

1664

PRINGLE, STARK & CO

POST-OFFICE BLOCK
Are showing a much larger stock than ever before and have many special lines to offer.

All-wool double width Serge at 22c per yard.
Also, Serges, Box Cloths, Cashmeres, Silks and Priestleys, Black Dress Fabrics and Cravettes, Cape Cloths and Gown Cloakings.

OUR STOCK OF FLANNELS and UNDERWEAR have arrived for Fall.
If you want a first-class Suit to go to the Exhibitions with, just call at our Store, and Mr. A. LEBLANC will make you a Suit that cannot be beat for style and fit.

Call and see our special bargains.

Huntingdon, Aug. 13, 1895.

FURNITURE BY THE CARLOAD

Just to hand, a carload of Furniture from the West, which we are now selling

AT EXTRA GOOD VALUE.

We find that the only way to get Furniture at a profit in Huntingdon is to buy for spot cash by the carload. We carry a nice line of

Lounges
Sideboards
Window Poles
Extension Tables
Chairs of all kinds
And when you mention

Parlor and Bedroom Suites
We are right in it. We also have a nice line of

COOK STOVES
which we sell at a reasonable price. If you are in need of anything in these lines it will pay you before investing to call on

A. G. HENDERSON.
Huntingdon, June 27

HUNTINGDON GENERAL INSURANCE AND TICKET AGENCY.

The undersigned represents the following companies, at his office, which are among the best insurance companies in Canada, and insures all kinds of property:

THE BEAUMARIS MUTUAL, which has not levied an assessment for the last 13 years.

THE GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of London, England, which has the largest paid up capital of any company in the world transacting a fire business.

THE QUEEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, which has assets upwards of \$3,000,000.

TIE PHOENIX of Hartford, which has been established for the last 40 years.

THE CONFEDERATION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Toronto. One of the largest Life Companies in Canada, which has first-class conditions, no restrictions, only a simple promise to pay.

Also, if you want a ticket for any place in the North, Northwest, West or East, you can buy it cheaper at this office than any other.

ANDREW PHILIPS, General Insurance and G.T.R. Ticket Agency.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, &c.

Buyers will always find a large stock of Hemlock Lumber, Cedar and Hemlock Shingles, Spruce Clapboards and Pine Laths

For Sale at
THE HUNTINGDON MILLS
At Low Prices.

F. H. HENDERSON, Manager

NOTICE.

The heirs of the late JOHN GILMORE, in his lifetime of the township of Godmanchester, farmer, offer for sale his splendid farm lying and situate within one mile of the village of Huntingdon, containing one hundred and thirty-two acres, more or less; to a large extent under a first-class state of cultivation, with two dwelling-houses, barns and other buildings thereon erected.

For terms and conditions apply either to Thomas Gilmore, one of the executors at Anderson's Corners, P.Q., or to Charles Brown, the other executor, at Huntingdon, P.Q., or to the undersigned notary.

Huntingdon, 16th April, 1895.
I. I. CREVIER, N.P.

BOARD OF NOTARIES

Notice is hereby given, that Jacques Longin Emile Granger, of Beauharnois, District of Beauharnois, notarial student, will present himself before the Board of Notaries, at its next session, which will take place at 10 o'clock, in the Laval University, TUESDAY, the 3rd of September next, at Quebec a.m., to pass the examination required to be admitted to the practice of the notarial profession.

Quebec, 8th August, 1895.
By order. J. B. DELAQUE, Secy. B.N.

TO SELL, the 80 acres which formed the upper part of the Dickson farm, situated in Godmanchester, on the road between Huntingdon and Dewittville, bounded by the Chateaugay. It is superior land and would make a desirable homestead. Apply to JOHN A. McFARLANE, Elgin. Address letters box 101, Huntingdon post-office.

FARM FOR SALE

Situated in the township of Franklin, two miles from the Centre, 153 acres, to be sold separately or together, in a good state of cultivation with a fine house and outbuildings, all complete, a good orchard of choice fruit and plenty of timber. Will be sold on easy terms, or half down, the rest at 6 per cent. Reason for selling, ill-health. Letters to be addressed to 15 RICHIE WALKER, Franklin Centre.

WHY, YES!

It is D. A. ROSS' SHOW ROOMS, Chateaugay street, Huntingdon, where you will find a full stock of Iron and Steel FLOWS and repairs.

D. A. ROSS

HUNTINGDON, QUE.

CHEAP DRUG SALE

The following lines I am now selling at greatly reduced prices:
PATENT MEDICINES, including the Patent Pills and Plasters.
Diamond Dyes and Dye stuffs.
TOILET ARTICLES, such as perfumed Soaps, Perfumes, Powders and Puffs, Combs and Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Sponges and Sponge rags and in fact all the small sundry articles usually found in a Druggist's show-case.

My stock of Flavoring Extracts is the best in the market, and will be sold at cost price.

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BEAUTIFUL JIM.

By JOHN STRANGE WINTER.

CHAPTER XIX.

A PAINFUL HOUR.
The colonel, who was lying at a hotel in Walsbury had been taken away from the anteroom by the time Beautiful Jim returned to it, so for that night he could do nothing further to prevent the scheme he had prepared for getting Tommy Earle sent back to headquarters. Therefore he had to wait until 10 o'clock in the morning, when Col. Barnes arrived in barracks.

The funeral was arranged to leave the door of the officers' quarters at 3 in the afternoon, so as soon as the colonel appeared, Beautiful Jim went into the office with him and asked him for ten minutes' private conversation before he saw any of the others.

"Very well, Jim, certainly," said the colonel, kindly. "Now, tell me, what is it?"

"Well, sir," said Jim, gravely, "young Earle won't be able to go to the funeral."

"He'll be in bed, but of course the doctor will tell you about that. Still, I wanted to speak to you about him. The lad is ill in fact, he's got a fever, and he's never since he came here. The place does not suit him physically or morally, and I am perfectly certain if he remains here he will get worse."

"But I don't quite understand," said the colonel, looking puzzled.

"No, sir, but I'll explain," said Jim. "It's just here, young Earle is a very good fellow, but his mind is of the smallest, and as yet his mind in this place is driving him to seek society and will be the ruin of him. I saw him yesterday, and he was with a very dangerous, designing sort of woman, and if I could induce you to take him away out of this it will be the salvation of him, and I am sure you will be glad to do so."

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this terrible affair to ever, sir, I should like a few days' leave. I should indeed."

"That is easily managed," returned the colonel, kindly—then hesitated, stammered a little, opened his mouth as if to speak, and flushed scarlet under his bronzed face—"Er—the—the—er—well, my dear boy, the fact is I—I thought perhaps, after all that has happened—er—the mistake of your arrest and all that, you might find it a little painful to—to remain here."

"Not a bit, sir," said Jim, promptly. "It will be painful to me ever to think about Owen, no matter what part of the world I might be in, for he was the best friend I ever had in my life, but about the matter of arresting me—well, the police thought they had a clue, and they were quite right to follow it up. I am not at all tender on that point, sir, I assure you; and besides, everybody who knows me, who knew what friends he and I were, would laugh outright at the idea that I would have murdered him."

"Very well," said the colonel, "we will see what we can do."

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to do with him, that I'd seen how set against a marriage his people would be, and how it would be the ruin of him. I told him his father would never overlook it or receive me, and that we couldn't be married without his father, for we couldn't live on nothing. And then Tom went into a fury—poor boy, he is that passionate—and asked for the ring. So I had to tell him that I'd given it to Capt. Owen and that he could get it from him. And with that he just cursed me and Capt. Owen, too, and went, and I never saw him again till I saw him at the inquest."

"Is that true?" Jim asked, searchingly.

"True as that God is all true," Rose Meeking answered, solemnly. "Mr. Beresford, I'd no idea of his going back and murdering him, and I shielded him because I believed in my heart the poor lad was beside himself when he did it."

"And supposing that suspicion had grown against me?" said Jim. "Would you have shielded him at the cost of my life?"

"No, Mr. Beresford, I would not. If you had not been cleared that day I should have given him the chance of getting away, and then I should have spoken out. It was carried on a gun carriage and the pall held by officers of the dead man's regiment, Col. Barnes being on one side and Beautiful Jim on the other. In front was the band—or the greater part of it—which had come over from Blankhampton, and behind were the mourners, all members of Capt. Owen's family."

"These last had been specially demonstrative to Jim Beresford, showing him by every means in their power that he had no part whatever in the suspicion which for a few hours had been cast upon him."

"It is very good of you to meet me like this, sir," Jim said to his dead friend's father, when the old gentleman held out his hand before every one assembled in the anteroom and shook it heartily.

All I can do for my poor lad now is to stand by his friend, returned the old man, sadly.

"Thank you, sir," said Jim, gratefully. "I shall never forget that you did stand by me."

And then they had to take their places and the sad procession started on its way, to crawl at a foot's pace through the crowded streets, with arms reversed and the band playing the mournful strains of the "Dead March," while hundreds of eager heads were pressed forward to get a glimpse of Jim as he passed first on the left of the gun carriage, and to point Jim out as "him as was took up for it, you know, but they couldn't prove naught against him, and he was allowed to go."

Jim held his head up high, and straight, and bore himself like the brave, soldierly gentleman that he was.

"I shall never believe that he did it," cried a woman in the old gentleman's crowd, as if he had a hand in sending the poor chap there, he could never have looked into the grave so sad and sorrowful as Jim did. No! I'll never believe it of him."

"Well, he's not clear of it yet, and won't be until something more is found out about it," was the answer of her companion.

And then the service came to an end, and the last volleys were fired over the open grave of one who had been a universal favorite, and never high and straight, and bore himself like the brave, soldierly gentleman that he was.

"I should speak for you in that case, Mr. Beresford."

"Miss Meeking," said Jim, "I have done you a wrong. You're a better woman than I thought you."

The bar maid breathed a sigh of relief. "I'm glad you think so, Mr. Beresford. I've been nearly out of my mind the last few days, for it's one thing to have a suspicion, and another to believe it of him."

"Nor I," returned Jim, with sympathy. "Then, Mr. Beresford," said Miss Meeking, as he moved to the table where he had laid his hat and stick, "I suppose you are not going to tell on this poor lad?"

"Miss Meeking," said Jim, promptly, "so far as the poor lad is concerned, I have nothing to say. I would willingly see him hanged to-morrow, for I think he richly deserves it. It is very well for you to excuse him by saying that he did not know what he was doing, but he was not himself when he did it, and for him to say he was in a blind passion and never meant it. On your part it's a mistake, but I don't care. I would willingly see him hanged to-morrow, for I think he richly deserves it. It is very well for you to excuse him by saying that he did not know what he was doing, but he was not himself when he did it, and for him to say he was in a blind passion and never meant it. On your part it's a mistake, but I don't care. I would willingly see him hanged to-morrow, for I think he richly deserves it. 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THE GLEANER is not sent after the subscription expires. Those who would secure every number should renew promptly at least a week before their time is up.



HUNTINGTON, Q., AUGUST 29, 1895.

MANITOBA'S harvest is now assured, the bulk of it being cut and threshing begun. It is the largest and best in the history of the province and if it can be sold at anything like a fair price will place the farmers on their feet.

THE report that the French authorities have forbidden the railway Newfoundland is building to come near the shore over which they claim privileges, will bring these vexed claims to a settlement. Britain's giving France an equivalent in Africa would be a fair way of settling a matter that hinders the development of Newfoundland and makes a collision possible.

PAINFUL tidings continue to come from China. Two Spanish priests have been killed, several Protestant mission stations abandoned, and there is an active prosecution of native Christian workers. The central government is profuse in promises and offers of money indemnity, but apparently unable to protect the helpless men and women of the mission stations. The possibility of an armed intervention by the powers is still spoken of.

THE new superintendent of education did a proper thing in holding a conference with the school inspectors. In no other way would he so readily make the acquaintance of the men who work under him and learn their views as to what ought to be done. The statements of the inspectors as to the condition of our schools was depressing. All those from the French districts agreed that a large proportion of the teachers were far from competent for their duties, and the main cause for this was the smallness of the salaries, which formed no inducement to the better class of girls to engage in teaching. The average salary was reported as \$12, although some parishes paid as low as \$8, with free rooms and firewood. Inspector Vieu said if he enforced the standard of teaching prescribed by the regulations he would have to close a third of the schools in his district, and to this there was a general response from his brother inspectors. "It is the same with us." As a means of improving the teachers, it was agreed inspectors would hold a yearly conference with them, and dispense with one visit in order to do so. A number of practical suggestions were made to the council of instruction, which will likely adopt some of them.

WHEN the rebellion broke out in the fall of 1837 the village of St. Eustache was one of its centres. It was estimated that, at one time, 1500 men assembled there, but, when the news of the failure at St. Charles reached them and the tidings of Colborne's approach, they melted away, and probably none would have remained had not the movements of the troops been so rapid, that they appeared unexpectedly and closed every avenue of flight. The military leaders, after gesticulating and vowing as to what they were going to do, had disappeared, leaving a small body of habitants with no better commander than Dr. Chenier, who made no pretension to knowledge of the art of war. He had personal courage, however, and, finding escape impossible, planted himself with about 80 men in the church, which had very thick stone walls, while the presbytery and convent adjoining were occupied by smaller bodies of the insurgents. After some desultory skirmishing, for Colborne was sure of his game and did not wish to expose his men, the presbytery took fire. The flames spread to the church, and Chenier saw that all was up. Going to a rear window with two companions, he jumped out and attempted to cross the burial ground to the river and cross the ice. Before he had gone many paces, he fell dead, a bullet having pierced his heart. The rebel loss was about 70, the greater part of that number having been smothered by the smoke of the burning buildings. Colborne's loss was trifling. One of his dead was a soldier still while bearing the flag of truce when Colonel Guy called upon the misguided people to surrender.

On Saturday a statue to Chenier was unveiled in one of the public squares of Montreal, the site having been given by the city council. The speeches delivered on the occasion seem to have drummed one string—that the rebels

of 1837 are to be thanked for the free institutions we enjoy. The chairman, Dr. Marsil, said "no one could blame those who took part in the revolution of 1837, and it was well that we should cherish the memory of men who had shed their blood to ensure us that liberty we now enjoy." Mr. Robidoux described Chenier as a patriot, and in honoring his memory "they were taking part in what was the glorification of one of the most beautiful epochs of our history." In the letter of apology Judge Taschereau sent for being unable to be present, he declared Chenier to have been one of those brave men whose blood was the seed "that produced and made grow in our midst the tree of liberty under whose shade we now live." Is this true? Is it really so, that the measure of liberty we enjoy in this province is due to the rebels of 1837-8? If Judge Taschereau and the orators of Saturday be right in declaring that the rebels fought for freedom, then it necessarily follows that the settlers of this district, who volunteered to bear arms against them, were the supporters of despotism. It will take more than a judge who occupies the position he occupies and an incendiary official to convince us that Colonel Seriver was an instrument of tyranny and Chenier an apostle of freedom. The representation is absurd on the face of it, that the habitants of 1837 were the friends of liberty, and the intelligent English-speaking farmers were the tools of despotism. Who ever has read the records of those times, as preserved in the Journals of the House of Assembly, knows that free institutions were no issue in the struggle that ended in 1838, that constitutional forms were perverted with the object of making the government of the province according to constitutional practice impossible, and that the sum and substance of all Papineau and his followers aimed at was to expel the English and erect Quebec into a French republic. Because in the rebellion in Upper Canada the vindication of representative institutions was involved, loose thinking people confound the two outbreaks and regard them as alike. But the two risings had nothing in common save that they occurred at the same time. They are to be judged apart, for they differed in their origin and nature. Mr. Edgar argued that because he had unveiled a monument to Lount and Matthews he was bound to do honor to Chenier. There can be nothing more certain than that had Lount and Matthews been residents of Quebec and present at St. Eustache on the 14th December 1837 they would have taken a long shot at Chenier. To class Rolph and Mackenzie with Papineau and Viger is to make a travesty of our history.

A newspaper article does not give scope to enter fully into the matter, but this issue, raised by the people who have erected a monument to a rebel in the streets of our chief city, that the party, of which Chenier was a leading representative, fought and died to give us representative institutions, can be brought to the touchstone of fact in a few lines. The assertion is that they were the champions of constitutional freedom in this province. Very well. Let those who would thrust that down our throats, explain how it was that those champions for twenty years persistently refused to grant representation to a portion of its population that numbered fully 75,000? Was it the conduct of lovers of freedom, to deny all voice in the government of the country to the most progressive and intelligent section of the population? The "patriots" only wanted the sacred rights of free men, Mr. Edgar tells us. Why, then, did they withhold those sacred rights from the dwellers in the townships? We have not Mr. Edgar's answer, but we have Papineau's. When the governor sent a message asking that 6 representatives be granted to the Eastern Townships, Mr. Papineau said the house could not entertain such a proposal, that the inhabitants of the townships had nothing in common with the majority of the inhabitants of the province, that they were allied in sentiment to the people of Upper Canada, and that it would not do to give them representation. From the same motives, these men, who are now held up to us as the true exponents in their day of British constitutionalism, refused to make any grant to assist to open roads or to administer justice in the townships; opposed the change of the feudal tenure, and rejected a proposal to deepen the canals that connected Lake St. Francis with Lake St. Louis, or in any other way facilitate intercourse with Upper Canada.

Look again at the question from another standpoint. The object of the rebellion was the creation of a French republic under the protection of the United States. At Napierville the State of Lower Canada was formally proclaimed, its president chosen, and

its flag raised. Supposing those who vowed allegiance to that republic and marched out under that white flag with the two stars to overcome the defenders of British rule had succeeded, what would have been the result? Would it not have led to the expulsion of every man loyal to the crown from this province and to its being brought back as near as the lapse of time permitted to what it was when Wolfe scaled the heights at Quebec? Seeing, then, the purpose of the rebels was the extinction of British institutions in this province and its formation into a French republic, is it not as absurd as it is impudent to claim that those rebels fought for constitutional freedom and are the cause of our enjoying the rights we now do? The claim is preposterous. If we have free institutions in this province of Quebec, if English-speaking people are still residents of it, and if we exist in being members of the mightiest empire the world has known, it is because the loyal volunteers perilled their lives at Baker's, at Odelltown, at the stone church, at Phillipsburg, at St. Charles, and at St. Eustache. They were the true patriots who rallied at the hour of need to prevent the flag of their sovereign being torn down and this portion of her dominions to pass under a foreign yoke. To say, as was repeatedly left to be inferred on Saturday, that the rebels were in the right and the volunteers in the wrong, is a libel on men who will be honored as long as the Dominion lasts. And in saying this we include Globensky and his faithful censitaires, representatives of the by no means inconsiderable number of French Canadians who were ready to defend the flag that had given them peace and security and a measure of freedom they had never known under the lilies of France.

The loyal volunteers of 1837-8 effected more than they dreamt of. Quebec is the gateway to the West, the draw-bridge across which the army that goes to subdue the fair domain that lies beyond the great lakes must pass. Had Papineau succeeded in making this province a French republic, British rule west of it would have become impracticable. That there is a Dominion today is just because the volunteers triumphed and not the rebels. We are not going to be cowed or browbeaten into cowardly silence when Colborne and the loyal volunteers are abused. It is to them we are indebted for the preservation of Canada to the British crown, it is to them we are indebted for our free institutions, and it is to them we owe a debt of gratitude that a government founded on race was prevented from coming into existence on this continent. We hold it to be an insult to the loyal volunteers who are still among us and to the memories of those who have gone from our midst, and to every right-thinking British subject, to erect a statue of a rebel with his gun in the position in which he encouraged his followers to fire upon the defenders of the flag of our country.

This incident of the statue is one of evil augury. It shows that the spirit of 1837 still exists, and that we have men in our midst who would do what Papineau proposed and Mercier attempted—the forming of this province into an autonomous, an independent state. That the lapse of so many generations should find among us any considerable number of men who cherish the hope of giving Quebec a government founded on race, is to be deplored. The commonsense course, to accept as inevitable the continuance of our province as part of the British empire, and to unite with those of other origin in developing its prosperity, is so obviously to the advantage of the French Canadian, that it is surprising there should be any to place stumbling-blocks in the way. We look upon the promoters of such demonstrations as that of Saturday not only as traitors at heart to the British empire but as the worst enemies of the French race.

ORMSTOWN
Last week William Young, 11 years of age, staying with Ed. Murphy, was driving a horse out of the field. He kept right behind the animal, striking his heels with a stick, when the beast struck out and kicked him on the face and left arm. The little fellow's face is badly bruised and the arm fractured. He was unconscious for some time. Dr. McLaren was afraid the injuries were fatal, but he is getting better.

Mr. Bartlett, station master, threshed 164 bushels of oats that grew on four acres. Much grain was cut and drawn despite the heavy showers of last week. This week grain shells greatly, leaving a big seed in the field.

A harvest home service was held in the Methodist church on Sunday. Rev. Mr. Warden and other ministers held interesting services, which continued for three days. The church was beautifully decorated. The types made a mistake in stating last week the school law of Ormstown

to be 34 mills on the dollar. The tax is only 14 mills.
The exterior of St. Paul's church is being renovated and repaired. Mr. Aubrey has painted the roof. Charles Thibault has colored the spire a light gray color. John Darby has replaced bricks in the wall, where found to be defective, and also set in a marble slab, with this inscription: "Erected 1869. A. McCormick, contractor." This was presented, to the church 25 years ago, but never set in until now.
On Sunday the Rev. Mr. Burns of Toronto conducted the services. He is engaged in augmenting the fund for aged ministers.

HOWICK
The schools in this section are all again opened after the holidays; the English River was delayed a week on account of repairs being done, and the Howick school on account of the teacher.

Farmers are wondering what particular branch of agriculture they should now undertake since the price of dairy products is so low. Cheese, butter and milk do not realize the prices received in the past. It has been suggested that, as hay is a fair price, it would be well to dispose of cattle and sell the hay, but the difficulty with this proposition is, that cattle have decreased in value as a result of the low prices of what they produce and can only be sold at a sacrifice. There is an upward tendency on the market for horses, so that, as there is an abundance of all the necessities of life, there is not much room for complaint. A large quantity of new hay has already been purchased for the U.S. market, for which \$8 a ton is offered.

Dr. Shanks has taken a brief holiday in order to attend the medical convention at Kingston.

The funeral of the late Andrew Stewart took place on Sunday and was largely attended. He was the oldest survivor of the first settlers, having come to the English river in May, 1822, when a boy of 11 years of age. He had an excellent memory and remembered every detail of the first settlement of the neighborhood in which he was destined to live for over 70 years. His reminiscences of that interesting period are given in the History of the District, page 264, and we do not know of anything of public interest to add to them. He lived a quiet and useful life, and was much respected. His brother, Alexander Bishop Stewart, survives him at the age of 77, and is now the oldest resident on English river.

STE MARTINE
There have been burglars in this place. On Sunday night some burglars, while engaged in trying to blow off the door of the safe of James McGowan & Son were frightened away by the arrival of Armand McGowan, who came home about 1.30 in the morning. His bedroom being in the room above the store, he had to go through the store to get to it. On entering by the back door, he put his foot on a bundle of clothes line, and noticed the window open near the safe. He ran back to his father's room to let him know what he had seen, when the father jumped up and told the boy to awake the neighbors. In a short time some men were on their feet, but the burglars had gone and left no trace except a few tools, such as a hammer, a file, a brace, and couple of bits. They could not have been long in the store before Armand stepped in, for the tools were lying outside the window, and were claimed by Tancredi Cote, a blacksmith in the lower village, whose shop had been opened to get them. Nothing was disturbed in the store.

VALLEYFIELD
Monday of last week a barge, loaded with 13,800 bushels of hard wheat, got out of the channel and filled with water near the entrance to the canal above Valleyfield. Part of the cargo was taken out before being damaged, and the balance was sold in bag lots to farmers at about fifty cents per bag. The loss to the insurance companies was almost the total value.

The river steamers have been busy last week running excursionists down the river, mostly parties of Knights Templar en route to Boston, where a convention is being held. From Friday to Sunday it is estimated over fifteen hundred excursionists passed through Valleyfield.

Rev. J. E. Duclos, Louis Simpson, and Johnson Rose have gone to Quebec to attend the Foresters' convention, to which they are delegates.

A case of some local interest is being discussed here and will be fought out in the courts. The gate keeper on the Larocque road claims he has the right to collect toll from any one travelling on that road within two miles of the gate, and that those travelling on the road are liable to a fine if the toll fees were not paid. Tuesday two farmers were brought before Mr. Justice Loupert charged with a violation of the by-laws governing the toll road, when a number of witnesses were examined, and the case taken en delibere.

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The death of Thomas Hood remys from among us one of the last settlers on the Ormstown concession. On coming to this country with his

mother and brothers in 1827, he worked a while in Montreal at his trade as a ship carpenter, leaving there on the lots on the 2nd concession of Ormstown being thrown open for settlement by the seignior in 1830. He and his brothers encountered their share of the difficulties pertaining to those who undertake to make homes in the forest and did their full part in rendering the concession one of the finest in the district. He was one of the volunteers in 1837-8, and joined in the expedition to Baker's. While not required for drill, he worked at repairing the old blockhouse, which stood in need of the carpenter's art to make it comfortable quarters during the winter. Fifteen years ago he left farming to engage in market gardening at Valleyfield, a move that proved successful. He retained his faculties to the last, despite his great age, and was deservedly esteemed in the community.

A serious accident happened to a driver of horses drawing the barges in the canal. The rope broke, and he was struck on the chest and wounded so badly that the worst was feared.

GODMANCHESTER SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS
MET on Saturday. Present: commissioners W. B. Cameron, Geo. L. McFarlane, senr., John Tannahill and H. D. Douglass.
Coun. Cameron was appointed chairman.

A rate of 24 mills on the dollar was imposed on all the rateable property in the municipality, for the year ending 30th June, 1896.

The following fees were levied:
District No. 1.....15cents
" 2.....20
" 3.....20
" 4.....20
" 5.....20
" 6.....20
" 7.....20
" 8.....20
" 9.....20
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" 11.....20

The following commissioners were appointed to visit the followingschools: Coms. Cameron and Douglass, Districts Nos. 1, 2 and 4. Coms. McFarlane and the secretary-treasurer, Nos. 5, 6 and 7. Coms. Fallon and Tannahill, Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 11.

A pump was ordered for district No 5, and an order given for the purchase of maps for the schools, where the same are required.

COVEY HILL

The general appearance of this part of the country has been changed by the copious showers and genial sunshine. The grass is green as in June and even the trees have taken on a different aspect. The late fields of corn and potatoes will be benefitted by the frequent showers, though early planted corn on high ground will not be good. The yield of early sown peas will also be disappointing. Oats are a good crop, and most of them have been harvested, and some threshing done, which gives good satisfaction.

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ther of late, are graded according to freshness. Country stock brings 94c 10c and candel 2 cents more.
Oats are plentiful on the markets and sold today at 80c 90c per bag.
Potatoes 35c 40c per bag.
New Hops have been bought at 5c 8c according to quality and cleanness.
Hay, No 1 130, No 2 80p ton. No 1 is 12c 13c in Toronto.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Reforms in French Separate Schools Imposed.
Ottawa, Aug. 22.—In connection with the report of the commission, a special meeting of the French committee of the separate school board was held last night, when it was decided to make preliminary demands of the French Brothers in conformity with the recommendations of the commissioners' report. In the event of a refusal on the part of the Superior of the Brothers, Ottawa is likely to witness a deadlock, and a refusal on the part of the committee to allow the schools to be opened. After a discussion it was decided to make the following demand in writing of Brother Flammin, superior of the order:—"The committee demands that three of the French Brothers at present teaching be replaced with competent English Brothers; that the Latin School system of school books be discarded, and the Dominion series, as used by the Sisters, be introduced." All the committee voted in favour of the demands excepting Mr. Moffatt, who dissented on the ground that they did not go far enough. He wanted a demand for uniform examinations inserted. Trustee Seabrook, who is a member of the board, declined to sign the demand, and the committee asked him if he would come to Ottawa or if he will sign the agreement. In the event of his not coming to Ottawa, Mr. Seabrook was asked to sign the agreement. Trustee Poiry submitted a question from Principal Philadelphia asking if he should open the schools on Monday in conformity with the regulations. A reply was sent in the morning. The school will not be opened until the Brothers sign the agreement.

Parcels Post.

The Post-office Department has issued a new schedule of parcel rates which are to come into operation on the 1st of October. A tariff has been arranged for a carrying of parcels to almost every part of the world that is open to foreign commerce. An examination of this table shows also that distance does not always dominate the charges. For instance, it costs to send a parcel of one pound weight to the Congo Free State 72 cents, and to Chili, \$1.02, which is the same rate that is charged per pound to Ceylon, China, Japan, while it costs \$1.48 to forward a five pound parcel to Panama, a package of similar weight may be sent to Constantinople for 30 cents. The rates are arranged in descending order of the Dutch East Indies, Persia, and the German colonies in East Africa, the rate being \$1.10 to \$1.18 per pound package. One may send a 6 pound parcel to Jerusalem for the same figure.

Cattle Embargo Not Final.

The statement by President Long, of the British Board of Agriculture, that there is now no hope of the removal of the cattle embargo, is not looked upon as a finality. A leading official who is thoroughly conversant with the matter said to-day:—"It is a conclusion which has been reached upon an altogether insufficient diagnosis, and the authorities described by the Board of Agriculture in the case of the lungs of these animals do not establish the presence of pleuro-pneumonia. There is even good ground to believe these cases to be pleuro-pneumonia that there was in those successfully contested by the report of Mr. Angers last year—a report which, by-the-way, has not been answered to this day. It is known that the British House of Commons. It is believed that the case referred to in the House of Commons the other day (the Deported case) will utter break down at the touch of professional criticism."

Immigrants for Canada.

The Government agent at Bristol, England, Mr. John W. Down, in his report for the month of July to the Minister of the Interior, points out that there has been a considerable increase in the number of people calling at his office for information concerning Canada, and that there has been an increase too, in the number of immigrants leaving for the Dominion. "The scarcity of money," alone prevents thousands of good farmers from going to Canada," writes the agent. "Many have left for New York via Southampton, where the train of passage and the convenience of that port for the South and West of England, making the route a very popular one." Agent Down states in regard to trade that two steamships recently arrived from Montreal with their cargoes of cattle and sheep in good condition. They also brought a good quantity of butter, two consignments of which gave evidence of the quality. Cheese was also brought in large quantities, the quality thereof being fully up to the mark. Mr. Down adds:—"Undoubtedly there is a good market for apples, for grapes, if cold, hard-berried fruit, carefully selected and properly packed, were sent."

Gazette Notes.

The next Gazette will contain the announcement that John Juchereau Kingsmill, of Toronto, barrister-at-law, has been appointed to be one of Her Majesty's counsel learned in the law.

The Railway Securities Company is applying for incorporation by letters patent. The stock is to be \$250,000, and the incorporators the Allans, of Montreal. It proposes to buy and sell lands and buildings and railway rolling stock and appliances.

The meeting of Parliament has been postponed until October 10th.

The resignation of Major-General Herbert as commander of the District of Canada will be gazetted to-morrow, dating from August 1st, 1895. There is no word as yet as to when his successor, Major-General Gascoigne, will take charge.

SUNDAY IN NEW YORK.

Yesterday Was the Driest Day in the City
New York, Aug. 26.—Yesterday was another dry day in New York city. A tour made through various sections of the city pointed to the fact that only the earliest prospect of the season was any attempt to do business, and drawn shades in some of the doubtful places were not always an indication that traffic was going on within. The police of the Central office received occasional reports from officers that it was the driest Sunday ever known in the history of the municipality. An array of police officers, in civilian attire, were on the constant lookout for violations of the law, and made every possible effort to secure evidence against saloons where it was evident that liquor was being dispensed. Such evidence the policemen found it very difficult to collect, for the saloon-keepers were extraordinarily vigilant and all suspicions of anyone who seemed to be in search of a drink were whistled away. In addition to the members of the department there were many who volunteered to assist the police in searching out evidence of violations of the law by notifying the captains at the station-house.

The first shipment of new wheat was made last Friday from Great Britain to Keweenaw, and was graded No. 1 hard. It yielded thirty-five bushels to the acre.

ADVERTISEMENTS for the Gleaner must be handed in not later than Wednesday afternoon. No use leaving them on Thursday.

MANITOBA MATTERS.

No Damage to Crops Reported From Any Point.

Winnipeg, Aug. 23.—Some apprehension was felt that the descent of the thermometer on Monday night would have resulted in some damage to the Manitoba wheat fields. From later reports it seems there has been no cause for apprehension. In the report by the Northern Pacific railway, no damage is reported from any point. The following is a summary of the report:—
Brandon—Harvesting in full blast; no damage by frost.
Wawanesa—Very little damage done. Harvesting in full blast.
Baldur—Crop the heaviest since 1882. No damage.
Miam—No frost yet.
Roland—Ninety per cent. of the grain is cut. No damage.
Morse—All the grain will be cut this week. No damage.
St. Jean—All the wheat is cut. No damage.
Lettellier—Ninety per cent. of the wheat is cut. No damage.
Emerson—Harvesting is nearly over. No damage.
Portage la Prairie—Frost did not do any damage.
Calgary was the only place in the North-West that had frost last night. To-night is clear and warm.

Assaulted a Burglar.

To-day has been a day of sensations here. At 11 o'clock a night burglar entered the house of Mrs. Ferguson, on McDermott avenue, but was met by Mrs. Ferguson. She went upstairs for a gun, but brought one that was unloaded. Failing to fire, she called the burglar with the butt end of the rifle. The robber did not realize that the woman would have pluck enough to fight him. This accounts for his fleeing.

Elopers Arrested.

An eloping couple from Dakota were arrested last night on a warrant issued by the Chief Justice. The girl is only sixteen years old. Gardolf, who abducted her, left a wife and family behind him in Aberdeen, Dakota. He waived extradition proceedings.

Fatal Accident.

Richard Blythe, J. P., of Blythwood, Assiniboia, was killed by a runaway team in Wapella on Wednesday night.

Bad for Farm Hands.

Two thousand five hundred farm hands arrived this morning from Ontario. Most of them went out along the Canadian Pacific railway, where several women on the trains. It is feared that the country is overstocked with laborers, and that many will regret having come.

Mysterious Story.
A very mysterious story of Annie Zimmerman tells of the burial of a young German girl out on the prairie yesterday by two elderly people. It seems the girl dropped dead, was carried to the prairie, and hurriedly buried on the prairie near by. Annie Zimmerman is eleven years old. She tells a story, but failed to locate the grave. It is thought she is laboring under a hallucination.

CHATHAM NEWS.

Tremble Between Ald. Marx and the School Board.

Chatham, Ont., Aug. 24.—Ald. Marx, chairman of finance, is at loggerheads with the School Board. He claims that the board should collect the whole of its \$3,000 or so of interest on its securities this year, and so make a reduction of the Public school levy and a corresponding lessening of the tax. It is known that the alderman intends to appeal to the Minister of Education to enforce his demand, or oblige the board to relinquish their trust. There was a special meeting of the School Board on Tuesday night, at which the members intimated their opinion that the City Council should mind its own business.

A number of farmers in the neighbourhood of Blenheim have been summoned before the Police Magistrate for neglecting to cut their Chatham thistles. Cases of prosecution for this offence are extremely rare in this country.
The season at Rondeau, the popular Lake Erie summer resort, practically closes to-morrow. A creditable record is that of the Erie and Huron during the three seasons since a E.au line was opened for traffic. Not an accident doing damage to a single passenger carried has occurred. The service has been regular, the trains on time; the employees have done everything in their power to oblige patrons of the resort, and everything else has turned out auspiciously. In closing the season, the road and its efficient management.

Some time ago a young woman named Annie Rhue was arrested on a charge of stealing valuable articles, the property of a Detroit lady, who had been shipped to Chatham. She is now held in Detroit. At about the time of her arrest the missing goods and chattels were said to have been packed in a trunk by Miss Rhue or friends, and to have been shipped to Chatham. Miss Graham is in this city, and to-day had search warrants authorizing the inspection of certain Raleigh residences taken out and placed in the hands of County Constable Browning.

Harvesting Niagara Falls.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Aug. 27.—At 7 o'clock this morning the Niagara Falls Power Company first turned on the electric power generated by their dynamo and turbines from the torrent of Niagara river for the purpose of lighting the city. The current was transmitted to the works of the Pittsburgh Reduction Company, which a few moments later opened for business with a score of men. To-morrow

READ THIS!

DO YOU BUY FOR CASH?

If so, go to the Cheap Cash Store, where you will not have to pay for those who buy on time.

SPECIAL PRICES for August and September, 12th of 25¢ for \$2.50. Money refunded if not found good.

25¢ granulated sugar for \$1.00. Prices cut down in Prints, Flannels, Dress Goods, Underwear, etc.

JUST RECEIVED from the manufacturers, about 50 patterns of Canadian and Scotch Tweeds, to be sold at about 20 per cent. cheaper than regular prices. Blankets, Jerseys, Robes, cheaper than ever. **Wool Taken in Exchange.**

F. X. LEDUC

St. Louis de Gonzague
Opposite the Convent.
Repairs for Noxon Bros. Mfg. Co. on hand.

THE VALLEYFIELD PROTESTANT SCHOOLS

Will be opened Monday, Sept. 2nd.

Mr. D. M. GILMOIR, late Principal of the Ormstown Model School, has been engaged as Principal, and will be supported by a staff of high class teachers.

A KINDERGARTEN TEACHER, specially engaged.

A DEPUTY SHERIFF will also attend to teach the scholars' deportment.

The teaching in the Model School will be directed more especially to fit young people for mercantile and industrial pursuits.

There is still room for a few scholars in the Model class. For particulars, etc., apply to D. M. GILMOIR, Principal, Valleyfield.

Huntingdon Academy

WILL RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, Sept. 2nd, 1895.

STAFF OF TEACHERS

C. S. HOLIDAY, B.A., Principal
Misses H. and H. Academy.
Miss NOLAN, Grade II., Academy.
Miss J. McLEAN, Grade II., Model School.
Miss E. GORDON, Grade I., Model School.
Miss M. RENNIE, Grade III., Elementary.
Miss A. DICKSON, Grades I. and II., Elementary.
Miss M. E. BRADFORD, French, Singing and Calisthenics.

Good board and lodging may be obtained at rates of from \$8 to \$12 per month. Rooms from \$2 upwards.

EXTRAS.—Instruction in Vocal and Instrumental Music, in Painting and Drawing, by competent teachers, resident in the town at moderate cost.

For further information address the Principal.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Session 1895-96.

The Calendar for the Session 1895-96 contains information respecting conditions of entrance, course of study, degrees, etc., in the several Faculties and Departments of the University, as follows:

FACULTY OF LAW. (Opening Sept. 2nd.)

FACULTY OF MEDICINE. (Sept. 24th.)

FACULTY OF ARTS, OR ACADEMIC FACULTY.—Including the DONALDIA Special Course for Women. (Sept. 17.)

FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE. Including Departments of Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Mining Engineering, Electrical Engineering and Practical Chemistry. (Sept. 18th.)

FACULTY OF COMPARATIVE MEDICINE AND VETERINARY SCIENCE. (Sept. 29th.)

McGILL NORMAL SCHOOL. (Sept. 2nd.)

Copies of the Calendar may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

J. W. BRACKENRIDGE, B.C.L.,
Acting Secretary,
Registrar and Bursar.
Address—McGill College.

Business College

Is the largest, best equipped, and most thorough commercial college in Canada. Send for the Souvenir Prospectus containing a description of the subjects taught, methods of individual instruction, and photographic views of the departments in which the Theoretical and Practical Courses are taught by nine expert teachers. The Staff has been re-organized and strengthened for the coming year by the addition of three trained teachers with business experience. Studies will be resumed on Sept. 3rd.

Address J. D. DAVIS,
42 Victoria Square,
Montreal, Canada.

MORRIS COLLEGE, QUEBEC, P.Q.

The Session of 1895-96 of Morris College will begin on Monday, Sept. 30th. The Examinations of Matriculation will commence Sept. 29th, at 9 a.m.

This institution, which is affiliated with McGill University in Arts, has been re-organized and fully equipped for the Course of Study prescribed by the University for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Eight Scholarships have been established, four of the value of Fifty Dollars each, and four of Twenty-five Dollars each, to be awarded to Matriculants passing the A.A. or the Ordinary Examinations under the conditions set forth in the Calendar.

Calendars and all necessary information may be had on application to Professor Crockett, College Court, Quebec.

(Signed) A. H. COOK,
Secy. Board of Governors,
July 9, 1895.

Business College

PLACE D'ARME, MONTREAL.

This, one of the largest and best organized Commercial Institutions in America, will open Aug. 26th. The course comprises Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Writing, Correspondence, Commercial Law, Shorthand, Typewriting, English, French, preparation for Civil Service, etc. A thorough drill is given in Banking and Actual Business Practice. Six specialists devote their time and attention to the advancement of students. Separate rooms for ladies. Write or call for prospectus.

CASA & LORD, Principals

VALLEYFIELD COUNCIL.

Met 21st August; all were present except councillor Bourassa.

On motion of Coun Barrette, Mrs. Quenneville was exempted from paying business tax, on account of his poverty and infirmity.

Moved by Coun Guindon, seconded by Coun Leger, that no action be taken against the club Salaberry for its business tax, as the other club of the same nature paid no tax last year.

A petition from Alfred Faubert, concerning his taxes, was referred to the finance committee.

Moved by Coun Solis, seconded by Coun Daignault, that the providing of coal required by the corporation be divided between J. H. Wilson and D. D. McElin.

A report from the committee, specially appointed by the council concerning the purchase of certain lands required for Champlain, St. Isidore, and other streets, was read and referred to the finance committee.

A contract for about 20 tons of 4 to 6 inch aqueduct pipe was granted to O. Desposas, at \$38 the long ton, provided that the pipes be made at his factory in Valleyfield.

STUCK IN THE RAPIDS.

A REPORT that the R. & O. steamer Templanon, with a party of Knights Templar on board, had filled and sank at the foot of the Beauharnois canal, reached the city about 11 o'clock Thursday evening. This news, tinged with the possibility of loss of life, was soon on everybody's lips and large crowds of anxious people surrounded the Bonaventure depot and questioned each other fruitlessly as to the extent and causes of the accident, but there was no information to be had. The suspicion of fatality was, however, soon dissipated by telephone reports to the effect that the passengers had all been safely landed, and asking that the R. & O. company's steamer Bohemian, which was lying at the Lachine wharf, be sent to the scene to convey the passengers to the latter place. No sooner had Mr. Pense learned of the mishap than a special train, consisting of ten cars, was sent to Lachine to bring the stranded passengers into the city. They reached the city at 2.30 this morning. They were all pretty much tired but none the worse otherwise for the mischance.

As near as could be gleaned from the passengers on the arrival of the train the steamer struck just as she entered the Cedar rapids. The first concussion was not very perceptible and was only noticed by some of the more sensitive of the passengers, but a little further down the steamer struck again, this time with considerable violence. She swung partially round in the current. The fears of the passengers were thoroughly aroused; several ladies fainted and the crew were thrown into a high state of nervousness. Just after the steamer got out of the rapids the engineer came on deck apparently greatly agitated, and reported that the steamer was making water fast. This, of course, increased the terror of those on board who thought their chances of reaching land were very small. Several of the passengers were prostrated by the shock. Despite their fears, however, the boat, although filling rapidly, reached the foot of Beauharnois canal, where she settled in about 7 feet of water.

All the baggage was, of course, saved, as the water was not deep enough to reach the lower deck. One of the passengers said the crew appeared to be terror stricken after the steamer struck. The passengers regarded their escape as a narrow one. As far as could be ascertained no serious results ensued from the shock to which the passengers were subjected, although there were several cases of temporary prostration.

The wildest excitement, however, prevailed on the steamer from the time she struck, and even the strongest nerves among the passengers were subject to a strain which they will remember for a long time.

The Knights on board formed part of the commanderies of Defiance, No. 30, of Ohio, and St. Bernard, No. 16, of Saginaw, and were timed to reach the city about 10 o'clock last night. Their supporters were prepared for them at the several hotels, but the hot dishes had to be placed on one side as the hour advanced and no boat arrived. As soon, however, as the news spread that there had been a mishap the hotel men prepared meals for the new arrivals, who expressed themselves as meeting with an adventure full of exciting incidents that they did not expect.

The strangest thing about the native Hawaiian fabric, says an English contemporary, is that they are neither spun nor woven. They are produced direct from the bark of a tree, most commonly the paper mulberry, and this cut off in strips about six feet long by two inches wide, was first dried to allow the sap to evaporate. To make cloth the strips were soaked until soft, and then beaten with clubs until the fibers were well matted together. With another soaking and more pounding the nearly raw material was well high pulped, and in this state was brought to any required degree of thickness, and ornamented with patterns, or dyed.

CANADA

The 3 alleged murderers, Gauthier, Shortis and Demers, attended mass Sunday morning. Gauthier is reported in much better health and very much calmer. Every now and then, however, he gives way to violent floods of tears.—Gazette.

Robert K. Evans is a young Englishman not long out from Bolton, in Lancashire. He has been in different parts of Canada looking for work, coming last from Toronto. Striking Coteau at an early hour Friday morning, Evans thought he would like to go over to Valleyfield, and accordingly started across the railway bridge. Two employees of the Canada Atlantic railway who were on the bridge told him he must not cross on it, but waiting till he had gone down to the river he made a second start. The next order to halt came to him in the form of a bullet which shattered the bone of his left ankle. He was then put on board a train and brought to Montreal, and at 7.30 was removed to the general hospital.

The Welland Power and Supply company, incorporated at the last session of the Dominion parliament, has for its aim not only the utilization of power, but also to supply water to irrigate the peninsula fruit belt. The charter of the company, permits it to draw unlimited water from the Niagara river. The company is empowered to deepen or widen the Chippewa creek, from its mouth to the point of intersection of the proposed canal, four miles west, and it is said there is nothing in the charter to prevent the company from diverting the course of the Niagara river to Thorold, Ont. The Buffalo Courier says: "The company proposes to take the water through a widened and deepened channel in the mouth of the Welland river, and at a distance of four and one-half miles from the Niagara river. The water is to be taken through a surface canal 100 feet wide at the bottom, 150 feet deep at the top, and 15 feet deep, and will be carried by one level open cut through clay to the escarpment near the town of Thorold, a distance of about six and one-half miles, to the brow of a mountain, with a drop of only 10 feet from the level of Lake Erie, giving an available fall of 320 feet to the level of Lake Ontario. It is proposed to locate the first turbine 150 feet below and then to carry the water by a series of falls, each generating power, to an open canal, or raceway, emptying into Lake Ontario, six and one-half miles away. On the mountain top at Thorold it is proposed to build a lateral canal long enough to feed turbines, each of 5000 horse-power capacity. It is claimed that the proposed plan will make it possible to deliver power at Fort Erie, Ont., at the very door of Buffalo, for \$6 per horse-power per annum."

Mr. Willison, editor of the Toronto Globe, has taken a holiday trip to Manitoba. Writing from Winnipeg on the 17th he has this to say on the school question: "One finds no trace of any intolerant feeling. I have not heard a harsh word spoken of Roman Catholics. I have heard it whispered that Archbishop Langevin has the fault of the historical parrot, and talks too much. You may be pointed to the French village of St. Boniface, with its cathedral, its college, its hospital, its convent, and its bishop's palace, supported by a small and poor population, and told that from these imposing structures, where the active brain of the ecclesiastical plans and develops its purposes, proceeds all the opposition to the national school system. But this may be an exaggeration. The school question is a national question as well as a religious question. So far as I can learn, the French-Catholic population are very nearly unanimous for the restoration of the separate school system, but among Irish Catholics a much greater division of opinion seems to exist. If the pressure of the church were removed and the question could be decided of its political character there would soon be a wide acceptance of the new school system among Irish Catholics, but acceptance would be a slower growth among the French population. It is beyond doubt that the old separate school system was inefficient, and that the new, where fairly operative, is producing better educational results. And it must be apparent at least to the leading lay minds among the French Catholic element that if they are to hold their own in this new country they must master the English language and get a fair English education. Then it is straining the argument to contend that the new school system is operated in any spirit of hostility to Roman Catholics. It so happens that as a rule in Manitoba the Catholic people are bunched in separate communities. They will practically control the schools in these districts where they are in the majority. They will have the last half hour of the school day for religious instruction, and, except that they must employ certificated teachers and use the authorized text-books, there does not seem to be a peg on which to hang a grievance. That these provisions constitute a grievance will not be easily established. I am told that there are two or three hundred schools in the province which have not an average attendance of more than ten pupils per school, and where anything but a

public school organization would be utterly impracticable. It would be a pity, too, to weaken these sections by the organization of separate schools in case there should be an increase of the Catholic element. In short, the resolve of the people of Manitoba is to make the education of the people one of the first cares of administration.

At a meeting of the Quebec pomological society at Oka last week, Robt. Brodie, of Montreal, took up the subject of "the new onion culture." The speaker had had considerable experience in this subject. Onions of any size had lately been grown for exhibition purposes only, but as a matter of fact, there was no reason why they should not be cultivated altogether for their commercial value. Describing his first experiment of any importance, he said he sowed the seeds in hot beds early in March, about three ounces of seed to a bed thirteen feet long by six wide, weeding but once, and watering them when required. The ground was then prepared in the second week of May, a plot which had been heavily manured for cabbage the previous year being chosen. The land was ploughed about six inches deep, and having a small harrow following behind the plough smoothing down the furrow, so that there would be no need of tramping the ground with the horses harrowing, after the field was ploughed. He had applied about 400 lb of special fertilizer for vegetables to the plot. The plants were set out four inches apart, in six rows. Four women planted the whole plot in one day and a half. They harvested 450 bushels of the plot, and while the total cost, including rent of land, was \$102.50, the return was \$202.50, leaving a net profit of \$100. The varieties planted were the Pizetaker and the large White Italian. The seed should be sown as early in the spring as possible, and Mr. Brodie pointed out it is better to thoroughly fertilize one acre than to spread manure over two acres in a higgledy manner, for it costs as much to weed and care for one acre in poor soil as for one acre in rich, and you can take off one acre of heavily manured soil more than twice as many onions as you will off two acres of land lightly manured.

The department of agriculture at Ottawa is in receipt of intelligence through the high commissioner that the demand for bacon and ham in England is rapidly supplanting that of salt pork. English provision merchants admit that Canadian bacon is superior to American and that it commands a higher price, being more firm and more appreciated by consumers.

MISCELLANEOUS

Over 400 Chinamen spent the day in Malone Tuesday, 20th August, being detained for examination and revision of their papers. They were from Philadelphia and New York, and were on their way to China, via Vancouver, B.C. They were assembled by an agent of the Canadian Pacific railway, which carries them across the continent and whose steamers convey them from Vancouver across the Pacific. The passage tickets for the crew represented a business of over \$11,000. Thirty-odd of the party expected to return to this country. A similar party goes through here over the A. & St. L. railway every month for China, and another comes in as often. In one of the latter recently was a merchant said to be worth over \$1,000,000.—Palladium.

Loures, August 24.—Fourteen railway trains loaded with sick, maimed and otherwise incapacitated persons, arrived here from Paris today, and their wretched occupants are lying helpless about the station clamoring to be carried to the sacred grotto. There are now 25,000 persons here waiting to be dipped in the healing waters, many of whom appear to be at death's door. Seventeen of the occupants of the last train, which came from Paris, died on the journey. The Orleans station in Paris has been filled day and night this week by thousands of sufferers enduring indescribable agonies in the effort to reach the healing waters. Most of the time the air rings with shrieks of pain as the almost dying pilgrims are loaded or unloaded on the cars. The scene on Thursday afternoon when a special train from Germany laden with 600 invalids, many of them desperate cases, arrived for a change of cars was enough to drive away any spectator without the strongest nerves. There never before was anything to compare with the multitudes of halt, maimed and blind who are now quartered at Lourdes. The priests of the grotto report that they are receiving no less than 18,000 persons daily, who gain their object by touching the holy waters. Stories of reputed miracles are pouring in hourly at the central house of the Pilgrim Fathers of the Cross at Paris. Fore Bailly is carefully noting cases, which are examined on the spot by medical men, three of whom are English speaking Protestants.

Paris, August 24.—A heavy letter addressed to Baron Alphonse Rothschild was delivered at the Baron's office this afternoon during his absence at Trouville. The Baron's confidential clerk, H. Jacoby, opened the bulky parcel with a knife, whereupon it exploded. One of the clerk's eyes was almost torn out of his head and

one of his hands was so badly shattered that three of his fingers had to be amputated. It is thought the package was sent by an Anarchist. He has nothing to do with the ordinary business of the firm, and, in the absence of Baron Alphonse Rothschild, opens the latter's personal letters only. Several other clerks were present in the office when the explosion occurred, but none were hurt.

London, August 21.—The London and North-western Railway company's new fast train, which left Euston station at eight o'clock last evening, arrived at Aberdeen at 4.58 o'clock this morning, having covered the distance of 540 miles in the shortest time on record.

The New Zealand government has granted an annual subsidy of one hundred thousand dollars to the Pacific steamers for calling on both inward and outward voyages, and Canada will carry the New Zealand mails across the continent free of charge.

A small electric lamp is being used instead of a bell in some telephone exchanges in England. The call for connection lights the lamp.

Cable letters say: The race between rival flying express trains to Scotland has been more interesting than any sporting contest of the week. The contest between the east and west coast lines between London and Aberdeen began early in July and has ended with a continuous week of record-breaking. The west coast line has won the final honors, but only after it had twice been beaten by the east coast rival. The winning score was 540 miles in 512 minutes, with an average speed of 63 miles an hour and a maximum of 74 an hour over a portion of the course. The east coast record over a course 17 miles shorter was a maximum speed of nearly 67 miles. Both lines have suspended racing for the season, although excited engineers have boasted that eighty or a hundred miles an hour could be made safely.

A strange question has arisen in Hungary. The minister of finance has addressed the question to the minister of worship whether a priest has a right to make his congregation swear in church that they will abstain from the use of strong liquors. In a town in South Hungary a Greek Catholic priest, after an eloquent sermon in favor of sobriety, made his congregation take oath that for three years they would not touch spirits. The liquor sellers and those who have rented the tax on spirituous liquors have addressed a protest to the finance minister. The minister of worship is not yet ready with his answer.

Denmark has an original way of combating drunkenness. Every "drunk" met on the streets is loaded on a wagon, carried to the station house, kept there until perfectly sober, and then conducted to his home.

The saloon-keeper who sold the last glass of beer, wine or whiskey to the drunkard must pay the costs of this procedure, and, if guilty of the offense a second time, he loses his license.

Koch's tuberculin, which has been cast in the shade of late by Dr. Roux's antitoxine, now turns up again as a remedy for insanity. Prof. Wagner von Jauregg, of Vienna, has experimented with it for four years, curing many patients and improving the mental and physical condition of all on whom it was tried.

The bones and boots and other parts of a deceased Hessian soldier were fished out of Sinnipink Lake in New York state on August 10 after lying at the bottom of that body of water for a century and a quarter. The skeleton was easily identified by the boots, to which the spurs were attached. There were five bullet holes in the skull.

Cows held up a railroad train in Estremadura, Spain, a few days ago. The engine ran a bull down, cutting him in two, and then could not be started. While the trainmen and passengers were trying to help the engine the rest of the herd attacked them; they had to take shelter in the cars and were kept there till night, when the herd went off.

A Glasgow fruit dealer complains of the uncertainty in buying apples in barrels, that the ends are often filled with choice fruit and the centre with poor, also that its condition cannot be seen. He goes on to say—Now, these barrels, containing 120 to 140 lbs, cost half a dollar each—cheap enough in themselves to the cooper, no doubt, since the evaporation of the barrel—four trade—could be advantageously replaced by three plain, square wicker baskets or crates, containing, say, 40 to 45 lbs each, and cost less money than a barrel. Such packages would be more convenient to the contractor, costing no more freight and transitage, less liable to heating and waste in respect of less bulk (the normal moisture of the ripe apple being about the same as that of the potato); but, over and above, all such packages would be more convenient for family purchase and use, and the broker, dealer and consumer could all see and guarantee what they are dealing in; and the trade would then be a household word, and the fruit a household article beyond limited computation, because every family can eat cooled apples, and every land owner in Ontario would grow apples, and find better financial results than by growing wheat.

A WOMAN TEACHES WHEELWOMEN.

Tells Them to Leave Off Elastic Garters and to Avoid Overwork at First.

One of the up town cycling academies has recently engaged an expert wheelwoman as an instructor, and she is already in great demand with its patrons. She is one of the pioneer cyclists and gives only road lessons.

"You see," she said to a new pupil the other day, "it is a very good thing to have a woman instructor or two in an academy, because there are many questions that the women will ask a woman that they wouldn't dream of asking a man."

As an immediate proof of the truth of this statement three girls came rushing up, and one of them said excitedly: "Oh, we've been having such a discussion in the dressing room and can't settle it among ourselves, so do tell us. Does riding a wheel develop the calf of the leg?"

"It most decidedly does," was the reply. "It naturally does not help the muscles of the arm at all, as they are not exercised. It isn't proper that they should be, as the correct way of riding is to grasp the handle bars of the wheel very lightly, but the legs do hard work, and the muscles grow wonderfully hard and the flesh very firm. Then, too, the legs grow after one has ridden regularly for some time. Now, I know a woman who has been riding for three years, and in that time her legs have increased 3½ inches around the calf."

"I told you so," said an athletic looking girl to her two companions, who were decidedly thin, and they replied in chorus, "Well, we are glad you were right."

"You will find after the muscles of your legs begin to strengthen," continued the instructor, "that you will be able to take much longer walks than ever before, and without the slightest fatigue too."

"I want to ask you about something else," said one of the thin girls. "What makes my garters hurt so while I'm riding?"

"What kind do you wear?" questioned the instructor.

"Elastic."

"No wonder they hurt you, then. A woman when wheeling should never garter her stockings with elastic bands above or below the knees. To begin with they hinder the action of the knee and make pedaling much harder, and then they hinder circulation, which causes a sharp pain to extend almost the entire length of the leg."

"That's just it," said the girl with the elastic stockings.

"Every woman should wear elastic hose supporters, fastened either by buttons or by a band. Did you girls know that elastic bands will ruin the shape of your calves if you persist in wearing them?"

"Dear me, no!" exclaimed one, and all immediately declared that they had always found them uncomfortable and would renounce them, buckles and all, for hose supporters, "just for the sake of hygiene."

Some of the other points the instructor gave the women were that a beginner should never ride longer than half an hour a day and should never go more than three miles on her first road lessons. Neither should she get on her wheel until a half hour after eating. If she doesn't attempt fancy figures or racing, she will soon find that even a 40 mile ride will not tire her.—New York Sun.

Women and Children Workers.

Labor Commissioner Wright has prepared blanks for inquiry regarding the employment of women and children in the United States, and will soon put his special agents at work among the leading manufacturing and industrial establishments to obtain data. The inquiry is made purely from the economic side, regarding the number of women employed, their manner of work and pay and the effect upon industry.

Care of the Teeth in Summer.

From now throughout all the warmer months one eats more sour vegetables and more fruit. As these are bad for the teeth, while generally excellent for the stomach, extra care should be taken in meal brushing and care that the lime of the teeth is not eaten away by the acid. After every meal is not too often to brush the teeth, and it should be conscientiously done while this sort of food is on the table.

Miss Agnes Briggs.

Miss Agnes Briggs, daughter of Professor Charles A. Briggs of the Union Theological seminary, will enter St. Luke's hospital, New York, in the capacity of nurse and will remain there during the summer. She will thus complete the course of instruction in the practical care of the sick preparatory to taking the vows of a deaconess in the Protestant Episcopal church.

White "Wash Bilk" Won't Wash.

It is a curious thing that the only "wash silk" nowadays used in fancy work about which one has trouble is white. The delicate white silks and greens come from a judiciously applied bath with their pristine glories unimpaired. But white, so far as known, will persistently turn yellow, and nothing can be found to remedy it.

An Efficient Officer.

The Henry (Hls.) Republican says that Mrs. A. B. Clark, who has been secretary of the board of education for the past three years, "has been a very efficient officer and retires with the thanks of the constituency she has so willingly, gratuitously and faithfully served."

Miss Grace Chisholm.

Miss Grace Chisholm, who has just obtained the degree of doctor of philosophy from Gottingen University, is said to be about to visit Boston. Miss Chisholm has previously taken honors at Oxford and Cambridge, and she now intends to investigate the field at Harvard.

J. C. BRUCE.

General Insurance Agent, Huntingdon, Fire, Life, and Accident Insurance.

McCORMICK & CLAXTON.

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Will attend to the County of Beauharnois.

Will attend to the County of Beauharnois, and will be at the Hotel, Huntingdon, on the last Friday of every month, barring unforeseen circumstances. Telephone No. 2497. Claims for collection and correspondence can be addressed to Chas. Dewick, County Building, Huntingdon.

HE TIPPLES NO MORE

A TRAMP PRINTER OPENS A MODERATE DRINKER'S EYES.

Danger of Tempering With Whisky Made Clear to His Vision—Comfort Without Strong Drink—Terrible Significance of the Words "What Did It?"

It was a fair spring morning when there drifted into my printing office a specimen of the tramp printer. He was ragged, thin and weather beaten and bore the unmistakable signs of long and constant contact with red liquor. But, in spite of this, I was glad to see him and gave him hearty welcome. Opening my table drawer, I produced for him a quart of the best "Lincoln county." His old eyes fairly danced in their sockets as he clutched vainly at composure.

"Well," he said, reaching for the bottle, "it is a habit which I seldom indulge, but I have had a nasty tramp of it, and my throat and lungs are so full of dust that it may do me good. But I regard it, sir, as the greatest curse of my life." So saying he gulped down, without a frown or a wink of the eye, a quantity that would have felled me instantly. Replacing the bottle on the table between us, he continued: "Yes, sir, I regard it as the greatest curse of the race. The one thing that is doing more to make invalids and paupers and criminals of us all, and is filling our graveyards and poorhouses and jails today more than all other things combined, is the evil of intemperance. The whisky bottle is the devil's right bower, and the man who distills the poisonous drug is his best friend." I supplied him with a napkin from my mind. Reaching for the bottle again, he went on:

"Take the daily paper of today, sir, and read its numerous dispatches from all parts of the globe, telling of arson, perjury, robbery, theft, rape, murder and every single form and phase of crime in the whole calendar, and ask yourself, 'What did it?' Or take each separate case and trace it back to its origin, and see what did it! You will find that all, without an exception, is directly traceable to the use of alcoholic stimulants. This infernal bottle' (taking it for the sixth time from his mouth and stroking it soothingly) 'is a veritable germinal of misery and sin.'

"If nobody had ever drunk whisky, nobody would be poor and wretched. The serpent that entered Eden, sir, was a copper worm, and that same snake has trailed its slimy way about the earth since then, and every home it has ever entered has been cursed, and every life it has ever touched has been ruined. Its record is one of want and degradation and shame, its form is a blasphemy, and its birthplace is hell!"

"And now to the point," he resumed after another long pull at the bottle. "I have hit upon a happy idea for battling effectively with this cursed foe to society and good government, and I believe you are a gentleman of enough appreciation to join in it with me. Besides doing humanity an incalculable service, I am going to make a fortune at it, and this I don't mind sharing with you, if you will assist me in the project. I have noticed it to every newspaper man I have met between here and Boston, but none of them has had judgment and humanity enough to appreciate its possibilities. Now, the first thing you want to do is to put people to thinking. Once get men to weigh the awful question seriously, and the rest will come. The whisky traffic is an easy matter. My purpose is to start a paper. It is to be a temperance paper, but on a novel order. The name of the paper will be 'What Did It?' This will attract the public attention, to start with. Then the contents of the paper will be equally novel. There will be no news columns, reports of crime and disaster clipped from the daily press. They will be printed in full, headlines and all, just as they originally appeared, with proper credit given the paper from which they were taken. The only comment of any kind our paper will contain will be a single black type line at the bottom of each article and will be always the same, simply 'What Did It?' This will be enough to make the reader stop and think, and that is all we want. The proper answer will be sufficiently patent to force itself on all."

"Springing up excitedly, he demanded with enthusiasm, 'What do you think of it?'"

"Excellent! Capital!" I responded, for I had touched the bottle a few times myself.

I asked him to dinner with me, but he declined. After dinner I returned to the office and found upon opening the door that he was still there, but the bottle was empty.

He was seated at the table, leaned over, with his head buried in his folded arms. I spoke to him, but he did not answer. I laid my hand on his shoulder, but he did not move. I raised his rough, grimy hand. It was wet with his old head's last, best tears, and cold in death.

Before him on the table lay a sheet of white paper, and on it was scrawled in unshapely characters the single line: "What Did It?"

I had been up to this time what people call "a moderate drinker," and had never before been able to see any real harm in an occasional dram. Seldom