

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

THE GLEANER is not sent after the subscription expires. Those who would secure every number should renew promptly at least a week before the expiration of their time.



HUNTINGDON, Q., AUGUST 8, 1895.

In the interesting letter of Veterinary Grenside, copied from the Globe in last week's Gleaner, he expresses the belief that electricity is not going to affect the demand for horses. He says the same fear was entertained when railways were introduced, yet they resulted in increasing the use of horses. The parallel is fallacious. Railways did supersede horses where they came into competition, that is, on long routes. The stage and the carrier's wain disappeared before the iron horse. Railways could not compete on short routes, and the increase of traffic brought about by railroads caused more work for horses in drawing to and from stations. Now, it is just here where electricity strikes the horse a deadly blow. The field left to the horse by the railway, electricity has begun to occupy. It is a power that is available for short distances and more controllable as to stoppages and speed than any horse. In a few years electricity has displaced horses for hauling street-cars and it has begun to do the same in the hauling of freight. In large cities, warehouses and factories are being connected with the depots by trolleys which haul their goods to and from their doors. It is, to all appearance, only a matter of a few years, more or less, when all the street traffic of cities is going to be done by electricity. Improvement is following improvement, invention comes on the heels of invention, and electric power daily becomes more amenable to the needs of man. When the storage battery is perfected, cabs and light vehicles will dispense with horses wherever the roads are smooth, and parcels will be delivered by electric vans. We confess we see no future for the horse, except for heavy-drafts for farm work and to do hauling on short distances, and light horses for the saddle and pleasure driving. That horses will increase in value is probable, for prices went too low, but that they will ever be permanently in demand at figures that prevailed twelve years ago is impossible.

On Thursday the question whether, under the act of confederation, the provinces have the right and power to prohibit the importation, manufacture and sale of liquor within their separate confines, came up for hearing before the privy council of England. John J. MacLaren appeared for Manitoba and Ontario and opened the case. His argument lasted part of two days and he was given the privilege of replying before the case was submitted. Edward Blake appeared for the brewers and distillers, and E. L. Newcomb, deputy minister of justice, presented the case for the Dominion, arguing that the provinces had no such power over the liquor traffic as claimed by Mr. MacLaren. However the judges may decide, their finding will settle the point, as to which belongs the power of prohibition—the Dominion or the provincial governments. In the interest of temperance, it would be better the power decided to lodge with the Dominion, for provincial attempts at prohibition would be only a repetition on a larger scale of the Scott act failure.

Mr. Gladstone left his retirement on Tuesday to attend a meeting in favor of the persecuted Armenians. He again proved himself the wonder of our age, for he delivered a speech which, for grasp of the subject and eloquence in expression, no other could approach. With the weight of 86 years upon him, he distanced all rivals. His argument was, that the Armenians were the victims of a government so bad that its reform was hopeless, and no relief of the Armenians would be effectual short of withdrawing them from under the heel of the Turk. To this view the great powers have come round, and

it is expected that, as the Sultan has rejected the proposals made to him, and there is no relaxation in the persecution, they will use force if necessary to form Syria into a semi-independent province. Rebellion against Turkish rule has broken out in Macedonia, and should the revolt spread to the other Christian provinces a crisis may be the result.

There is no improvement to report in cheese. Stocks continue large both at Montreal and Liverpool. Factory-men who refused offers of 7% to 8% for their June make have now cause for regret. Buyers are fighting shy of July cheese, altho' it is exceptionally fine, and are offering only 7% for the finest. In fact the market has no encouraging feature. At this time last year 2c a pound more was paid than can be got to-day. The little spurt in butter, consequent on the shipments in cold storage, has expended itself, and butter has dropped to its former quotations.

EARLY on the morning of Thursday the natives assailed the mission compounds at Wasang, China, surprised the inmates in their beds, and, after shameful treatment, murdered all the whites, ten in number, of whom 8 were women. The tale of blood would have been larger, had not the inmates of adjoining mission stations received timely warning and fled. How many native Christians were killed has not been ascertained. The Chinese authorities must have known what was going to happen, but made no movement to prevent the outrage. Coupled with threats and overt acts in other parts of China, it has been deemed prudent to withdraw all missionaries at work outside the treaty ports. It is understood a stern demand has been made by the British minister at Peking for retribution and indemnity.

A LIVELY agitation prevails among Eastern Townships dairymen over the question whether they shall sell cheese subject to inspection at the factory or in Montreal. There has been general complaint that cheese sold subject to city inspection has been docked for alleged defects to an extent that took away what little profit was coming to the farmer on the original bargain. The Waterloo Advertiser, which forcibly contends for inspection at the factory, says:—

Why should not cheese be sold subject to factory inspection? It is the only business plan of buying and selling cheese. The buyer and seller come together on the spot and quality is discussed and determined, the price agreed upon and bargain completed. That is a straight forward way of doing business, fair to the seller and fair to the buyer, and no honest Montreal house could raise any valid objection to it. Factory inspection does away with cutting and removes all cause of misunderstanding and bickering between buyer and seller. In a word, it puts the marketing of cheese on a business basis. The Montreal houses should not complain if factorymen have no confidence in Montreal inspection for their experience of Montreal inspection has come high. Some firms have taken advantage of Montreal inspection to fleece factorymen and more times than not they have done it unmercifully. Only the other day one of the best factories in Missisquoi was cut \$140 on a single shipment of cheese. This is cutting with a vengeance.

Factories in the Huntingdon district have had like experience, but it was years ago. The owners came to know the houses that sent out buyers who purchased at high figures and then recouped themselves by alleged inspection. There are city houses and city houses, and our people, older in the business than those of the Eastern Townships, came to know the honorable ones that fulfilled their bargains and now sell to them only. Inspection at the factory is, undoubtedly, the correct method, and if city houses send out buyers incapable of judging cheese on the shelf that is their lookout. The buyer sees all the cheese and should know what it is worth before he gives his price.

THE MAGAZINES. SCHUBNER'S MAGAZINE, \$3 a year. As usual the August number is a special one, made up of short stories and other reading, light and amusing enough to suit the hottest day of midsummer. That the stories are good and of high literary finish goes without saying, for Schubner's standard is high. THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, \$1 a year. Always instructive, the August number of the Journal is exceptionally bright. No magazine for ladies is comparable to it, and every home it enters will be the better of its

monthly visits. The editor deals at length with the makeup and conduct of his journal, and speaks of the possibility of reducing the size of its pages. To thousands any change would be to destroy the face of a familiar friend. Editor and publisher might con to advantage the adage about leaving well enough alone.

HARPER'S MONTHLY. Clubbed with Gleaner \$4 a year.

The third of a series of papers, entitled Every-day Scenes in China, appears in this issue. They describe the journey of two Americans in a houseboat along the grand canal, and give a shock to all previous conceptions of the life and character of the natives of the Celestial kingdom. The writer, Mr. Ralph, declares the Chinese to be a polite and cheerful people, with whom intercourse is a pleasure. Of their habits and modes of life he speaks most favorably, while he found the country beautiful as a garden. He accounts for estimates of China and its people very different from his own, by the statement that while we speak of China as one country, and its people as one race, it is really a vast country differing greatly in its physical aspect and in the people who inhabit it. What is true of the inhabitants of the north is ridiculously false of those of the south, while those of central China contrast with both. Each province has its own customs and its inhabitants differ in many essentials from those of the neighboring provinces. Certainly China and its people have never been presented in so attractive a light by any previous traveler. Another travel paper that is somewhat of a revelation is one on the cowboys of Florida, who are more rude and lawless than their brothers of the West. The article is by Remington, and illustrated by him. He is one of the few artists in the world who can draw a horse. The strange craze among our neighbors over Napoleon (as inexplicable as their furore over Tilly) finds expression in the continuation of the papers on the German struggle for liberty, which is an account of Bonaparte's campaigns along the Rhine. We pass over the other contents, which are varied and excellent, to notice the editor's comments on the modern newspaper. That it is an unfavorable estimate was inevitable, for the decadence of the press on this side of the Atlantic in every attribute that commands respect is a lamentable fact. Mr. Warner points out the violent departure made in the news printed. Time was when only news of public interest was given; now it gives "all the news possible of private persons, and become a chronicle of their most trivial actions—a mere hodge-podge of little-tattle, of interest to only the individuals named and their few friends." The writer says: "That a nice young man has accepted a situation in a store, that his sister is receiving a visit from an attractive schoolmate living in the next town, etc., are items that fill columns." That some temporary increase in circulation results from this degradation of the press is possible, but the permanent effect is to give the public the low estimate of looking upon the newspaper as a sort of common sewer into which it can drop all sorts of paragraphs and be rewarded by seeing them in print. Mr. Warner has no hope of improvement, while the notion prevails "of chasing the unlimited gossip about people in private life, instead of confining itself to legitimate news of general interest."

THE GOVERNMENT VALLEY-FIELD ROAD.

To the Editor of the Gleaner.

I THANK you for the insertion, in your last week's issue, of my letter on the question, but I would judge from your remarks that the points I tried to make in that letter have, somehow, not given you the grasp of the question you usually evidence. I did not desire to doubt the bona fides of your correspondent so much as his judgment and discretion. I am willing to admit that what he did he did in what he thought to be in the interest of Valleyfield.

Because, in 1850, the government allowed the public to use the roadway, is no reason the government of to-day should be called upon to spend money upon the roadway used by the citizens of the town of Valleyfield, and even if the government of to-day were willing to spend money upon the roadway, it could only be so done by favor and not by right. It is a poor way to secure the granting of a favor by publicly soliciting things by whom the favor should be granted. Your correspondent should first have called the attention of the district superintendent to the condition of the roadway; and failing redress, then the attention of the district engineer. Should no

success crown his efforts the minister of the government department in charge of the dam should be approached through the good services of the member for the county.

Failing satisfaction it would then, and only then, that your correspondent could, with justice, blame the government, and in that case only, if good grounds were not given for not doing the repairs asked.

Valleyfield has to ask so much from the government, for work the government should really do, that it would seem a pity to antagonize the different officials by blaming them for faults which do not really lie at their door.

I am, yours truly,
FAIR PLAY.

LOCAL C. E. MEETING AT ATHELSTAN.

The sixth quarterly meeting was held at Athelstan on Friday evening, in the Presbyterian church, which was well filled. The president, Rev H. Walker, occupied the chair, and in a few well-chosen words introduced the speakers of the evening. Rev W. S. Lennon conducted the praise service, after which Rev Mr. Keith of Trout River Lines, gave a very interesting address on "Doubt." The Rev J. L. Brown of Franklin Centre spoke on the missionary work as taken up at the Boston convention. Over 5000 C. E. societies, giving \$10 and over, were on the roll of honor, which amounted to over quarter a million dollars. The largest amount given was \$1900 by a society in Boston. He spoke of the value of systematic giving, and stated that many members of the society had adopted the Fulton plan, and pledged two cents per week for missions.

Miss Sallie Welch of Franklin Centre gave a very pointed and interesting paper on cardinal principles of C. E., as taken up at Boston, viz: 1st, Service by all; 2nd, Love to all; 3rd, Separation in all; 4th, Consecration in all.

W. F. Stephen, being the official delegate from the district union, gave a brief account of the Boston convention as a whole. He spoke of the pleasant journey to Boston with about 70 Endeavorers from this province, the splendid reception accorded them by members of the reception committee, which was composed of over 900 of the Endeavorers of Boston, who conducted them to their headquarters in the Fourth Baptist church, South Boston, through streets decorated with red and white bunting and red and white flags (the official colors); in fact, the whole city was prepared to receive us. Mechanics' hall, with a seating capacity of 12,000, and two large tents on Boston Common, each with a seating capacity of 10,000, were the meeting places, and were always well filled. To get a good seat one had to go an hour or sometimes two beforehand. The governor of Massachusetts, the mayor of Boston, the pastors of Boston, the committee of '95, Boston local union, all gave words of welcome. Responses were made by Endeavorers from every quarter of our globe. President Clark's address was most interesting, while Secretary Baer's address dealt with statistics principally, and showed that the C. E. had extended into every country in the world but five, viz: Russia, Sweden, Italy, Iceland, and Greece, having 41,220 societies, with a membership of 2,473,740. The presentation of the different banners was a pleasing affair. The 14 committee conferences were well attended, and many ideas were interchanged. The denominational rallies, of which the Congregational and the Baptist, held in each of the tents, were the largest denominational gatherings, was a pleasing feature of the convention, as was the parliament of nations, at which speakers from 18 different countries, some of them in their native costume, gave short addresses. The cardinal principles of C. E., missionary extension and Christian citizenship, were the principal themes and many excellent addresses were given. Altogether 250 meetings were held and 1000 addresses were delivered during the five days. The juniors were not forgotten and had their rally, in Mechanics' hall, on the Saturday afternoon, when standing room was at a premium an hour before the time of opening. On Monday afternoon historic pilgrimages were made to Bunker Hill, old South church, old North church, Faneuil hall, and the Washington elm, in which many Canadians joined and felt as loyal to the old flag as ever. The consecration meeting on Monday night closed the most successful and largest Christian gathering yet held, there being 84,880 registered delegates. The singing was a grand feature of the convention; each meeting place had a choir of 1000 voices,

and the volume of song was impressive.

No meeting will be held next quarter owing to the provincial union meeting, in Huntingdon, in October, at which Father Clark has promised to be present.

ALLAN'S CORNERS.

The keeper of Bryson station, James Eldredge, has been removed from his position on account of his advanced years, and given duty at the yard in Point St Charles more suited to his strength. He has been 40 years in the service of the Grand Trunk, and had charge of Bryson station since it was opened 12 years ago. To mark their sense of the obliging and trustworthy manner in which he had discharged his duties, a number of the neighbours visited him Monday evening, and presented him with an address expressive of their feelings and accompanied by a purse of \$22.50.

The milk market in Montreal has collapsed under the competition of a company that brings in its supplies from the west over the C. P. R. Several farmers here who supplied milk and cream have been notified either not to ship more or else in smaller quantities.

From the sowing of two bushels J. Younie threshed 105 bushels of G rowed barley. The seed came from Barnes of Malone, N. Y.

ATHELSTAN.

The first new oats were brought to the mills here on July 25th. On the 5th inst. Eloi Quenneville of St. Anicet, brought to the mill very nice samples of barley and fall wheat. The wheat, aside from being a little soft for grinding, was as fine a sample as could be desired. Mr. Quenneville sowed one bushel as an experiment, from which he threshed 16 bushels. Farmers in this vicinity nearly all agree in saying that the quality of grain this year is excellent, and a better yield than for the past three or four years.

COVEY HILL.

The ladies of the Methodist church had a very successful lawn party on Friday evening. It was held on the lawn in front of Josiah Moore's residence. The ground was quite suitable and was rendered more picturesque by the addition of evergreens and Chinese lanterns. A good program was provided, and in addition to the local talent, a recitation by the chairman, the Rev Mr. Young, also a song by Miss Young and a recitation by Miss Bell were well rendered. The proceeds, about \$14, will go towards purchasing a communion service for the church.

HOWICK.

The municipal council met as usual the first Monday of the month. Amongst other business transacted was that of a watercourse at Allan's Corners. A large number of interested residents were present, and after some discussion the cost of the work was apportioned to the parties concerned, which will be ratified if no objections are raised.

Mr. Bonenfant, the colporteur stationed near Allan's Corners, is making frequent visits to St. Pierre de Howick. St. Louis and other places, and is meeting with a measure of encouragement which justifies him in continuing the work. Some influential Catholics are not afraid to express their approval of his efforts and meetings have been held in private French families. He is assisted at present by an ordained minister, who is on a friendly visit, and who was to preach in St. Louis church in French last Sabbath.

Much interest is taken by those who observe current events, in the creditable stand taken by the Greenway government in Manitoba against separate schools, and old men, who are not rash nor inconsiderate, have been heard to say that they would shoulder a musket and go to their assistance, if it were necessary, in defence of their principles.

Continued wet weather is interrupting the harvesting of grain, but not much injury has been done yet, while pastures are greatly improved and dry walls are filling up again.

STE MARTINE.

The secretary of the agricultural society has received from Dr J. A. Couture, a notice, that his last and final inspection of Canadian cattle, for Chateaugay, will be at this village on the afternoon of the 23rd inst. Animals claiming to be registered must be taken there for examination. There are no fees to be paid.

VALLEYFIELD.

Monday Mr. Shannon, an employee of the department of public works, Ottawa, was here and paid off the back wages due by Chagnon, contractor for the Belleville tunnel. Those laborers who presented their own time bills were paid in full, but merchants and traders, who had bought time bills at a discount were

paid only the amount they had disbursed. In some cases 35 per cent. had been deducted from the amount earned. The question suggests itself, who gets the thirty-five cents on the dollar, the government or Chagnon?

Tuesday was the day appointed for the ratemakers to have their say on what is popularly known as Mr. Simpson's power scheme. As no vote was asked for, the by-law becomes law. It provides, amongst other things, that the Power company's property shall be exempt from taxes for twenty years, and that all companies or individuals using power transmitted from the Power company's works shall have similar privileges, providing they employ not less than ten men yearly, and are not at present operative.

The cotton company have a gang of men and divers at work removing the stone piers of the old bridge leading to Grand Island.

Before this is in print, the circus will have come and gone, leaving the small boy jubilant with the thoughts of the wild animals and the wonderful feats performed by the circus riders. Older heads will be telling us that it was a fake, for they will have once more paid their half-dollar to see the same old white horse gallop around the ring, while the same old clown dispenses his stale jokes, and the whole gang of circus followers, from the ring master to the man selling water for lemonade, create a clatter and a noise that is the leading feature of every circus.

HEMINGFORD.

The showers of last week have soaked the ground thoroughly, greatly benefitting the root crops especially, and reviving vegetation of every kind. The pastures and aftermath of the meadows hereabout have improved wonderfully during the last ten days and all danger of a water famine seems to have passed away for the time. Our brooks and streams have been pretty well replenished. Passing over the C. A. R. R. between Johnsons and Valleyfield last Saturday, I observed that considerable progress had been made in harvesting. Finer crops of oats than covered many fields in that fertile district, I do not remember to have seen anywhere for many years past. I shall not be surprised to learn after threshing shall have been done in that part of the country, that the average yield of the oat crop has been at least 25 bushels to the acre, and I have no doubt that in color and plumpness the grain will be No 1.

In company with several friends, I enjoyed a day's fishing at Valleyfield last Saturday. The day, so far as comfort was concerned, was simply a perfect one for the sport, the sky overcast, the surface of the lake not even rippled and the temperature a most enjoyable one. Our success, nevertheless, was not phenomenal, for though we had the skillful pilotage of O. de Repentigny, who, better than anyone else in the place, knows the favorite haunts of the finny tribe in that quarter, the fish seemed not to be in a biting humor. We caught some fine black bass, however, and had, all things considered, a most enjoyable outing. I know of no place in this part of the country where an angler can pass a pleasanter or, as a rule, a more successful day at his sport, than at Valleyfield. I had occasion in going from the town to the fishing grounds, to pass over the road about the condition of which and obligations as to its maintenance there has been some discussion of late in the Gleaner. I found it in a condition (considering especially its proximity to a place as large as Valleyfield and the fact that there is considerable traffic over it) simply disgraceful. Apparently no labor has been expended on it for some time past and it was not properly made in the first place. As we are certain to have a general election in the near future, it seems to me to be a favorable time for the municipal authorities to urge upon the government the putting of the road into a state of proper repair. That the obligation to do so rests upon the government, appears to me to be not a matter of doubt at all.

The annual picnic of the Presbyterian S. school of this place was held in Hayes' grove on Thursday last. The day was, upon the whole, favorable for such an occasion, though the weather was a little threatening at times. The gathering was one of the largest and most successful ones of the kind ever held in this place. The attendance of children and young people was especially large. I heard but one opinion expressed concerning its features and incidents, and that was one of unqualified commendation. In the games which took place, Stuart Playland won the quarter mile race. The S. school is prospering under the superintendence of Mr. McKay, brother of our minister.

I am glad to be able to report Mr. W. B. Johnson as about convalescent. His son Frank has returned to his duties in Mr. J. R. Booth's establishment at Ottawa. His daughter, Mrs. Stashe of Toronto, and her family are still with him.

Mrs. (widow) Robert Woods, one of the oldest settlers in this township, died last week and was buried on Saturday last. Mr. and Mrs. Wood

were of that band of sturdy Protestants who came here from the north of Ireland in the years between 1820 and 1825. Her funeral was conducted by the Rev Mr. Jenkins, Anglican minister of this place. She was 82 years of age.

G. W. Stephens, M. L. A., paid his constituents in this place a hurried visit on Saturday, returning to Montreal this morning. Mr. Stephens is in good health and spirits, and appeared to find much enjoyment in his little outing.

DUNDEE.

There is a portion of what is known as the "long stretch" in the Salmon river which had become almost impassable, owing to low water. The steamboat men hired the sand pump, which has been working at St. Regis, to pump out a channel, there being quite a depth of sand. The Ogdensburg boat got stalled, but the pump being at the place at the time, she was got off, and turned back. The Grenada brought up her freight. The sand pump worked for three days and helped matters considerably, but the Ogdensburg boat has not been in since, missing two or three trips. It takes an hour to pass through the Salmon, they have to run so slow, whereas if there were plenty of water, about 40 minutes would be sufficient to make the trip.

The Fort Covington Presbyterian Sunday School had a picnic on Hamilton's island on Friday. In returning the boat stuck a couple of times, much to the irritation of an old lady's nerves. She might have got out and waded ashore.

It is said a slight earthquake shock was felt in this section on Sunday evening, the 28th July, at 8.30. That is too late for me to feel any slight vibration, especially on Sunday evening. Early to bed and—you know.

Dundee at one time could produce seven or eight justices of the peace and about as many commissioners for the trial of small causes, and today there are but two justices who have qualified, and two commissioners; one of whom does all the business, and is not badly pushed at that. Poor show for a clerk of court to make much. One case today (3th) but settled before trial.

More marsh hay is being cut this year than for a number of years back, yet the hay crop in Dundee has been about as good as last year. A number who are cutting marsh hay are from the American side.

A little higher price for cheese and butter would be acceptable by the residents of this township, as that commutation tax has to be paid soon. The crops are reported to be promising. Our late rains were very acceptable, even if they did interfere with the big picnic of the Patrons of Industry, held a week ago on Hamilton's island.

TRES ST. SACREMENT COUNCIL MET Monday; members all present, except councillor Bourgoin, under the presidency of mayor James Bryson.

Moved by Coun Peddie, seconded by Coun Campbell, that the account of Alex. Currie, \$82.05, be paid, and charged as follows: \$14.69 to the corporation, and \$67.36 to the village of Howick, according to by-law No 31.

Moved by Coun Campbell, seconded by Coun Peddie, that the process-verbal made by D. R. Hay, special superintendent, on the petition of John McIntosh and others, be accepted and homologated with amendments.

Moved by Coun Hebert, seconded by Coun Templeton, that the account of Matthew McKell, \$17, be paid, and that the same be charged against the parties interested.

ORMSTOWN VILLAGE COUNCIL MET Monday evening; members all present.

Moved by Coun Walsh, seconded by Coun Lalonde, that three water tanks be built for use in case of fire, one at or near John McKee's, on Depot street, one at or near the English church, and the third on the south side of the village, location to be fixed by the fire committee.

Moved by Coun Smith, seconded by Coun Baird, that the secretary-treasurer pay to the fire brigade \$36.75. The parish council did not meet, for want of a quorum.

DUNDEE COUNCIL.

MET on Monday; present: Mayor McLennan and councillors Millar, Vass and McCaffrey.

The bill of Fred Armstrong, for repairs to the McKee creek bridge, amounting to \$5.14, was allowed.

Moses Millar was appointed councillor in the place of Philip McKee, now residing in another municipality. The general as well as special assessment rolls were revised.

The secretary-treasurer was appointed to inspect the McGibbon bridge, make out specifications, advertise for tenders, and to accept the same.

HUNTINGDON VILLAGE COUNCIL MET Monday evening; all present.

The secretary stated he had not yet received Mr. Walbank's report re water works, &c. Mr. Walbank was out of the city all last week.

Coun Dinneen was appointed to go to Montreal on Tuesday and secure a report either from Mr. Walbank or some other engineer.

The chairman of the board of health reported he had notified the butchers that the slaughter houses must be closed. He understood they were negotiating for a place in the back part of the village, but were still slaughtering in the old places. The council were of the opinion that if a change was not made within a week the by-law should be enforced.

Session was adjourned until next Thursday evening, to receive the report of the engineer re water works, &c.

THE ONTARIO APPEAL.

The Right of Prohibitory Legislation Between Ontario and the Dominion.

London, Aug. 1.—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to-day began the hearing of the prohibition appeal to decide whether the power to pass prohibitory liquor legislation belongs to the Federal or the Provincial authorities in Canada. The appeal is against a judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada, handed down on January 15, 1894, and questions regarding the right to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors are also raised. Lord MacLaren, Lord Watson, Lord Morris and Lord Halsbury formed the Committee of the Privy Council. Mr. J. J. MacLaren, Q. C., and Mr. Richard H. Stannard, M. P., Q. C. were the counsel for the appellants, the Province of Ontario; and Mr. E. L. Newcomb, and Mr. H. W. Lochin for the Dominion of Canada; while Mr. Edward Blake, Q. C., M. P., and Mr. Wallace Nesbitt watched the case in the interests of the Breweries and Distillers' Association of Ontario. Judges MacLaren, Lord Watson and Sir Oliver Mowat, Messrs. Amicus Irving, C. W. Moss, W. Hoyle, all of them Canadian Queens Counsel were also present.

Counsel MacLaren narrated the history of the litigation and submitted the seven points which had been adversely decided by the Supreme Court of Canada and asked that they be reversed and given to each. All the points submitted, he maintained, came within the classes and subjects enumerated in section 92 of the British North America Act of 1867, which, he maintained, put the powers of prohibition of manufacture and sale of fermented and intoxicating liquors into the hands of the Provincial Legislatures.

Answering for the Dominion, Lord Halsbury Mr. MacLaren submitted to the committee the proposition that municipal institutions had power, which, though not stated in section 92, was, on the other hand, conferred upon the Dominion by the provisions of section 91.

Lord Herschell—Then you contend that all the powers not conferred upon the Dominion by section 92 are conferred upon the provinces?

Mr. MacLaren—Through such powers are not expressly conferred they are within the rights of the provinces, they having previously held them.

Lord Herschell said he understood that all powers had been taken from the provinces by the Act of 1867. Then new powers were given by section 92 of the Act of 1867. He could not see anything in the statutes relating to any powers having been retained. Moreover, by the Act of Confederation, the provincial Legislatures were declared from amending the Acts which had existed before the formation of the Dominion, the powers conferred by such Acts having been vested in the Dominion.

Mr. MacLaren continued his argument, saying that prior to the passage of the Act of 1867, the Legislatures of the several provinces had exercised upon the municipalities within their provinces prohibitory powers in the regulation of the liquor traffic. He then read copies of judgments rendered by Justice Burton and others in this connection, and proceeded with his argument. In the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, he said, restrictions had been placed upon the retailing of liquors by the Local Legislatures.

Lord Herschell—it should not be assumed because certain restrictions came within the scope of the municipal powers prior to 1867, that necessarily the powers be considered to belong to a specified municipality now. It was his opinion that if these powers could be brought within the scope of section 92 of the Act of 1867 they were always open to being overruled by the authority of the Dominion.

Mr. MacLaren said the Legislature of the Province of Ontario only held that, so far as it was not overruled by any existing Dominion law, the power conferred was not liable to be overruled.

Mr. R. B. Haldane, Q. C., M. P., also for the appellants, made the point that the liquor traffic was a trade, and the meaning of the words "Regulations for Trade and Commerce" which was within the right of a Provincial Legislature.

Mr. MacLaren said he had several times referred to the speculative character of one of the questions submitted. Mr. Haldane said that the question had been inserted in the list of questions by a private party, which was very strong in the Ontario Legislature. Continuing, he quoted voluminously from judgments pronounced by the Canadian courts in regard to local option and partial prohibition.

Lord Herschell said he had read these judgments, and was greatly impressed and influenced by the force and reasoning of many of them upon the question of what was to be understood by the term "municipal institutions."

During his argument, Lord Watson remarked that the test they had to apply was whether the Provincial Legislature had the power to only legislate for the maintenance of peace and good order in the province or whether that power was extended to the making of trade laws.

Mr. K. L. Newcomb, of the Dominion of Canada, had a strong home argument, argued that neither the manufacture, the importation, nor the sale of liquor fell within the matters in section 9 of the Act of 1867, enumerated for provincial legislation.

TO SUCCEED GEN. HERBERT.

The Next Commander of the Canadian Militia, Col. Gascoyne, of the Guards.

London, Aug. 2.—Colonel Gascoyne, of the Scots Guards is the military man selected to succeed General Herbert in command of the Canadian militia. He proceeds to Canada at once, where his one's experience is practically confined to the militia here, and he is highly spoken of in militia circles. It is said here that probably he will not be so strict as General Herbert in his conduct of the militia, but Colonel Gascoyne served with his corps through the Egyptian campaign, taking part in the battles of Tel-el-Khar and Suakin. He is a Deputy Lieutenant of the military district of London, in the volunteer service, and has had a great deal of experience with the militia in connection with the militia.

Col. Gascoyne is a full colonel of the Guards, and has recently been recommended for promotion to a major-generalship.

Lieut.-Gen. James Keith Fraser, C. M. G., Inspector-General of Cavalry, died to-day on board Mr. Ormond's yacht at Southampton.

Never were roses worn in such quantities on headgear as this season. As last year was a violet season, so this is a rose year. The queen of the garden industry, all shades, from deepest crimson to palest pink being worn on the same hat.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Arrangement for the shipment of Butter to Montreal.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 3.—The butter manufacturers and merchants in the Province of Quebec are generally using the refrigerator cars for the shipment of butter on the different lines of railway. Throughout Ontario the shippers of butter are not yet availing themselves of the refrigerator cars for the shipment of butter, which they ship to the extent which would be to their profit. On the Canadian Pacific railway a refrigerator car leaves Windsor once a week, and also Owen Sound, once every week, picking up butter at stations between those points and Montreal. On the Grand Trunk railway a refrigerator car leaves Windsor, Ont., on Mondays, and goes by way of Palmerston, Stratford, and Toronto to Montreal, picking up butter at points on the way. These cars are used as frequently as is necessary to keep the butter cool throughout the whole journey. Particular care to the exact time when these refrigerator cars will leave the stations on the routes to Montreal may be obtained from the railway agents at the several stations. The arrangements are that the shippers of butter by these cars and routes will be charged the usual "less than carload rates," without any charge for the refrigerating service, which is provided for by the Government. As far as space will permit, merchants may use these cars for the shipment of lots of dairy produce, but the shippers will be charged by the railway companies the usual "less than carload rates" on such shipments.

Canada Gazette Notice.

The Canada Gazette contains a notice of the reappointment of Mr. M. B. Daly as Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia.

Shipwrecked Sailors.

The Department of Marine and Fisheries today received the following telegram from U. S. Consul Steer, of St. Pierre, Miquelon: "The steamship Mazonie is wrecked here. Twenty-three of her crew were saved with all their effects. The British board and lodging and passages to Halifax by the steamer now here, and leaving shortly."

To this an answer was sent by order of Mr. Gosselin to pay for the necessary food and lodging, and forward the men to Halifax. The Mazonie is a British ship, and as there is no British Consul at St. Pierre the United States Consul kindly acts for the Marine Department.

Justice at Last.

Ottawa, Aug. 6.—The Dominion Government has been petitioned by the owners of the two Canadian sealers seized by Russian gun-boats in 1892. The vessels are the *William McGowan* and the *John A. McLean*, both of which were seized by the Russian cruiser *Zabinka* on July 18, 1892, about forty miles off Cape Cod, and taken to the Russian port of Vladivostok. Both vessels were confiscated and their crews sent home to Victoria by a sailing vessel.

These were the first vessels seized by the Russians, and were among the first of the Canadian fleet which were seized by the Russian gun-boats in the waters of the Bering Sea by the Russian sealers. The seizure of the *William McGowan* and the *John A. McLean* was the first of the Russian sealers in the waters of the Bering Sea in 1891.

The seizures took place outside the limit of what was supposed to be the limit of the Canadian sealers, and the Russian sealers, according to the protected zone by the Russian sealers. Scarcely a question could be raised against their right to indemnity for the seizure of the vessels.

At the instance of the Canadian Government a prompt demand was made upon Russia for indemnity, but although these requests were again refused, the Russian Government delayed a settlement.

While there were nine Canadian sealers seized by Russian gun-boats, the promise of indemnity to two of the sealers indicated that the Russian Government at length admitted the illegality of at least two of the seizures and its right to indemnify their owners.

Senate. The vacancies in the Senate have been filled by the calling to that body of Mr. Josiah Wood, M.P. for Westmorland, in the place of the late Mr. Burns. Mr. Wood is fifty-two years of age, and has been thirteen years in parliament. He has for several years been chairman of the Committee on Banking and Commerce, and has been a member of the Committee on the Canadian Pacific.

A short meeting of Council was held this morning, at which a returning officer was appointed for the election in Westmorland and in the place of the late Mr. Burns. The nomination will take place on Saturday, the 17th inst., and polling, if any, will be one week later.

Death of Mrs. Talmage.

Danville, N.Y., Aug. 5.—Mrs. Talmage, wife of the Rev. Dr. D. W. Talmage, died at 5.30 this morning. Since the burning of the Brooklyn tabernacle last year Mrs. Talmage suffered from nervous prostration, and she never recovered from the shock of that memorable Sunday afternoon. The fire broke out while the doctor was holding his usual Sunday reception, and a large number of people were present, and she was in the church. They made good their escape, but Dr. Talmage went back into the burning edifice for something he had left behind. Duped by the flames, he was unable to get out, and he was all right she broke down completely, her overworked nerves being unequal for such a strain.

The deceased was the second wife of Dr. Talmage. His first wife was drowned while sailing in 1862, leaving a daughter, Miss Jessie, and a son, who died since. Within two years afterwards the doctor was married to the late Mrs. Talmage of Brooklyn. She became the mother of five children. The Rev. Dr. D. W. Talmage, Mrs. Doris, Mrs. Mangan, Miss Maude and Miss Mary Talmage.

The Explorer.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 3.—The rejoinder by the Dominion Government to Manitoba's reply to the remedial order on schools has been received by Lieutenant-Governor Schultze. It is understood that a Cabinet Council will be called at once to consider it. Lieutenant-Governor Schultze left for Banff, where rumors have it is to meet Premier Bowell and Hon. Mr. Boyd for further conference on the school situation.

Russet shoes are shown in large quantities. Low and high, lace and buttoned, they display themselves temptingly in the windows. Russet gaiters are among the season's novelties, and it is to be expected that their advent will prevent the accumulation so frequently seen on chilly days in other seasons—yellow shoes and black gaiters. Next to black rubbers worn over russet boots, the union of the yellow shoe and black cloth gaiter is about as glaring an offense against good taste as the average woman's light to counter.

Valleyfield Market Prices.

Oats @ 40lb.	40.00
Barley @ 50lb.	50.00
Peas @ 70lb.	70.00
Butter @ 40lb.	40.00
Bran @ ton	\$18.00 @ 40.00
" " " "	22.00 @ 0.00
Shorts " " "	25.00 @ 0.00
Moul " " "	25.00 @ 0.00
Coal Meal	25.00 @ 0.00
Barley Meal @ ton	25.00 @ 0.00
Pea Meal	25.00 @ 0.00
Eggs @ dozen	11.00
Butter @ lb.	60.00
Flour @ bag, 50lb.	40.00
Flour @ bag, 25lb.	20.00

Address letters to **THE GLEANER,**
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