



Huntingdon, Que., April 30, 1908

NOTES OF THE WEEK

The St. Lawrence being clear of ice, two ocean steamships were expected at Montreal yesterday. Boats are now running between Montreal and Quebec and the canals open tomorrow.

It was announced on Tuesday that La Banque St. Jean had gone out of business and its affairs would be wound up. As the bank had a branch at St. Remi, in which not a few farmers in St. Chrysostom and Hemmingford had deposits, the suspension gives them some concern. It is asserted, however, there is not only enough assets to pay depositors but to give a dividend to shareholders. The notes are perfectly good, being secured by government, and nobody should take less than 100 cents on the dollar for them. The circulation is given at \$214,000.

Quebec Legislature

The legislature ended its session Saturday, a few minutes before midnight. Whether the term of the house ended then is known only to Mr. Gouin. Left to himself he would probably go to the electors at once, but he is held by close connection with Ottawa and will not ask for dissolution until he receives the consent of Sir Wilfrid, who is awaiting the result of the Ontario elections. The proceedings of the last few days at Quebec were the most important of the session, the ministry introducing their measures and hurrying them thru before members could get a proper understanding of them. The act to amend the license law was submitted by Mr. Weir. It largely relates to Montreal and Quebec, where the number of licenses is reduced and added powers given the police to enforce the law. Hotel-keepers are forbidden to cash employers' checks and mail-drivers are to be heavily fined who carry liquor into any no-license municipality and any person found peddling liquor, who has not a bottle's license, is to be summarily dealt with. Bar-rooms are to be closed on Christmas, New Year's day, and Good Friday. On a third conviction for breaking the law, a hotel-keeper is to have his license cancelled. Procedure against persons living on the boundary-line, who are prosecuted under the license law, is made more summary. The act was well received by both sides of the house and passed with trifling amendments. The surprise of the session came on Friday, when the Liberals went into office, it was on the distinct pledge made by Mr. Marchand that an end would be put to the bonusing of railway companies. With certain equivocations this pledge has been fairly observed. There have been renewals of bonuses granted during Conservative rule when about to lapse, and grants made to help to build railway bridges, on the score that they would also be used for municipal purposes, but no straight present of either money or lands has been proposed until Friday,

when a bill was submitted to give grants of land to seven companies of from 2000 to 4000 acres per mile of railway built, the total being nearly two-and-a-half-million acres of land—equal to 17 counties the size of Huntingdon. Title to the land is to be given to the companies as they complete ten-mile sections, and the only condition is, that they do not charge settlers over \$2.50 per acre. Apparently the timber on the land is to belong to the companies, but not mines or minerals. It is said Quebec has the land to give, it is of no use until opened up by railways, and it is better to give it than to continue keeping it idle. Were the companies to which the land is presented projecting railways into the wilderness there would be force in this. They are not all of that kind. The Quebec Central, the Mount Orford, the Southern, do not run thru government land, and to them the grants are bonuses. It is highly improbable they will ever claim the land—they will do as was done by several of these companies before, bring pressure on the government to commute the land for a cash payment. When Flynn was in office there were railway companies who had earned large grants of public lands. They did not want the land they wanted cash, and so they combined to bring pressure on the ministers and engaged a lawyer to lobby at Quebec, with the result that a bill was passed changing the land subsidy into a money one. A loan was made in England to pay the companies and thus the debt was increased. It will be the same again. Mr. Gouin has committed the province to subsidize certain companies and they will, eventually, get paid as they desire. This bill, opening the treasury to fresh raids by railway speculators, passed without opposition, not a single member speaking against its principle.

Dominion Parliament

Mr. Monk started a debate that overran several days by moving that the paying of bonuses to agents for sending emigrants to Canada should cease. It was not merely the spending of a million dollars a year in that way to which he objected but to the bonus leading to the shipping of undesirable additions to the population of the Dominion. Mr. Lavergne seized the opportunity to advocate special encouragement being given to induce immigration from France and Belgium and the repatriation of French Canadians resident in the United States. The motion was defeated by 95 to 41. Sir Wilfrid announced the treaty with the U.S. regarding the mapping of the boundary line and placing the regulation of fisheries in international waters under a joint commission had been ratified by the U.S. senate. A result of the treaty will be uniformity as to close seasons and methods of catching fish. To a deputation Sir Wilfrid expressed his desire to have a neutral zone established along the boundary, and that will likely follow, for the U.S. government is as much disgusted with line-stores as our own. Good progress has been made with business during the week. The estimates are now being disposed of rapidly.

The legislature of Saskatchewan passed an act providing for the organizing of high schools. The act was objected to by certain priests because it did not provide for separate schools. The objection was unheeded by their people, who saw that in so sparsely settled a country it was going to be difficult to get pupils for one high school in a district, let alone two. They wanted no separate high schools; they were content with public high schools, and the act became law. Mr. Lavergne, however, must needs interfere: the Catholics of Saskatchewan were satisfied but he was not, and he put a question to the ministers at Ottawa with a view to having the law enacted by the Saskatchewan legislature vetoed. Attorney-general Aylesworth analyzed the legislation complained of and demonstrated it did not violate clause 16 of the autonomy act, and, therefore, the Dominion government had no power to veto it. Mr. Lavergne had to admit there was no direct violation, but insisted the Saskatchewan statutes "have a strong flavor of illegality" which, he contended, was sufficient to justify their disallowance. Mr. Bergeron would not assert the legislation of the western province was ultra vires, the furthest he could go was to declare "it is not according to the spirit of the autonomy bill." Sir Wilfrid pointed out no government could disallow statutes on such shadowy grounds—the statutes complained of must be palpably in violation of the autonomy act to justify their being quashed. The debate, brief as it was, confined to four speakers, was full of significance to the people of the Northwest for it showed the attitude of the Quebec members towards them. Mr. Bergeron accompanied Mr. Borden on his tour of last fall across the continent. Wherever he spoke he was cheered and accepted as a fine representative of the class to which he belongs. Now, what are the views of Mr. Bergeron as laid down in his speech of the 21st? Let him be judged by his own words. He described the law which he wished vetoed—

An act of infamy and a lack of good faith on the part of the Saskatchewan government towards the minority of that province. I am not speaking about privileges, but their legal constitutional rights. When the right hon. Prime minister (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) brought down the measure to grant autonomy to the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan there was, in the first instance, incorporated in that measure clause 16 which was in accordance with what we ought to be the constitution of the Northwest Territories as embodied in the statute of 1875, and which gave to the minority of these provinces entire autonomy and the rights and privileges to which they were entitled.

The question at issue is not whether Catholics should have schools of their own, that is for themselves to decide, but whether money, levied upon the people as a whole is to be taken to maintain these schools. Mr. Bergeron says yes, they have a right to ENTIRE AUTONOMY, which means they have a right to draw upon the public treasury not only money to maintain schools, but also separate prisons, separate hospitals for their sick, separate asylums for their insane, deaf-mutes, blind, separate refuges for their poor and infirm—that just because they profess a certain religious creed they are to be a

community by themselves and to have institutions of their own supported, not by their own contributions, but by the taxes of their fellow-subjects. The principle here demanded for the Northwest is destructive of all unity, for it necessitates one measure of dealing by their legislatures for Catholics and an entirely other for those who do not profess their creed. It implies more. If public monies are to be allotted by the Northwest legislatures according to creed, then it follows the official representatives of the creed that calls for special privileges has a right to dictate to these legislatures what they are to do. Hear, again, what Mr. Bergeron told the house of commons on Tuesday of last week—

When the delegate who represents the highest authority of the Catholic church accepted the second clause of 16, was he told that before a year the government of Saskatchewan was going to give the lie to all the promises which had been made to him, and the minority would be forced to contribute towards the building of schools which their children would not be allowed to attend? Mr. Sam Hughes—Are we to understand from the hon. gentleman (Mr. Bergeron) that the amended clause No. 16 had to be submitted to the delegate of Rome before it could be passed by the Canadian government? Mr. Bergeron—I will tell my hon. friend this, and with his usual intelligence he can draw his own conclusions; I can tell him that when it was decided to substitute the present clause 16 for the original clause 16 it was explained to the delegate. My hon. friend (Mr. Hughes) can draw all the conclusions he wants from that.

There is no mistaking what Mr. Bergeron states. Before the house of commons pronounced to vote on the autonomy bill, it had first to be submitted to and approved by an ecclesiastic who is not even a British subject. When the supreme legislative body of the Dominion thus bows to clerical dictation, will the legislatures of the Northwest not come to the same pass if they once admit the sectarian element into the framing of their laws and the distribution of their revenues? If the young provinces wish to remain free to rule themselves, free from the dictation of any church, free in knowing no distinction as to creed in framing their statutes, free in distributing their revenues dealing out the same measure to all, they must not yield an inch to the pretension set up by Mr. Bergeron, of entire autonomy for their Catholic populations. And let these provinces, the hope of Canada, not deceive themselves as to their fancied security from the danger here indicated. The richest, most influential, most highly organized corporation on the continent has the fixed purpose of making them as nearly like Quebec as circumstances permit. In working towards that end they have one-fourth of the members of the Dominion parliament at their command. On this subject there is no difference between parties—the extreme Liberal, like Lavergne, joins hands with the extreme Conservative. Bergeron—when the ablegate gives the word they obey. The next few years will be critical of the future for the provinces of the Northwest. As the prow of a ship is pointed depends the port she will make. If these provinces once admit the sectarian principle into their government, they will, in the end, become second Quebec. If they take for their landmark that their governments shall be for the people alone and

not for any church, they will reproduce all that is best in constitutional government.

ORMSTOWN

The annual vestry meeting of St. James church was held on Monday, the 27th, and was fairly well attended. The rector's stipend was fixed at \$1000. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year—

Rector's warden, Saml. Cottingham; People's warden, Andw. Geddes; Secy.-Treas., J. H. Tomson; Delegates to Synod, James McGerrigle, senr., and E. W. Morgan; Sidesmen—Saml. Geddes, John Liggett, W. Barrington, W. Sadler.

The clay roads leading to the village are in a worse state now than they have been all spring, being almost impassable in places.

Extensive improvements are being made in the Grace Co's brick yard. The old style of drying the bricks in hacks is giving place to a new improved drying system, which will lessen the number of hands required to run the yard this season.

HOWICK

Since the G.T. acquired the C. Atlantic railroad, traffic has been much heavier over this road, and the company recently laid heavier rails along the track. Last week a gang of men drove several piles under the bridge crossing the English river with the intention, it is said, of putting a stronger bridge in place of the present one, and wide enough for a double track.

Mild spring weather has prevailed since April 21st, at which date the frost was severe enough to put the ice in condition for curling, when the last trial was made by several players.

The timely rain on Monday night improves the prospects for early grass. Many farmers are rolling their fields, owing to the heaving of the surface by frost.

The factory opened here on Tuesday. Mr. Demers being the new cheesemaker. New made dairy butter is selling at 25c per pound.

STE. MARTINE

Maple syrup is so plentiful that the price has fallen to 75c a gallon, but the quality has fallen off. It is the same with maple sugar, the first make keeps at 10c a lb., whilst later made is sold at six and a half cents.

Julien Morand, who had lived in the west for over 30 years, has come back to his native village with his family, to spend his last days.

Saturday and yesterday were two good days for seeding, and almost every farmer was in the fields. The rain of Monday night has brought mud and the roads are very heavy.

CHATEAUGUAY

An effort is being seriously put forth by both French and English to do away with licensed hotels in our town. A special meeting of the council was called for on the 21st inst., but only 3 councillors put in an appearance. As the mayor also was absent nothing could be done. Public mass meetings with both French and English addresses are recommended during the year, and a revision of the voters' list, with a view to prohibition next year.

HERDMAN

The dairy factory is getting more milk than it did at this time last year. On Monday morning 8000lb. was received. Mr. Travise's last sale of 12 boxes of butter was at 27.1-2; and his first payment to patrons 31.01 per 100lb. milk.

Henry McClaren has sold his farm to Wm. Myatt; reported price \$2200.

VALLEYFIELD

The weather is getting warmer, and trade has improved quite a little.

The Oddfellows were at home to members and lady friends on Monday evening. Games were indulged in, coffee and cake served, and some music helped to make the evening pleasant. The gathering was made doubly pleasant by the presentation to George A. Loy, who is leaving Valleyfield, of a handsome past grand's collar. The presentation was made on behalf of the lodge by Mr. McBride. Mr. Loy made a feeling reply.

An organ recital by W. Lynwood Farnam of Montreal brought out a large gathering in the Presbyterian church Thursday evening. Mr. Farnam brought out the beautiful tones of the organ with splendid effect. His last number, a military march, was one of the finest that has been heard since the installation of the organ. Miss Simpson sang 'Abide with me,' and was rewarded by a well merited encore, to which she generously responded. Miss Simpson is a favorite with our music-lovers, many of whom thought that in her selections Thursday evening she excelled. Mr. Hartley sang with fine effect 'Forever with the Lord.'

The steamer Chaffey commenced her regular trips, Valleyfield to Lancaster and return, Monday morning. With a new coat of paint the little craft looks trim and clean. Capt. Lemieux, her genial skipper, looks for a good season. The market boats are expected to make their first trip Thursday of this week. About 3 years ago, our city road foreman took action against one Leecompte, then a member of the city council, for appropriating stones, the property of the city. Leecompte was acquitted and subsequently sued Langevin for damages. Judge Saint Pierre dismissed the action. Leecompte went to the court of review and has been awarded judgment for \$400 and costs for an action of that amount. It is said that Langevin now asks the city to pay, claiming his action against Leecompte was in protection of city property.

At a meeting of the Textile workers, held last week, resolutions were adopted agreeing that the same schedule of wages now paid should be accepted for another year. To this the Montreal Cotton Co. has replied by post-poning the mill doors on Saturday, notices that, commencing May 4, there will be a reduction in wages of 10 per cent. What action the work-people will take remains to be seen. Some doubt exists as to the extent of the reduction. From the notice posted, the inference is, that it will apply to all hands, including superintendents and foremen, which seems unlikely.

ST. AGNES

Much interest has been taken here in the trial of the suit at Malone by Mrs. Elizabeth Russell to recover \$4,000 from the executors of the late Wm. P. Amlot, farmer, of this place. In Feb., 1906, Amlot received a large sum of money in payment of a farm, and being unable from age and illness, to leave the house sent Mrs. Russell, his housekeeper, to deposit it in the E. T. bank at Huntingdon. Later on, he decided to transfer the money to an American bank, as he purposed moving from Dundee to Saratoga, N.Y., and again sent his housekeeper. She drew the money and deposited it in the Farmers' bank, Malone, in her own name. On Amlot's brother coming from Saratoga to help him to wind up his affairs, the whereabouts of \$4000 was inquired into and no trace could be found. The house-

keeper was threatened with arrest, when she gave her check for the amount. Amlot did not recover sufficiently to leave Dundee and died at his old home last summer. Mrs. Russell sent in a claim for the \$4000, alleging the money she deposited in the Farmers' bank was her own, and when she gave a check for it in favor of Amlot it was as a loan to him. Her claim was contested, it being held by the executor that the \$4000 belonged to Amlot, and it was a breach of trust when she deposited it in the Malone bank in her own name. The trial was long, ending in the jury deciding in favor of Mrs. Russell. The judge granted a motion for a hearing as to a retrial. Mrs. Russell, whose maiden name was Libby Murray, had been housekeeper for Amlot for six years, and continued with him until his death.

MAPLEMORE

Sunday morning, about 3 o'clock, the cheese factory owned by M. J. Curran, and better known as the McGowan factory, was discovered to be on fire. As the flames had complete possession nothing could be saved. There seems to be no doubt as to the fire having been incendiary. The factory had just started for the season, and 3 cheese were made, which were, of course, lost. Insured for \$4.0 in the Mutual. Determined to go on, Mr. Curran secured a building from his father and the neighbors had a bee to move it. He expects to be able to take in milk in a short time.

HUNTINGDON VILLAGE COUNCIL

Met Monday evening; all present. Mayor Philips said the purpose of their meeting was to hear the reply of John Hunter & Sons regarding the electric light.

George Hunter said they were not prepared to say anything. The electric expert was here last week but the hydraulic engineer had been unable to come until that day. So soon as they got their reports they would let the council know what they would do.

Coun. Cogland was authorized to see about refixing lightning arresters on the electric light poles. Coun. Will complained he could not get work done on sidewalks and roads owing to the absence of the chairman, Coun. Kyle.

The Mayor—in the absence of Coun. Kyle you exercise all the rights of chairman and your orders are to be obeyed.

Coun. Crawford said the piece of cement sidewalk in front of Mr. Stark's house was giving way and the contractor ought to be required to fix it. The village had paid good money and had a claim to a good job. It was said, when the sidewalk at Dixon's store gave out in the same way, salt was to blame. There was no salt here.

Mayor—Poor workmanship and poor material. I asked Rathbun's agent and he said it was nonsense to say salt could affect cement.

Coun. Cogland—in my factory, under the churn, the cement has been covered with salt every day in the year, and it remains as smooth as glass.

Coun. Will—I asked the contractor of the cement sidewalks at Cornwall and he laughed at the idea of salt eating the face of cement sidewalks.

Moved by Coun. Cogland, seconded by Crawford, that the secretary notify the contractor to make the sidewalks he laid last fall good.

The secretary reported that he had been notified users of electric light would continue 795 lamps, which would, under the new tariff, yield \$2916 a year.

Mayor—There is a good deal of kicking about the new rates, and without reason. In Valleyfield the charge for installing is \$4 a lamp for the first 4 lamps and 75c a month per light, or 10c per kilowatt by meter. In Magog the charge is \$3.50 to \$4 a light, and in these places water is used. People should try to help the town and keep it up with the times instead of dispensing with the light.

George Blachford said the light was not worth having when people had to keep their coal-oil lamps ready.

Mayor—Unless in large places where machinery is duplicated to meet accidents, the electric light will fall at times and it is no great thing to have coal-oil ready for such occasions.

Coun. Will—in Ormatown they have no light when there is back water. In Valleyfield it was off two weeks last summer.

After some talk about enquiries among makers of lamps the council rose.

THE FIRST MINISTER OF THE DISTRICT.

The records of the coming of the first minister of the District of Beauharnois and those of the organization of the first Protestant congregation, are more instructive than pleasant. In the one is illustrated how drink blasted the usefulness of a capable man, in the other how contributing little towards gospel ordinances and giving that little with a grudge, prevented the healthful growth of religion in the early settlements. The coming of Alexander McWattie started the movement to organize a congregation in Georgetown. He arrived from Scotland in Montreal late in the fall of 1822, with a letter of recommendation to Hugh Brodie of Petite Cote. At that time there was a call for ministers in Upper Canada, where McWattie could have been speedily placed, but there was an insuperable obstacle—he had no credentials, so the clergymen of Quebec and Montreal could not give him the right hand of fellowship. That he had been educated and licensed for the ministry has been mistakenly denied, for there is proof of his having attended arts classes in Glasgow college and his having been licensed by the Old Light Burgher presbytery of the same city. The following year he was inducted as minister over a congregation of that branch of the Presbyterian church at Kennoway, in Fifeshire. What followed is unknown but may be guessed, from the entry in the minutes of the same presbytery, that in the spring of 1820 he was suspended from the ministry for drunkenness. After that he probably made a living by teaching school, for when he came to Canada he had the training of a teacher. Unable to place him in the city, Hugh Brodie sent him to his brother-in-law Robert Brodie, in the expectation that he might be of use to the settlers on the Chateauguay. He was made welcome, for they lacked both a schoolmaster and a minister. He was of good presence, fresh colored, strongly built, and of free, affable manners. Peter MacArthur gave him a disused shanty as a home, and after new year, 1823, he and his wife, with their baggage, were driven in sleighs. The wife was lady-like and had an air of sadness that was habitual to her. There was no children. An outhouse was given by Brodie as a school, and here McWattie taught the children of the settlement, preaching in it on Sunday. An effort was at once made to erect a church, and a meeting for that purpose was held forthwith. In the Gleaner of the 26th March was given a list of the names of the subscribers and of the steps taken towards building. All went on tolerably well. The church was roughly finished to permit of its use by the close of the year. McWattie, who had up to this conducted himself with passable propriety had then so gross a lapse into his old habit that, the settlers, who by no means squeamish as to the use of drink, were shocked. It was at a bee in the first week of December that McWattie got so drunk that he lost control of himself and he was of the class who, when they get a certain length in their cups, become uproarious. On the 5th December the managers met at Mr. Brodie's, William Ogilvie in the chair, after deliberating they decided that McWattie's conduct had been so offensive that they would not permit him longer to conduct service and that a meeting of the congregation be called to decide what should be done. The offender was called in, and the resolution read to him, when he

never to be guilty of the like again, expressing his sorrow for the public offence he had given. The managers told him the congregation would have to decide, and on the 10th Dec. it met. It was agreed McWattie should be heard in his own defence, when he made a touching address, freely confessing his sin, his sorrow, and his resolution to resist temptation. A vote was taken, when a majority agreed to give him further trial, and that he be allowed to occupy one end of it until such time as it was all needed as a place of meeting. The request was denied.

The first Georgetown church was plain in design and poorly finished. It was simply a good-sized barn, 40 by 60 feet, with windows. As the settlement was still small, there were not many to attend services, and half the space was sufficient. There were no pews, planks laid on blocks answering for seats. Lacking a foundation, the floor let in the cold, so did the walls, for instead of plaster they were sheathed with boards. Humble and uncomfortable as the church was, the settlers were proud of it, and they had, indeed, accomplished, considering their means, no small undertaking. On the 14th Decr., 1823, it was opened; McWattie conducting the service. A considerable portion of the hearers were unfavorable to re-engaging him, and one of the notices of that day was a congregational meeting to consider what was to be done. The meeting took place on the afternoon of the 23rd Decr. and the decision of the majority was that McWattie's services as schoolteacher and minister be dispensed with at the close of his year, on the 26th January, 1824. Before discharging a servant he must be paid what is due him, and, on making up the account, it was found, of the petty sums subscribed towards paying McWattie for teaching school and services as minister, few had been paid and active canvas of the delinquents failed to collect them. McWattie, who had urgent need of his money, stood on his legal rights; he would not relinquish unless he received what was due. On his coming he had taken up a lot, No. 11, and had done something towards clearing it. He now applied himself steadily to that work. He was of active habit, not a lazy bone in his body, and altho unused to hard manual labor, and clearing land entirely new to him, he persevered and held his own with his neighbors. On the seignior conceding the glebe he began work on it and between the two places raised enough to keep himself and wife, for, after this, he got little from the people who had formed his congregation. As no move was made to get another minister, he was suffered to use the church on Sunday, altho few attended. He extended his field by walking to the English river and to that near Allan's Corners, where he held services, which were better attended. It was at the former place where, in reading the 11th chapter of Second Corinthians, he made the commentary, "Ay, ay, my brethren, doubtless Paul's sufferings were great, but he never was in so cold a country as Canada, nor had he to chop down trees." Many bore with his drinking, which grew worse as he grew older, from sympathy for his wife, whom he abused while drunk. In the spring of 1830 death relieved her of a life that had lost its savor. After that, he continued to live alone in the church, but not undisturbed.

About four years after his dissolution there was an earnest movement to find a minister, and as a preliminary the managers wanted McWattie out of church and glebe. To their demand he replied he would go when they paid him for the improvements he had made, which he valued at \$5 per acre, 90c per acre for fencing, and 65c per acre for ditching. A stable and root-house he built he valued at \$20.50. He had cleared and had under crop 12 acres. Three managers, Henry Craig, Peter McArthur, Jas. Harkness, were deputed to visit him and view the ground. They offered \$4.50 per acre and the fencing, etc., to be valued and paid for at his leaving. The offer was accepted, and the managers went round with a subscription-list to raise the sum required. They had a poor reception, only \$45 being promised. Eight months later it was reported only a few had paid what they had signed for, when it was agreed to take payment in produce. Eight weeks afterwards, Peter McArthur reported "he had called upon the settlers in his quarter who had not paid their subscriptions, but had received no money or produce: no one did altogether refuse to make payment but put it off to a more convenient time." Alex. Graham had the same report to make. David Wilson and John Stewart had not gone their rounds, but promised they would do so at once. Further trial in collecting so disgusted the managers that they resigned in a body, and at the beginning of 1830 a new board was chosen, composed of Robert Brodie, William Ogilvie, James Hunter, Henry Wright, James Craig, Wm. Brown, Arthur Ritchie, and Wm. Greig, with Robert Robertson as clerk. The new board resolved that a notary be engaged to notify McWattie to vacate glebe and church on 1st May, which was done by La. Narquois, N.P., of Beauharnois, and the glebe was let to Wm. Gardner on shares. Robert Brodie and Wm. Wright were named to see McWattie and arrange for his going. A painful negotiation ensued in which McWattie showed well; he was the reverse of greedy and his conciliatory spirit and patient desire to meet the views of the congregation were manifest. He wanted payment for his improvements; the committee had only one pound, four shillings, and three pence (\$4.85) to pay him. A resolution was adopted forbidding him to sow, and if a committee man saw him do so he was to begin and sow alongside of him. Despite of this, Mr Brodie reported on the 24th April he had gone to McWattie with 3 witnesses to forbid him sowing, when he replied he had already put in some grain, because the land was in good order and his horses were standing idle: at the worst he knew he could only lose his seed and labor. The upshot was that it was decided to let the poor man remain on the glebe until the fall and he, on his part, agreed to compound his just claim against the congregation if they would pay him \$24. A subscription-list was circulated in September, when the amount was raised, and McWattie gave a quitclaim of all his claims on receiving the pitiful \$24. As the congregation had no use for the house-part of the church, he was permitted to occupy it. His end came with the close of 1832. He had returned to his lonely quarters from Howick, where he had a New Year carouse with boon companions. What followed nobody knew. Next morning on a neighbor looking in, he found him on the floor, writhing from the pain of burns on head and breast. He was unable to speak. The carefully tended he sank rapidly and died without being able to tell how he came by his injuries. The conjecture was, that in trying to light his pipe from the logs that burned in the capacious fire-place, his unsteady steps had faltered, and he had fallen forward on the blazing embers. The new year had scarce begun when he was buried beside his wife in Georgetown churchyard. His education, his ordination-vows, his capacity for conferring the greatest of all benefits on his fellow-men, had gone for nothing, all nullified by whiskey, and, in the prime of mature manhood, he filled an unmarked and unhonored grave.

James R. Farlinger had the misfortune on Friday morning week to almost sever his left hand by a stroke of his axe, while cutting limbs on the stump of an oak tree which he had felled during the winter. The accident happened at his farm in Dundee and was caused by a limb catching his axe as he was going to strike, thus diverting the blow

which struck him on the back of his wrist, severing the tendons and smashing the bones, a couple of which have since been removed. Drs MacArthur and Smart dressed the injured member and the patient is doing as well as could be expected.—Sun.

BORN
At Valleyfield, on April 19th, the wife of Dr Grandpre, of a son.
At Valleyfield, on April 25, the wife of Alzede Dumont, of twins—daughters.

MARRIED
At Attleboro, Mass., on April 22, by the Rev. Sherman E. Ellis, Leah Frances, eldest daughter of John Kennedy, to Harry David, youngest son of David B. Simpson of Attleboro, Mass, formerly of Dundee, Que.

At Montreal, on the 22nd April, by the Rev. G. Colborne Heine, John Henry Duckett to Maud Sophia Macintosh, both of Valleyfield.
At the residence of the bride's father, Valleyfield, on April 23rd, by the Rev. John E. Duclos, B.A., Henry Ambler, of Montreal, to Margaret, second daughter of William Ferrie, of Valleyfield.

DIED
At Tiverton, Ont., on the 22nd April, Rev. John Anderson, aged 85, father of Rev. J. D. Anderson, of Beauharnois.
At the residence of her daughter, Mrs Armour, Allan's Corners, Que., on April 24, Elizabeth Morrison, widow of the late Hugh Morrison, in her 83rd year.

Near Helena, on the 13th April, Mary Tallon, aged 54 years.
At Valleyfield, on April 15th, Delane Dion, wife of Etienne Pitre, in her 44th year.
At Butte City, Montana, on the 15th April, James Furey, sheriff of Silver Bow county, from a stroke of paralysis, in his 54th year; a native of New Erin, Huntingdon county, and brother of Robert and Thomas Furey of that place.

At Huntingdon, on April 26, Samuel Robert, infant son of E. C. McCoy.
Montreal, April 27.—The cattle market was largely supplied and prices were easier. A few choice Northwest heaves sold as high as 6c, choice at 5.1-2c, fair at 4.1-2c, good at 5 to 5.1-4c, fair at 4.1-2c, and inferior at 2.1-2c, 3.1-2c per lb. Sheep went at 5.1-2c per lb. and yearlings at 7c, with lambs at \$4 to \$7. Choice veals fetched 5 to 7c per lb. and common went at \$2 to \$4 each. A stronger feeling has developed in the market for live hogs and prices show an advance of 25c per 100lb. since this day week, which is due to the recent strength in the foreign markets for Canadian bacon. Supplies are fair, for which the demand is good, and sales of selected lots were made at \$6.75 to \$7 per 100 lb, weighed off cars. There is no change in the market for dressed stock, prices being firm with sales of abattoir fresh-killed in a jobbing way at \$9.50 per 100lb.
Montreal, Monday evening.—The Ogilvie Flour Mills company, limited, advanced prices for flour today 10 to 20c per barrel, and now quote their Royal Household brand at \$6.20, and Glenora patent at \$5.70. This is due to the strength displayed in both the American and Canadian wheat markets and the sharp advance in values.

London, April 24.—Not within the memory of the present generation has England been visited by such furious blizzards as late in the spring as began to rage throughout the whole country on Thursday and continued until today. The storm began with a heavy snowstorm, which covered the entire ground, doing great damage in the fruit-growing districts, and giving a serious setback throughout the agricultural sections. The weather experts figure that a blizzard of such severity so late in the season visits England as rarely as once in 200 years, and the cause remains a meteorological mystery. Traffic has been seriously impeded all over the country, and in many districts, where the snowfall was heaviest, was stopped altogether. In the eastern counties the snow depth averaged from 9 to 15 inches, while in Scotland the mean fall was 9 inches.
Atlanta, Ga., April 24.—A wind of cyclonic proportions swept over portions of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama late today, leaving a trail of dead and injured in its wake. Tonight the number of killed is estimated at close to 400 and the injured at over 100, with many portions of the afflicted districts to hear from. Most of the dead are negroes. Perhaps a dozen whites were caught in falling buildings and either fatally injured or seriously disabled. The loss of life was chiefly in the quarters of colored persons, where the wind destroyed their cabins, burying the occupants in the debris, or in the farming sections of the country, where trees were uprooted and telegraph poles torn up.

To be Sold by A. PHILPS, Auctioneer
On THURSDAY, May 7, at residence of Henry McLaren, east of Herdman: horses, 7 milch cows, young cattle, sow, vehicles, implements, potatoes, stove-wood, &c. 7 months' credit. To begin at 1 o'clock p.m.

On SATURDAY, May 2, at residence of James McFarlane, half a mile west of Athelstan station—horses, 10 milch cows, young cattle, sow, vehicles, implements, seed corn, potatoes, household furniture, 12 months' credit. To begin at 1 p.m.

On FRIDAY, 1st May, at residence of John Dear, 2 miles west of Powerscourt: horses, 10 milch cows, registered Holstein bulls, implements, cutter, etc. Eight months' credit. To begin at one o'clock p.m.

HOUSE-CLEANING
New Wall Paper, New Mixed Paints. Try our 100 per cent. Pure Mixed Paints. These Paints are absolutely Pure Lead and Oil.
PRINGLE, STARK & CO.

FOR SALE, a quantity of two-roped Seed Barley. Apply to Alex. Caldwell, Trout River.

FOR SALE, 62 acres of wood land, hard maple, birch and beech. Apply to J. F. Lacombe, Owl's Head, N.Y.

CARD OF THANKS
Mrs Francis Henderson wishes to express her sincere appreciation of all the kindness and consideration shown by friends during her recent bereavement.

PUBLIC NOTICE
On the fifteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eight (1908), at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold by Public Auction, at the church door of the parish of St. Anicet, District of Beauharnois, the following immoveable property, to wit—

A lot of land situated on the Dundee road, about one mile south west of Cazaville, containing 85 acres, more or less, known and designated on the official plan and book of reference for the parishes of St. Anicet and Ste. Barbe as lot number five hundred and seventy-seven (No. 577), with a house, two barns, and other buildings thereon erected.
The said property forms part of the estate of the late Julien Lalonde dit Latreille, in his lifetime of the said parish of St. Anicet, farmer.
For conditions apply to the undersigned notary.
St. Anicet, April 25, 1908.
Avila de Bellevall, Notary

LORDS' DAY ALLIANCE OF CANADA
A Public Meeting in the interests of the Alliance will be held in St. Andrew's Church, Huntingdon, THURSDAY EVENING, May 7th, at 8 o'clock.

The Rev. W. G. HANNA, B.A., Secretary for the Eastern provinces, will address the meeting. A special program of music will be rendered. All are cordially invited.
On behalf of the Executive of the Huntingdon branch.
Offering on behalf of Alliance.
W. S. MacLaren, President
J. C. Bruce, Secretary

CASH FOR EGGS
Farmers will find a cash market for Eggs by calling on the subscriber. Storekeepers or others having large lots to sell will please telephone or write.
W. C. WALSH, Huntingdon

Province of Quebec
District of Beauharnois. No. 1578
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT

Walfred Martin, of the parish of St. Louis de Gonzague, District of Beauharnois, notary, Plaintiff
vs.
Joseph Gagner, of Duck Lake, in the province of Saskatchewan, Defendant
The defendant is ordered to appear within one month.
Salaberry de Valleyfield, April 28th, 1908.
J. A. Lapointe, Dep. P.S.C.

WANTED, A Practical Horse-shoer, as travelling salesman to do introductory work in the province of Quebec, for the "Ch" brand Horse Shoe Nails. Must be conversant with the French and English languages, and furnish satisfactory references. Apply to Canada Horse Nail Company, Montreal.

CARPETS AND CARPET SQUARES
We are always adding to our stock. We can save you money in this line.
PRINGLE, STARK & CO.

HUNTINGDON

—The sale of the maintenance of the Godmanchester roads for the year beginning 1st May was concluded on Monday. For the purposes of sale the township was divided into 23 sections. Prices rule higher than last year. Sixteen sections were sold, aggregating \$1802. The remaining seven sections were left under the control of the inspectors, either to be kept in order by them or contracted for if suitable offers can be obtained. It is the intention to start the crusher as early as possible on the upper Trout river road.

—Saturday evening at half-past six, the tank at the power-house collapsed. The cause was not the giving way of the trestle work on which it stood, but simply the falling apart of the tank itself. It was about half filled with water at the time, and there was a deluge for a few minutes around the place. Fortunately there was nothing living near the spot, so there was no other loss. The freezing of water in the tank during the winter strained it and led to its ruin. The tank was erected in 1889. The committee has under consideration what is best to be done in the way of replacing it. Meanwhile water is supplied by direct pressure.

—Monday afternoon 26 members of Excelsior lodge, I.O.O.F., proceeded to Malone on the invitation of the brethren there, who were having a special degree meeting. The hearty reception shown, will not be forgotten by the Canadian visitors, who returned Tuesday morning loud in praise of their hosts.

—In falling, the tank broke the wires near it, so there was no light Saturday night. Sunday evening it was as usual.

—Saturday was the first day of growth, and since then grass has made remarkable progress. Young cattle are now turned out in this locality. Such a scarcity of hay was never known, but bad as it is on our side of the line it is much worse on the American, where the duty of \$4 bears heavily on farmers who have to cross the lines to buy.

—John A. Hunter sold over 4000 syrup cans and A. N. McDonald over 3000, and could have sold more had he not run out of material. Several storekeepers have a good deal of syrup in bulk, awaiting a market.

—Rev. Dr. Henderson of Guelph was in the village on Saturday to attend his brother's funeral, which was numerously attended.

—The following pupils of Huntingdon academy have passed the McGill exams—

Science
4th year—J. B. Parham
2nd year—A. A. MacDiarmid (s)
R. G. MacFarlane (s)
Arts
4th year—C. M. Crutchfield, B.A.
3rd year—E. A. Corbett, H. R. Clouston.
2nd year—Miss Ruby Carr, A. B. McDonald (s).

1st year—F. Morris, Miss Lenora VanVleet, Miss Susie MacDonald.
CAZAVILLE
The auction sale of Vass & Son drew a big crowd on Tuesday. Under the hammer of Mr Philips the bidding was spirited, and good prices obtained. Altho the cows were not in the best condition they went high. The sale footed about \$3,300. None of the lots of real estate were put up.
—Rev. R. C. McConnell, B.A., of Franklin Centre exchanged pulpits with Mr Stevens on Sunday.

HOWICK

To the Temperance People of the Municipality of the St. Sacrament:

Gentlemen,—The advisability of having an up-to-date temperance hotel in Howick is well known and much needed. Little has been done towards improving the existing accommodation which is offered the public, thereby hurting our village financially and socially. I hereby offer the sum of \$500 (five hundred dollars) as my share towards buying Houle's hotel, at the station, provided modern improvements be installed in the hotel, that sheds and stables undergo requisite repairs and yard gravelled—in other words, everything put in an at condition, and the hotel run on a strictly temperance basis. Union is strength. Let us get together and do something. Faithfully yours,
J. H. Lefebvre, Mayor
Howick Station, Q., April 23, '08.

On Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, Food Sale in St. Andrew's annex.
In charge of Mrs Thomas and Mrs Crawford.

CARD OF THANKS
As I am about to give up house-keeping, I would desire to sincerely thank all friends who have been such a help in my recent trial, especially those who contributed to make up the purse of money (\$87.65) which was handed to me by the Rev. C. E. Jenkins Mrs Chas. Johnson

FURNITURE

Now on hand, a **SPLENDID** stock of Furniture, **CARPETS** **FLOOR OILCLOTHS** **LINOLEUMS** and **HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS** generally.

Remember, I keep the Celebrated warranted Hercules Spring Beds.

BEST VALUES in Mattresses and Iron Beds.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUE in all goods. Please call.

W. A. DUNSMORE
HUNTINGDON

NEW RAIN COATS FOR LADIES
Also some old styles in Ladies' Rain Coats, at half-price.
PRINGLE, STARK & CO.

WHEN PURCHASING A WATCH

BEAR IN MIND
That we hold ourselves personally responsible for the accurate running of every watch we sell.
Do not think for a moment that when you have paid us for the watch—no matter what the price—you have no more claim upon us. On the contrary, we are here to make it right, and will do so or replace it with another without any charge.

W. D. SHANKS
Jeweller and Optician
HUNTINGDON, Que.

Province of Quebec
School Municipality of GODMANCHESTER

TEACHERS WANTED
For the ensuing scholastic year commencing 17th August, 1908 and ending 30th June, 1909—

Salary
Dist. No. 1, Dewittville \$220
" 2, New Erin 203
" 5, Riverbank 200
" 6, Biggar 200
" 7, Clyde's Corners 200
" 8, Marshall's 200
" 9, Kilbain 200
" 10, Kensington 200
" 11, Walker's 200
Applications will be received up to Saturday, May 16th, at noon. Applicants to state qualifications and experience.
Address: Chas. Dewick, Secy.-Treas., Huntingdon, Que.
Huntingdon, 15th April, 1908.

Province of Quebec,
School Municipality of Dundee

TEACHERS WANTED
With references, for Districts 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6; salary \$20 per month, for 10 months. Applications will be received by the undersigned Secy.-Treas. until May 9th.

T. W. Fraser, Secy.-Treas. B.S.C.
Dundee, April 25, 1908. 23

OUR RANGE OF OILCLOTHS and LINOLEUMS
are still complete, in 2 and 4 yards wide.
PRINGLE, STARK & CO.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE FLOUR—Straight roller in bags \$2.15@2.25
Rolled Oats, \$2.50 to \$2.60 per bag
Cornmeal, \$1.75@1.85 per bag
Oats, 48 @ 49c @ 54lb
Bran 7 ton, Manitoba in bags \$23.00@23.50
\$23.50@24.00
Hay, No. 1, \$15.50@16.00; No. 2 \$14.50@15.00; ordinary \$13.00@13.50 per ton in car lots.
A Cheese, new 11c
Butter, 28to30c
Eggs, new laid 16to17c
Abattoir dressed hogs are quoted \$9.25 heavy to \$9.50 for light @ 100lb
Sales of syrup were made at 5 to 5 1/2c per lb, in wood, and at 6to6 1/2c in tin. Sugar is lower at 9 to 9 1/2c per lb.

A LANDSLIDE UP THE OTTAWA

Before daylight Sunday morning the little hamlet of Notre Dame de la Salette, on the Lievre river, not far from Buckingham, and 18 miles from Ottawa, slipped into the river, entailing a loss of 33 lives and the destruction of 10 buildings. The land along the Lievre river is a blue clay resting on rock. The spring rains had penetrated the clay, which slipped off the rock as a stone slides on ice. The river at the point where the disaster occurred is a narrow stream running between towering walls of clay, which rise steeply to a height of probably 60 feet above the water. The village consisted of 25 houses on both sides of the river, with the greater part on the east. A piece of land half a mile wide and extending 500 yards back from the river making a hill on the west side, slid into the Lievre, carrying with it 2 houses, and crashed into a row of buildings on the opposite side of the river, demolishing them and killing their inmates. One of the buildings was an hotel in which were two commercial travellers. The bed of the river was completely filled, and for about an hour after the slide the water was dammed, but eventually it made a way to the regular channel, and it is thought some bodies were carried away when it broke through. La Salette is 7 miles from Poupore, where, on Oct. 11, 1903, another landslide occurred. It is a coincidence that the slide happened also on a Sunday, and at almost identical same time of today's disaster. It was much less serious, for while three farms slid into the river, no loss of life resulted.

LOSS OF A BRITISH MAN-OF-WAR.

Southampton, England, April 25.—The American line steamship St. Paul, which left Southampton on her regular voyage bound for New York, this afternoon, in a dense snowstorm, rammed and destroyed the British second class cruiser Gladiator off the Isle of Wight. A good lookout was maintained on the St. Paul but the snow was so thick that it was impossible to see ahead. Suddenly a ship appeared immediately in front. It was the Gladiator at anchor. Orders were given on the instant for full steam astern, in an endeavor to clear the cruiser, but it was too late, the St. Paul struck the man-of-war amidships, penetrating 20 feet into her, and making a gap 40 feet wide. As the St. Paul backed out, the water poured into the ironclad and it was seen she must soon sink. The Gladiator's men gave a magnificent demonstration of discipline. At the captain's command they formed in line on the deck and stood in ranks while the cruiser settled down. In obedience to orders successive batches marched to the gangways and entered the boats, until practically the whole crew had been taken off and landed at Yarmouth, on the Isle of Wight. The Gladiator's crew numbered 450 men, and Capt. Walter Lumsden, true to naval traditions, was the last to leave the ship. In 20 minutes the Gladiator sank, only her top masts being above water. The St. Paul escaped with slight injury and steamed back to Plymouth for repairs. Her captain is praised for his promptitude in lowering his boats. Had the cruiser been painted any other color than slate she might have been seen and the collision avoided, but Great Britain has decided that her warships attract less attention when thus painted and what is considered the necessity of war purposes has contributed to a serious accident.
23 of the crew are missing.

JUST OPENED
Our Lace Curtains, All prices, from \$1 per pair to \$5.50.
PRINGLE, STARK & CO.



Pratt's Poultry Regulator
Chickens are an expense until they start laying, or are ready for market. You can make them grow quicker and stronger and lay sooner by simply giving them Pratt's Poultry Regulator mixed in their feed. Try it on one batch and compare results with your other flocks. You will find it pays to use this old reliable and greatest of all regulators and egg-producers. It actually brings results and increases profits. Costs less than 1c a month per chicken.
Pratt's Liquid Lin Oiling is sure reliance to the expensive paint. Try it.
Pratt's Feed Lin Oiling kills head lice on little chicks and turkeys. Best remedy for scaly legs.
JOHN HUNTER & SONS

JUST RECEIVED
A car load of Barbed Wire.
PRINGLE, STARK & CO.

HUNTER'S

New Goods Arriving DAILY

NEW DRESS GOODS
NEW MUSLINS
NEW Collars and Belts
NEW GLOVES
NEW BLOUSES
New Laces and Insertions
New Embroideries

See our Dress Goods Specials, in Colored Satin Cloths, 42 inches wide, at 49c.

See our 25c Specials, in Colored Lustres and Cashmeres. They are the best values ever offered at this price.

Specials in White and Colored Blouses, at 49c.

BIG ASSORTMENT of odd lots of **WALL PAPERS**, to clear at 5c per double roll.

English Prints English Prints

The kind that wash and never fade.

See our 32 inches wide English Prints, at 10c.

See our 36 inches wide English Prints, at 12c.

Grocery Specials

2 large bottles English Pickles, 25c.
3 small btl's. English Pickles, 25c
3 tins Cream Sugar Corn, 25c
3 tins Pink Salmon, 25c
2 tins choice Red Salmon, 25c
6 bars Surprise Soap, 25c
7 bars Clover Leaf Soap, 25c
3 tins Apples, 25c
3 tins Gillet's Lye, 25c
3 tins Corn Beef Hash, 25c
2 btl's. Crosse & Blackwell's Marmalade, 28c
3lb. choice Prunes, 25c
3lb. Evaporated Apples, 25c

The Sherwin-Williams' Paints
for all kinds of good painting

SEEDS SEEDS

We have the right Seeds, and at close prices.

John Hunter & Sons

General Merchants and Millers
HUNTINGDON, Que.

SEE OUR BOYS' CLOTHING

Everything new and up-to-date is in our stock. Compare our prices.

PRINGLE, STARK & CO.

MONTROSE.—This trotting-bred stallion is 5 years old, stands 16 hands high, weighs over 1800 lb., is a dapple bay in color, with black points, with high trotting action and much beauty and finish. He was sired by Guymont, he by Wilkmont 2.27.3-4, he by Alcantara 2.28, he by Geo. Wilks 2.22. He will stand for service during this season at the stables of the undersigned, on Lorne-ave., Huntingdon. To insure, \$6; two mares from same owner, \$11; responsibility for accidents must be assumed by owners of mares.
John L. Barker, Huntingdon

The undersigned intimates to stock-breeders that the two following horses will stand at his stable during the season—
YOUNG DICK McLAWS, a Clydesdale, we. g. 1740lb, stands 16.1-2 hands, 7 years old, and a fine type of draft horse. Come and see him. To insure \$8; two mares from same owner \$15.

ATHELSTAN BAY, a stylish driver, off Guymont, weighs 1200lb., 16 hands high, and 6 years old. To insure \$7.
For conditions and further particulars see posters.
Wm. McNeill, Athelstan