

NOTES OF THE WEEK

Parliament having risen, surmises are rife as to whether there will be another session, or the opportunity be taken to bring on a general election in October. We believe we are correct in stating that the ministers themselves cannot yet state what will be done, for they have not come to a decision, and are not likely to do so until it is known how the harvest is going to turn out. A good harvest added to the present buoyancy in business circles would be an inducement to appeal to the country. Several constituencies, resolved that they shall not be caught unprepared, have held conventions and nominated candidates, but, except in Ontario, little has been done in this way. There is a proposal mooted, that those Liberals who are dissatisfied with the Laurier administration should meet in order to take counsel together, but it is questionable if the electorate are yet ripe for such a move. It is undeniable there are a host of Liberals disgusted with the present administration for picking up the practices they denounced in their predecessors. That they feel strongly enough to break old ties and oppose old friends we hardly suppose, and they are more likely to stay at home on polling day than attempt to bring out candidates to their mind. It is humiliating that, after opposing the Conservatives for 18 years on account of their favoring the manufacturers, granting subsidies to railways, rewarding party leaders at the country's expense, voting away crown lands to corporations, and rolling up the public debt by extravagance, the government placed in power by Liberal votes should have been guilty of the same practices, and that the country is as far as ever from having a government that would administer its affairs with an eye to the taxpayers. The reproach that Blair is no improvement on Haggart, Borden on Caron, Tarte on Langevin, and that a so-called Liberal government has surpassed its Conservative predecessors in every objectionable feature, is galling enough to stimulate those Liberals who want neither office nor jobs to cast about for a remedy.

The Dominion alliance had a meeting at Toronto last week, when it was resolved to recommend the electors to vote against those members of parliament who did not support the Flint motion, and arranged for a movement in favor of a provincial prohibitory law. The alliance fails to see what ought to be obvious enough, that prohibition in Ontario with free whisky in Quebec is an impossibility. Work on the lines of Dominion prohibition does not promise immediate results, and is, therefore, not encouraging, but it is the only work that will eventually tell.

Wheat has been steadily falling and now touches the old quotation before the sudden rise, namely, 75c at Chicago. While it is now plain that the yield in Manitoba and N. Dakota is going to be far below the average, it is being more than made up by the abundant cut of fall wheat now being harvested wherever raised. Unless there should be a shortage in South America, there is no immediate prospect of wheat going up. After a wet June, they are having unprecedentedly hot weather all over Europe, which ensures the early ripening of wheat and its being harvested under favorable conditions. The demand for coarse grains is light, and oats in particular have lost in value, which may have helped to cause the decline of 50c a ton on baled hay. That hay has been remarkably well maintained, and we have to go back some time to find 9c paid for July make. Owing to so much milk going this season into cheese, the supply of butter is small, with consequent stiffening of price. Shippers are buying freely and the prospect is it will not go below 20c for the next few weeks.

One of the most brilliant exploits of General Wolsley was his dash into the interior of Central Africa to end the cruelties of King Coffey and to rescue his white victims. The chiefs agreed to pay an indemnity to Britain, for Ashante is rich in gold, but, after the withdrawal of the British, ignored all they had promised. The present governor of the Gold

Coast, Sir F. Hodgson, made a trip to Kumassi in order to meet the chiefs about paying the indemnity. Their reply was gathering their followers and laying siege to Kumassi. The governor and his followers were fairly trapped, but they made a stout defence until relief should reach them. Owing to its being the rainy season, the tracks through the forest were deep in mud while the natives were posted in great numbers on every commanding position. All the expeditions organized to go and relieve the governor had to turn and fears began to be entertained he and his party would perish from lack of food and ammunition. When the pinch became severe, the governor with his wife and all the whites except two, stole quietly out of Kumassi, evaded the besiegers, and after much suffering from lack of food and skirmishes with the natives, reached the Gold Coast. The two whites who remained were in command of a body of British negro troops. They successfully held the natives at bay until, after three months' siege, a relief column came in sight just when the stock of food had become exhausted. A campaign to subdue the insurgent tribes is in prospect.

The veil of mystery which hangs over Pekin is as impenetrable as ever. An edict of the Chinese emperor declares the ministers are alive and the statement has been repeated by several officials high in the government service, who have even transmitted what purports to be a message from the U. S. minister, yet their affirmations and despatch have been received with incredulity. It is asked why, if the ministers are alive, are they not permitted to send letters—why all these laborious assurances when a single line from the persons affected would settle all doubt? The latest Chinese message, that the ministers and their attendants are being sent to Tien Tsin. The lurking suspicion is, that the Chinese are telling these stories to gain time—to delay the sending of troops by the Great Powers and to enable them to prepare for better defence. The latest word received from the European colony in Pekin is a letter from the British minister, dated July 4, and which only reached Tien Tsin on Saturday. It was a despairing appeal for immediate relief. There were enough provisions at the legation to last a fortnight, Sir Claude Macdonald said, but the garrison was unequal to the task of holding out against a determined attack for many days. There had been forty-four deaths and about double that wounded. The current report is that 2 days after the letter was written, the Chinese shelled the legation, obtained entrance, and killed all. Should this prove to be false, and the ambassadors with their suites reach Tien Tsin they will be received as men from the grave. Of the large company of missionaries, who had fled to Pekin for safety, there is not a word from any source, and it is feared they have perished with their converts, who have been massacred by the thousand. During the week deep interest has been felt in the doings of the allied forces at Tien Tsin, for it was seen that if they had to leave that city the base for successful operations against Pekin would be lost. That fear has been dispelled by the capture of the native city and of the forts that surround it. The assault on the city, it turns out, was successful because of the courage and skill of the Japanese contingent, who saved the day. The U. S. force, only 460 strong, seems to have been badly handled and lost 22 killed, 93 wounded, and 2 missing. The British loss was comparatively small. The capture of the city was followed by fire and robbery, in which the Russians displayed an unenviable part. Late despatches would indicate that the allies are not agreeing and that there is a good deal of jealousy and suspicion between them. The French and Russians work into each other's hands and both object to taking orders from Japanese officers. With the reinforcements which are being daily landed, it is now hoped an effort may be made to reach Pekin some time in August. Military operations have not been confined to Tien Tsin. A Chinese army has invaded Manchuria, and, aided by the natives, have driven the Russians from post to pillar. This cannot last long, for Russian reinforcements are being hurried forward that will turn the tide. There is a report the Chinese attacked the British port of Wei-Hai-Wei, north of Taku, and were beaten off. Southern China remains quiet, and the apprehensions of an outbreak in Central China have not, so far, been realized. Shanghai and the other treaty ports are being guarded by warships.

Last week the Chinese emperor addressed a missive to France, Britain, and the United States asking for their intervention to preserve peace. The letter places all the blame of the disturbances on rebels, and offers to make compensation for the murder of the German minister. An identical reply has been made, that until the ministers at Pekin are found to be safe, nothing will be done. If they have been murdered, a great army, composed of the flower of the troops of Europe, will go to Pekin to secure satisfaction.

The best proof that the war in South Africa is near an end is found in the return homewards of those experts sent by the Continental governments to study the art of war in the field. These officers, none of them favorably disposed towards England, say the war has ended, and that what is now going on is merely guerrilla skirmishing, which prolongs hostilities but cannot change the result. Three high German officers, who acted as advisers to the Boer authorities, have left for China. A statement by one of these officers, that the Boer army numbered only 30,000, needs qualification. While that may have been the actual number of soldiers the Transvaal and Orange Free State had enrolled, the British had also to provide against the disaffected in Natal and Cape Colony, who were ready, at the first decisive success of the Boers, to join them. It is estimated that, at one time or another, ten thousand Dutch settlers in Cape Colony took up arms, while, probably, fifty thousand more waited to do likewise. To keep down this disaffected element required over one-third of the 200,000 British force. Then, to keep open the long lines of communication, took a large number of men, leaving only some seventy or eighty thousand to face the Boers. From the Boers being mounted, having better artillery, and fighting on the defensive in a country of which they knew every acre, their disproportion in numbers was fully made up. At no time does General Roberts appear to have had over 40,000 men, and of these a large percentage have always been in hospital from fever. The fight has been, by no means, the unequal one represented by those unfriendly to Britain. The fighting during the past week has been carried on by DeWet. On the 19th he was assailed by Colonel Broadwood, who, after hard fighting, cornered him, but was prevented by darkness from completing his victory. During the night, DeWet divided his force, and stole away unobserved by the British. Two days afterwards DeWet suddenly fell on a body of 100 Highlanders guarding the railway between Bloemfontein and Pretoria and made them prisoners. He also captured a supply train that was passing, wrecked a portion of the railway, and then disappeared. For a day or so General Roberts' communications were cut by the daring raid. Around Pretoria there has been some heavy skirmishing, in which the Canadians have lost a few men. It is supposed Roberts has a strong column marching westward to cut Botha's communications with Lorenzo Marquez. Major Sam Hughes has been dismissed from the service for insubordination, and is now on his way home. Out of regard to Canada, General Roberts bore with his presumption and impudence as long as he could with regard to the discipline of the army. Up to date the war has cost Britain 170 million dollars. To reimburse herself, she will have to tax the gold mines as heavily as Kruger.

ORMSTOWN
The offerings at Ormstown cheese board on July 25th were 1100 cheese, 380 were sold at 9c, 350 at 9.5-10c, and 60 at 9c; balance unsold. 85 tubs of butter sold at 20c.

Prof. Nicholls gave an excellent exhibition in the hall Monday evening. His description of the lime light views of the South African war were instructive. This speaker has the rare talent of holding the attention of an audience.

HOWICK
An effort was made here on Tuesday to organize a branch of the W. C. T. Union, which, for the present, was not accomplished, the principal reason given being that the additional society would possibly be detrimental to the interests of other existing societies; in other words, that the Christian workers in this community are devoting so much of their energies to work for the benefit of people at a distance, that they have no time to make a concerted effort to suppress the liquor traffic and protect the people of our own immediate vicinity from its ravages. Almost ever since the plebiscite vote, little or nothing has been done by church or society to lessen the evil effects of the sale of

liquor. It is to be regretted that there is such apathy as to the welfare of our own boys and girls. The W. C. T. U. is known to be strong and influential, and its good work is plainly seen at Ormstown and other places, and it was expected that the kind ladies of Ormstown and the distinguished temperance organizer, Mrs. Sanderson, would have received a hearty welcome in their efforts to promote temperance work here. Mrs. Sanderson, who is a gifted and earnest speaker, gave an interesting account of the World's convention of the W. C. T. U. at Edinburgh, whence she had just returned.

ST. MARTINE
On account of frequent rains since the first of July, haying is much delayed, and we might say that not more than half is done, although the quantity is small. One farmer in Cote St. George mentions that he only took 7 loads of 24 arpents of his best land. It is better in this parish, for the worst I have heard of is about half a ton to the acre. If the rain has done some damage to the hay, it has been of great benefit otherwise.

Blueberries are so plentiful on the rock above here, that they sell at 50c a basket on the rock.

For the past few weeks we have been enjoying splendid roads in our village for which we are indebted to a man of good will, who has undertaken to prove to the people that roads can be kept in very good order at very little expense. After every shower, as soon as the road is dry enough, he levels it with a plank shod with iron, drawn by 2 horses. It is said he offers to maintain the front road and keep it free from holes, the length of the whole village, for \$25 a year. This for the summer would average 25c for each dwelling.

Mr. Gilbert Faucher, of this village, who left on the 23rd June on a trip to Winnipeg, writes that he had no idea of the vast extent of the Dominion.

A few families from Quebec and Montreal are in this village, enjoying the fresh air of the country, during the heated term.

BEAUHARNOIS
The hay crop will be light; grain looks well and a large crop is expected.

Saturday, the 21st, the children of the Beauharnois Sunday school held their annual picnic on Hebert's point. All enjoyed a real good time.

The members of our gun club are getting in trim to go and meet the Valleyfield club in a live pigeon shoot. Our men feel confident of carrying off the championship. Time will tell.

Last week a man named Joseph Lemay was found near the railway siding in an unconscious state. He was brought to the police station, and was first thought to be drunk, but a doctor was called, and he, upon examination, found that the man was in an epileptic fit and in great danger of dying. After proper treatment he showed signs of improvement but was not able to speak until the following day, but very little could be learned from him. The town has provided a place for him at the Beauharnois hotel until they find some of his relatives or able to arrange to place him in a hospital.

VALLEYFIELD
Mr. E. E. Clarke of Providence, R. I., has been appointed to the position formerly occupied by Mr. Allison in the mechanical department of the M. C. C. Mr. Clarke entered on his duties on Thursday.

The vice-president and directors of the Hochelaga bank were in Valleyfield on Friday in connection with the prospect of securing new and more commodious quarters for its Valleyfield branch. They held a conference with several parties in town on the matter. The general wish of the mercantile community is, that the new building of Dr. St. Onge be secured as being commodious and centrally located.

A cricket match was played on the Queen's park grounds on Saturday, Ottawa vs Valleyfield, the former winning with ten runs. The local team is greatly improved, and, with steady practice, will soon be able to hold its own with the "best o'em."

The representative of Howard & Bullough of Acrrington, England, Mr. Walter Reid, who has been engaged for nearly 2 years putting up machinery for the M. C. C., returned to England on Friday. He was given a very hearty farewell by his numerous friends.

The result of the academy classes examinations of the Gault institute have been received. They are most satisfactory, and beyond the expectations of both parents and teachers. Out of a total of 29 presented for examination 25 passed. What is most satisfactory, is the high percentage attained by the pupils. This is especially the case in the first academy class, where the lowest on the list has a percentage of 68. We are, therefore, pleased to congratulate the teachers on the success attained by their pupils. It is a fit sequel to a hard year's labor. We subjoin a list of the names of the pupils and their standing in their various classes. Miss

Ethel Price was the successful winner of the Gault scholarship of \$100. Our compliments to her.

GRADE II, MODEL	Marks
1 Albert Clark.....	847
2 Douglas Hill.....	785
3 Malcolm Wishart.....	781
4 Robert Chadwick.....	724
5 Percy Holloway.....	721
6 Grace Stickler.....	669
7 Paul Wishart.....	621
8 David Johnson.....	573
9 Allen Walsh.....	541
10 Jennie Britton.....	500

GRADE I, ACADEMY	Marks
1 Maggie Morrison.....	992
2 Edythe Brown.....	953
3 Clara Johnson.....	938
4 Glenna C. Rice.....	900
5 Alice Clark.....	887
6 Dottie Dods.....	879
7 Aleda Eggleton.....	850
8 Laura Johnson.....	844
9 Effie Cole.....	819

GRADE II, ACADEMY	Marks
1 Robert Gurnham.....	1092
2 Rebecca Rowe.....	1077
3 Gordon Scott.....	1062
4 Lorne Johnndro.....	1055

GRADE III, ACADEMY	Marks
1 Ethel Price.....	674
2 Annie Lang.....	422

A heavily laden lumber barge ran on a shoal in the bay on Friday morning. It was got off in the afternoon without any apparent damage. By-law No 163, which was framed by our town Solons to borrow the insignificant sum of \$100,000, which was to be applied for more or less useful purposes as detailed in last Gleaner, met with dire defeat at the hands of the property-holders of the town on Saturday. It is about time that a halt was called to the extravagant and lavish way money is being spent by our city fathers. The revenue of the town is, at present, at a standstill, and the town's rapid growth has met with a serious check from the temporary stoppage of large works, while the advanced season does not warrant the undertaking of any important constructions at present. While it was almost impossible to find tenements during the past two years, these can be had by tens this summer. We do not wish to be pessimistic on this point, but, at the same time, it is in the interest of the future financial stability and good credit of our town that the so-called progressive proclivities of some of our public men be made subservient to sound business principles, and that they be made to understand that between progress and extravagance there is a wide margin. On this point the property-holder and the taxpayer have come to a decided and unanimous conclusion, and have given the promoters of uncalled for and unnecessary so-called progressive measures a timely set-back, by the rejection of by-law 163. We may add that any future attempt to pass any measure of a like nature, will meet with the same result. This is the freely expressed opinion of the great majority of the town's property-holders. Let him who reads learn.

We have been informed that a gasoline yacht, lying at anchor in the bay, some few nights ago. This is a serious affair and the guilty parties, if caught, should meet with severe punishment for their cowardly piece of work.

There is a gang of night hawks prowling about the streets whose only pleasure is to destroy fences, ornamental trees, and create havoc in flower gardens. We hope our police will make some effort to catch these miscreants.

A base-ball match was played Saturday afternoon on the Queen's park grounds between the Victorias and the Centrals. Score 14 to 12 in favor of the Victorias.

Mr. H. Duigneau, clerk at Mr. Dion's, met with a painful accident the other evening. While opening a ginger-ale bottle, the cork struck one of his eyes, breaking open the retina. Grave fears are entertained that he may lose the sight of the injured optic.

Decisive action is being taken for the formation of a first-class band amongst the employees of the Montreal Cotton Co. Prices for a set of musical instruments are being secured from the best European and American manufacturers. The project is receiving the general support of the principal officers of the company. The needful is the only embarrassing point at present, however, and a committee of ways and means is being organized. We are satisfied that what now appears to be a mountain will turn out to be a very diminutive mole-hill. What is wanted is good will and harmony, and with these two points the success of the organization is a foregone conclusion. A general meeting of all interested will be called together at the V. A. A. club house within a few days.

Mr. E. Marceau, superintendent engineer of railways and canals, was in town last week in connection with the harbor improvements.

Mr. Chs. Garth, vice-president M. C. C., was in town Saturday and expressed himself as highly satisfied with the progress the works now under way of construction were being pushed forward.

Mr. Thos. Prefontaine has just returned from a trip in the Parry Sound district, and reports the lumber industry very active in that section, mills working to their full capacity.

HEMINGFORD
The Rev. F. Allen gave an interesting description of various places of interest in England, Canada, and South Africa, illustrated by lime-light views, in the town hall on Friday evening, in the interest of the Episcopal church. The rain kept back a number who, doubtless, would otherwise have attended. The ladies of the Episcopal church dispensed ice cream and other refreshments.

The past week has been favorable for haying, and a considerable quantity has been safely housed. Farmers report the crop as having improved greatly the past 2 weeks, and, in fact, as being considerably above the average.

Mr. Scrivner is home from his legislative duties at Ottawa, glad to exchange the heat and turmoil of parliament for the quiet and cool of the country. Law-making at Ottawa in July is not elysium. Mr. Scrivner looks well, and is much stronger than he was in the winter.

Mrs. and Miss Lee arrived on Monday, and the minister and family are now domesticated in the manse. Mr. Lee has re-organized the Sabbath school and commenced the weekly prayer meeting and choir practice, which had been discontinued since the church became vacant.

FRANKLIN CENTRE
On the evening of the 11th inst., a social was given at the home of Mrs. L. Paddock by the ladies of the Congregational church. Owing to the weather, the tables were taken into the house. They were bountifully spread, and the large crowd who had gathered, after doing ample justice to the good things, spent an enjoyable evening with games and music, and in social intercourse. The ladies added \$17 to their church funds.

The creamery paid for the month of June 69.60cts. @ 100lb.

Haying is much later this season. Altho' some have nearly finished, others are only beginning.

DEWITTVILLE
Our little hamlet was visited this afternoon, 25th inst., by Mrs. Sanderson, president of the W. C. T. U. for the province, accompanied by delegations from the Ormstown and Huntingdon unions. Their purpose was to extend the advantages of this great and world-wide organization to this locality, and they succeeded in forming the nucleus of a union, with these officers:

President, Mrs. James Holiday
Vice-President, Miss Mary Davidson
Secretary, Mrs. Peter McArthur
Treasurer, Mrs. John Gordon.

KELSO
The contracts sold by public auction, under the auspices of the road commissioner of Elgin, resulted as follows:

Bridge on 3rd con. road to Jno Elder at Athelstan..... \$265
Culvert on 2nd con. road to E. O'Neil, Powerscourt..... 120
Culvert, Small & Harper by road, R. H. Elder..... 60
Filling Small & Harper ditch with stones, south end to Robt Small, @ \$1.85 per rod, north end to Robt Small @ \$1.45 per rod.
Enlarging east ditch of said by road, sold to Jas. Carr @ 30c per rod.

\$4.65 was contributed by our Sabbath school on Sabbath for the India Famine fund. Our C. E. society donated \$10 for the same purpose. This with other amounts, handed in by individuals, will be forwarded without delay to our starving brethren.

A young canary, evidently left an orphan, appeared at the home of Mr. John Russell some time ago, and was given some food, when it left. Strange to relate, the little fellow has returned regularly every day since to be fed. Even a little bird can appreciate kindness.

GODMANCHESTER SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS
MET on Saturday; all present.
Commissioner W. B. Cameron was unanimously re-elected chairman.

Four tenders were received for the erection of a new schoolhouse in district No. 6, John and Thos. Lanktree \$1049, John J. Hasson \$915, R. H. Crawford \$900, Alex. Stewart \$877. The tender of Alex. Stewart was accepted. Messrs David Biggar and Samuel Montgomery were appointed to oversee the work.

A rate of 2 1/2 mills for school purposes was laid, and the school fees were fixed at 20 cents per month.

The petition of John Todd and other ratepayers of district No. 4, asking the board to appoint a teacher for the school in that district, was granted and the secretary was instructed to advertise for a teacher.

Malone, N. Y., July 21—On Thursday night United States officers intercepted and arrested here eight Chinamen, who were trying to steal their way into this country. All of them were examined before Commissioner Paddock yesterday. Three decided to stand trial, but the others made no defence and will be deported.

Manilla, July 22—It is officially announced that last week 200 insurgents were killed and 1300 surrendered or were captured. One hundred rifles were taken. Twelve Americans were killed and 11 wounded.

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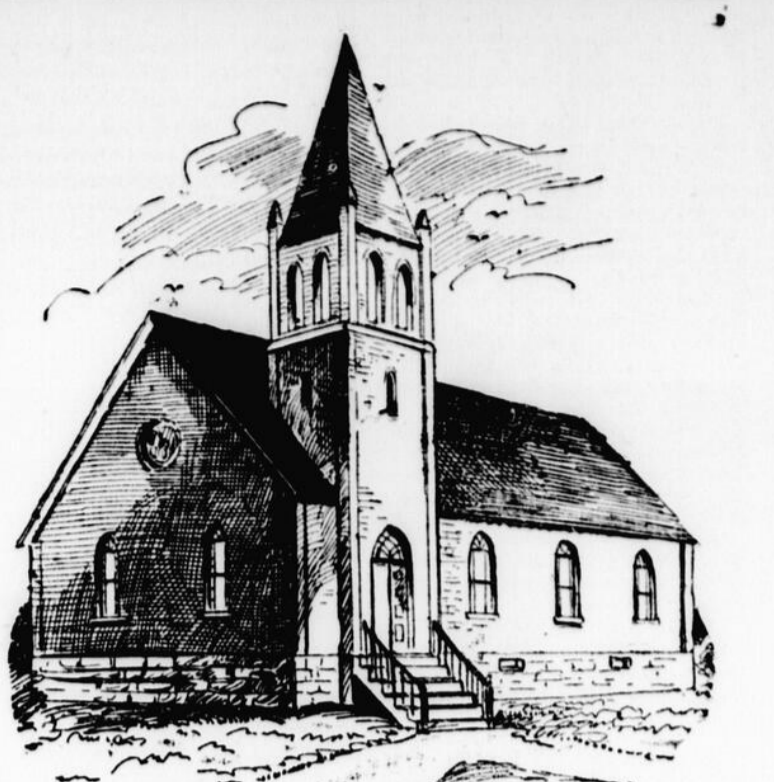
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NEW PRESBYTERIAN 'CENTURY MEMORIAL CHURCH,' AT ST. LOUIS DE GONZAGUE.

All nature smiled on the happy throng that gathered on Wednesday, July 18th, at St. Louis de Gonzague, to take part in the impressive ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new Presbyterian church there. The occasion was one of very great importance to the people of that place, as the church they have worshipped in for many years is now worn out and the work of replacing it devolves on a congregation that, in the course of years, has, by the large migration of families to other parts, dwindled down to thirty-three families. The lovely day, succeeding many that were dark and gloomy, seemed an auspicious harbinger of more prosperous conditions in their church life and work. And the people seemed to be filled with the hope and cheer that the day inspired, for a pleased satisfaction and quiet delight marked the conduct of all throughout the day. Comparatively few were present from the surrounding district, the demands of haying detaining many at home who wished to have a share in the proceedings. But the St. Louis people were there in force. Everything else was set aside, doors were locked and entire families were present, and young and old were active in doing their part to make the day a success. The undaunted spirit of this little band of Christian workers was apparent as soon as one set foot on the ground, in the solid foundation they have laid for their new church, and in the plans of the superstructure. Of the whole it is, perhaps, enough to say, that when completed, it will not be to shame, so far as substantial comfort is concerned, by the comfortable homes which the people in late years have made for themselves.

The dimensions of the building are 48 feet long by 34 feet wide, with a corner tower 43 feet in height. The seating capacity will be 200. This includes a Sunday school-room extension, while there is provision for vestibule, vestry, and choir room.

The foundation had been covered with a temporary floor, on which the seats of the old church were placed for the audience, while chairs were placed at the south end for those taking active part in the laying of the corner-stone on the south-west angle. After singing by the choir, Mr. Morison of Ormstown read Hag. 2: 1-9, and led in prayer. Mr. McCusker then made the following statements regarding the financial position of the enterprise: The estimated cost of the building is \$3125. Of this, subscriptions aggregating \$2700, have been received, leaving \$425 to be made up, while the seating and heating will require about \$500 more. He then called on Mr. Goodall, who read the following historical statement which, with a copy of the Presbyterian Record, of the Montreal Witness, and of the Gleaner, and a few coins were placed in a glass jar and deposited beneath the corner stone.

Mr. Fettes' earnest presentation of his views on that occasion proved to be convincing to several and a new church was determined upon, to be built on a lot of land donated for the purpose by Mr. John Symons, the pioneer settler of St. Louis de Gonzague, and the present congregation holds the deed, this year of grace one thousand nine hundred, granting unrestricted possession thereof "forever as of right."

On this lot of land was erected in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one the present church, at a cost in money of some four hundred dollars. The names of those embraced in this communion at that time were John Symons, Daniel Robertson, James and William Sangster, Robert Whiteford, and James Laverock, of the sixth concession; and of the fourth concession, Anthony Rigg, James Dryden, James Hunter, John Richardson, William Hall, William Gardner, John Somerville, William Tennant, Mrs. Wm. Stewart, Robert Hall, James Goodall, John Hope, and Robert Kemp. In Helestown were Robert Dickson, Robert Brown, James Anderson, William Hunter, and Robt. Wright; on the third concession, Mrs. John Alexander, William and James Sinton, and John Elliot; on the second concession, William and John Elliot; James Brodie on the Chateaugay; and Daniel Pease at St. Timothy; with John Robertson, and Mrs. John Watson on the St. Louis.

The first minister placed in charge of this congregation was the Rev. Robert G. Swinton, whose pastorate terminated in 1853.

The Rev. James T. Paul succeeded Mr. Roach in the old kirk, St. Louis being severed from Beauharnois and Chateaugay, while the Rev. Robert McArthur succeeded the Rev. Robert Swinton. Through Mr. Paul's effort and largely by his own exertions, a substantial manse was erected on the glebe in 1863. Through his efforts a valuable orchard was established on the hill occupied by the manse and kirk. The old kirk communion at this time consisted as nearly as can be ascertained of the following sittings and their families: Residing on the sixth concession were Messrs Neil, Gilbert, and Donald Cook, Neil McIntosh, Thomas Bickerdike, Anthony Woods, David and William Tomson, David Roger, Nichol Porteous, Edward Thompson, Alexander McNeil, Daniel Findlayson, Archibald McGeonick, William Black, Andrew Telford, John Sawyer, John Russell, John Patton, William Murray, John McCracken, John McEwen, William Lumsden, and John McKee; on the fifth concession were William, John, James, and Robert Cairns, John Howden, George Hope, John Ansley, and John Lang; those residing on the fourth concession were Duncan, Charles, John, and Alexander Cumming, Jas. Benning, John Somerville of Pine Grove, John and Archibald Cook, John McEwen, John McNeil, John Hastie, Daniel McMillan, Hugh Symons, Ralph Young, and William Patton; on the third concession were John Alexander, Thomas, and John Tomson, Archibald and Neil McEwen, David Mait, William Smith, Neil Conley, John Watt, Wm. Leith, Donald McGeig, George MacAlexander, Morrison, John Maxwell, John Young, and Henry McKendrick; on the second concession were John and George Howden; in the Helestown section were Wm. Baird, James Tait, Peter Swanston, Robert Annand, Robert Cairns, John Howden, and John Gardner.

For conscientious reasons, a large number of these went over in a body to the Free church. This proved a great acquisition of strength to the Free church cause in St. Louis, while at the time of the union most of the remaining Kirk people cast in their lot with them.

During Mr. McArthur's pastorate, which included Ormstown as well, an additional piece of ground was purchased adjoining the church site, on which a house was situated, afterwards used as a manse. The present foundation of this Century Memorial church rests partially on both parcels of ground. After a pastorate of 5 years Mr. McArthur was succeeded by the Rev. Walter Coulthard, who resided at Valleyfield, and who ministered to the spiritual needs of this flock for a period of 13 years. The Rev. Mr. Niven was for a time his contemporary in the old church on the glebe. On his retirement the pulpit of that church was supplied by student missionaries until the union, the last missionary there being the Rev. D. W. Morrison, B. A., of Ormstown. In 1873 the Rev. Alexander Young succeeded Mr. Coulthard. During his pastorate Valleyfield was separated from St. Louis, which later aided in supplying Allan's Corners for a brief period.

In 1876 Mr. Young resigned his

charge, which has since been occupied in turn by the Rev Charles Brouillette 2 years; the Rev John Turnbull 7 years; and the Rev S. P. McCusker 8 years, with intervals of missionary supply.

The congregation, now reduced by a large exodus of Scotch settlers, to some 30 scattered families, a list of whose names are herewith deposited in this stone, desiring to secure for themselves a more modern and comfortable house of worship, and to hand down to posterity those privileges so dear to themselves and their fathers, have united in the erection of this new church. Worthy to be placed on record is the fact that Mr John Symons, the first white settler to brave the hardships of these unsettled wilds, in 1829, lived to within 4 years of this inauguration of the 20th century activity, at the advanced age of 94 years. His mortal remains now rest in the grave.

"Hitherto hath the Lord helped us." May the angel of his presence still guard and lead us, and occupy with us this latter house.

Witnesses—William Goodall, James Black, William Sangster, William Sinton, and James Mabon.

Interest now centred on Emice McCusker, the youngest child of the pastor, and only 3 years of age, who trotted across the platform and presented a silver trowel to Mr Robert Bickerdike, M. L. A., who, with the people pressing around him, saw to the placing of the stone, and declared it to be well and truly laid. Thereafter he thanked the people for the honor they had conferred upon him in calling him to perform this service. It was a double pleasure to him, because in early days he had gone over all this ground barefoot. He recalled having heard Rev Messrs Ronch and Paul in those early times, and he paid a warm tribute to the memory of the late John Symons, the noblest work of God. The place became a strong Scotch settlement, and though it had sadly fallen from this, he was glad to know that of late years it was holding its own. He spoke of the ground as sacred with the sweat and dust of their forefathers. As to the fertility of the soil he quoted the late Mr Benning, as saying there was only one good farm in the 4th concession, and everyone had it. The only thing that had not changed was the roads, which were as muddy as in his early days. He reminded them of sons who had gone from them to pursue successful careers in medicine, law, and commercial enterprise, and referred to the fact that young McCormick represented the place on the Canadian contingent in South Africa.

He closed with a reference to the friendly feeling that had almost invariably marked their relations with their French neighbors, and urged the cultivation of this feeling.

Mr Bickerdike, as a son of a first settler, was warmly greeted by many friends, with whom it was a great pleasure to him to renew acquaintance.

Mr Alex. McFee, of Montreal, who next spoke, found himself equally at home among people who he had known intimately, from having transacted business with them at Beauharnois many years in the past. Referring to disruption times, he pointed out the much pleasanter condition of the present in which we have a united church, all rivalries sunk and energies concentrated on doing Christian work. In this we are in advance of Scotland, where at a corner-stone he was present at, the chief address was full of severe reflections on a sister denomination. Mr McFee counselled the cultivation of the things that make for peace.

Rev D. W. Morrison referred to the noble spirit shown by their forefathers who, in a straitened circumstance, built first the log church, a mile west of this, and afterwards the church that is now being replaced, and declared that the enterprise shown in this undertaking proved them to be worthy descendants of noble sires. He claimed that they would find this to be a good investment, in giving a feeling of greater stability to their position, as well as affording facilities for the fuller development of their religious life and activities. While they were, doubtless, able to do themselves to complete the work so well begun, he thought the occasion a fitting one for neighbors to put into practice the counsel to bear one another's burdens, in fulfillment of Christ's law of love, and hoped that many would embrace it.

Mr James Mabon, principal of Waterloo academy, and a St Louis boy, next spoke, and his apt anecdotes and pithy home thrusts were greeted with laughter. He pressed home practical truths. He remembered in common with Mr Bickerdike the barefoot days of early life, and was thankful for them, and thought it would be good for the young people now, girls as well as boys, to have a barefoot experience, even though it might be at the expense of a stubbed toe occasionally. He reviewed the wonderful changes that had marked the history of the past 50 years, and pointed out with satisfaction the progress made in that time in the direction of Christian unity. He charged

farmers with cherishing a jealousy toward each other that hindered their own interest, instancing the unnecessary number of cheese factories as an evidence of this, and advised the cultivation of more intimate acquaintances, mutual forbearance, and co-operation. To this end he advised them to use the church for social purposes, and seek to form their life so that each

- 1 Would be a man among men,
- 2 Would do something for the good of others, and
- 3 Would exercise himself in a Christ-like sympathy.

Rev J. D. Anderson of Beauharnois was introduced by the pastor as specially commissioned to appeal for funds, and showed the two collection bags which he wanted filled as the fruit of his appeal. In this connection Mr Anderson reminded them that, in order to give as they ought, they should give to the extent of feeling what they gave, and if they had not already done so they should do so now. He referred to the speeches delivered as largely taken up with the past, but he looked to the future and anticipated great things for the congregation and the community as the outcome of the effort they are making today.

The sum of \$84 was taken in by this collection, while two subscriptions, aggregating \$75, were brought from Montreal.

The choir sang the hymn, "The Church's One Foundation" at the laying of the cornerstone and otherwise did good service in chorus and solo, closing with the national anthem, in which the assembly joined.

The old church, cleared of its seats, made an excellent dining-room, in which 3 parallel tables were placed. These were laden with the good things for which the proverbial hospitality of St Louis is famous, and a host of bright young people were unwearied in their attention in pressing them upon all who, without charge, were invited to partake of them. One of the most hopeful features in the outlook of the St Louis congregation is this same band of young people so actively interested in the church's work.

It should be mentioned that letters of regret from Messrs McCormick, Q.C., Mr Whillans, and J.W. Kilgour were read by the pastor. The day throughout was a grand success. Visitors were delighted with their entertainment, and the St Louis people were pleased with results.

SUPERIOR COURT, BEAUHARNOIS.

In the Gleaner of the 5th inst., it was announced that the long-pending case of the estate of John A. Cameron vs. Miss Isabella Younie had been decided in favor of the latter. We have a copy of the judgment before us, but it is so long and complicated that instead of printing it we give a resume of the points involved, in which the people of Dundee have an interest.

In March, 1889, Miss Younie lent Cameron \$400, and took a mortgage on his property in Dundee. Failing to get her interest, she sued and got judgment, registering her claim. In 1895 the Bank of B. N. America brought the property to sale, and in his collection the sheriff set down Miss Younie for the amount of her mortgage, with interest due, and also for the amount of her judgment for costs. Mrs Woods, a sister of Cameron's, who had a claim of \$3504 against the estate, objected to Miss Younie's claim being included among the mortgages, and held that it should rank with the unsecured debts. The ground for this claim was, that the lands of the township of Dundee were Indian lands, and, therefore, were not held in free and common soeage. As a lessee Cameron could not mortgage the lots he occupied. Apart from this, the form of the mortgage was attacked as invalid, because it was made before witnesses, instead of by a notary as required where the land is not held in free and common soeage.

In an elaborate judgment his Honor Justice Belanger holds that the contestation of Miss Younie is valid for these among other reasons:

In the treaty of cession by the King of France to Canada to Great Britain, it was provided that all lands which had not been conceded (that is, erected into seigniories) should become the personal property of the English crown. The lands which now constitute the township of Dundee had not been conceded at the conquest, and, therefore, became part of the crown lands. By a statute, passed during the reign of George IV., it was enacted that all unceded lands should be held under English law, that is, be held in free and common soeage, consequently the lands of Dundee are so held.

As to the leases granted by the Indian department, they were not of the character which prevented their occupants hypotheating the land. It had been shown, in this case, that Cameron occupied the lots as proprietor, had bought and sold lands, and exercised all the rights and privileges of owner.

By authority of an act passed by the Dominion parliament the Indian

claim for rent had been extinguished in 1888 by the payment of \$50,000, which amount the township council had raised by levying an assessment on the lots affected. Cameron had paid these assessments from 1888 to 1895. This extinguishment of the obligation to the Indians, left the lots of Cameron his indisputable property.

The lands of Dundee being held in free and common soeage, article 2041 of the civil code, which provides for mortgages being drawn before witnesses, applies to them.

The conclusions of the judgment may be thus summed up:

- 1 That the Dundee lands having been unceded at the conquest became crown lands;
- 2 That by virtue of the statute of 6 Geo. IV., chap. 50, they came under the tenure of free and common soeage;
- 3 That the Indian leases did not destroy the privileges of the lessees as proprietors;
- 4 That the extinguishment of the Indian claim places the township on the same ground as other townships.

Miss Younie was given judgment for her mortgage of \$400 and \$79 interest, with all costs. The sheriff was, in addition, authorized to pay her the \$119 awarded her under her previous action. Seers & Laurendeau represented Miss Younie, and Mr Murchison (substituted for late J.K. Elliot) appeared for Mrs Woods et al.

HEMINGFORD SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS

Met on Saturday, all present. On motion of Com Hayes, seconded by Com McCrea, Com Keady was appointed chairman.

On motion of Com Cleland, seconded by Com McCrea, the applications of Miss Diana Ferns for district No 1 and of F. E. Sadler for the model school, were accepted.

On motion of Com McCrea, seconded by Com Hayes, the manager of district No 6 was directed to prepare a specification of the repairs necessary in No 6 and present it to the next meeting of the board.

On motion of Com McCrea, seconded by Com Hayes, the chairman and Com Hayes were appointed to have the necessary repairs made in district No 5.

On motion of Com Hayes, seconded by Com McCrea, the bill of Joseph Merlin for wood in district No 11, \$18, was accepted.

On motion of Com Cleland, seconded by Com Hayes, the following persons were appointed managers:

- 1 Isiah Kingsbury
- 2 Albert Cleland
- 3 Thos. A. Robson, re-appointed
- 4 Alfred Kenney
- 5 Thos. McLellan, re-appointed
- 6 A. Ferns, re-appointed
- 7 A. J. Orr
- 8 Isaac Kingsbury, re-appointed
- 9 Allan Campbell
- 11 Hiram Humphries

On motion of Com Hayes, seconded by Com McCrea, the chairman was authorized to sign a distress warrant for the taxes due, if not paid within the delay required by law.

On motion of Com Hayes, seconded by Com McCrea, a rate of 5 mills in the dollar was levied on the taxable property in the municipality, and a monthly fee of 20c per month in districts 1 and 2 and of 10c per month in the other districts of the municipality.

On motion of Com Kearns, seconded by Com Cleland, the board adjourned till 7 in the evening of Saturday, August 25th.

ROBERTS RESUMES HIS ADVANCE.

Vandermerwe Station, July 24.—We made a general advance yesterday from the position we have been holding east of Pretoria since June 12. Gen. Ian Hamilton, from the north, reached Rusfontein, 7 miles north of Bronkhorst Spruit, on July 22. This so completely surrounded the enemy's line of retreat that they abandoned the strong position that they had been occupying in front of Gen. Pole-Carew.

Stephen's brigade advanced yesterday unopposed to Elands river station. Our right was protected by the first and fourth brigades of cavalry under French and Hutton's mounted infantry. The former crossed east of Wilge river.

Railway and telegraphic communication were restored last night.

ROBERTS.

Vancouver, B.C., July 24.—A labor contractor from Manitoba, who wishes his name kept out of the papers, is in Vancouver engaging 1000 Japanese for the Manitoba farmers. He says he has been all through Manitoba and arranged places for the Japs, and if the experiment proves successful he will try another thousand. He believes the Japs will make as good, if not better, farm hands than young fellows who come from Ontario and hire out every year, and as Japs will work for less than half what the whites will work for, the saving in wages should gladden the hearts of the Manitoba farmers. He says that the Japs in the winter can be used for doing much necessary work around the farms.

THE PADDOCK BOYS HOME.

William S. and Charles Paddock returned to Malone from Dawson City last week. They came up the Yukon to its head-waters and overlaid by the lake and Yukon trail route to Skagway, making the journey quickly and easily, as means of transportation in the summer are now much more convenient than when they went in. A narrow gauge railroad now goes over the pass from Skagway to the lakes, from which point there is water transportation to Dawson. Both are looking rugged and well and declared that they have enjoyed better health in Alaska than they did at home. They say it is a great country up there in the North and has just begun to develop. Both talk of returning and are waiting for Mr Randall, who is again on his way home, before making definite arrangements for the trip, but it is now probable that they will return in the early fall. They declare that they had as soon pass the winter there as here, that they do not dress as warmly nor feel the cold more. One has to keep moving to keep from freezing and it will not do to get sweaty, so they wear less clothes and move about more. Hardly a creek has been prospected, they say, which has not shown signs of gold and it is expected that many more rich finds will be unearthed. Gold dust there circulates as money and every man carries a bag of dust which is weighed out in scales at the stores and all business places, two bits, (2 shillings) being the smallest change used. Last winter there was no scarcity of food or supplies except in certain lines. Meats have been scarce and steaks brought \$1.25 a lb. All small articles are very high there, and most eatables, but clothing such as is needed in the North costs not much more than in Seattle. Both have a few nuggets to show their friends and they declare that the Klondike is the place to make money, even day laborers earning a dollar an hour in the diggings. All methods of placer mining are used, rocking, sluicing, &c., and lots of gold are taken out by the lucky ones. Dawson is the commercial center of the gold country, a great supply station for the many mining camps of the region. It has two good banks who exchange currency and drafts for dust, branches of the great Canadian banking institutions. Good dogs are worth more than horses and are utilized for delivering goods and in the transportation of light loads by sleds in winter and by packing in summer. A good dog will carry 75 lb if properly packed. There are dog liversies and way houses on the main trails everywhere. The summers are warm in the valleys, but there are often frosts at night. Berries and wild currants grow large and in abundance and the streams teem with fish. When the salmon are running one could not walk across in some streams without coming on a solid bed of fish. Anybody can go comfortably now to Dawson for \$200, which covers the cost of transportation and packing of at least 150 lb. Foods are mostly kept in concentrated form—evaporated vegetables and even powdered vinegar; but can be had in the natural form by paying the price. All concentrated foods are called "sour dough," a miner's term for preserved products. The people are generally a peaceable, intelligent class, but the laws are poor. The government gets every other claim and a large additional revenue from license fees and taxes. The population of Dawson and other points is largely shifting and is likely to continue so, but the country offers rare chances for business as long as the gold holds out and more is likely to be found.—Farmer.

The parish priest of Lachine, Father Nazaire Piche, was an earnest friend of temperance. Lately there had been a movement on foot to introduce into the parish another saloon, and the granting of this license he opposed strongly. In his sermon on Sunday, he said it was against his will that the people were furthering this work. Becoming more animated as he progressed, he drew a parable between the wolf and the fold. He vehemently characterized intemperance as the devouring wolf, and said that he, as pastor, was bound, in conscience to protect the flock. He then referred to the censure which had been passed upon him for his opposition to license, but he added: "I will preach against it, even were I to die in the pulpit." The effort was too much for him. He was obliged to stop short, remarking he would like to say more, but he felt he could not. He at once left the pulpit, and walked into the vestry, and thence to his room, where, 15 minutes afterwards, on some one going in he was found dead. He was 69 years of age and had been priest of Lachine for 40.

Belfast, July 22.—In a collision last evening outside Belfast Lough, between the local passenger steamers Dromedary and Alligator, 5 passengers were killed and upwards of fifty more or less injured, in many cases the amputation of a leg being necessary. There were 600 passengers

aboard the two vessels and terrible scenes followed the collision. It is feared that some others have been drowned.

Winnipeg, July 12.—The greatest Orange celebration in the history of Manitoba took place here today. Six thousand members of the order, representing lodges from Lake Superior to the Coast, arvin the parade. There are 14 bands in the procession, eleven of them from outside points. Prominent Orange orators from all over Canada and the United States were in attendance, and the program ended with the laying of the cornerstone of the Scott Memorial Orange hall, dedicated to the memory of Thomas Scott, who was murdered by Riel at Fort Garry in 1870. The building will be a most substantial structure, costing between \$60,000 and \$70,000. It is estimated that the different railroads brought into the city today from ten to twelve thousand people. The procession, which started at 2 p.m., was an immense one, 78 lodges being in line, besides 14 brass bands, and numerous file and drum corps.

Timothy McCarthy, a returned Colorado miner, professes to have discovered in Mount Pisgah, a hill a mile north Saranac village, quartz veins rich in gold and silver. A company has been formed and a tunnel is being run into the mountain.

Tien Tsin, July 18.—The casualties of the allies in the 3 days' fighting before the native city of Tien Tsin exceeded 1000. It is now certain that there were several Russians and Frenchmen fighting on the Chinese side. The Chinese killed their own women wholesale to prevent them falling into the hands of the Russians. Yesterday the whole native city was in flames, and the stench of the burning of thousands of corpses was unspeakably horrible. Among the incidents of the fighting on July 13 was the precipitate flight of 500 French troops from Annam. They had been ordered to hold an important front; but on being charged by the Chinese with the bayonet the entire detachment bolted panic-stricken. The Russians killed all the Chinese wounded in revenge for the Pekin massacre.

Tien Tsin, July 15, 7 p.m.—This day has been devoted entirely to looting the native city. It is impossible to cable a description of the scenes that were enacted there. Millions of taels' worth of property have been taken. The whole city is filled with an indiscriminate mob of Chinese and soldiers of all nationalities, who are breaking open stores and smashing chests and safes and rushing hither and thither with their arms filled with silks, furs, jewellery, silver bars, and money. The residents of the settlements flocked to the native city yesterday morning after it had been captured by the troops. They impressed coolies with rickshaws and carts and donkeys into service, and very soon the roads between the settlements and the city were lined with a long procession of looters carrying off their plunder. The American and Japanese troops were the only ones who made any attempt to restrain the civilian or soldier looters. The men of both these commands behaved well, the conduct of the Japanese being especially commendable under the circumstances.

LATEST.—There is no news from China, and the general belief is strengthened that the ministers are dead.

Gen. Roberts reports he continued his advance on Tuesday; the Boers fell back before him, losing in men and wagons.

BORN.—At North Georgetown, on July 11th, the wife of James Baxter, of a son.

At Chateaugay, Que., on July 18, the wife of J. M. Laberge, merchant, of a daughter.

At Riverfield, on the 20th July, the wife of James Goudrey, jr., of a daughter.

MARRIED.—On July 11th, at the First United Presbyterian church, Clinton, Mass., by the Rev J. H. Moorehead, Anthony Toole to Helen, second daughter of the late Lachlan Cameron, Dewittville, Que.

At the residence of the bride's parents, Elmvale, Ont., on July 18, by the Rev James Rollins, B.A., Fred W. Shaw to Maggie J., eldest daughter of Alex. Cooper, Esq., formerly of Chateaugay.

DIED.

At Athelston, on 13th July, James Golden, of Chateaugay, N.Y., aged 73 years.

At Huntington, on July 23, in her 77th year, Rachel Earl Barrington, widow of the late William McLean.

Montreal, July 25.—Manitoba Strong Bakers' Flour, best \$4.40 (\$4.65; Straight Roller in bags \$1.80 @ \$1.85.

Oats, No 2, 31 lb, 30 @ 30c
Peas 70c @ 71c 3/4 66b
Bran 1/2 ton Manitoba \$15.00 @ \$15.50
Shorts, \$17.00 @ \$17.50
Mouille, \$18.00 @ \$22.00
Hay, No 1 \$8.50 @ \$9.00 1/2 ton; No 2 \$7.25 @ \$8.00.

Cheese—9 @ 9c
Butter, Creamery, 20 @ 20c; Dairy 15 @ 17c.
Eggs—11 @ 11c

HUNTINGDON

—Tuesday evening the lecture-room of the Methodist church was fully filled, the attraction being a lecture by Prof. Nicholls on the war, illustrated with limelight views. The entertainment was the best of the kind that has favored our village. The views were good in themselves and excellently shown, and what the pictures could not convey to the understanding was supplied by the fluent discourse of the Professor, who is master of his subject. None present could fail to leave the room without a wider and more accurate knowledge of the great drama that has been enacted in South Africa. On Sunday Prof. Nicholls supplied the Methodist pulpit. His evening address was an earnest exhortation in favor of the suppression of the liquor traffic.

—The death of Rev James Brock is reported at Kingston, Ont., at the great age of 96. He was on the Huntington circuit nearly 50 years ago, and left a deeper impression of his personality upon it than any other minister it has had. He was a native of county Longford, Ireland, and came to this country when a young man, beginning his ministerial labors in 1830.

—The case of Moody vs McCracken drags along at a wearisome rate, the evidence having to be taken down in writing. On the court opening on Friday R. Young was examined. He testified that he had bought the ensilage cutter from McCracken about the 10th of September. Moody's name was not mentioned in the transaction, further than the accused remarking they were due him and he could only get paid by selling the cutter. The cheque for \$72 given in payment was endorsed by McCracken, and the receipt was signed by him individually and not for Moody. Mention having been made of a swivel or jack ordered as showing that an agent of Moody's, Seward, knew of the transaction led to another adjournment, and it was finally established Moody & Sons did not know of the sale of the ensilage cutter until Belanger found it was missing on the 6th December, and then the accused refused to tell to whom he had sold it. Here the prosecution rested its case, when the accused was heard in his own defence, and his examination lasted 1 1/2 days. The drift of his testimony was that he had acted as agent for Moody for over 14 years, and that though his contract as their general agent ceased last February he considered he was still their local agent and, acting as such, had a right to sell the ensilage cutter. He alleged Moody & Sons were indebted to him and entered into details about their accounts. The case is still proceeding.

—Miss Edna Brown, who has been attending the Ontario Ladies' college at Whitby, Ont., for the past year, has passed her examinations successfully, taking good marks. They are as follows: History of Literature 87, the highest marks taken in her class; Eloquence 72, and Composition 86. She has also taken a course in vocal, instrumental music, and domestic science.

Public Notice

Is hereby given by the undersigned, that on TUESDAY, seventh of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the door of the Roman Catholic church of St Joseph of Huntingdon, at the village of Huntingdon, he will sell to the last and highest bidder, by voluntary auction, under authority of justice, that property lying and situate in the said village of Huntingdon, composed of the north-east portion of that lot known and designated on the official plan and book of reference of the said village of Huntingdon as lot No 265A, containing said north-east portion one hundred feet in width, in front; one hundred feet in width, in rear; precise measure, by all the depth to be found on the Chateaugay street to the Chateaugay river, such as bounded in front to the north by the Chateaugay street, in rear to the south by the said Chateaugay river, to the east by lot No 265B, and to the west by the remainder or south-west portion of said lot No 265A, with a dwelling-house, a stable, and other buildings thereon erected, which property belongs undividedly to Charles Marshall, of Huntingdon aforesaid, Esquire, physician, to Dame Isabella Adams, his wife, and their children. For terms and conditions apply to the undersigned notary.

Huntingdon, 20th July, 1900.
I. I. CREVIER, N. P.

Special Notice.

Sale Notes given at the Sale of ROBERT KELLY fall due August 8th, and will be found at my office. All notes not paid on that day will be handed in for collection.

21. ANDREW PHILIPS.

STRAYED from the premises of the undersigned, two yearling Heifers, marked red and white. Information thankfully received by JAMES COPLAND, Hinchinbrook.

McDONALD & ROBB'S PRICES

We are selling Feed at these prices:
Peameal 1/2 ton \$24.00
Barley meal, 1/2 ton 22.00
Cornmeal, old corn, 1/2 ton 20.00
Middlings, 19.00
Bran 1/2 ton 15.00
And are buying Grain at
Oats 1/2 40th 00 to 32c

OLD PAPERS, suitable for wrapping, for sale at Gleaner office, in lots of ten pounds and over, at one cent a pound.

Montreal, July 23.—The were about 450 head of butchers' cattle, 80 calves and 450 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End abattoir to-day. The butchers were out strong, but trade was slow, as the drovers were asking higher prices for all pretty good cattle. A lot of prime steers were held at 5 1/2c 1/2 lb, but were not sold, and it is probable that they will be shipped to Great Britain. Pretty good stock sold at from 4c to nearly 5c 1/2 lb, and the common animals at from 3c 3/4 1/2 lb, while the leaner beasts and hard-looking bulls sold at from 2 1/2 @ 3c 1/2 lb. Calves sold at from \$2.50 @ \$11 each, and an extra large veal was held at \$18. Shippers paid 4c 1/2 lb for good large sheep, and the butchers paid from 3 1/2 @ 4c 1/2 lb for good large sheep, and the butchers paid from 3 1/2 @ 4c 1/2 lb for the others. Lambs sold at from \$2.50 @ \$4.75 each. Fat hogs sold at from 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4 1/2 lb, weighed off the cars.

Washington, July 21.—President McKinley and the cabinet decided today to turn over the government of Cuba to the Cubans within the next nine months.

THIS EVENING

A Public Meeting will be held Thursday evening, in the Lecture Room of the Methodist Church. Mrs Sanderson will address the meeting and give an account of the World's W. C. T. U. convention in Edinburgh, from which she has just returned. Prof. Nicholls will also speak. An attractive feature of the evening will be the music. Besides a number of choruses by members and friends of the society, Miss Caldwell of Louisville, Kentucky, will give several solos.

Hauch Concert Co., MOIR HALL

Saturday, July 28, 8 o'clock
Under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid of St Andrew's. Admission 25c and 35c. Plan of Reserved seats at W. D. Shanks' Jewellery.
Piano kindly loaned by Mr Brady.

R. L. MURCHISON, Advocate, will be at the Central Hotel, Huntingdon, on SATURDAY, the 4th of August next.

HOT WEATHER GOODS

The great heat of London has made the people of this city more democratic in regard to their wearables, by knocking out the plug hat. We have lots of democratic goods in ready made and materials for

Ladies

Gents
Misses
Boys
and Children

AND UP-TO-DATE, TOO.

McNAUGHTON BROS.

July 25th, 1900.

Province of Quebec
District of Beauharnois

SALE UNDER AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE

Public Notice

Is hereby given by the undersigned, that on TUESDAY, seventh of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the door of the Roman Catholic church of St Joseph of Huntingdon, at the village of Huntingdon, he will sell to the last and highest bidder, by voluntary auction, under authority of justice, that property lying and situate in the said village of Huntingdon, composed of the north-east portion of that lot known and designated on the official plan and book of reference of the said village of Huntingdon as lot No 265A, containing said north-east portion one hundred feet in width, in front; one hundred feet in width, in rear; precise measure, by all the depth to be found on the Chateaugay street to the Chateaugay river, such as bounded in front to the north by the Chateaugay street, in rear to the south by the said Chateaugay river, to the east by lot No 265B, and to the west by the remainder or south-west portion of said lot No 265A, with a dwelling-house, a stable, and other buildings thereon erected, which property belongs undividedly to Charles Marshall, of Huntingdon aforesaid, Esquire, physician, to Dame Isabella Adams, his wife, and their children. For terms and conditions apply to the undersigned notary.

Huntingdon, 20th July, 1900.
I. I. CREVIER, N. P.

Special Notice.

Sale Notes given at the Sale of SAMUEL CARLEY fall due July 31st, and will be found at my office. Prompt payment is requested.

20. ANDREW PHILIPS.

The Taylor Hydraulic Air Compressing Co.

Head Office:
1837 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

CAPITAL \$500,000.00.

PRESIDENT
Samuel Carley, Merchant, Montreal.

VICE-PRESIDENT
J. E. Wilder, of Messrs H. A. Wilder & Co., Montreal.

DIRECTORS
Samuel Carley, Esq., Merchant
Samuel Finley, Esq., Merchant
J. E. Wilder, Esq., Merchant
R. L. Murchison, Advocate

LEGAL ADVISER
R. L. Murchison, Advocate, 80 New York Life Building, Montreal.

The installation of hydraulic air compressing plants under the Taylor system, which supply power without attendance or expense after installation, a specialty.
Inquiries may be made to the parent company, Montreal, or branches, Mexico, New Zealand, India, South Africa, etc.

THE CONTINENTAL COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM COMPANY
Bourse Building, Philadelphia.
Capital \$1,000,000.00
(For the United States.)

THE TAYLOR AIR-COMPRESSING CO.
Spokane, Washington.
Capital \$1,000,000.00
(For Washington, Montana, Idaho, and British Columbia.)

THE KOOTENAY AIR SUPPLY COMPANY
(For the Ainsworth district of British Columbia.)

THE WASSERKRAFT BRICKLEFF SYNDICATE
Kohn, (Rheinland), Westminister Straus, (For Germany.)

R. E. HALE, Esq.
Knowledge, Present, Eng.
(For Great Britain and Continent.)

W. G. WALKER, C. E.
47 Victoria St., Westminster, London, Eng.

PLANTS IN OPERATION
At Magog, P. Q., Ainsworth, B. C., Britonburg, Ont., etc.

PLANTS IN CONSTRUCTION.
1500 H. P. at Norwich, Conn.
For the Dominion government, Trent Canal, Peterborough, Ont., etc.

The Taylor hydraulic system has now over \$1,000,000 of authorized capital engaged in its development.

FARM FOR SALE.

The homestead of the late THOMAS MCGARVEY, situated in the 4th range of the township of Godmanchester, in the county of Huntingdon, two miles east of St Agnes de Dundee, and comprising one hundred and twenty acres of land, fifteen acres of which are in standing timber; the rest is under a high state of cultivation, and free from all four weeds. The farm is convenient to church, school, and post-office, and only five minutes' drive to a butter factory. On the farm is a fine orchard, a large dwelling-house of brick, heated by a furnace, one barn 60x30 ft., with horse and cow stable, and two other barns 30x40 ft. each, with a carriage house and granary, all clapboarded and painted; also, hog-pen and wood shed. All the buildings are in good repair. For further information apply to ANDREW PHILIPS, Huntingdon, Que.

FOR SALE

THE TIMBER framed for a barn 30x70 ft., 14 ft. side walls. Apply to J. H. LEFEBVRE, Howick, or CHARLES C