount of the Tender.

Specifications may be seen at the
office of the undersigned.

The Corporation do not bind
themselves to accept the lowest or
any tender. Address
D. R. HAY, Secy.-Treas.,
Howick, 22nd August, 1914.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

TORONTO EXHIBITION
Aug. 29 to Sept. 14

Return tickets will be issued at the
following Reduced Fares from Hunt-
ingdon.

Sept. 2nd and 9th
Via Montreal.....\$11.40
Via Valleyfield..... 10.15

September 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10
Via Montreal.....\$15.20
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Full particulars at Grand Trunk
offices, or write **ANDREW PHILIPS,**
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CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
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Toronto-Detroit-Chicago

the Canadian No. 21
Lv Montreal.....8:45 a.m.....10:00 pm
Ar Chicago.....7:45 a.m..... 9:05 pm

EXHIBITIONS

Toronto
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
August 31st

T. B. Pringle, Huntingdon
Wm. Bryson, Ormstown
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THE WAR

Official Account of British Army

On Sunday afternoon Lord
Kitchener authorized making pub-
lic the following report of the
fighting done by the British army
last week—There has been a four
days' battle—on the 23rd, 24th,
25th and 26th of August. During
the whole of this period, the Brit-
ish, in conformity with a general
movement of the British armies,
were occupied in resisting and
checking the German advance and
in withdrawing to new lines of de-
fence. The battle began at Mons
on Sunday, during which day and
part of the night the general at-
tack, which was stubbornly pressed
and repeated, was completely
checked by the British front.

The Second Day
On Monday, the 24th, the Ger-
mans made vigorous efforts in
superior numbers to prevent the
safe withdrawal of the British
army and to drive it into the for-
tress of Maubeuge. This effort was
frustrated by the steadiness and
skill with which the British retire-
ment was conducted, and as on the
previous day very heavy losses, far
in excess of anything suffered by
us, were inflicted on the enemy,
who in dense formation and in
enormous masses marched forward
again and yet again to storm the
British lines.

The Third Day
The British retirement proceeded
on the 25th (Tuesday) with con-
tinuous fighting, though not on the
scale of the previous two days, and
by the night of the 25th the Brit-
ish army occupied the line of Cam-
brai, Landreies and Le Cateau.
(Cambrai is a fortified town in the
Department of the North, 32 miles
southeast of Lille on the river
Scheldt. Le Cateau is 14 miles east
by southeast of Cambrai.) It had
been intended to resume the retire-
ment at daybreak on the 26th
(Wednesday) but the German at-
tack, in which no less than five
army corps were engaged, was so
close and fierce that it was not
possible to carry out this intention
until the afternoon.

The Fourth Day
The battle on this day, the 26th
(Wednesday) was of a most severe
and desperate character. The
troops offered a superb and most
valiant resistance to the tremen-
dous odds with which they were
confronted, and at length extracted
themselves in good order, though
with serious loss and under the heaviest
artillery fire. No guns were taken
by the enemy except those the
horses of which had all been killed
or were shattered by high explo-
sive shells.

Losses During the Four Days
General French estimates that
during the whole of these opera-
tions from the 23rd to the 26th,
inclusive, his losses amounted to
5000 or 6000 men. On the other
hand, the losses suffered by the
Germans in their attacks across
the open and through their dense
formation are out of all proportion
to those which we have suffered.

In Landreies alone on the 25th
(Tuesday), as an instance, a Ger-
man infantry brigade advanced in
close order into a narrow street
which they completely filled. Our
machine guns were brought to bear
on this target from the end of the
town. The head of the column was
swept away. A frightful panic en-
sued, and it is estimated that 800
or 900 dead and wounded Germans
were left in this street alone. An-
other incident which may be chosen
from many like it was the charge
of the German Guard cavalry divi-
sion upon the British Twelfth
Cavalry brigade, when the German
cavalry were thrown back with
great losses and in absolute dis-
order. These are notable examples
of what has taken place over
practically the whole front during
these engagements, and the Ger-
mans have been made to pay the
extreme penalty of every for-
ward march they have made.

Since the 26th (Wednesday) apart
from cavalry fighting, the British
army has not been molested. It has
rested and refitted after its exert-
ions and glorious achievements.
Reinforcements, amounting to
double the losses sustained, already
have joined. Every gun has been
replaced and the army is now ready
to take part in the next great en-
counter with undiminished strength
and undaunted spirits.

The Burning of Louvain
The Belgian minister of foreign
affairs reports that on Tuesday,
August 25, a German army corps,
after receiving a check, withdrew
in disorder to the city of Louvain.
The Germans on guard at the en-
trance of the city, mistaking the
nature of the incursion, fired upon
their countrymen, whom they mis-
took for Belgians. In spite of all
the denials from the authorities,
the Germans, in order to cover their
mistake, pretended that it was the
inhabitants who fired on them,
whereas the inhabitants, including
the police, all had been disarmed
more than a week before. With-
out inquiry and without listening
to any protest, the German com-
mander announced that the town
would be destroyed immediately.
The inhabitants were ordered to
leave their dwellings and some
were made prisoners. The women
and children were placed on trains,
the destinations of which are not
known, as soldiers furnished with
bombs set fire to all parts of the
city. The splendid church of St.
Peter, the University buildings the

were delivered to the flames. Several
notable citizens were shot. The
city, which had a population of
45,000 and was the intellectual
metropolis of the Low Countries
is now nothing more than a heap
of ashes.

Daring Naval Exploit
What war was declared it was
expected the German navy would
give battle, for the not possessed of
so many ships, there are among the
number ironclads equal to Eng-
land's best, so that a squadron
could be sent to sea that would
fight with a fair chance of victory,
the more so that they had the ad-
vantage of bringing on battle close
to the German shore. Instead of
fighting, however, this splendid
array of German warships remained
at anchor under the guns of
forts and with the harbor mouths
strewn with mines. The British
fleet cruised round these harbors,
hoping to see the enemy come out.
This blockading work grew tire-
some to Admiral Beatty, in com-
mand of the squadron to whom
was given to watch Heligoland
and the devised a ruse to get the
Germans out. It being reported to
him that small German vessels were
in the habit of coming outside their
lines to lay mines he saw his op-
portunity, and detailed the fastest
boats he had to watch when these
Germans came out and attack them.
Friday morning, at 4 o'clock, these
sentinels of the sea saw several
German boats come out on their
usual errand. Putting on all steam,
the British boats dashed forward
on the inside course to intercept
the enemy. There ensued a chase,
the fleeing foe acting themselves
as a pilot through the mine-fields.
The race ended in the British win-
ning the inside track. The Ger-
mans seeing only boats no larger
than their own, signalled for help
when more light vessels came out,
when they attacked the British. A
slight mist helped the British and
concealed their cruisers who were
hurry to the scene of conflict.

The first to arrive was the Fear-
less, which dared the fort batteries
and got so near the coast that the
German admiral signalled four of
his cruisers to go and try to cap-
ture her. When they came within
range a fierce fight ensued. The
first shot from the Fearless sank
a German cruiser which a British
destroyer was battering. At the
height of the duel, four German
cruisers were circling about the
Fearless, one of which came with-
in 7000 yards of her. Amid a burst
of cheering from the British ship
she landed a shot in the vitals of
the nearest foe. Instantly it burst
into flames. The Arcthus, a German
cruiser that arrived to help fight
the Fearless, received a shot in
her engine-room, and made signals
of distress. Meanwhile the small
craft were at it hammer and tongs.
It was estimated there were over
20 of them. The superior gun
power and strength of the British
destroyers, ship for ship, was con-
clusively demonstrated. The Brit-
ish destroyers did not hesitate to
engage the enemy's cruisers, both
with guns and torpedo, with hardi-
hood, and two of them got knock-
ed about in the process. Also one
two of the enemy's destroyers were
actually observed to sink, most of
the other eighteen or twenty boats
rounded up and attacked were well
punished and only saved them-
selves by a scattered flight. The
shore batteries had been compelled
while the fight lasted, to reserve
their fire for fear of hitting the
German boats, but now began.
Seeing heavy ironclads getting
ready, the British withdrew, having
sank 2 German cruisers, set on fire
another, which was afterwards
learned, went to the bottom, and 2
destroyers. The crews of the five
German vessels known to have been
sunk aggregated about 1200 officers,
and men, all of whom, with the
exception of 300 prisoners, were
wounded and otherwise perished.
The total British casualties amount-
ed to 69 killed and wounded.
Among the killed must be includ-
ed two officers of exceptional
merit, Lieut.-Commander Nigel K.
W. Barttelot, and Lieut. Eric West-
macott. All the British ships will
be fit for service in a week or ten
days.

London, August 27.—In moving
the address of eulogy of Belgium
in the house of commons, Premier
Asquith said—"We do not regret
our decision in engaging in this
war. The issue was one which no
great nation, without undying
shame, could have declined. Never
has the duty of preserving her
national importance been more
travely acknowledged, and never
has it been more strenuously and
heroically discharged than during
the last week by the Belgian King
and his people," said Premier As-
quith. "They have faced without
flinching and against almost in-
calculable odds the horror of erup-
tion, devastation, spoliation and
outrage. They have won for them-
selves immortal glory, we are proud
of their alliance, and in the name
of the United Kingdom and of the
whole Empire we assure them that
they may count to the end of our
whole-hearted and unfailing sup-
port."

Sarnia, Aug. 29.—At a meeting of
Indians of Sarnia Reserve last
night a resolution was passed un-
animously, requesting the Domin-
ion government to appropriate
\$1000 from the funds of the In-
dians to help Great Britain in her
war expenses. Addresses were
given by Chief Jacobs, Chief Merass
and others, and all were eager to

WHAT A WOUNDED FRENCH-
MAN TOLD
The battle of the 18th August
has been given the name of Charle-
roi, from that being the town the
Germans chiefly fought to win. A
vivid idea of it is given in the fol-
lowing letter, written by a
wounded French soldier—
I am in a field hospital now,
with a nice little hole in my left
shoulder. It feels as if some play-
ful joker had touched it with a
lighted cigar. The wound is wash-
ed and dressed by a pretty little
dressmaker who has turned nurse.
She is so sweet and lovely and
kind-hearted that one would like
to get wounded for the sole pur-
pose of being nursed and bandag-
ed. Part of our army was march-
ing along the broad, sunny road to-
ward Charleroi. The road was bor-
dered on either side by a vast cul-
tivated plain, where little groups
of peasants were busily engaged
in harvesting. The peasant girls
and the old men were as busy as
they could be. When sometimes
we were on an elevation, I looked
backward and saw our army, like a
huge serpent, covering the road for
a distance of many miles. The
hearts of the troops were light,
but their faces were grave. Every-
one felt that we were to engage
in an action that the fate of na-
tions depended on. There were
many singing, however, for the
French soldier is always bright,
lively, happy and brave. The com-
missary is perfect and the men
have been so excellently looked
after that the soldiers' spirits have
been kept up in good shape.

At a distance, on our left, clouds
of dust hover over the field, and
now and again our ears catch the
noise of moving troops and the
trampling of horses' feet. Appar-
ently they were moving parallel
with our columns. It is rumored
that they are British troops, but
nobody knows but the commanders,
and they keep silent. We know
not even where we go. Heavy can-
nonading is heard ahead and it
becomes more frequent as we ad-
vance. Aides, bearing messages,
gallop by us every few minutes.
Arriving at the crest of the hill,
we dropped ourselves there. Right
in front of us, on the opposite
hill, and dividing into the valley
below was the enemy. Their ad-
vance is covered by the artillery
on the hills behind them. A mighty
roar behind us, shows us that our
own artillery is coming into ac-
tion, shelling the valley below. It is
strange that in the face of death
and destruction, I catch myself try-
ing to make out where the shells
are falling, as if I were merely an
interested spectator at a rifle com-
petition. I was not the only one
experiencing these strange feel-
ings. I saw many curious faces all
around me, bearing expressions full
of interest, like an audience high-
ly fascinated by a theatrical per-
formance. These expressions cross-
ed my mind in a thousandth part
of a second, followed by numerous
others, a queer sensation when one
is first in a rain of bullets. We
are ordered to advance. Alternately
dropping ourselves to the ground
to fire and then jumping to our
feet to rush across the open, we
gradually approach the enemy.
The earth now is shaken
by incessant cannonading. The air
is torn by the continuous roar of
rifle fire. We rush forward to
seize a piece of ground, surround-
ed by low trees. Half way across
the intervening space, I was strick-
en and lost consciousness. I only re-
gret that I could not have seen the
finish of this, my first battle. But
I will be back on the line again,
and I hope it may be the first
fighting line and that I may have
my old comrades by my side.

London, August 27.—Gen. Joseph
Joffre, commander-in-chief of the
French forces, in a telegram to
Field Marshal Sir John French,
commander of the British forces,
says—"The British army did not
hesitate but threw its whole
strength against forces which had
great numerical superiority. In
so doing it contributed in a most
effective manner to securing the
left wing of the French army. It
exhibited in this task devotion,
energy, and perseverance to which
I must now pay my tribute—quali-
ties which will be shown again to-
morrow and make certain the
triumph of our common cause. The
French army will never forget the
services rendered it. Our army is
inspired with the same spirit of
sacrifice and the determination to
conquer which animates the British
forces, and will make good to them
its debt of gratitude in the battles
of the near future."

The mines sown in the North Sea
by the Germans, are laid in the sea
some six or ten feet below the
surface. They are anchored from
the sea bed, and are exploded when
the keel of a ship, by coming in
contact with them, turns them over,
makes an electrical connection,
and fires the mine. The best check
for mines is the aeroplane. Scouts
sailing like birds above the water
can see for a considerable depth
below the surface and thus it is ex-
pected that the presence of mines
can be disclosed, and their deadly

HUNTINGDON, QUE.

Longwy, a small fortress on the
French frontier, the garrison of
which consisted of only one bat-
talion, which had been bombarded
since August 3, capitulated on the
28th, after holding out for over 24
days. More than half of the garri-
son was killed or wounded. Lieut.
Col. Darce has been nominated an
officer of the Legion of Honor for
"heroic conduct in the defence of
Longwy."

Berlin, August 27.—The German
admiralty has issued the following
—The light cruiser Magdeburg ran
ashore in a fog on the island of
Odenburg, in the Gulf of Finland.
Owing to thick weather, other Ger-
man warships in the vicinity were
unable to render assistance, and all
efforts to float the vessel having
failed, the captain decided to sacri-
fice his ship, as a superior Russian
naval force was preparing to
attack. Under a heavy fire from
the Russian fleet, a majority of the
cruiser's crew was saved by the
German torpedo boat V-26. Seven-
teen men were killed, 25 wounded,
and 85, including the captain, are
missing. The Magdeburg was
blown up. The survivors reached
Germany today.

Ingersoll, Ont., August 27.—An
Austrian and a Russian got into a
fight over the European war. In
police court this morning the Aus-
trian paid the Russian's fine as
well as his own.

Canada has sent 1,000,000 sacks
of flour to Great Britain; this is
probably only a beginning to the
flow of foodstuffs from Canada to
the Motherland; it is up to us then
as good farmers and loyal Cana-
dians to do our best to produce
for the Empire in this crisis. Bet-
ter farming all along the line is
what we need.

CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION

SEPTEMBER 11 to 19, 1914

Entries close September 4th
Canada's Greatest Fall Live Stock
and Poultry Show
Accommodation for 2,500 Head
All Freight paid upon Live Stock
entries from Ontario & Quebec
Seventy acres of New, Bright and
Up-to-the-minute Exhibits
New \$50,000.00 Agricultural and
Dairy Building covers 12,000 square
feet in which Prize Competitions
in Butter Making will be
held daily
Huge Parades of Prize Animals on
track in front of Grand Stand
Magnificent afternoon and evening
Performances in front of Grand
Stand

2 WILD WEST SHOWS 2
the Best ever

Unprecedented Night Military and
Fireworks Display
"Nero, and the Burning of Rome"
For fuller and more complete in-
formation apply to E. McMahon,
Manager and Secretary, 26 Sparks
St., Ottawa, Can.

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Millers of

PURE FEEDS

and

GOOD FLOURS

VALLEYFIELD QUE.

Province of Quebec
Municipality of the Township
of Dundee.

TENDERS

Tenders will be received by the
undersigned, until ten o'clock fore-
noon, on Tuesday, the eighth day
of September, 1914, for macadamizing
the following roads, according to
Government specifications in three
separate tenders.

No. 1 The Broken Front road,
commencing at the American line at
Dundee Village to the St. Anicet line,
a distance of about five miles and a
half, also the Bannon side road, a
distance of about one mile and a
quarter.

No. 2 The St. Agnes road, from
the St. Anicet line to the American
line, a distance of about four miles,
also the McCaffrey side road a dis-
tance of about one mile.

No. 3 The road between the fifth
and sixth concessions from the west
line of Frank McCaffrey's property
to James McCord's property, on the
west, a distance of about two miles,
also the McCord side road a distance
of one mile.

The lowest or any tender not
necessarily accepted.
T. W. Fraser, Sec.-Treas.

THE GREAT FRANKLIN COUNTY FAIR

MALONE, N.Y.
September 15, 16, 17 and 18, 1914
Sixty-third Annual Exhibition. Improved and Enlarged in all
Departments.
Increased and Revised PREMIUM LIST
AEROPLANE FLIGHTS EACH DAY
The Delesso Troupe, the great Laugh Producers
The LEFFRLL Trio, famous Women Acrobats.
The Perrell Troupe in thrilling and wonderful
acrobatic feats.
BASE BALL GOOD MUSIC
F. D. Kilburn, Pres., Thos. Adams, Treas., Walter J. Mallon, Sec'y.

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ALL NEXT WEEK AT
SHERBROOKE QUE.

Reduced Rates & Excursions on all Railroads

See the Best Agricultural Fair in Canada
See the Attractions—They Cost \$6,000.00
See the Airship do the latest Aviation Stunts
See the Famous Midway—There will be miles of it
See and Hear the Country's Best Bands

IN A WORD
SEE THE BEST FAIR EVER

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

with which is united the EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK
SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., L.L.D., D.C.L., President
ALEXANDER LAIRD JOHN AIRD
General Manager Assistant General Manager

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 REST, \$13,500,000

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS

Interest at the current rate is allowed on all deposits of \$1 and
upwards. Careful attention is given to every account. Small accounts
are welcomed. Accounts may be opened and operated by mail.
Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons,
withdrawals to be made by any one of them or by the survivor. E21

C. W. THOMAS, Manager of Huntingdon Branch

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA

Established 1863. Head Office, Montreal
PAID UP CAPITAL \$7,000,000.
Reserve Funds \$7,248,134.
220 Branches in Canada.

Farmers Attention Please

We want YOUR BUSINESS. Come in and open an account
with us, and pay your bills by check. This will give you a
Receipt for everything you pay. We can give you every
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The Huntingdon Gleaner

Solier Brothers, Publishers

Huntingdon, Que., Sept. 3, 1914

NOTES OF THE WEEK

To avoid printing on Fair day, the Gleaner will go to press earlier than usual next week. All matter intended for it must be handed in on Tuesday.

Two of the sentries on the Soulanges canal were having a conversation with their rifle butts on the ground. On ending their talk one sloped arms and, just when the rifle was half way up to his shoulder, the trigger caught, possibly in his sleeve, and the gun was discharged, sending a bullet thru the brain of his friend, who dropped dead.

It is now understood that had it not been for the British army the battle of the 23rd would have been a German victory. When the French centre gave way before the terrible rush of numbers, it was the British firmly standing their ground on the west flank that prevented a rout, and enabled the French general to withdraw during the night to a new position.

German troops have been disappearing from northern Belgium. Whether they are withdrawn to reinforce the front in France or are sent to meet the Russian advance on Berlin is unknown. Taking advantage of their departure the Belgians have been making attacks on isolated parties.

During the battles of last week a commander of one of the French divisions, Gen. Paul, distinguished himself by a strategic move that cornered the German column opposed to him and led to their defeat.

Reports agree in stating that the Russian advance on Berlin continues despite obstinate resistance. The Russians are now at the front line of forts along the river Vistula, and if they manage to make their way past them they will have a clear road for quite a distance.

The committee of the grounds is busy preparing everything for the coming fair. An office for the secretary and the sale of tickets has been built at the entrance. Members must keep in mind that no entry is taken the morning of the Fair.

The work on the macadam road is being done at a fairly good rate, considering the number of men and teams on the job. Work was commenced at the Chateaugay county line and is now finished up to Havlock four corners, a distance of nearly two miles.

The legislature of the islands known as the Barbadoes has voted to send sugar to the value of a hundred thousand dollars to the British army. Considering the limited resources of these islands the gift is a generous one.

To reinforce the army in the field, the Imperial authorities have ordered a large force of Indian troops, which is now on the way and will soon be on the front. Bringing natives to fight white men's battles is questionable policy.

The reports from the far East are to the effect that the Japs are proceeding with much deliberation to reduce the German colony on the coast of China. They have established a blockade and apparently mean to starve the garrison.

The week has been a bad one for the Germans on the sea. On the Baltic they lost the cruiser Magdeburg which ran aground and fell a prey to Russian guns. At Heligoland 5 vessels and off the coast of Africa the converted cruiser Kaiser William the Great.

The death of Archibald Cameron, Tullochgorum, is as the removal of a landmark, for, as far as the writer knows, he was, with one exception, the oldest English-speaking settler in the county of Chateaugay. That exception is the friend and neighbor of the deceased John Union, who is the same age and came to the Chateaugay in 1830.

The frequent rains we are having hinders farmers saving their crop of oats. The few farmers who have threshed, are hauling to the G.T.R. station, getting 65 cents per 40lb. -the first time oats have sold at that price at this time of the year.

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The news from the front is far from what Britons would like.

French declared, like a stone wall, the Germans suspended frontal attacks resting, their men and waiting for reinforcements. This continued until Monday morning when, after a terrific artillery fire, the German infantry again surged forward.

The result of the week's fighting is, that the Germans, by mere force of numbers, have pushed back the allied front and are now within fifty miles of the fortifications that surround Paris, which is preparing to stand a siege, tho that the allies hope to avert. There have been frequent reports that Turkey was about to throw in her lot with Germany and Italy with the allies, but to the present both remain neutral.

The final opening of the Academy took place Tuesday morning, when members of the board as well as other friends were present. Several encouraging addresses were given, all congratulating the pupils and staff on the splendid standing taken at the June examinations, which is almost equal to the record made a year ago.

At a meeting of the Presbyterian congregation a week ago, it was decided to accept two hundred and fifty dollars for a right of way across the glebe, behind the manse. As Mr Gale's house has already been moved, the way for the new road to Station-street is now open.

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THE HUNTINGDON GLEANER.

ing fires in No. 3 6.25 Rev. Crombie, for Deputy examiner, No. 6 10.00 E. G. Gibbon, No. 10 35 W. G. Gibson, copy of valuation roll 7.00 Moved by Herdman, seconded by Rennie, that a tax of 4 mills be levied on the dollar, for school purposes.

Anti-Fat Cures

You cannot open a magazine or daily paper without being confronted by advertisements of medicines that will make fat people lean, with pictures of alleged cures. For the last six months the Bureau of Chemistry at Washington has been experimenting with these anti-fat cures on employees of the department. The bureau undertook its investigation after it had received many inquiries about anti-fat remedies.

One of the most widely advertised so-called prescriptions for reducing flesh was tried for a period of six months. The result was that two of the subjects under experimentation were obliged to stop after taking the medicine for two or three weeks, because of its injurious effect.

Another of the so-called remedies of a 'great obesity specialist' was tried. The subject scrupulously followed the diet list which accompanied this remedy and faithfully carried out the system of exercises recommended. After six months' treatment there was a reduction of eighteen pounds of flesh, but this the experimenters attribute to the fact that the subject ate no bread, butter, starchy food, pastry, sugar, or candy while under observation.

THE PROFESSORS' Ways

The circulars, letters, and other announcements of these so-called obesity remedies, which are published broadcast, in many cases asserted that a two-cent stamp is the only charge. Those sending the 2 cents to the supposed philanthropist who wishes to help others suffer to get rid of surplus flesh commonly received a statement that 'the physician' or professor discovered this remedy in the wilds of some foreign country or received it from some famous Indian medicine man on his deathbed.

Judging from the letters received by the department appealing to it to stop this practice under the Food and Drugs act, women are usually the victims of these 'professors'. The strong feature of most of the literature is that no dieting is necessary; the medicine is to do it all and the patient is to do it all and the patient is to do it all and the patient is to do it all.

These preparations usually contain thyroid and a laxative. The thyroids may prove very hurtful unless given under the advice of a physician personally familiar with the subject's physical condition. The department has on record an instance where death has followed overdoses of preparations containing thyroids.

Other preparations contain poke root (phytolacca) a poisonous drug, and others, an analysis shows, contain nothing that could possibly have the slightest effect in reducing flesh.

Digestion is "ELIMINATED"

The promoters of one preparation assert that it secures most marvelous results by a process of elimination of foods without digestion. These people guarantee the reduction of a pound a day. A preparation of this character, if it did what its makers claim for it, would probably eliminate any need of digestion in the future.

Another product, examination shows, consists principally of ordinary soap. The idea is to apply this locally with friction, and thus remove the fat wherever it may be in excess. A still more clever scheme provides chemicals to be added to the water in which the patient is to bathe.

The conclusion reached is that the only way the department's specialists know of safely reducing flesh is rigid dieting and strenuous exercise. To be effective: these must be continued over a long period of time. The fat-reducing patient must eliminate from his diet fats, starchy foods, and sugar. In many cases it is not wise, because of other physical conditions,

Motorist (blocked by load of hay) -"I say, there, pull out and let me pass." Farmer-"Oh, I dunno, ez I am in a hurry." Motorist (angrily) -"You seemed in a hurry to let that other fellow's carriage get past." Farmer-"That's 'cause his horse was eatin' my hay. There

Miscellaneous War News

London, August 31.-In confirmation of the story that mines have been laid in the North Sea by vessels disguised as neutral fishing boats, a woman who arrived at London from Bergen tells of the sinking of such a mine layer by a British cruiser. The ship on which she was travelling found itself one morning close to a number of British cruisers, one of which had caught a German trawler flying the Norwegian flag and engaged in laying mines. According to this woman, the commander gave the crew of the trawler three minutes in which to leave their vessel, and they came tumbling over the side of the passenger ship. Then first backing up a bit, the cruiser rammed the offending trawler, and at the second attempt cut her in two and she went to the bottom.

The camp at Valcartier receives many gifts, which show the soldiers are not forgotten. The Beamsville Fruit Growers association, Ont., sent a car of fruit and vegetables as a gift to the men. In unloading the car was found a little box with this inscription on it-"For the soldiers at Valcartier, the widow's mite." The box contained a dozen eggs carefully packed in a newspaper. One had broken on the journey. There was no indication as to who the sender is. The box was sent to the hospital.

London, August 28.-Premier Asquith has decided to address meetings in the principal cities in the United Kingdom to make plain the cause of the war, and to set forth that it is the duty of every man to do his part to make the issue a successful one for the British arms.

The airship, a large one, took advantage of its being in their hands over the city it dropped eight bombs of a great exploding strength. According to an investigation conducted by the Judiciary court there have been ten killed, all harmless civilians, among them four women; eight have been injured, of whom several mortally. One bomb was exploded above the palace where the Queen and the Royal children are living. The material damages are enormous. A terrible panic prevailed, the people rushing into the street shouting and weeping and begging for assistance. A married couple who were sitting at a window in their home were both killed. The woman's head was torn off. An American, Dr. Seaman, attached to the U.S. diplomatic corps, sent this message-Antwerp, Aug. 26.-I am with the dead and wounded of the airship slaughter. The Germans attacked the city like a hyena in the night, murdering helpless women and children. In the name of civilization let America protest. This was only assassination. I appeal especially to the Peace society.

London, Aug. 15.-The Brussels correspondent of the Daily Mirror tells this interesting story-While I was at Tirimont I came across a man named Charles Troupin, who had with him an English bull-dog named Rip. This little animal deserves to be decorated with honors, as, on four occasions, he has gone through the German lines to the front at Liege and successfully delivered important messages. Rip, who has lived at the forts and knows all the country round about by heart, had the messages concealed inside his leather collar, and at the bidding of his master, quietly trotted off on a journey of several miles, passing through the German lines on the way.

London, August 27.-The first batch of British wounded from the Continent, numbering about thirty, arrived this afternoon by steamer at Folkestone from Boulogne. They were driven in motor cars to the Shorncliffe hospital and were loudly cheered by large crowds assembled outside the harbor gates. The wounded numbered 200 and all were badly hurt.

London, Sept. 1.-An analysis of the attacks on the enemy's shipping since the war began shows that 196 German and 13 Austrian ships have been captured and taken to British ports, while 34 German ships were seized by the Belgians at Antwerp. The largest German ships captured by the British have a combined net tonnage of nearly half a million. The captures comprise several very valuable cargoes. The value of the ships captured by the British are estimated at \$50,000,000.

An English correspondent sends the following despatch from Rotterdam: Further ghastly stories continue to reach me of events in Louvain last Tuesday and Wednesday. A Dutch gentleman of Louvain, one of the notables of the town who with his wife fled to Breda states that at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, when with a number of other prominent citizens he was standing round at the railway station, a squad of soldiers drove a party of about three hundred men and boys to the corner of Boulevard Vanthen and they poured volley after volley into the crowd till all were dead. The sight was sickening beyond all power of description. Among those publicly shot were the mayor, the principal of the university, and the heads of the police force.

A despatch from the U.S. consul at Rio Janeiro tells of the destruction of the British merchantman Homewood, en route from England to Bahia, by the German cruiser off the coast of Brazil. The officers and crew of the Homewood were taken aboard the Dresden. A German trawler flew over Paris Sunday afternoon and dropped five bombs, which fell in the most populous quarter of the city. In one case two women were wounded. One bomb fell in front of the shop of a baker and wine merchant at the corner of Rue Albouy and Rue des Vinaigriers; two on Quai de Valmy, one of which did not explode; the other struck the walls of the Night Refuge behind St Martin's hospital. Two others dropped in the Rue des Recoillets and Rue Marcin, neither of which exploded. The aviator, who signed himself Lieut. von Heldasen, dropped manifestos on which was written-"The German army is at the gates of Paris; you can do nothing but surrender."

A new story was added to the tales of war experiences of Americans in Europe. It was told in a letter received by the Sun. A young man, a citizen of the United States

and spent and taken to jail. At the moment of his arrest his mind flew to incriminating evidence in one of his pockets. It was a revolver cartridge, and it was not a blank one. The young man watched his chance. When the jail was reached he was left alone in an ante-room before being searched. He pulled the cartridge forth and swallowed it. Shortly afterward his clothes were searched and he managed to convince the authorities that he was not a spy. He was released.

To the fishermen in the North Sea a new occupation has been given them by the British government. Instead of fish they go out to sea to search for the mines planted at night by German cruisers and are well paid when they get one. The mines most difficult to detect, and therefore the most dangerous to ships, are those which 'by some kind of anchorage, are kept just below the surface of the sea. To discover them a couple of trawlers steam slowly abreast, but a thousand yards or even more apart. The trawler between them a strong line of steel wire, sufficiently weighted to sink as far as the vessels allow it. If the line meets the cable of a mine it drags it to the surface, and unless the machine explodes in the operation it is fired by other means-usually rifle bullets. As for floating mines they cannot always be seen if the sea is rough, consequently the trawlers use a big net, the top of which floats on the surface of the water while the lower edge is a little distance below.

Much indignation has been aroused by a German airship dropping bombs on the city of Antwerp. The airship, a large one, took advantage of its being in their hands over the city it dropped eight bombs of a great exploding strength. According to an investigation conducted by the Judiciary court there have been ten killed, all harmless civilians, among them four women; eight have been injured, of whom several mortally. One bomb was exploded above the palace where the Queen and the Royal children are living. The material damages are enormous. A terrible panic prevailed, the people rushing into the street shouting and weeping and begging for assistance. A married couple who were sitting at a window in their home were both killed. The woman's head was torn off. An American, Dr. Seaman, attached to the U.S. diplomatic corps, sent this message-Antwerp, Aug. 26.-I am with the dead and wounded of the airship slaughter. The Germans attacked the city like a hyena in the night, murdering helpless women and children. In the name of civilization let America protest. This was only assassination. I appeal especially to the Peace society.

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Dysentery In Fowls

Of late there have been many reports of sickness and loss of fowls, principally hens, in this part of the county. A form of dysentery is probably the trouble in most cases. The symptoms of this disease are: the bird is thirsty, has little or no appetite, feathers are ruffled, comb is dark red and limp, the bird mopes, and in bad cases becomes scarcely able to walk, and often, finally dies.

The cause of this trouble can usually be traced to lack of sanitation, or to improper methods of feeding. Either the poultry-house or roosting-place is in a filthy condition, or the birds are getting something in their food which is upsetting the digestive system. Feeding too much heavy grain, such as corn, may cause the trouble; but feeding musty or spoiled grain is more likely to be the base of the trouble. If the disease is at all prevalent in the flock it is more readily concluded that the trouble is due to one or both of the above mentioned causes, and knowing the cause the remedy is not difficult to find. Feed the hens nothing but good, pure, wholesome food, never feed musty or spoiled grain to fowls, and do not allow fowls access to such material as rotting or decaying meat. A dose of epsom salts, 1-2 teaspoonful per bird dissolved in water and mixed in the mash, may prove beneficial as a corrective measure, solution of potassium permanganate, just enough to color in the drinking water will prevent spread of the disease in this way.

As regards sanitation see that the poultry house is well cleaned out, and thoroughly disinfected, especially the roosting quarters, with a 10 per cent to 15 per cent solution of zoleum or other good disinfectant.

WEEDS

Weeds are veritable soil robbers they rob the soil of plant food, and of what is often scarcer in the growing season, and equally necessary, moisture.

This is one of the reasons why the farmer who keeps down his weeds is a good farmer. However, there are many farmers who manage to check the weeds fairly well in their fields, but who allow the weeds to grow in the fence corners along the road-sides, and in such like places. This is a shifless habit to get into and is merely storing up trouble for the future; for the weeds growing in such places will produce a bountiful crop of seed thus making the work of keeping down the weeds harder each year. When a few hours work with a scythe would do much to prevent the production of seed. We must not release our vigilance when the growing season is over, as after that most weeds have ample time to grow and ripen their seed, and such weeds as ragweed are particularly strong growers late in the season. Shallow plowing of land soon after haying and top-working regularly each week will keep down weeds quite effectively and will also put the soil in much better condition to produce next season's crop, provided the land is plowed again deeply in the fall.

Sheep are a great help to the farmer in the keeping down of weeds, as there are few weeds that sheep will not eat, particularly if the pasture is short. Every farmer should keep at least a small flock of sheep for this reason as well as for the fact that sheep are one of the best paying classes of livestock.

RYE FOR SPRING SOILING

This year forage is not too plentiful; and there will probably be a time in the spring when the silage will be low, and it will still be too early to turn the cattle on the pastures without doing damage; then a field of fall rye would work in to excellent advantage as green feed. Fall rye can be depended on for soiling from May 15th to 30th. Prepare the land by plowing fairly deep (4in to 5in) laying it over quite flat; roll with a heavy roller and topwork thoroughly with a disc and harrows leave for a week and then work again. Be sure and work the soil just before seeding and, if the soil is dry, roll and harrow after seeding. Seed with a drill at the rate of about 1 1/2 bushels per acre. Sow the rye about the 10th of September, and unless it makes a very rank growth do not pasture in the fall, as the top is needed in the winter protection of the plants.

After the rye is cut or pastured off in the spring, the land can be plowed for corn; the decaying vegetable matter, in the roots and stubble of rye, warming the soil and giving the corn a good quick start.

Seeding Down Meadows In The Fall

On many farms, throughout this section, due to the extremely dry season, there is practically no stand of grass or clover on fields seeded down last spring. It is of importance to the farmer, in many cases, to get these fields seeded as soon as possible; this may be done quite satisfactorily this fall; particularly in the case of grass. Top-work the soil thoroughly, directly after harvest, using a disc and harrow; if the stubble is heavy or the land weedy, it will be better to plow lightly (2 and 3 in.) and roll afterward. Keep the topsoil worked, and seed early in September, harrow after seeding to ensure covering of the seed. Clover may also be seeded down in the fall with chances of good results, but probably the better practise is to wait till spring and seed as early as possible. In seeding clover in spring excellent results have been obtained by sowing

into the soil where it is ready to make use of the entire growing season. Of course in seeding on the snow, the seed is broadcast by hand or with a small portable seeder.

TIMELY HINTS

Do not fail to attend the County Fair, and bring the family along. It may be that you can learn something there, and, at any rate, you will have a day's outing and a visit with the neighbors. Plan on exhibiting something if possible.

For those who are threshing their grain directly from the field, have a care about piling it too deeply as there is a danger of its getting musty if not thoroughly dry. Be careful likewise in feeding new grain to horses, there is as much danger in changing from old grain to new as in making any other radical change in the diet.

Try and get the calves on a good piece of pasture as soon as possible, any class of stock makes more rapid and economical growth when young; besides they will winter more easily. For calves that have been in the stable all summer, pasturing, on good pasture, for a month or so in the fall is a benefit, in that they will do better when turned on pasture next spring.

For those who wish to try it, it is about time to sow fall wheat, prepare the land similarly to directions given above for fall rye. Seed at the rate of about 2 bushels per acre. Some good crops of fall wheat have been raised in this county during the last few years.

VALUE OF EGGS

An egg is an undeveloped chick-how strange! some may sarcastically remark; but it is the key to the right understanding of the value of eggs as food. If a chick is developed from the egg without the aid of any external agency save heat it follows that the egg must contain within itself all the building material necessary for the making of the bird, along with such a supply of nutriment as the latter requires, until ready to be hatched. In Kingsley's words they truly are-

"Treasure-houses wherein lie, Locked by angels' alchemy, Milk and hair, and blood and bones."

In chemical language they contain much proteid and mineral matter, especially salts of lime, iron, and phosphoric acid, and these are the only materials out of which "blood and bone" can be built up. They also contain fat, for that is the most compact form in which nutriment can be stored for the young chick.

White of Egg as a Food Egg white contains 12 per cent. of egg albumen, and there is reason to believe that egg albumen is in no way inferior in nutritive value to the proteids of meat. Now, the beef juice of commerce, sold for invalids, is recommended for the albumen which it contains, but it is horribly expensive-quite beyond the means of many people. It is really pathetic to see poor people in cases of illness paying large sums for so very small a return.

Egg White as a Substitute for Beef Juice

It would be well if it could be more widely known how very excellent a substitute for Valentine's or other beef juices could be made in the following way- Put one white of egg into a cup and beat it with a fork till it is broken up and just beginning to get frothy. To this add two large tablespoonfuls of Liebig's extract or bovril with a very little hot water, and add it to the egg. Strain through muslin, and administer as you would meat juice. You have in this recipe 3oz. of a solution practically the same chemically as beef juice for little more than 2 cents, or 24 times cheaper than most commercial juices. It is quite safe to give this as often as liked.

Boiling of Eggs

Probably this heading will elicit a smile from many, but there are people all the same who cannot boil an egg, strange as it may seem. To begin with it is unfortunate that the term "boiling" should ever be used, for it implies that the egg is subjected to a temperature of 212 degrees F., and heat very much less than this is quite sufficient to cook an egg. If the egg is allowed to "plump," to use an Ulsterism, the albumen is rendered tough and leathery. Just to prove this try the following experiment- Have boiling water in two small saucepans. Put an egg into each pot, place one where it will boil hard, draw the other to the side and let it simmer very slowly-keep the temperature at about 175 degrees. At the end of 5 minutes open the eggs. In one which was boiled the white will be found dense and leathery, while in cooking the one which was cooked considerably below boiling point the white is found to be quite like a tender jelly. From this you should learn that an egg should be put on in boiling water and then cooked very slowly. If to be lightly boiled, three minutes; if not quite milky just a little longer, five or six minutes; hard-boiled, 13 minutes. But it is superfluous to remark that hard-boiled eggs do not come under the head of invalid cooking.

Poached Egg

Ingredients-1 egg, pinch of salt, 1 teaspoon vinegar, small piece of buttered toast. Method-Toast and butter the bread and place it on a plate to keep hot. Into a small saucepan put enough boiling water to entirely cover the egg, add pinch of salt and half teaspoonful of vinegar, bring up to boiling, gently slip it into the pot, putting the cup slightly into the water before slowly emptying the egg out. Draw the pot to the side of the fire, and simmer very gently till set-about three minutes. Lift out on a ser-

HUNTERS

SATURDAY SPECIALS

10 pcs. Colored Toilet Sets \$1.75
 6 pcs. Colored Plates \$1.50
 White Dinner Plates 49c
 White Jugs and Basins 75c pair
 Dollar Umbrellas 69c
 40 ounce Bottles Mixed or
 Chow Pickles 19c
 Quart Bottles Catsup 19c
 Chantrelle Cookies 25c
 5lb. Sugar Butter Cookies 25c

What We Say In Our Ads
 We Do In Our Store

John Hunter & Sons
 General Merchants
 and Millers



Listen To Reason

Commonsense applied to the purchasing of your Footwear will convince you of two things:

That you cannot get value in a "cheap" shoe—BECAUSE the materials which enter their making must necessarily be 'cheap'

That "cheap" shoes cost more than really Good Shoes—BECAUSE their lack of durability necessitates more frequent purchases.

These are two good reasons why you should buy

INVICTUS SHOES
 Pringle Stark & Co.

QUALITY PLUS PRICE

No one can afford to pay more than the best is worth. We guarantee the QUALITY of our meats; the PRICES speak for themselves.

Roast Beef.....13c to 15c # pound
 Pork.....15c to 17c # pound
 Lamb.....20c # pound
 Sausages.....10c # pound
 Heavy Hams.....21c # pound
 Light Hams.....23c # pound

S. K. WELLS
 Chateauguay St. Huntingdon

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 MACHINES

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 from 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

REMEMBER ON THE TWO FAIR NIGHTS

Motion Pictures and Vaudeville IN THE MAJESTIC HALL

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

FALL FAIRS

Toronto Exhibition, August 29th to Sept. 14th.
 Sherbrooke Exhibition, Sept. 5th to 19th.
 Central Canada Exhibit on Ottawa, Sept. 11th to 15th.
 Franklin County Exhibition, Sept. 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th.
 Chateauguay County Exhibition, Sept. 8th.
 Huntingdon Fair, Sept. 10 and 11.
 Huntingdon Agricultural Society, Div. B, Sept. 15th.

Regina, Sask., Aug. 26.—Employment for more than 2,500 men in the areas in the west and south-west of Saskatchewan affected by drought will be found during the fall by the Provincial Highway Commission, which is spending \$500,000 on road work and bridge construction. Many of the road crews are already at work, and by September 1 at least 150 crews will be engaged. There will be from ten to twelve teams with every crew. In accordance with the plan announced by Premier Scott, about a week ago for affording relief to settlers whose crops have been a whole or partial failure, the whole of the road organization in Saskatchewan is now being moved in the southwest. Every married man in the districts who has suffered from drought will be given work until he has earned \$115 in wages, and every single man until he has earned \$75. When these sums have been earned the settlers will be expected to stand aside and allow other men to take their places, in order that the funds may be distributed

ANNUAL EXHIBITION
 Huntingdon Agricultural Society, Div. A

Open to the Counties of Huntingdon, Chateauguay, Beauharnois, and Franklin county, N.Y.

The Annual Exhibition of the above Society will be held at

HUNTINGDON, QUE.
Thursday and Friday
September 10 and 11th, '14

Grand display of Farm, Draft and Carriage Horses, Ayrshire and Holstein Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Dairy Products, Vegetables, Fruit, Flowers, Culinary, Needlework, and Art.

The Macdonald College Extension Branch School Fair display will be an interesting feature.

Two Milking Competitions—Ladies and Girls, on the 10th, at 4 p.m.

Live Stock Judging Classes, with lectures by experts.

Foot-ball on the 10th, Huntingdon vs. Valleyfield.

Base-Ball on the 11th, Huntingdon vs. Malone.

The Ormstown Band will furnish music both days.

Reduced Rates on the G.T. and N.Y.C. Railways.

Admission—Adults 25c; Children under 12, 15c. Double Team and driver, 75c; Single horse and driver 50c. Auto and driver, \$1.

The Ladies of the W.C.T.U. will provide an excellent Dinner in the Dining Hall.

Come and enjoy these days with your friends.

Entries close on Sept. 4th.

For Prize-List and information apply to W. F. Stephen, M. W. Leehy, Secy.-Treas., President, Huntingdon Q., Maplemore, Que.

Sale by A. PHILIPS, Auctioneer

On SATURDAY, Sept. 5th, at the residence of W. J. Stewart, 1/2 mile west of Athelstan Station the following property—driving mare 3 yrs old, driving mare 3 yrs old, 2 yearling colts, sucking colt, 14 milk cows, 6 tons hay, 200 bush oats, quantity of straw, 10 acres corn. The above cows are High Grade Holsteins and are all young. Six of them are due to freshen in October, and the balance during the winter. The whole to be sold as Mr Stewart is giving up dairying. Sale at 1 o'clock, 10 months credit.

On MONDAY, Sept 7th, at the residence of John M. Barrington, 2 miles west of the Village of Huntingdon. The following property—One brood mare with foal (and colt at foot), 2 driving mares, 20 milk cows, 2 calves, 300 bush oats, 20 tons hay, a quantity of straw, 6 acres of fodder corn. Sale without reserve as Mr Barrington is giving up dairying. 5 cows have just freshened. 7 of them are due to freshen this fall. Terms 12 months. Sale at one o'clock, P.M.

On MONDAY, Sept. 14th, at the residence of Samuel Crutchfield four miles east of Huntingdon, the following property—1 driving horse, 18 milk cows, a quantity of hay, grain and straw. Eleven of the above cows are high grade Holstein and 7 are high-grade Ayrshire. They are of a first-class milking strain. Twelve to freshen before January 1st, 1915. The whole to be sold without reserve as Mr Crutchfield is disposing of his grades, and dealing entirely in pure-bred. Terms: 12 months credit. Sale at 1 o'clock p.m.

MILLBROOK STOCK FARM

Offers for sale young Holstein Bulls with cows on both sides with records of over 100lb. a day.

Also two Holstein Heifers due to freshen 1st December.

D. H. BROWN & SON
 BRITH, Que.
 Phone 620 r 24

B. GAMVROX J. BOLDOVITCH
 Farmers and Drovers

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

Tel. 602 r. 51 Huntingdon, Que.
 Farm on River road to Athelstan

PRIZES For Collections of Flowers

Besides the regular prizes the Agricultural Society will give prizes as follows—

For the best collection of Begonias.....\$3 \$2 \$1
 For the best collection of Geraniums.....\$3 \$2 \$1
 For the best collection of Coleus.....\$3 \$2 \$1

Entries to be made in the regular way. Entry fee 25 cents.

W. F. STEPHEN, Sec.-Treas.

Sir Thomas Lipton, the famous sportsman and one of the most successful business men of the world ever knew, says—A young man may have many friends, but he will find none so steadfast, so constant, so ready to respond to his wants, so capable of pushing him ahead, as a little leather-covered book with the name of a bank on its cover. Saving is the first principle of all successes. It creates independence, it gives a young man standing, it fills him with vigor, it stimulates him with the proper energy, in fact it brings to him the best part of any success—happiness and contentment. If it were possible, to inject the quality of saving into every boy, we would have a great many more real men.

THE SECRET OF A LONG LIFE

Is what Dr Wylie, former chief of the Pure Food Department at Washington, told about at the Chateauguay, recently held at Malone. The Chateauguay platform has become the forum in the United States, where reforms, morally and politically, are agitated. From its humble origin, some twenty-five years ago, the Chateauguay has become a great national feature. No longer is it a gospel camp, pitched beside lake Chateauguay, but a summer school passing from place to place, mixing humor and entertainment with education. On the same platform some senator, some doctor, or some judge, may be found dividing the program with a snake charmer or a musician. Every man has his story to tell—some reform he thinks the country would benefit by—but political influence or public opinion prevents its popular acceptance. To this man the Chateauguay is a God-send. Here he can profit financially by delivering his lecture and at the same time be sowing seed which will in time bring forth a harvest.

Dr Wylie, as his calling denotes, places human life above all other national assets. A man may gain a million dollars, but it will not lengthen his life or that of his fellowman. The country may spend ten millions on a warship, but it does not help mankind, or it may spend one hundred millions on a canal but it does not lengthen the life of man, but if, instead it were to give him (Dr Wylie) an equal amount of money he could wipe out the great curse of the nation, the white plague, consumption. The doctor's method of speaking is his own, a two hour address mixed with humor, pathos, biblical quotations, and medical facts, but at the same time told in a simple way that all can understand. He bases his belief on the assertion, that by proper rearing of children, the length of a person's usefulness to the world can be lengthened from 44 years to 84. The Doctor is well fitted to illustrate his subject, for he stands 6 feet tall, is broad of shoulder, and belies his 70 years, and his audience, as they watch him earnestly ring out his points, are led to believe that he may yet reach his standard of 84. He maintains that a man should live four times the length of time it takes him to mature and that this can be done by proper bringing up of a child and care of health in reaching maturity. Starting at the beginning, he pleads for no man or woman to marry who is suffering or whose forefathers have suffered from any serious disease of mind or body. The old bible saying is too true, "The sins of the fathers shall be visited upon their children even on to the third and fourth generation." Only if he had the remaking of the passage he would say that they would last forever. Even as a farmer keeps a record of his cows, so the human race should keep a herd-book, and if weak people did not have self-denial enough not to marry, then the government should interfere. Coming to the rearing of a child, he spoke of the value of pure milk. Today in the United States, out of every 1000 children born 127 die during the first year, and chief amongst these are those who die during summer. How can this be avoided? By proper food. See that plenty of pure milk from tuberculin tested cows is obtainable, then will the children live and thrive. For one hundred millions as much as the government has spent on the Erie canal—he would be willing to undertake the extermination of tuberculosis in the State of New York. To do this, he would buy every cow suffering from the disease and kill it. He would see that the cows were properly cared for and fed. Every person would have to be examined by a doctor and those whom the disease was working out in (for we all suffer more or less with it) would be sent to the mountains, and there, free from worry and care live in the open, and he would guarantee the complete recovery of at least 90 per cent., for the disease is not necessarily incurable. Then dealing with the food of children he started his audience by saying that many children were starving, and these were not in the homes of the poor but in the homes of the well-to-do. Why, because they were fed on sugar, starch, oils, fats, which did not produce tissue, feed the child on a simple diet of wheat, corn, fruit, and the bible and they would prosper and grow up into healthy and valuable citizens. But no, we feed them on starchy and oily foods, with lots of sugar, and then innocently make them carefully brush their teeth, when they have no teeth, only a few lumps of starch, and if the present manner of living keeps up, in a few years the Republic will be known as a toothless nation. For liquids, give a child milk or water, never allow tea or coffee, for these contain ingredients which act like sledge hammers on the little brain cells of the child. In like manner, the use of ice cold drinks in the summer time should be banned, for they were bad for the digestive organs and will ruin them. Referring to ice cream, soda, and like drinks he especially condemned cocoa kola which contains an unusually large amount of caffeine. Public schools he styled breeding places of disease and sickness. He surprised his audience by saying that measles causes one hundred deaths when small-pox kills one, and whooping cough fifty, when diphtheria reaps a single blade. At the present system involves too high risks to health. It would be better for the nation if the children could neither read nor write than be physically unfit. His cure was to place medical inspectors daily at the door of every school and every child suffering from any disease would be turned back. Such was Dr Wylie's plea for the child. For older person his rules were simple, lead a moral life, use no intoxicants or drugs, and if you use tobacco at all use very little. He expressed his belief that

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.

BORN

At Glenelg, Que., on August 23, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Arthur.

At Melocheville, Que., on August 20, the wife of J. E. Sullivan, of a son.

At Hillside, Elgin, on August 30, a son to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Elder.

MARRIED

At St. Anicet, August 24th, John Elliot of Fort Covington, to Kathleen Moriarty of O'Neill's Corners.

At St. Stanislas de Kostka, by Rev. Father Boucher, Cecil Braebouise to Adrian Demers of Huntingdon.

DIED

For announcements of death no charge additional matter five cents a line

At Fort Covington, August 25th, Lyman Burns, aged 49 years.

At the Masonic Home, Utica, N. Y., August 22, William W. Seiver, formerly of Chateauguay, N.Y., aged 82 years; a native of Hemmingford.

At Helena, August 27th, Mrs. John Ross.

At Tullochgorum, on August 30, Archibald Cameron, in his 89th year, a native of Strathmore, Argyleshire, Scotland.

At St. Anicet, on August 27th, Jessie McKillop, wife of Damase Caza, aged 82 years and 6 months. Deceased was born in Breckleek, Glencoe, Argyleshire, Scotland.

At Boyd Settlement, on August 29th, Ernest Anxel, son of Thomas McConville, aged 4 months and 6 days.

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. Apply, stating qualifications and salary expected, with testimonials, before September 15th inst. to W. F. Stephen, Recording Steward, Huntingdon, Que.

Fresh Eggs Wanted

Paying 26c a dozen, cash, for strictly fresh eggs. R. W. Gardiner, Huntingdon

FOR SALE, our Herd Bull Sir Rag Apple Korndyke, bred by the late Mr Dollar of Heuvelton, N.J. His dam was sold for \$1000, his sire for \$5000, and his grand dam for \$8000. Also some young Bulls and a couple of registered Cows. J. J. Tannahill, Whites Station, Que.

HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE. Registered, two-year old. Apply to J. Leslie, LaGuerre, Que.

WANTED, To Rent, small house in Huntingdon, or unfurnished rooms. Reply Witherstone, Box 309, Huntingdon.

TO RENT, large furnished Room, suitable for two. Apply to Mrs Hastie, 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. For conditions apply to Joseph Genier, Port Lewis.

NEW SILKS

Over 1000 yds. of new silks in stock

Our Dress Goods were all bought before the advance price and will be sold at the old prices.

Basket Fruit

For Preserving

PEACHES PEACHES
 Red and Blue Plums
 Green Gages

at

C. H. LAMB'S
 BOTH DAYS OF THE FAIR

As I have rented my booth on Fair Ground, the large stock of Fruit will be at my Store in the village.

Ottawa, Sept. 1.—Hon. Walter Scott, premier of Saskatchewan, and Hon. George W. Bell, provisional treasurer, after a conference today with the government regarding the supplying of seed grain to the farmers of the Southwestern Saskatchewan, whose crops were a total failure this year stated that grain would be supplied to every man who needed it next spring. He added that his government had conferences with representatives of all branches of business to prevent cessation of industries. The high prices would more than compensate for the poor crops.

HUNTINGDON

The number of representatives from the Huntingdon district to the was steadily growing. Willard McCallum from the village has enlisted and is in the camp at Valcartier. Duncan Johnston, who is well-known in this village, having lived here for some time two years ago, enlisted in the 5th Royal Highlanders and is now drilling at Valcartier.

Friday evening a dance was held in the Majestic hall, under the auspices of a number of the young men of the village. The dance was well attended by the young men, but ladies were lacking.

Ground has been broken for the building of another house, Thomas Robertson having purchased the lot next Harold Dunsmore's on Wellington-street, and has started building a home.

There have been several days of heavy rain during the past week and the ground is now saturated. Fortunately most of the farmers had completed harvesting, so the rain did less damage than had it come earlier. Present prospects are that good pastures and luxuriant corn will make up for the scarcity of hay. The frost on the morning of the 25th killed buckwheat, on muck and hurt potatoes. On clay land the frost had no effect.

Altho the Godmanchester council is energetically pushing their road construction, it has not been fast enough, for the council has received notification of an action for \$80 damages for the breaking of an automobile wheel.

The school commissioners made a change this year in the date for school opening. Instead of waiting until after the fair they started the classes on the 1st. At the formal opening the scholars and visitors were welcomed by the chairman of the Board, J. W. Stark. Speeches were made by the various members of the board and by some visitors. Principal Crutchfield presented prizes to 12 scholars who did not miss a day or were late during the last term. He brought up the question of grading pupils by the final examinations, and asked that the teachers be allowed to advance any pupil who had, during the year, taken 65 per cent. in their weekly examinations, but who failed in the finals. There are a few changes in the staff. Miss Black, B.A., being appointed Assistant Principal and Miss Leibel French specialist. The number of pupils is encouraging and Principal Crutchfield expects good results. The standing of the Academy has not been announced yet.

THE WAR

The Fighting at the Front Monday

The French government gave out on Monday the following information—Owing to the progress of the German right wing, where our adversaries have united their best corps, we have had to mark a new retirement. On our right, after partial checks, we have taken the offensive and the enemy is retiring before us. In the centre we have had alternative checks and successes, but a general action is now being fought. On our left by a series of circumstances which turned in favor of the Germans and despite plucky counter attacks, the Anglo-French forces were obliged to give way. As yet our armies, notwithstanding a few incontestable checks, remain intact. The morale of our troops is excellent in spite of considerable losses, which also are being rapidly filled from regimental depots.

Tuesday

The bulletin issued by the French department said the same tactics were followed by the enemy. The Germans pressed the whole line, especially the west wing, held by the British, in overwhelming numbers. The west wing retired to the southward, to prevent being overwhelmed or cut off.

Wednesday

The battle was renewed by the Germans with unabated vigor. Today their special effort was directed from the British wing to the French centre, where a most determined effort was made to break thru, but today the entire line was solid. Two Highland regiments, the Argyleshire, and the Sutherlands displayed dauntless courage and unmovable firmness. The immense losses of the Germans was shown in the lessened weight of their attacking columns.

The losses of the British, tho heavy are not as great as might be understood from the returns of the war office. Many who are now prisoners in the hands of the Germans are classed among the lost.

Paris, Sept. 2.—An official statement issued by the French war office today announces that the German troops, led by the Crown Prince, have been defeated in the region of Spincourt and Longwy, and the British cavalry has captured 10 guns from the Germans in the forest of Compiègne.

Recognizing that Paris may have to stand a siege, the government offices have been moved to Bordeaux.

Russian Movements

It is confirmed that both Austrian armies have been defeated. The fact that Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, is in the Russian hands shows that Austria is in great straits, further proved by her recalling the army she had on the way to help the Germans in their attacking France.

The Russian invasion of Germany has been checked by the German armies having received large reinforcements.

FOR SALE, Black and Tan Fox Hound 14 years old; promising dog. Apply to F. G. Braithwaite.

S.C. Pure White Leghorns Cockrels for sale, noted laying strain and well pointed. \$1.00 to \$2.00. C. F. Brown, Powerscourt, Que.

It is now practically assured that Montreal is to furnish the Canadian militia with its first Irish regiment, which will probably be known as the "Irish Fusiliers."

Eye Comfort

Is obtainable only through the aid of perfect fitting glasses. Our spectacles and lenses 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
 Jeweller and Optician
 Huntingdon, Que.
 (Successor to W. D. Shanks)

Going Out of Business
Great Clearing Sale

of all our

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.

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.

Province of Quebec
 County of Huntingdon
 To the Owners and Occupants of Lands in the Townships of Godmanchester, Elgin, and Dundee, and all others interested in the hereinafter mentioned Watercourse.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given by M. W. Leehy, County 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 McArthur draining lands in the said municipalities, that on Monday the fourteenth of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, I will sell the said 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 Godmanchester, and continue along to all is sold. Sale to be by Public Auction, to the lowest bidder giving 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 completed 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

Montreal, August 31.—Good supply and no change in prices for cattle. Canning stock was more sought after at higher prices with sales of round lots of bulls at \$5.25 to \$5.75 and cows at \$4 to \$4.50 per 100lb., weighed off cars. Hogs made another advance, with sales of selected lots at \$10.40, sows at \$8.40 and stags at \$6.40 per 100 lb. weighed off cars.

Choice Fresh Groceries
 At Very Interesting Prices

Choice Ceylon Green Tea, 25c, 30c, 35c.
 Package Teas at old prices.
 4 tins Kipperd Herring, 15c
 4 tins Sardines 25c
 3 tins Corn 25c
 3 tins Tomatoes 25c
 3 tins Catsup 25c
 3 tins Pickles 25c
 3 cakes Baby's Own Soap 25c
 6 bars Castle Soap 25c
 7 bars Sunlight Soap 25c
 7 bars Comfort Soap 25c
 20lb. pail Lard \$2.40
 Coarse Salt 69c bag.
 4 pkgs. Corn Flakes 25c

Buy It At Hunter's For Less

John Hunter & Sons
 Merchants and Millers
 Huntingdon, Que.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES

Flour—First Patents \$6.70; second \$5.80, an electric bakers \$5.60, Bags 83.
 Oats 63 to 65c
 Siles of No. 1 hay were made in ear lots at \$20 to \$21
 Good No. 2 hay at \$19 to \$19.50, and No. 2 hay at \$18 to \$18.50.
 Cheese 13x to 14c
 Rolled Oats \$2.95
 Bran 25c
 Butter, creamery 28 to 28 1/2c
 Eggs, new-laid 29c, store packed 25c.
 Dressed Hogs \$14.25 to \$14.50

Weekly Store News

This Week We Sell—

The New Fall Lines in Ladies' Vests (Watson and Penman made) at Special Prices.

Our famous 204 Spring needle knit Ladies' Vests, always our regular one dollar line, now selling for 75c.

Number 75, always our big seller at 75c, now selling for 59c

Watson's 222 Underwear at \$1.00 is the Best Value in Canada.

Twenty dozen Ladies' Vests and Drawers, early Fall weight. Some Bargains at 25c

Twenty dozen Misses' and Children's Fall Vests, Good buying at 25c.

A handy value in Men's Fleece-lined Underwear, selling at 40c

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Combinations, all sizes and fine qualities.

Scout Master
Boy Scout & Girl Guide Shoes

Shoes that are built up to a standard, not down to a price. Our new lines of Women's fine Shoes at \$1.75, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50 and \$4 are the kind that give you true Shoe comfort and Shoe satisfaction.

Our Men's fine Shoes at \$3, \$3.50, \$4 and \$5, are the kind that give you true Shoe comfort and Shoe satisfaction.

Dress Goods Specials

New lines fifty Tweeds, 56 inches wide, regular dollar values, for 75c.

New lines in the New Checks and Plaids, dollar values selling for 75c.

Fine French Serges, in the new shades, 56 inch wide, selling for 98c

Good shades fine Cloth, selling for 29c.

Some good lines in New Plaids 36 inches wide, very suitable for Children's dresses. Specially priced at 25c.

Penman's famous no seam Cashmere Hose, for Ladies, in the same good qualities as last season, but at lower prices.

Penman's Cashmere Hose at 25c, 35c, 45c, 55c. Every line 10 to 15c a better value than last year. This is what Spot Cash Prices are doing for you.

A few more lines of half-dollar Silk Hosiery to clear up at 89c.

36 inch English Flannellets, in good shades. The Best values ever offered at 10c.

New lines Dress Flannellets, in Plaids and Checks, 15c Cloth for 10c.

One thousand yards good Colored Flannellets, 5c per yard.

The famous Sunrise long Cloth, a twelve cent value, selling for 8c per yard.

A winner in a 23 inch Pure Linen Towelling at 3c yd.

And a good 17 inch Pure Linen Towelling a winner at 5c per yard.

Fine lot 3-yard Lace Curtains 49c pair.

FIVE CENT SPECIALS

5 pairs Shoe Laces 5c
 Good Whisks 5c
 5 dozen Safety Pins 5c
 2 boxes Toothpicks 5c
 3 papers Needles 5c
 Clothes Brushes 5c
 Japanese Splasher Mats 5c

Choice Fresh Groceries
 At Very Interesting Prices

Choice Ceylon Green Tea, 25c, 30c, 35c.
 Package Teas at old prices.
 4 tins Kipperd Herring, 15c
 4 tins Sardines 25c
 3 tins Corn 25c
 3 tins Tomatoes 25c
 3 tins Catsup 25c
 3 tins Pickles 25c
 3 cakes Baby's Own Soap 25c
 6 bars Castle Soap 25c
 7 bars Sunlight Soap 25c
 7 bars Comfort Soap 25c
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 Cheese 13x to 14c
 Rolled Oats \$2.95
 Bran 25c
 Butter, creamery 28 to 28 1/2c
 Eggs, new-laid 29c, store packed 25c.
 Dressed Hogs \$1

Seven Keys TO Baldpate

By EARLDERR BIGGERS

Copyright, 1913, by the Bobbs-Merrill Company

CHAPTER XXI.

In the Name of the Law.

MAGEE'S eyes glared to where the dead man's face... "The coroner?" The mayor of Reuton jumped to his feet...

"You're a fine bunch," sneered Mr. Max. "Reformers, eh? Well, you'll get what the rest of 'em always get..."

"The old man paused and shook his head wonderingly. "Then melodrama began in dead earnest..."

"You—the curtains were down," interrupted Magee. "I found a half inch of open space..."

"No," said Mr. Magee, answering aloud his own question. "You are wrong sir. I do not know just what the motives of Miss Norton were..."

"Perhaps," replied the other, quite unconvinced. "But that honest motive could she have? I am able to assign her no role in this little drama..."

"Her motive," replied the professor, "does her great credit. For several years her father, Henry Thornhill, has been forced through illness to leave the management of the railway's affairs to his vice president, Hayden..."

"Then," said Mr. Magee, "Miss Thornhill is not distressed at the loss of the most important evidence in the case..."

"The important point now," the old man went on, "is the identity of this girl to whom you have made your princely gift out of the goodness of your young heart..."

perfectly lovely young woman, and your money couldn't be safer with the president of the United States."

"The siege is over!" he cried. "I shall not attempt to direct your actions any longer. Mr. Peters, you please go down to the village and bring back Mr. Quimby and—the coroner!"

"The coroner?" The mayor of Reuton jumped to his feet. "I don't want to be in on any inquest scene. Come on, Max, let's get out of here..."

"I certainly shall," the professor replied, "and very soon. But that you may go when where you please..."

"Some of it happens to a friend of mine," the ex-habitdasher answered, "a friend that keeps a clothing store, I got this suit there. I changed the store here and there..."

"Come on, Lou," said Cargan, "Drayton's a smart guy. Doc, where's his proof? Elope with the bundle of dry goods this young man's taken a fancy to..."

"The old man paused and shook his head wonderingly. "Then melodrama began in dead earnest..."

"You—the curtains were down," interrupted Magee. "I found a half inch of open space..."

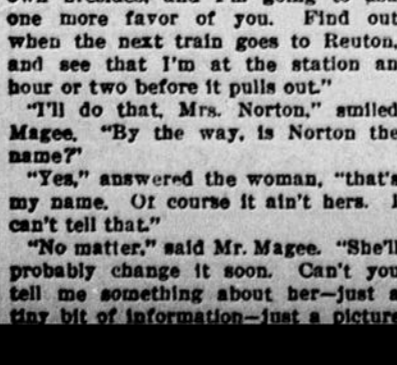
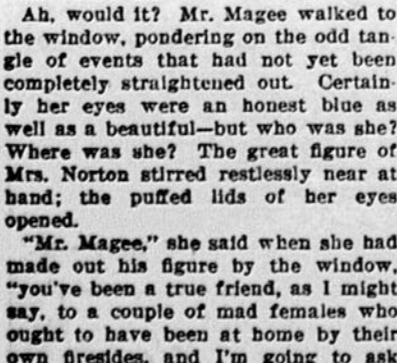
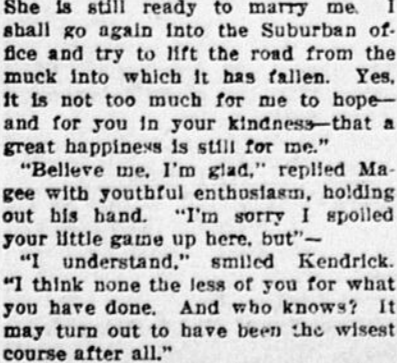
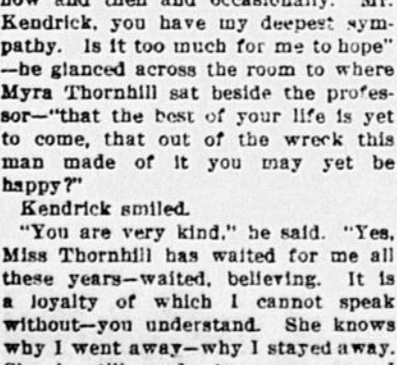
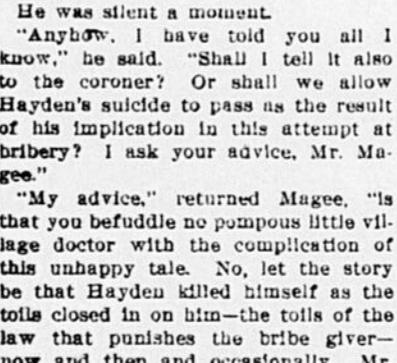
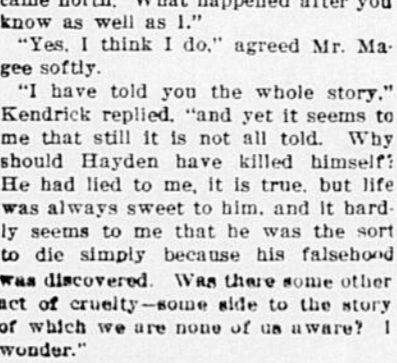
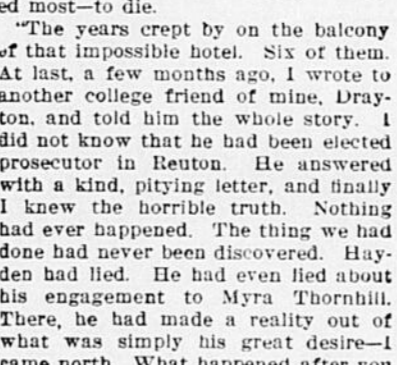
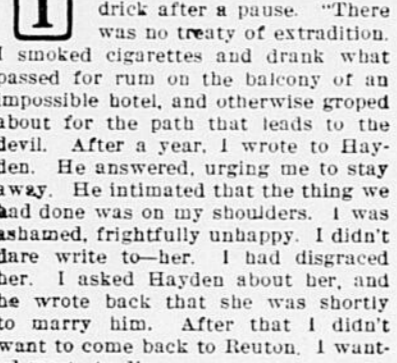
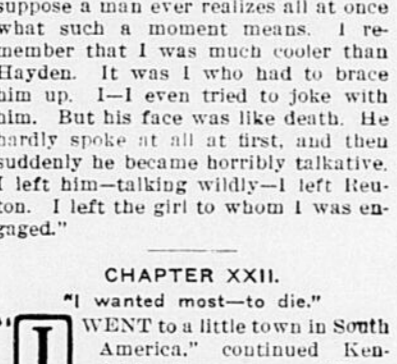
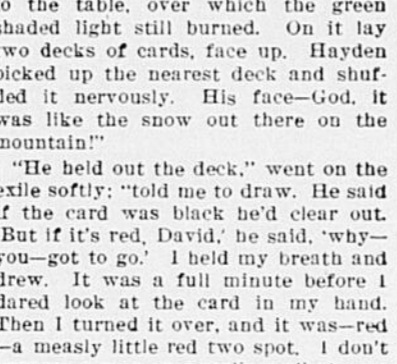
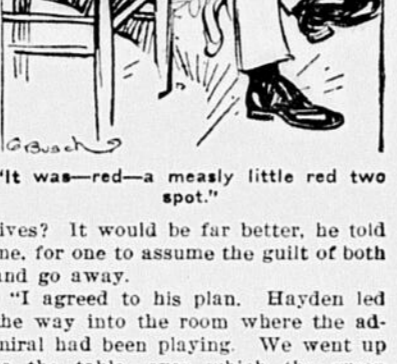
"No," said Mr. Magee, answering aloud his own question. "You are wrong sir. I do not know just what the motives of Miss Norton were..."

"Perhaps," replied the other, quite unconvinced. "But that honest motive could she have? I am able to assign her no role in this little drama..."

"Her motive," replied the professor, "does her great credit. For several years her father, Henry Thornhill, has been forced through illness to leave the management of the railway's affairs to his vice president, Hayden..."

"Then," said Mr. Magee, "Miss Thornhill is not distressed at the loss of the most important evidence in the case..."

"The important point now," the old man went on, "is the identity of this girl to whom you have made your princely gift out of the goodness of your young heart..."



doing with that small fortune I gave her?" "Where is she now?" repeated Mrs. Norton. "She's home and in bed in my second floor front unless she's gone clear crazy. And that's where I wish I was this minute—in bed—though it's a question in my mind if I'll ever be..."

"Not exactly that," Mrs. Quimby answered, brushing back a wispy of gray hair. "But he's discussed it in my presence. The book he is writing, you see, he comes down here and reads his latest chapters to Quimby's nights, and I've caught quite a lot of it on my way between the cook stove and the sink..."

"I ain't no judge of books," remarked Mrs. Norton from a comfortable rocking chair. "But I'll bet that one's the limit..."

"You're right, ma'am," Mrs. Quimby replied. "I ain't read the book, but that's just to hide the falsehood underneath. My land, the lies there in that book! You don't need to know much about history to know that Jake Peters has made it over to fit his argument and that he ain't made it over so well but what the old seamstress started and there, and the place where the braid was is plain as daylight..."

After ten more minutes of bustle Mrs. Quimby announced that they could sit down, and they were not about to do so until the breakfast table had been set. The breakfast served them moved Mr. Magee to remark:

"I want to know where I stand as a judge of character. On the first night I saw Mrs. Quimby, without tasting a morsel of food, and she said she was the best cook in the county..."

"The necessity of educating navigators to use the bell of their apparatus is apparent from the fact that trained experience of many captains who have located steamers in fog by listening for sound of their screws..."

"An ordinary broom handle or piece of pine stick with one end placed against the skin of the ship and the other end against the port with the sailor standing on the deck..."

"I'm going to lay a stretch of track in Reuton with your joints. That's all you need. They'll have to use 'em then. So it ended—most preposterous end—Mr. Quimby rubbed his hand across his eyes..."

At 4 in the morning Baldpate Inn, wrapped in the arms of winter, had all its rays and charm of a baseball field, and the class of students looking gleefully out the window, Mr. Magee learned behind him the steps on the stairs and the low cautions of Quimby, and two men he had brought from the city, who were carrying something down to the dark carriage that waited outside. He did not look round. It was a picture he wished to avoid...

So this was the end—the end of his two and a half days of adventure. The end of his light hearted exile on Baldpate mountain. He thought of Bland, lean and white of face, gay of garb, fleeing through the night, his Arabesque, who had made a reality out of the dark carriage that waited outside. He did not look round. It was a picture he wished to avoid...

Quimby dragged into the room, the sister of a rather wild night in the Upper Asquewan Falls. He thought of Bland, lean and white of face, gay of garb, fleeing through the night, his Arabesque, who had made a reality out of the dark carriage that waited outside. He did not look round. It was a picture he wished to avoid...

"Believe me, I'm glad," replied Magee with youthful enthusiasm, holding out his hand. "I'm sorry I spoiled your little game up here, but—" "I understand," smiled Kendrick. "I think none the less of you for what you have done. And who knows? It may turn out to have been the wisest course after all..."

AGRICULTURE IN JAVA. Commissioner Stallsmith Arranges For Exhibits at World's Fair.

Thomas G. Stallsmith, chief of the department of agriculture and food products of the Panama-Pacific International exposition and United States commissioner to the Orient and the Straits Settlements, has announced that his mission abroad has been completed.

Each of the countries he visited Commissioner Stallsmith received exceptionally gratifying assurances of the intention of the nations to participate in the exposition.

Java will exhibit its great production of coffee and its equally great production of tea at the exposition and attempt to acquaint the people of the world with the fact that the country exports large quantities of the finest tea grown.

Cochin China promised the commissioner that it would have a magnificent display at the exposition and that its commission would leave for the United States soon.

Make frequent sowings of your favorite vegetables all season. Prepare the land well for melons. They should have warm rich soil.

Throwing the Brick. Draw two lines five feet apart, then divide the boys into two companies, allowing each player a piece of brick or square wood that can be easily broken.

A Homemade Toy. It looks like dangerous sport, but it is not after you have a little practice. In fact, you can take rapid strides with them, as do the shepherds in the desert of Landes, in the south of France.

THE "COCK LAIRDS." In Years Gone By They Were Very Common in Scotland. The suggestion that small proprietors should be planted on the land of Scotland recalls the class of farmers known as "cock lairds."

Canadian Coat-of-Arms. It is popularly supposed that the coat-arms of Canada consists of a beaver and a bison, representing all the provinces which form Confederation.

Look Out For Hog Cholera. Most of the deaths of hogs are due to cholera. Of those dying of disease nine out of ten in the corn belt pass away from cholera.

An Easy Problem. Prove that 9 taken from 6 and 10 taken from 9 and 50 taken from 40 when all added together is only 6.

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For the Children. Vinson W. McLean. Has a New Playmate.



Calling on New Neighbors. Usually the etiquette of calls is that those residing the longest in a town must pay the first call.

Street Etiquette. It is not considered good form for a man to take hold of a lady's arm in walking at any time except to assist her in alighting from a vehicle or over a crossing or in some place where assistance is absolutely necessary.

A Rose Luncheon. A charming decoration for a luncheon is a big central basket or birch bark filled with white garden roses. The leaves may fall over the edge of the basket on to the cloth to form a border.

Conversation at Meals. Children should be taught to talk at mealtimes. So often it happens that one or two members of a family get into a way of monopolizing all the conversation, while the others sit silent.

Bread and Butter Notes. Letters must always be sent in acknowledgment of overnight hospitalization. Of course calls take the place of letters in most forms of entertainment.

Accidents at Table. In an accident happens at table, such as overturning a glass or breaking a bit of china, apologize at some other time than at the table. To say you are sorry is enough at the moment.

Too General For Compliment. No person is flattered by an unqualified announcement of a man that he "would do anything for the ladies." Everything for the "lady" would be more to the taste.

Tact in Letter Writing. In answering letters avoid mentioning the very magnitude of your epistolary arrears. It isn't pleasant to your correspondent, even by implication, to be included among baggages.

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