



HUNTINGDON, Q., MARCH 3, 1904.

NOTES OF THE WEEK

The annual meeting of the Grand Trunk shareholders is to be held in London next week, and as the proposed amendments to the contract, by which it undertakes to build the new Pacific railway, are to be submitted for their sanction, they have been issued to them so that they may be considered. The changes are numerous, and all are to the benefit of the company. The repayment of the 5 million deposit is provided for on easier terms and the taking up of 25 millions of stock by the present company is made lighter. The limit of \$30,000 a mile on the mountain section, on which the government was to pay a bonus, is cancelled and the company is to be paid on 75 per cent. of the actual cost. The cost of the prairie section is assumed to be \$13,000 a mile on which bonus will be paid. Western contractors declare there will be profit in laying the road across the prairie at \$9,000 a mile. The conditions as to running the road and its taking over by the government are changed in the interest of the company. Three years longer are granted the company to complete the road. When we recall Sir Wilfrid Laurier's words, that the contract as submitted was complete and final, and would not be changed, it may well be asked, What faith is there to be placed on the word of our rulers?

At a meeting in Ottawa on Friday Lord Dundonald aired his views as to Canada's military needs. A professional soldier, brought up with the idea that an army is a necessary part of every country, he cannot adapt himself to the new conditions of Canada, and would force upon it the manacles that bind and weigh down the manhood of the Old World. In times of peace he wants a military organization of 46,000 men, with the machinery and material provided for increasing it to 100,000 in the event of war. A bill to carry out his views he said would be submitted at the approaching parliament. The good sense of the country should avert such a waste of money. A small permanent force to back the authority of the civil magistrate when riots are threatened, is essential: an army for war is a dream of Lilliput.

Railway men report the storm on the two last days of February and the blast with which March came in as the worst experienced, tying up freight-trains everywhere. The losses of companies and the public they serve would be hard to compute. The companies would do well to plant windbreaks of evergreens along exposed cuttings, instead of relying on storm-fences.

The possibility that the criminal term may have to be postponed next week on account of the new courthouse at Valleyfield being cold, is a reflection on all concerned in the construction of the building. If the weather be mild, the judge will go on, but if it be as it has been for ten weeks he will consider the health of those compelled to attend. It is disgraceful, that a building which cost \$50,000, should be practically uninhabitable. An investigation is called for, and if there has been slighting of specifications those accountable ought to be compelled to make the defects good.

The cheese and butter buyers of Montreal have issued a circular advising that no cheese be made before the 1st May or after 15th Nov. These gentlemen issued a like circular 2 years ago, and last spring they had their rusers out urging factories to supply them with fodder-cheese.

The boom in wheat did not last long, and it has been falling back daily, despite the desperate efforts of speculators. Where \$1.08 was lately asked, 96c is now taken. The British markets refused to respond to the rise, for which there was no call, as supplies are abundant. Meanwhile our big milling companies are making a good thing out of the local market and the fact is not

dearer. Oats are lower and in good supply. Eggs are on the down grade. One day last week they dropped 4c the dozen.

Altho dwarfed by the Baltimore fire, a serious calamity befell Rochester on Friday in the destruction of 3 out of 5 of its departmental stores and of a number of smaller retail establishments. The loss is set at four millions. Wisconsin has also been unfortunate in losing its splendid new state-house at Madison, which cost \$800,000.

The Mikado has waived his claim to the surrender of the Russian sailors whose vessels were destroyed at Chelumpo, and given his consent that they be sent to their homes. These sailors were picked up by the boats of French, German, and British men-of-war. A like act of grace is to be credited to the Czar. Two British steamships, and a Norwegian one, were overhauled in the Red sea by a Russian cruiser, and confiscated because laden with coal for the Japs. The Czar has ordered their release, presumably on condition that they unload elsewhere.

The despatches from the seat of war do not indicate fighting of a severe nature. The Japs keep up their periodical pounding of Port Arthur and, to all appearance, are making progress in placing the Russian garrison in such a position that they will yet surrender. The fact that none of the battleships leave Port Arthur to fight the Japs, the admiral only sending out light-cruisers, which run back when they have fired a few rounds, is significant of weakness. So soon as the weather permits, a second Japanese fleet will bombard the other Russian naval stronghold, Vladivostok, where there is a powerful squadron of Russian war-ships. Should she achieve her purpose in gaining those two ports, Japan would have command of the sea and Russia be deprived of her outlets. Of operations on land the despatches really tell nothing, beyond that the Japs are now in force on the frontier of north Korea, and are in touch with the Russian outposts. There have been a few paltry skirmishes between scouts. The Russians are hurrying reinforcements forward, and the men endure dreadful privations in their long railway journey across Siberia. Sinister rumors of what the Chinese mean to do are heard. The Russians fear they mean to join the Japs, from the fact that they are concentrating a large army on the frontier of Manchuria.

ORMSTOWN
Mr Greene, a civil engineer of Montreal, was here and inspected the village and surroundings. He states he will provide sewage and water works for \$30,000. In this estimate the creek will also be drained. He is to return to make further examination, when he will give details of his scheme.

It was midnight when the mail arrived March 1st, the delay was the deep snow, which had covered the track east of Howick.

On Saturday forenoon Geo. Cooper and James McBain were sawing cordwood with a circular saw at Mr Cooper's own place. A stick had been sawn, but from not pulling the table back far enough, the saw struck the half of the stick Mr Cooper was to lift, striking him on the side near the stomach, and threw him 6 feet from the table. For 3 days he suffered intense pain, the doctors giving heavy doses of morphine. The case was thought to be very serious, but to-day (I am glad to say) he is reported to show signs of recovery.

A little boy of Mr A. Parkinson jumped on a stick of timber behind a back bobsleigh. While dipping into a hole, he was caught between the bobsleigh and the stick. He luckily escaped with slight bruises.

A skating exhibition was given in the rink on Friday by a Mr Geno; about 250 spectators enjoyed it.

HOWICK
A branch of the Young Peoples C.T.V. was formed at English river last week. Miss Robinson being elected president.

Mathew McKell and Rev J. Kellock were appointed delegates to the meeting of the Dominion alliance, and Miss Gracie McLennan delegate to the grand council meeting of the royal templars at Montreal. The Howick Sunday school apportioned \$15 of their funds to the mission report of the Presbyterian church.

STE MARTINE
Today (2d) we enjoyed the first thaw of the season, a regular hot sun, with people standing smoking in front of the stores, whilst the road was full of travellers.

At the county council room today 3 lots of land in St Clothilde were sold for arrears of taxes, one was bought by I. J. L. Derome, N.P., and the other 2 by Alfred Daigneault, who was the previous owner.

It is time we had mild weather for the scarcity of wood has raised the price to \$4 a cord for soft wood, and coal is sold by the hundred weight, no one customer getting more than 500lb at a time.

The farmers' club of this parish has decided to buy 1 or 2 registered Ayshire or Holstein bulls, 2 years old.

VALLEYFIELD

Mr Sauve, employed on the farms of the Montreal Cotton Co., is to be congratulated on the blessing which a bountiful Providence has deigned to bless him with. A married daughter, who resides with him, made him a happy grandfather Wednesday last week and to celebrate the happy event his wife presented him with triplets on Saturday. The 4 cherubs, who are all hale and hearty, are the admiration of numerous visitors, anxious to look at the quartette. This is a case deserving of the King's bounty.

The annual election of officers of la Chambre de Commerce de Valleyfield was held in the town hall on the evening of the 26th ult. The following members were elected to office for the current year:

President, R. S. Joron
Vice-president, J. A. Trotter
Secretary, N. L. Cote
Advisory board, P. Lacy, manager M.C.C.O., A. Plante, E. Gauthier, M. Laurin, L. Gendron, N. Ostiguy, T. Prefontaine, E. Denis. The retiring president, Mr Belanger, laid the annual report on the table, which showed a good year's business for Valleyfield.

The many friends of Wm. McQuoid, who, for a number of years, was connected with the dredging operations of the M.C.C., will hear with regret of his death, which took place at Smithfield, Ont., Thursday. He was a member of the Valleyfield lodge of A.F. & A.M.

The sudden and varied changes of temperature have of late caused a lot of trouble to the water mains of the town, whose sections of the town having been deprived of water through this cause. The main at the corner of Nicolson and Market streets froze last week, and during the endeavor of the corporation staff to thaw it out, the pipe burst, flooding the cellars of J. A. Gravelly, Wallot's book store, the Bell Telephone Co.'s supply rooms, and McDonald & Robb which all suffered considerable damage thru the sudden income of water. The foundations of the buildings are also considerably damaged. The main supplying Dion's large store and neighboring stores were forced to carry water thru the same cause. In every section of the town the same trouble arises every day, and the corporation staff is doing all it can to relieve it.

HEMINGFORD
At a meeting in Montreal on Tuesday of the presbytery the Rev A. L. James resigned his charge on account of continued illness. It was agreed to cite his congregation to appear for their interests at the meeting of presbytery to be held in Knox church, Montreal on Tuesday, 15th inst.

ROCKBURN
Favored by a lovely clear night and fairly passable roads, the choir was greeted with a crowded house on the evening of 26th ult., and it can be safely said none were disappointed. The program was varied and pleasing. The able assistance of Mr Shanks added very materially to the success of the entertainment. In addition to oysters the ladies of the congregation, with their usual generosity, provided a substantial lunch. Receipts amounted to \$56.

HERDMAN
Although the winter has been so severe, and the roads so blocked that the mail-carrier from Huntingdon failed to make his regular trips, others who do not hold a government job seem to make an effort to be out in all kinds of weather, and at all hours. One of these persevering individuals was out on the night of the 20th Feby and paid a visit to the stable of J. R. Copland, on the brook road, appropriating a fine set of double harness. Had the midnight visitor left his card Mr Copland would be delighted to make his closer acquaintance, but he is denied this pleasure, as he has no clue to the identity of the thief. Talking this

together with the scoop from the Powerscourt church shed, which took place the following night, when some 9 robes were stolen, is enough to give people a rather uneasy feeling.

DUNDEE SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS Met Feb. 12th. Present: Chairman D. J. Fraser; commissioners D. McE. Moody, J. Dinneen, and Joseph Smallman. The town hall, part of which was used for a schoolroom, being burned, the commissioners met to make arrangements that school be continued. The warehouse of Capt. Smallman was rented for a schoolroom for the balance of the term. The secretary was ordered to notify ratepayers of district No 2 to meet with the commissioners on the 19th inst., on which day the above named commissioners, with several of the ratepayers, met. The subject of a new schoolhouse for the district was discussed. It was decided that if the superintendent of public instruction was satisfied with the rooms the commissioners had rented, the present arrangement remain.

76, Aug. Dupuis 16, Zen. Casa 46, A. Saunier 47, Alex. Lister 58, Oscar Dupuis 21, A. Stirling 72, Masson & Castagner 48, Frank Dupuis 36.

MAPLEMOORE

M. W. Leahy \$100, Ed. Cosgrove 63, Eli Legault 34, F. Quenneville 27, M. Curran 150, John Murphy 100, Charles McGinn 13, D. Moriarty 80, J. B. Leduc 27, M. McGinn 17, John O'Neil 76, Thomas Higgins 96, M. J. Curran 40, Alex. Watson 40, F. Legault 10, Mrs James Moriarty 36, John Moriarty 37

KILBAIN

P. Lee \$89, Thos. Fallon 218, C. Leblanc 98, J. B. Saunier 81, J. A. Murphy 123, Mrs Lathrop 161, Jos. Clark 79, M. Finnigan 90, J. Walker 76, R. Bruce 68, A. M. Pilon 60, John Chalvert 22, John Holmes 135, Jos. Bannan 19, Jos. Leblanc 23, Jas. Welch 266, D. McCarthy 105, John Farley 66, O. Quenneville 58, M. Myre 45, S. Leblanc 75, John Clark 27, A. Ritchie 67, Mrs Savage 71, Thos. Reardon 54, Jos. Smythe 111, L. Leblanc 82, A. Lalonde 31, A. Aleph 68, W. F. Henderson, J. H. Goodfellow 33, Geo. White.

KENSINGTON

Jas. White \$92, Jos. Tallon 72, Jas. Black 26, A. Stark 18, Alex. Watson 60, P. J. Donnelly 47, A. Thompson 126, Alex. Lunn, P. A. Donnelly 80, John Moore 49, Ed. Massam 53, A. Buckham 14, H. J. Donnelly 29, H. Massam 58, Ed. Tallon 71, H. S. Wilson 73, Mrs W. Lunn 10, Ed. Donnelly 59, J. L. Martin 77, D. Demers 71, H. A. Donnelly 54, Frank Carriere 26, J. W. Quenneville 33, G. Bombard 70, A. Fortin 30, C. A. Gavin 22, John Tannahill 44, J. O. Donnelly 12, Watson & Clark 12, P. Young 17, John White 8, A. Anderson 5.

CLYDE'S CORNERS

John Smellie \$100, Wm. Stark 40, P. O'Connor 90, A. McGibbon 63, James Reid 50, Miss Dalgliesh 35, M. McDonagh 88, D. Caldwell 40, John Kerby 87, James Caldwell 85, Thomas O'Connor 48, W. Caldwell 31, A. Curran 70, Thomas McNair 35

PORT LEWIS

D. Rankin \$66, Wm. Wiley 68, H. Dumouchel 49, James Finn 52, John Ross 64, H. Lalumiere 45, J. Holmes 177, A. Viau 55, N. Campbell 60, Jos. Joly 38, Mrs John Stalker 29, A. Genier 12, M. Joly 45, Brown & Goodfellow 118, P. Lauzon 68, J. L. Brown 68, Sam Dubois 78, A. Carriere 52, Joseph Trahan 26, J. Leduc 45, A. Dubois 121, Z. Genier 80

HUNTINGDON

A. Q. Connor \$75, D. F. Hyde 36, R. Ewart 35, W. Hamilton 56, H. Kelly 35, Jas. Gardner 121, James Donnelly 73, R. H. Graham 30, R. J. Cluff 106, F. Lachance 84, W. H. Goodfellow 41, Sam Brown 45, R. Hayter 39, G. W. Cunningham 47, H. Ruddock 43, Thos. Ruddock 107, John Todd jr., 33, Chas. Todd, 45, J. C. Dunsmore 1, John Cunningham 48, I. McCartney 6, Jas. Chambers 35, James Hamilton 10, Jas. Cowan 50, J. Gardner 33, D. Pringle 24, J. L. Cowan 44, Jas. Brown 55, John Harrigan 72, M. J. Elliott 8, W. S. Goodfellow 48, Sam Montgomery 40, Jas. Barrett 74, Miss Goodfellow 44, Thos. White 86, J. W. Goodfellow 47, Wm. Cunningham 16, A. S. Cunningham 5, Alex. Shaw 45, Frank Allard 45, Alex. Stewart 47, George Murphy 82, John Dawson 12, Geo. Blachford 29, Wm. Ferns 25, M. T. Robb 12, Jas. Mason 7, Jas. Stark 3, Rev P. H. Hutchinson 2, John McCollum 40, A. Graham 12, Thomas Cunningham 15, P. Walsh 65, Jas. Walsh 75, H. McCracken 92, Mrs C. Brown 100, J. O. Kelly 90, W. O. Kelly 108, G. McCracken 102, Peter Tully 65, Mrs R. Feeny 36, Mrs R. G. Hebert 68, H. Blachford 108, John Blachford 75, H. Hampson 106, And Boyd 98, John McGreggor 67, James Ferns 63, John Flynn 75, C. Blachford 60, Jas. Flynn 285, Wm. Barnes 64, Chas. Kelly 40, Chas. Boyd 30, Jac. Hejm 60, Mrs Kelly 38, W. Evans 18, Jas. Logan 9, Jps. Laframboise 15.

LAGUERRE

A. Campbell \$175, Ed. Leahy 83, M. Smythe 42, Angus Campbell 50, George Ewart 66, A. McIntyre 47, James S. Goodfellow 96, A. McDonald 50, N. Casa 64, H. Stewart 75, A. McPherson 30, I. Saunier 96, Wm. Leslie 128, O. Robidoux 126, W. Mitchell 18, T. P. Smythe 28, R. Beauchene 29, John Quinn 48, M. Finn 79, Thomas Finn 22, J. E. Quinn 6, C. Caza 34, Neil Currie 50, Joseph Caza 110, T. J. Quinn 35, Jos. Dorais 54, John Foran 61, W. Warden 37, Mrs Jos. Maloney 25, Fred Robidoux 44, M. Foras 66, H. Stowell 68, A. Dorais 40, J. G. Dubene 13, Fred Primeau 35, Mrs E. Gerson 9, J. D. Stowell 33, Mrs Primeau 18, W. Gerson 9.

ST ANICET

Masson & Bissonnette 35, Masson & Hurteau 30, Masson & Dumouchel 40, Frank Gerard 1, Sam Quenneville 49, Frank Aubin 29, Oliver Dupuis 40, Joseph Dupuis 112, Alfv Quenneville 40, Alph. Caza 62, Dan. Leblanc 67, L. Lahaine 22, A. Seguin 49, Joseph Leblanc 54, T. Quenneville 60, Masson & Laprade 18, Masson & Bibeau 38, Jps. Bibeau 48, A.

ATHLETAN

Alex. Elder \$53, George Stewart 15, S. N. Anderson 92, Jas. Stewart 76, J. L. Anderson 126, A. Cairns 33, James Bell 106, W. R. Sayer 45, W. Anderson 109, Andrew Gilmore 146, H. Seely 12, Wm. Dawson 68, John M. Kerr 48, Charles Brown 58, Geo. Anderson 50, James Donnelly 38.

HERDMAN

Johnston Bros. 150, Thomas Cogland 78, James Johnston 75, A. Hendrickson 18, W. Ligget 122, J. A. Copland 58, W. Hepburn 48, A.

McClatchie 18, James Graham 43, I. Gauthier 12, P. Donnelly 12, John Herdman 70, Wm. Niven 10, James Haven 47, Wm. Johnston 24, D. Greenway 40, D. W. Johnston 104, John McGinnis, H. McCoy 6, H. Thompson 42.

ANDERSON'S CORNERS

W. Graham \$35, Jos. Anderson, jr 108, Thos. Henderson 68, R. Anderson 83, Jas. Todd 72, John Crutchfield 38, H. Henderson 48, W. Anderson 58, W. Anderson 66, Fred Henderson 31, Sam Henderson 45, Jas. Coulter 60, A. Anderson 108.

HERDMAN

Sam Graham \$39, John Gilligan 74, Jos. Standage 94, Jas. Howe 32, R. Howe 82, M. Connell 58, Samuel Boyd 18, E. L. Foster 74, Jas. Purse 60, Jas. Graham 13, S. Peake 45, R. Boyd 27, Jas. Kelly 25.

ANDERSON'S CORNERS

Jas. McMillan \$27, Wm. Hingston 22, Jas. Henderson 22, John Edford 4, Thomas Gilmore 30.

DEWITTVILLE

J. H. Fitzsimmons \$12, P. McArthur 30, John Finn, 76, W. Murphy 112, McNaughton Bros. 120, Wm. Lucas 91, Fred Murphy 81, M. Gilbert 108, Frank Robidoux 103, Geo. Cameron 77, R. Graham 15, John Murphy 66, Sam Todd 60, W. Ross 110, R. Rodgers, 26, P. A. Donahue 58, D. Hebert 48, Geo. Robidoux 64, J. Lalonde 75, R. Gordon 59, W. Rogers 68, John Loberge 75, P. Darragh 79, Geo. Murphy 31, W. F. Martin 84, Fred Malloy 105, Thos. Lucas 30, J. J. Finn 52, W. Harkness 45, Thomas Gamble 8, H. Ferns 66.

TATEBURST

Thomas Hooker 71, Geo. Hooker 97, James Beattie 109, J. MacDermott 78, R. J. McNeil 81, M. McCovic 120, John Beattie 82, James Cavers 49, W. Cavers 74, Thomas McGill 27, H. Paton 67, James Donaldson 39, Mrs J. McArdle 67, Wm. Hooker 93, John Orr 59, John Roy 88, Miss Webster 93, James Dickson 114, Jas. Greer 98, John Watson 45, Wm. Roy 60, Jas. Robidoux 38, John Whittall 10, J. McCovic 62

ORMSTOWN

Charles Collum \$116, John Sadler 73, John Todd 108, P. Cunningham 149, Charles Lucas 15, A. B. Taylor 94, A. Cameron 170, D. Cowan 113, N. Bolduc 110, H. Smith 44, John McCaffrey 96, R. A. Sadler 85, Jas. Pringle 102, F. Boyle 44, J. F. Smith 110, P. Dickson 96, G. Finlayson 66, P. Reid 166, P. Finlayson 98, J. A. Reid 84, W. Leitch 75, Mrs W. Baird 100, G. McBain 132, Thomas Baird 12, R. McNeil 80, J. W. McDougall 225, Andrew Ross 135, J. W. Sadler 157, H. W. Elliott 124, Thos. Winter 97, James Winter 86, A. R. Somerville 60, George Kilgour 78, Peter Murphy 64, John Beattie 40, D. McEwan 147, James McClinton 56, W. Greer 82, P. Robinson

ST. LOUIS DE GONZAQUE

A. Perras \$28, George Tennant 148, E. Lemieux 54, P. David 25, C. H. Perras 45, W. E. Young 155, E. P. Parren 69, James Symons 60, J. Brisson 42, Wm. Goodall 50, E. Payant 71, A. Labelle 79, G. Parent 34, James Sangster, A. Parent 40, L. Laniel 42, Wm. Morrison 90, Mrs C. McMillan 103, Wm. Sangster 52, H. W. Perras 2, John Lemieux 6, Wm. Meikle 55, M. Poirier, O. Courtmarche 48, D. M. Craig 18.

HOWICK

Thomas Baird \$119, George Petrie 80, John Kerr 44, A. Elliot 28, W. J. Stewart 45, John Holmes 122, John Elliot 50, Alex. Brown 75, L. Rose 42, John Rose 53, Wm. Hay 56, John Peddie 76, Joseph Huot 18, H. Craig 105, Estate A. Campbell 45, G. Hebert 68, J. G. Wilson 38, D. Glen 40, John Rutherford 25, Thomas Logan 3, James Cullen 35, P. Leclair \$1.

CHEESE MAKERS AND INSPECTORS

R. E. Cogland \$17, John Law 61, John Gardner 87, D. Biggar 208, A. Davidson, 101, John D. Currie 380, M. J. Jehan 286, R. D. Ordway 7, John Daly 141, George Fortune 84, Wm. Hill 75, J. R. Hall 45, Fred Saunier 41, Lyman Leahy 189, Walter Feeny 116, G. W. Loomis 250, Thos. McGill 182, Jos. Holmes 83, T. Savage 27, L. Lefebvre 97, A. W. Fortin 59, E. McIntyre 78, W. Wills 159, D. Dack 69, R. A. Jackson 59, E. Bourke 111, W. McKay 11, W. J. Barker, A. B. McDonald 333, N. McCrimmon 139.

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

Estate M. M. Elder, And. O'Connor \$45, Parquhar Bros 62, Mrs Young 5, J. A. Hunter 39, W. Patenaude 5, J. B. Walsh 17, D. Lang 1, J. M. S. Nap. Parent 1, Jas. Tessier 5, A. Mason 3, Jos. Forget 1, T. Gebbie & Son 18, R. Mills 12, R. Law, rent, 85, Wm. Henderson 50, E. Hooker rent, 75, C. Collum, rent, 85, A. M. Ferguson, rent, 30, mortgage 3000.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The following is the judgment in the case of Agnes McGee (Mrs Costello) vs Elizabeth Forrester (the late Mrs Robert Clark). It embodies an exposition of the principles of agency which Judge St Pierre has made so plain that everybody may profit by them. The learned judge said:

The facts which have been proven in this case involve a simple question of mandate or agency. Those parts may be summarized as follows: In the year 1889 Andrew Somerville was registrar for county of Huntingdon. In addition to attending to his duties as a public functionary, he kept a sort of broker's office, which, among the people of the locality, was designated as a private bank. As he was enjoying a high reputation for probity and honesty, people who had money to invest would go to him, and entrust their money into his hands, chiefly to be loaned upon hypothecis or mortgages. On the other hand, as was generally known in the community that moneys were thus entrusted to him for investment, people who were in need of a loan would naturally go to him for what sum they needed. His method of doing business was as follows: If, at the time when a demand for a loan was made to him, he had on hand the amount which was needed, he would first examine the guarantees offered as security, and, after having satisfied himself that they were adequate, he would call upon one of his client investors and suggest the investment. Upon the latter's assent being obtained, a deed of obligation, under seal, was then signed by the borrower in the presence of a witness in favor of the lender, and this deed was then registered by Somerville upon the property offered as security. Whenever the total amount of the loan was paid back, he would get the lender to write a discharge, which he would register, and from that moment the money thus paid back was again at the risk of the investor, ready to be again invested upon some other property. But if only a part or proportion of the amount borrowed was paid back to him by the borrower, he would give his personal receipt for the amount paid, and keep the money in his possession until the balance was fully satisfied. This was exactly the system followed in the case now before me. Some time, in the course of the month of March, 1889, Mrs Costello (Agnes McGee) went to Somerville and applied for a loan of \$900. At that time Somerville had in his possession for the purpose of investment, a sum of \$2,846.08 belonging to Elizabeth Forrester (Mrs Robt. Clark) the defendant. Mrs Forrester being a very old lady (she was then over 80 years of age) her son-in-law, Mr Dalgliesh, who was her agent, was consulted, and the transaction was agreed upon. The deed of obligation was drawn under seal on the 30th March, 1889, and registered at the registry office, at Huntingdon, upon the same day. The loan was to be for a period of 5 years, with interest payable semi-annually at 7 per cent; if paid regularly, and if irregularly paid, then it was to be at the rate of 8 per cent. Such was the rate of interest chargeable to Mrs Costello, the borrower; but it is well to state, at once, that under a private arrangement between Somerville and the lender, Mrs Robt. Clark (Elizabeth Forrester) it was understood that 6 per cent. only would be exigible from Somerville, on condition that he would pay the interest regularly at the date mentioned in the deed, whether he had collected it from the borrower at that time or not. The surplus charge of 1 or 2 per cent., stipulated in the deed, and exigible from the borrower, was to represent his percentage or commission for the price of his services. I might also add that the conditions stipulated in this particular loan were virtually the same as those followed in every other case. On the 11th September, 1893, Mrs Costello handed over to Somerville \$800 to be applied upon the principal or mortgage of this above mentioned loan of \$900. This money on being handed to Somerville he gave his personal receipt in the following terms:

Huntingdon, 11th Sept., 1893.
Received from Mrs Costello the sum of six hundred dollars of principal on mortgage, with interest to date, leaving \$300 of principal due, bearing interest from this date.

(Signed) AND. SOMERVILLE.

On the 29th September, 1893, a further sum of one hundred and fourteen dollars was handed over to Somerville, who again gave his personal receipt in terms analogous to those contained in the first one. In January, 1894, Somerville failed in business, and I have nothing before me to show that this sum of \$714.00 was ever reimbursed, either in full or in part, by his estate. Furthermore, parties seem to agree that his estate was worthless and paid nothing. Now comes the question: Who is to bear the loss of the \$714.00 confided to Somerville? Is it Mrs Clark, the lender, or is it Mrs Costello, the borrower? This is the question I have to decide. On the 14th March, 1894, the present plaintiff, Mrs Costello, by notarial protest served upon Mrs Clark, the defendant, and upon Somerville, her agent, caused a tender to be made of the balance then due, to wit, \$193.02, on condition that a full discharge be granted her. This offer was refused. A few days later on she took out her personal action, by which she again

4. The plaintiff never saw the defendant in this affair; she dealt exclusively with Somerville. Such being the case, she contends that article 1730 of the civil code, which says "that the mandator is liable to third parties who, in good faith, contract with a person not his mandatory, under the belief that he is so, when the mandator has given reasonable cause to cause for such belief" should be made to apply. The answer is: 1st, that the plaintiff knew that she had borrowed money from Mrs Clark, and the deed of obligation said so in so many words, and, therefore, she cannot now contend that she ever was ignorant of the fact that she was not dealing with the mandator of Somerville was 2d. There is not a word of evidence in the record to show that in this case Mrs Clark or Mr Dalgliesh, her agent, ever led the plaintiff into the belief that Somerville was authorized by them to collect money paid by

hers the balance, amounting to \$194.00, and she again claimed her discharge. To this action the defendant pleads among other things that if plaintiff made any payments to the said Andrew Somerville, said payments were irregularly made; they were unauthorized and cannot be set up by plaintiff against defendant. That defendant never received any moneys whatever through Andrew Somerville from the plaintiff, and that the said Andrew Somerville had no authority from defendant to collect said loan, or to discharge said mortgage, or to give any receipts for or on behalf of said defendant. This part of defendant's plea resumes the whole question which is here to be decided. It is for the plaintiff, the borrower, to prove that she paid this sum of \$714.00 either to the defendant herself in person or to some one duly authorized by her to receive this money for her, or again, that although she (the plaintiff) did not pay to a person duly authorized by the defendant, yet that the latter profited by the amount paid. Unfortunately for Mrs Costello, she has failed to prove any of those alternatives. The receipts which she produces as vouchers, bear the individual name of Somerville, whom thereby she constituted her own agent for the purpose of effecting the payment she proposed to make. From that moment Somerville stood towards her in the same relation as a messenger would to whom she might have confided her money with instruction to carry it to Mrs Clark. But there is more still: Somerville being examined as plaintiff's own witness, swears that it was understood between himself and Mrs Costello and her husband, that this money was to remain in his hands until the balance was paid, and until a final discharge was obtained from Mrs Clark. He further swears that at the time of his assignment he included Mrs Costello in the list of his creditors for this amount of \$714.00, but never mentioned the name of Mrs Clark, who had no authorization to collect this money, and who had in no way benefited by those payments, which she had not even heard of. In order to support her case the plaintiff has attempted to adduce some evidence, with a view to create a presumption that when Somerville received this money he was acting as the agent of Mrs Clark, the defendant, but, apart from the consideration that mere presumptions could not avail in the face of the positive evidence which has been supplied by herself, she has completely failed to establish such presumptions. Let us look into her various contentions on this score. She says—

1st. Somerville credited the lender, Mrs Clark, with those 2 payments of \$600 and \$114 in his books. Suppose he did. Would that prove that Mrs Clark got the money, or that Somerville was authorized to collect it for her? Somerville kept books for his own accommodation, and the entries which he chose to make in them could not bind either of the two parties who are directly interested in this case. The entries made by him would, no doubt, prove that he (Somerville) had received the money from Mrs Costello to be applied as part payment of the loan of \$900. Such entries would make proof against Somerville himself to establish the above facts, but they could not make proof that he was the duly authorized agent of the defendant for the purpose of collecting that money.

2. The plaintiff has brought in considerable evidence to establish the fact that after loans had been paid up, the money thus paid into the hands of Somerville were allowed to remain in his possession until it was disposed of in the shape of another loan. Admitting this to be true, would that prove that Somerville was the duly authorized agent of Mrs Clark for the special purpose of collecting in her name the 2 amounts of money which were handed over to him and for which he only gave his personal receipt?

3. The receipts show that the money was paid "on account of the capital

said plaintiff in part payment as full extinction of the loan. \$4,000 was paid up in full satisfaction of loans made by the defendant were allowed in no less than 50 occasions to remain in Somerville's hands pending a new investment. Therefore, says plaintiff, Somerville had absolute control of defendant's funds thus entrusted to him, and was her permanent agent for the twofold purpose of paying out or receiving back said money.

The proof shows that, after a loan had been paid up and a full discharge had been given to the borrower, not by Somerville, but by the lender, Mrs. Clark, the money thus paid back was allowed to remain in Somerville's hands until a new investment of it was made; but this is a totally different case from the present one. Had Mrs. Clark given a receipt, or partial discharge, for the money paid up by the plaintiff, either herself, in her own name, or in her name acting through her duly authorized agent, no doubt plaintiff's action would have been well founded. The money then, as in the cases given in evidence before me, would have been the defendant's money. The thing is clear, unfortunately no such receipt or partial discharge was obtained in the present case. As to the presumption sought to be derived from the circumstance that in the cases cited, and under the particular circumstances referred to in those cases, Somerville was defendant's agent for all intents and purposes with respect to the money entrusted to him, I fail to see how it can be reasonably invoked or even inferred. "No authority to receive payment under a contract," says the American and English encyclopedia of law, vol. 1, page 1026, "is to be implied from the fact that the agent was employed to make or negotiate it. Nor will authority to receive payment of the principal of a debt be implied from a power to receive the interest." The French and English authorities and precedents are all in the same sense.

I have no hesitation, therefore, in coming to the conclusion, that the defendant never got those \$714.00 either directly or through Somerville, and that when this money was handed over to Somerville by the plaintiff she constituted him her own agent for the purpose of effecting the payment to Mrs. Clark of that sum of \$714.00 in the same manner as she would have done had she confided her money to a messenger with instructions to carry it to her creditor, Mrs. Clark. In addition to the various points mentioned above, the plaintiff has invoked what she calls the illegality of the paper-writing made under seal, which constitutes the evidence of the loan negotiated through Somerville's agency. According to plaintiff's contention said paper-writing, though valid in so far as it evidences the terms of the contract between plaintiff and defendant, was insufficient to create any hypothec or mortgage upon plaintiff's property. The question intended to be raised is, whether the rules required by the code for the creation and registration of hypothecs and mortgages which are made to apply to the whole of the province of Quebec except the Eastern Townships, should not be made to apply to the county of Huntingdon, which, as it is well known, does not form part of the province known as the Eastern Townships. This point is not new: it was fully discussed by my predecessor in the case of the Bank of British North America, plaintiff, vs. John A. Cameron et al defendants, and Dame Isabella Youngie, party collocated opposant, & Janet Cameron and vir contentants. In a very elaborate judgment, which he pronounced in that case, the learned judge demonstrated beyond all manner of doubt that the county of Huntingdon falls under the provision of article 2041 of the civil code and not under the general rule laid down in article 2040. Article 2041 says: "Hypothec upon lands held in fire and common seignage may also be created in the form specified in the 58th section of chapter 37 of the consolidated statutes for lower Canada." The form made use of in this case now under discussion, was precisely that indicated by the statute. Such being my views of the case, my duty, as a natural consequence, is to declare the tender and deposit made in this case insufficient and to dismiss plaintiff's action with costs. Dura est Lex, sed Lex.

TORPEDO WARFARE.
Toronto Mail Japan has demonstrated the success of the torpedo. It torpedoed Russia's fleet out of action. It paralyzed, temporarily at least, the Russian power on the littoral of eastern Asia. The torpedo boat and its deadly messenger nearly won the first innings of the Russo-Japanese war. Great battleships collapse under the mighty pressure of the slimy little torpedoes. Exert against their steel sides. The shells of naval warfare, as it has been called, the torpedo strikes in the dark and wrecks in an instant. Both the torpedo and the torpedo boats are built for purely business purposes. They carry no superfluous weights. The fish-like shape of the torpedo enables it to glide through the water with the least possible resistance. At the nose of the warlike fish is a mechanical arrangement which discharges 200 or 300 lbs of gun cotton the instant it strikes a solid resistance. At the tail is a powerful pro-

pellor which drives the torpedo to its target at the rate of 20 miles an hour. There is also a rudder connected with an ingenious contrivance inside by which the torpedo may be steered in any direction or round an obstruction. The latest, resisted by torpedo nets, will dive down below the protection and rise beneath the bottom of a battleship. A perfectly directed torpedo will destroy the biggest vessel afloat.

Fifteen feet in length, and 18 inches in diameter, and costing \$3,000 the torpedo has a crowded interior divided into 6 compartments. First there is the magazine, which is exploded by the driving of a firing pin against a percussion cap. Next is the device controlling the navigation of the projectile. Then there is a reservoir for motive power, generally compressed air, representing 30 horse-power. A compartment for the miniature engines, one to regulate the buoyancy and another for the propeller, complete the arrangement.

Since a battleship carries weapons that are destructive at a distance of ten miles and more, whereas the torpedo boat can only strike effectively within half a mile of its target, the latter assumes great risks. Hence the torpedo boat approaches a hostile fleet generally under cover of night. Thus far only night attacks have been successful. At a distance of a thousand yards a torpedo may be launched with good prospect of success, but that is the outside limit. To make sure of hitting the mark a closer range is generally attempted. This is rendered possible by the extraordinary speed of the torpedo boat. Capable of 35 miles an hour, a torpedo boat approaching at night may manoeuvre around a battleship, when discovered, so rapidly as to baffle the gunners. Fighting a torpedo boat under these conditions must be like trying to hit an express train. Of course the powerful electric searchlights enable the watchers to follow the movements of the assailant, but the guns are not so easily controlled as the lights.

Roberval, Q., Feb. 29—A fire in which one woman and eleven children were hurried into eternity, at Ste Felicien de Roberval, occurred early this morning. Fire was discovered in the house of Thos. Guay, sr., about 2 o'clock this morning and at the time the house was occupied by Mrs. Philip Gagnon, daughter of Mr. Guay. The 8 children of Thos. Guay, jr., were also in the house at the time and none have been seen since. The fire was discovered by 2 of the neighbors. They saw the flames from a distance and hurrying to the scene, gave the alarm. By this time, however, the fire had gained such headway that nothing could be done, and the house, with its inmates, was soon reduced to a smouldering ash heap.

Napierville, Q., Feb. 25—The residence of Edouard Beaudin, of Sherbrooke, was burned last night. Edouard Beaudin, aged 75 years, and his brother Narcisse, aged 83 years, perished. They were seen outside the burning building, but Edouard not perceiving his brother, thought he was inside, and went in search of him. Several minutes later Narcisse appeared outside and enquired for his brother. Being told that he was in the burning building, he, too, went in again to bring his brother out, but the building fell in and both lost their lives.

Quebec, March 1—Hereafter a new system will be practised in connection with drunkards frequently brought before the recorder's court. An approbation system has been adopted, which will offer a cure for drunkards at no cost, the expense being borne by the provincial government. A prisoner before the court for drunkenness will be offered treatment for the drink mania, and an officer appointed to see that the directions are followed. The patient may take the cure while at work, sentence being suspended by the court in the meantime. The system has worked successfully in the United States and other countries.

London, Feb. 26.—The English correspondents in Russia call attention to the intense and growing feeling against the British, which, they say, is already so serious as to threaten a momentous effect in the future. They attribute this feeling to the campaign of misrepresentation carried on by Berlin and other agencies, as well as the local press, in which accusations against the British for helping the Japanese appear daily, notwithstanding the official denials. Indeed, these denials are completely ignored, and the original accusations are iterated and reiterated as facts not admitting of doubt.

LATEST WAR NEWS
The Russian dispatch given in last week's paper, telling of an attack on Port Arthur, on the night of the 24th, turned out to have been an attempt by the Japs to block the mouth of the harbor, so that the Russian warships in Port Arthur could not get out. The attempt failed, tho', apparently, the Japs did their best. Five large merchant steamships had been bought by the Japs, loaded with stone, and with inflammables on their upper decks to ensure they would be destroyed. Each vessel had a crew of 30, who carried their lives in their hands. About 4 o'clock on the morning of 24th Feb. the 5 vessels steered for the entrance to Port Arthur. The Tenshin Maru, which was in the van was steered too far to port, and when she was about 3 miles to the southwest of the shore she was shot and seriously damaged. She was run on the shoals instantly. The other steamers which were in her wake changed their course to the northeast, and advanced, but the Russians' searchlight flashing on them impeded their progress. The enemy's fire struck the steering gear of the Bushiu Maru, disabling her. She grounded near the Tenshin Maru, and her officers destroyed her and she sank. Next the Bujo Maru was seriously damaged by the enemy's shells, and she sank before reaching the harbor. In the meanwhile the Hokoku Maru and the Jinsen Maru had advanced with great rapidity, and had reached the entrance to the harbor with considerable difficulty. The Hokoku Maru was on the outer side of the stranded Russian battleship Retzivan and the Jinsen Maru on the eastern side of the Retzivan. The crews of each lighted explosives to destroy the merchantmen, and after giving a loud cheer, got into their small boats. When they found their vessels sinking the crews endeavored to row to the Japanese torpedo boats which were ready to pick them up, but the Russians' searchlights lit up their path and the Russian fire became very severe. The crews in their small boats were compelled to row around under cover, and they were unable to reach the torpedo boats. The sea became heavier at sunrise, and the crews suffered great hardship. They finally succeeded in reaching the Japanese squadron at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. The captain of one of the ships says: We got so close to the Russian battleship Retzivan that had we been armed with rifles we could have fired into her crew. When it was found that the scheme was a failure, we dropped anchor and the crews crowded into the boats. The steamers were blown up. A strong wind and the glare of the lights prevented the men from reaching the torpedo fleet and at daylight they were out of sight of fleet, having been driven out in an easterly direction.

Tokio, Feb. 29—Admiral Togo commanding that fleet which is at Port Arthur, reports that his call for men to take in old steamers in an attempt to block the entrance of the port was instantly responded to by 2 thousand officers and men, some of whom, following the time-honored Samurai custom, wrote their application in their own blood.

On the 25th the Japanese fleet moved inwards and began to shell Port Arthur. A bombardment began at long range and at 11.45 a.m. all of the ships and batteries were responding vigorously. Shortly after noon the Russian man-of-war Novik retreated into the inner harbor. The Askold and Bayan quickly following, demonstrating that the sinking of the steamers had not blocked the entrance of the harbor. A bombardment of the inner harbor was then ordered, and for 15 minutes all the heavy guns of the Japanese fleet threw shells over the hills into the harbor. The Japanese were unable to determine the effect of the bombardment, but saw huge columns of smoke arising from time to time. In the meantime the Japanese cruiser squadron discovered 2 Russian torpedo destroyers at the foot of Laotehe hill and gave chase. One of the destroyers escaped, but the other was pursued into Pigeon bay, where it was sunk. Vice-Admiral Kamimura reports that the Japanese fleet sustained no damage and did not lose a single man.

Port Arthur, Feb. 29—The Russian torpedo boat which sought refuge in Pigeon bay on the 26 was subjected to a terrific fire from the Japanese cruisers. One shot pierced her hull. The boat was beached, the leak was stopped, and she was re-floated at high water and returned to Port Arthur.

A despatch from New Cawrang,

dated Feb. 27 says 16 Japanese torpedo boats were sent to Port Arthur from 10 until 12 o'clock this morning. The Russian cruisers Novik, Askold, and Bayan, accompanied by 4 torpedo boats, steamed out to meet the attack. They were, however, forced to retire. The Askold was in a sinking condition, the Novik was badly damaged, and a torpedo boat was sunk. The Russian battleship Retzivan was again damaged. The Japanese withdrew in good order. The pause in the war operations in the far East has been broken by another Japanese attack on Port Arthur, of which only the foregoing brief account is yet to hand. This report, however, shows a repetition of the now familiar tactics of Japan. As usual, the Japanese did not remain long enough off the harbor to enable the gunners at the forts to get their range.

Tokio, Feb. 25—The weather is bitterly cold. The forces of Japanese are going to the front splendidly equipped to withstand the cold, but despite their preparations, both sides will suffer much during the next 60 days.

A large number of Scotch engineers have gone to Japan to accept positions on war vessels. Those who have given the matter closest attention say that the weak spot of the Japanese navy is its engine-rooms. It seems to be conceded that Scotland raises more and better engineers than any other land. There is a story of an American sea captain who made a wager that he would go on board any steamer, English, Chinese, or Japanese, in the harbor of Hong Kong, call down to the engine-room, "Are you there, Mac?" and get an affirmative answer. He won his bet.

According to native reports the Russians took terrible vengeance on the villagers near the Sungari river after the attempt to wreck the railway bridge spanning that stream. The troops burned a large village and massacred the inhabitants, including the women.

Moscow, Feb. 25—The most sacred image in Russia has been sent to St. Petersburg, and it will be taken later to the far East with the army. This image is a representation of the virgin appearing to Saint Sergius, and is always kept at the Troitzke monastery. It is about one foot square, and is covered with precious stones. The image has a remarkable history. It accompanied Alexis, Peter the Great, and Alexander I. on all their campaigns. A silver tablet attached to it enumerates the battles at which the image was present.

Aden, Egypt, Feb. 26.—A Russian torpedo boat destroyer stopped and boarded the British India company's steamer Mombassa in the Red Sea, Feb. 22. The destroyer fired a gun which the Mombassa disregarded, but a second shot caused the liner to stop. A Russian officer boarded the Mombassa and examined her papers, after which she was allowed to proceed.

Tokio, March 2—A telegram was received here today in official quarters stating that the trans-Siberian railway between Habin and Nikolisk has been destroyed for a distance of 1 1/4 miles. The telegraph to Vladivostok is also interrupted. The work of destroying the Siberian railway at points indicated in the despatch, was probably the task assigned to the force of Japanese which was reported to have landed at Possiet bay a week or ten days ago. This cutting of Russian communications.

BORN
At Valleyfield, on Feb. 27, the wife of Louis Leduc, of triplets, two boys and a girl.

DIED
At her home, Owen Sound, on Feb. 8, Margaret McDonald, wife of Alexander Cameron, formerly of Dundee, aged 74.

At St. Stanislas, on Feb. 18, William Wilders, aged 52 years; formerly of New Brin.

HUNTINGDON
Mr. Neigan came up on Monday to attend to the transfer of the post-office, and the new office was ready for business Tuesday morning. The accommodation provided ought to do for some time and obviate the crowding that has been so long complained of. The boxes are of the newest pattern. There are nearly 200 lock-boxes, besides ordinary call-boxes.

—On Friday the Grand Trunk train on its way to Massena met with a mishap. When nearing that place, and running at a good speed, all the train, except the locomotive, left the rails and was buried in a snow bank. There were only a few passengers, none of whom were hurt, escaping with a bad shaking. The train hands who were on their feet suffered most. Sleighs were obtained and the passengers forwarded to Massena. A wrecking-train reached the spot before dark. The chief damage was sustained by one of the passenger-cars, which was badly wrecked. A special took passengers to the city in the evening, passing here at 9. Of the cause of the accident no official statement has been made public. That it was due in part to the accumulation of snow and ice on the track there is no doubt. In the operation of all railways in such a season as this the train-hands run great risks, and it is to their credit so few mishaps have taken place.

Huntingdon, Feb. 25, 1904.
To the Editor of the Gleaner
SIR,—I wish to contradict a statement in your paper of to-day in regard to the post-office. In to-day's issue you say my father did not get his appointment until 1883. I wish to correct this. My father received his appointment in 1876, a year before my grandfather's death, and that my grandmother never carried on the post-office. Papers in our possession prove this. Hoping you will correct this, I am yours truly,
CHAS. MARSHALL, JR.

Before contradicting a statement it is well for correspondents to make sure what the statement says. The word "appointment" did not appear in the Gleaner paragraph, yet on that word the above letter hangs. That the late Mrs. Marshall never held the appointment of postmistress the Gleaner knew, and it is equally true that her name never appeared in the business she so ably conducted. Old residents will smile on being told by her youthful descendant that "my grandmother never carried on the post-office."

—The circuit court sat Saturday and Monday. An interesting case was that of Havelock vs. Jas. Barr, jr., and others, arising out of quarantine for smallpox. We reserve report until the judge gives his decision, as he took the case en delibere, as he did also that of Moore vs. Welch. In the case of Deschamps vs. Saumier, arising out of a horse-swap, Saumier was ordered to return the horse. The judge in adjourning court until the 30th inst., expressed his intention to sit monthly in Huntingdon.

—It is understood the Milling company has bought the foundry property, with its water privilege. —The funeral procession to the station Tuesday afternoon was accompanied by the members of Chateaugay lodge A.F. & A.M., the late John Wilson being an old member of the order. The remains were buried in Mount Royal cemetery. When a young man Mr. Wilson was a resident of Huntingdon and took the job of building its first sidewalk which extended along the lower part of the front street.

—At the meeting of presbytery on Tuesday the witness reports the Rev. Mr. Hutchinson has agreed on a site for a new church. They had sold one of the manse and the proceeds had been used in partly paying for the new site. The new building will be begun in the spring, and a fine church raised costing some \$25,000. This they hope to do without debt.

—David Greig, who took away 6 extra heavy horses on Tuesday, says the demand for work horses is not as keen as for young mares, which are wanted both in the Maritime provinces and the Northwest for breeding.

—The prevalence of typhoid fever in St. Cuneog has urged its council to adopt regulations that ought to be universal. Milk will be inspected and bread-drivers will be required to carry their goods in baskets to customers. In addition they will be compelled to wear gloves when driving. Grocers and butchers will not be permitted to expose vegetables and fruit and other articles, in their doorways or on the streets outside the shops.

A SACRED OCCASION, given by the Young People's Society, will be held in the Methodist Church on Monday, FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 26, 1904. Doors open at 7:30 p.m. Program to begin at 8 o'clock. Admission: adults 20c; children 10c.

Open Temperance Meeting
In Methodist Church Lecture-room to-morrow (Friday) evening, to begin sharp at 7:30. Fine program. All made welcome. No charge for admission and no collection.

St. PATRICK'S CONCERT
Under the auspices of St. Andrew's BIBLE CLASS, takes place on THURSDAY, MARCH 17. See programme next week.

To be sold by AND. PHILIPS, Auctioneer
On MONDAY, March 7th, at residence of HENRY MASSAM, near White's station; 26 milk cows, 1 colt, implements, wagons, household furniture, 1 piano, 1 organ, &c. 8 months' credit. To begin at 1 p.m.
On TUESDAY, March 8th, at residence of WILLIAM BLACK, Trout river, near Huntingdon; 3 horses, 10 Ayrshire cows, 3 2-year old and 2 year-old calves, wagons, buggies, sleighs, cutter, implements, 25 tons hay, 450 bushels banner oats, potatoes, all the household furniture, &c. 8 months' credit. To begin at 11 a.m.

Notice to Contractors.
Plans and specifications and details have been prepared for the new St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church of Huntingdon, Que., and can be seen at the office of the Secretary of the Building committee on and after Monday, Feb. 22nd, 1904. Contractors are invited to examine them and present tenders for carpenter, stonework, and painting. Tenders will be received up to 10 o'clock March 14th, 1904. The Building committee reserves the right to reject any or all tenders. Tenders to be made free of all cost to the Building committee.
ANDREW PHILIPS, Secy. Building Committee. Huntingdon, Que. Hunt'gdon, Feb. 14, 1904.

The FROST & WOOD STAND, formerly occupied by Mr. T. S. Gardner, is now opened for business. Farmers who are wanting machines will do well to call and get prices before placing their orders. I have also a fine large stock of BUGGIES and HARNESSES, that are selling at very low prices. HARNESSES from \$18 up. E. B. EAST.

LOST, at the old post-office, on Thursday, a Lady's Black Fur Collar. Finder will please leave at the new post-office.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUBREY, QUE.
A farm, containing 95 acres, all under cultivation, good buildings, well watered and close to village, with creamery, school, and churches. For particulars apply to A.W. ELLIOT, Aubrey, Que.

FOR SALE, Lot No. 32, 2nd range of Huntingdon, containing 75 acres: sugar bush, orchard of grafted fruit; well watered, fenced and ditched. Good house and buildings; near to combined school, church and school. Will be sold on easy terms. 1/4 mile southeast of Herdman's Corners. Apply to Mrs. JOHN BAUDEN, Herdman, P.Q.

THE BEST WAY to learn all about the Canadian Northwest is to subscribe for THE REGINA STANDARD. Land agents may exaggerate, but the newspaper couldn't hide the truth if it tried. It reflects the daily life of the people—their thoughts, actions, and condition, in a thousand ways which the shrewd reader can detect even between the lines. 14th year; 12 pages. Subscription \$1.00 PER ANNUM. J.K. McLENNAN, Publisher, Box 444, REGINA, CANADA.

FARM FOR SALE
One of the best pasture farms on the first concession of Elgin; 100 acres, of which about 30 acres are under the plow, the rest in pasture and woods. Apply to Mrs. PETER KING, Beth, Que.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
A meeting will be held in the County Building, Huntingdon, on THURSDAY, March 10th, at 2:30 p.m., for the purpose of taking into consideration and discussing the advisability of instituting a cheese board in said village of Huntingdon. All parties interested in the same are requested to attend.
W. H. WALKER, ANDREW PHILIPS, DAVID VASS, JOHN SMALL.

FARM FOR SALE
Or to rent
Apply to
ALEX. W. CAMERON, Beaver, Que.

FOR SALE
A PURE-BRED CLYDESDALE STALLION, rising 5 years old; also a Standard-bred Carriage Stallion. Apply to THOS. A. JOLLY, Brooklet, Que.

FOR SALE
A pure-bred CARRIAGE STALLION, 4 years old, 17 hands; color dark brown. Apply to J. GONDREY, Riverfield, Q. 6

Montreal, Feb. 29—About 900 head of cattle, 150 calves, and 100 sheep and lambs were offered for sale at the East End abattoir today. The butchers were out strong, and trade was brisk, with the prices higher than on last Monday, but not so high as on last Thursday. Prime beefs sold at 4 to 5c lb; pretty good cattle, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4c lb. A lot of 25 small bulls and old cows that were remarkably lean in flesh, were offered for sale at \$14 each, but they did not seem to take the fancy of any one. The calves were chiefly young veals, which sold at from \$2.50 to \$3.50 each. Joseph Richard paid \$18 for 2 good calves. Sheep sold at about 3 1/2c, and lambs at 4 1/2c lb., but they were of indifferent quality. Fat hogs sold at about 5c lb.

Spring! Spring!
We have confidence in our goods, and our prices too. Everyone knows of the great advance in nearly every line of Dry Goods, especially Cotton, but thanks to the very enterprising wholesale houses we deal with—they knew of the advance and urged us to buy. We did so, and these are the results:
We can offer you all our COTTONS at practically old prices.
GREY COTTONS, fully a yard wide, fine make, that will bleach nicely, at 7 1/2c, 8c, 9c, 10c.
BLEACHED COTTON, yard wide, 8c, 8 1/2c, 9c, 10c, 12 1/2c, 15c.
SHEETINGS, in all the widths, at prices that cannot be repeated—9 1/2, 21c, 27c, 30c, 35c, and 50c.

Crumbs' English Prints
Our range larger, patterns nicer, and variety greater than we have ever offered. These Prints are fast colors, without starch. They wash well, iron well, and wear well—and no advance in price.
Gingham Shirtings
We were only able to secure a few remnant ends, running from 3 1/2 to 7 1/2 yds. each. We offer them at 10c.

Cottonades
Three Specials—17c, 20c, and 25c per yd.
Embroideries
1000 yds., at 7 1/2c, 10c. These embroideries are far below their value, and would cost us that if bought in small quantities.

DRESS GOODS
Priestley's Dress Goods are our leaders.
We are now showing the largest collection of Wool Dress Goods we have ever offered, and which includes every new weave shown this season. They are recognized as the standard of quality, finish and design. The following is what we have in stock:
Priestley's Wool Panama Cloths
Priestley's Wool Coating Serges
Priestley's Mohair Brilliantine super finish
Priestley's Mohair Roxana Cloth
Priestley's Wool Estamine Vests
Priestley's Wool Estamine Waist/Witch Serge
Priestley's Wool Campbell Cloths
Priestley's Wool Matting Cloths
Priestley's Wool Poplin
Priestley's Mixed Wool Suitings

Have a new Silk Waist of Bonnet's Peau de Soie. Year guaranteed and price only \$1 per yd.
PRINGLE, STARK & CO.
HUNTINGDON

NEW SUITINGS
FOR SPRING OF 1904
Are now in stock. They are without doubt the largest, best, and prettiest selections of imported and domestic goods ever shown in Huntingdon.

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Ogdensburg's frozen hydrants were successfully thawed out by electricity on Saturday. Transformers were placed on a sleigh, overhead wires tapped near the hydrants, and an alternating current of 50 volts turned on which so heated the hydrants that water was running from them in a short time.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES.
Flour—Manitoba spring wheat—\$5.35@5.40; Manitoba strong bakers' \$5.00@5.10; winter patents, \$5.00@5.25; straight rollers, \$4.75@4.90; do. in bags, \$2.30@2.35; extras, \$1.85@1.95.
Rolled Oats, \$4.55 to \$4.60 per bbl; \$2.20@2.25 per bag.
Oats, 39 1/2@40 1/2 34 lb
Beans, \$1.45@1.50.
Bran 70 ton, Manitoba in bags \$19.50@20.00; Ontario in bulk \$18.50@19.00.
Shorts, \$21.00@21.50.
Hay, No 1, \$10.00@11.00; No 2, \$9.00@9.50; clover, \$8.00@8.50 per ton in car lots.
Cheese, 96 1/2c
Butter, creamery 20@21c
Eggs, 27@28c a doz.
Abattoir dressed hogs are quoted at \$7.25 for heavy and \$7.50 for light carcasses. Country dressed \$6.75@7.25 for light and \$6.25 to \$6.50 for heavy.

Potatoes, 75@80c per bag of 90lb
Turkeys at 13 1/2@14c; chickens at 10@12c; ducks 13@13 1/2c, and geese at 9 to 11c lb. Scaled stock is 2c a pound below these quotations.
London, Friday, Feb. 26.—There are renewed reports of the sufferings of the troops from the cold in Siberia. It is asserted that numbers attempting to cross Lake Baikal on foot have been frozen to death, while others have had their extremities frozen.

Dr. W. C. Mills, a well known physician of Chateaugay, N.Y., died on Tuesday afternoon, 23d Feb., as the result of an overdose of morphine taken by mistake, while ill at his home. Dr. Mills was a physician of ability and only a few months ago returned from Germany where he pursued a special course of professional study.

Paris, Feb. 25.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris states that the first train crossed Lake Baikal on Wednesday. It made the trip in 4 hours on the newly-laid line over the ice. The sledges take the same time to cross, but by the cars detaining is obviated.

Singing is compulsory now in French schools, and is to be kept up even as a boy's voice changes. Only God can put into a poor drunkard's heart the power to pass a saloon; a Christian community ought to shut the saloon door and make the street safe.

At Chateaugay, N.Y., the price of potatoes has dropped to 70 cents per bushel.

The First Memorial Window.
The first memorial window to the late Lord Salisbury has been designed and carried out in London and is to be publicly unveiled in St. Peter's Church, Newlyn, Mounts Bay, Cornwall, at the end of this month. The window, which is to be placed above the font, in which is known as the "Artists' Parish Church," contains a representation of the Good Shepherd, and the figures, which follow the traditional subject, is surrounded by ruby diapered work, while above, in dark and light green, are clusters of grapes, and the foliage of the vine surmounts the whole of the figure. The Good Shepherd bears one lamb in the right arm, in the left is the pastoral crook, and below are the lambs feeding in the green pastures (Psalm 23). It is entirely the work of English artists and craftsmen. The inscription at the base is as follows: "In pious memory of Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoigne Cecil, first Marquis of Salisbury, Chancellor of the University of Oxford, 1869-1903, thrice Prime Minister of Britain, born February 2nd, 1830, died August 22nd, 1903—the gift of his devoted admirer, a benefactor of this church."

The Eye on the Chinese Junk.
Few people know why Chinese junks have an eye painted on the port side of the bow. A Cantonese legend explains the origin of that singular custom in a way that is suggestive of Anglo-Saxon humor:

A great Chinese mandarin who lived centuries before the Christian era, finding himself in need of a navy, ordered him to build a certain number of ships. So the builder drew up plans and presented them to the mandarin. But the plans evidently did not suit his majesty, for he flew into a violent rage and ordered the boat builder from his presence.

"Then how shall I build them, your celestial highness?" he pleaded. Thereupon the mandarin drew off one of his slippers and threw it at the boat builder, who fled from the room. At the door he turned for a moment just in time to catch the mandarin winking at his prime minister.

The boat builder picked up the royal slipper and used it as a model, and then painted one eye on the bow to represent the royal master's wink.

Already Mad Experience.
Stories about the late Lord Salisbury not knowing some of his Parliamentary supporters recall the fact that Lord John Russell, when British Prime Minister many years ago, made the acquaintance of the late Earl of Stair, then Lord Dalrymple, at a country house, and was immediately taken with his amiable manners. "I am very pleased to have made your acquaintance," he said, shaking him warmly by the hand. "You must come into the House of Commons and support me there."
"I have been doing that for the last ten years," was the quiet reply.