

The Canadian Gleamer.

NO. 1379.

HUNTINGDON, Q., THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1890.

\$1.50 A-YEAR.

THE FALLING OFF IN AGRICULTURE.

SHERBROOKE GAZETTE: It is never pleasant to the feelings to be told of ones short-comings, and especially difficult is it for us to bring home to ourselves the conviction of inferiority when we are so much better than our neighbors, yet the stern discipline of hard facts is necessary if we are to maintain our position in the Dominion. If there is one branch of industry more than another wherein we in the Eastern Townships have fondly fancied that we excelled, it was in the raising of cattle. Yet it seems we have been complacently laboring under a delusion. Mr. Bosquet, the Manager of La Banque du Peuple, has taken the trouble to compile statistics of the number and weight of the cattle booked in and through Montreal from various places, and the figures indicate we are very far from being in the favorable position we imagined.

The following table may, we are assured, be taken as pretty nearly accurate.

	Weight	Number
Hogs from Ontario.....	15,500	200 to 300
Export Cattle from Ontario.....	82,300	1000 to 1500
Export Sheep from Ontario.....	58,132	150 to 200
Butcher Cattle from Ontario.....	62,400	800 to 1200
Butcher Sheep from Quebec.....	10,400	500 to 900
Butcher Cattle from Quebec.....	20,800	75 to 100
Butcher Hogs from Quebec.....	5,200	175 to 225
Export Cattle from Eastern Townships.....	1,000	1,100 to 1,300
Live Hogs from United States.....	49,000	160 to 250

The figures show a marked inferiority in the weight of cattle from Quebec. We don't get so much for an animal as the farmer of Ontario, because ours are smaller and poorer.

BUY DIRECT FROM THE GROWER.

Geo. B. Edwards would remind farmers and others wanting APPLE TREES that he can supply them in any number, from 4 to 6 years old, and of all the standard varieties suitable for the soil and climate of the District of Beauport. His trees have been raised by himself and he will ship none that he would not set out in his own orchard. Apples, Pears, have been planted in the ground, which, whether ordered to him or sent by mail, will be filled promptly and on the best terms. All stock ordered in time will be delivered free in the village of Huntingdon on the third week of April. For particulars apply to Letters to be addressed Geo. B. Edwards, Covey Hill, 81

THE BEST SEEDS
are those put up by
D. M. FERRY & CO.
Seedsmen in the world.
Beautifully Illustrated, Descriptive
SEED ANNUAL
For 1890 will be mailed FREE to all
applicants, and to last season's customers.
Parties desiring to rent must have a
good stock, also give good security for rent.
For particulars apply to the undersigned.
AGENTS J. PARRIS
Martintown P.O.

FARM TO LET.
The undersigned offers to let his farm, containing 67 acres, 50 acres under cultivation, one mile north-east of Atholston. For particulars apply to CHARLES BROWN, Elgin.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
A valuable farm, containing 290 acres, situated in the 9th concession of Cornwall, of which about 60 acres are in bush, with about 2000 apples, the remainder being mixed, principally cedar. About 140 acres are under a high state of cultivation. There is a beaver meadow on the place yielding an abundance of hay. The farm is well watered as a creek runs through it and near the buildings. It is well fenced and ditched and free from bad weeds. A public road runs alongside the buildings, which are principally log but comfortable. There is a good woodshed and well at the door. It is situated one mile from a cheese factory and school, and 2 1/2 miles from the station at Appleton on the P.E. and about 4 miles from the village of Martintown. The farm will support about 25 milk cows. Terms moderate and first-class title given. Parties desiring to rent must have a good stock, also give good security for rent. For particulars apply to the undersigned.
AGENTS J. PARRIS
Martintown P.O.

WANTED.
A young man to learn the Blacksmith trade. Apply to ALEX. McILLAN, Franklin Centre.

J. H. GILMORE'S ADV.
Now is the time to order
SAP PAULS, SPOUTS & HEATERS.
Everything in the Tin line, Granite, Copper and Brass ware.
Special attention given to
METALIC ROOFING,
GALVANIZED IRON,
TERNE TINE METALIC SHINGLES,
AND LEAVE-SPOUTING.

A PLEASANT HOME FOR SALE.
Mrs L. BERRY offers for sale her Farm of 115 acres, located 1 1/2 miles north of Iron creamery and depot, 3 miles east of Ellenburgh, 4 miles west of Moers and 4 1/2 miles south of Canada. The farm is well watered, soil fine, 60 acres under the plow, the remainder in timber, including 10 acres cedar and a fine sugar bush. It is well fenced, beautifully watered, etc., has a small apple orchard. As I cannot take care of it, it will be sold at a bargain, and all the time given that is wanted, with good security. For particulars enquire of JAMES MITCHELL, Chateaugay, N.Y., or call on or address Mrs L. BERRY, Ellenburgh Depot, N.Y., who will show premises. Possession given this spring. 81

There is a large class of women in constant trouble about their health, although the same amount or strength in a cheerful woman would be taken as healthiness. You fear to accost her with, "How are you today?" for that would be the signal for a shower of complaints. She is always getting a lump on her side, an enlargement of the heart or a curve in the spine. Some of these disorders do not actually come, she would be sick all the same—sick of disappointment. If you should find her memorandum book, you would discover in it recipes for the cure of all styles of diseases, from softening of the brain in a woman, down to the bots in a horse. Her bedroom shelf is an apothecary-infantry, where medicines of all kinds may be found, from large bottles full of head-wash for diseased craniums, down to the smallest vial for the removing of corns from the feet. Thousands of women are being destroyed by this constant suspicion of their health.

A Grand Business Chance!

FOR SALE, a long established business, with a good Store and a well-assorted general stock, also dwelling house, with outbuildings, garden, &c., situated on one of the best business stands in Huntingdon, fronting the upper bridge leading to Atholston and the province line. This is a good chance for a good, pushing man. Possession can be given at once. Terms easy. Satisfactory reason for selling. Apply to

WILLIAM THIRD & CO.,
Huntingdon, P.Q.

P.S.—W. T. & Co. will continue to dispose of their stock at and undercost until sale is completed; they also beg to notify all persons owing them, to call and settle, as the firm is positively retiring from business and leaving Huntingdon. Household Furniture will be advertised for sale in due time. W. T. & Co.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE SPREAD OF MEASLES.—Measles is very infectious.

It is of no consequence whether the case is a slight or severe one—it is equally capable of spreading infection. The disease lasts about a week, but the infection lasts a month, so that, although the patients are quite well, they may give measles to those that come near them, or even into the same room. All persons (especially children) who come near the patient, even for a short time, are liable to take the infection, provided they are susceptible of the disease. The disease is also readily spread by articles of clothing. The most usual mistake to make is to allow other children (relatives or friends) to see the patient for a few minutes, and to let the patient go out before the disease has completely disappeared. Both these are sure modes of spreading infection. Two precautions are necessary—Isolation and disinfection. 1. Isolation.—When a case is recognized as measles, the patient should be at once separated from the rest of the family, and placed in a room by himself; if possible, this room should be light and airy; the patient should not be allowed to leave this room till the medical attendant is prepared to certify that all danger of infection is over; and no one should on any pretence, be allowed to enter the room, except the person in attendance on, or taking charge of, the patient. No more communication than is absolutely necessary should be allowed between the sick-room and the rest of the house; and the person in attendance should remember that infection may readily be carried by the clothes that she is wearing. Her outer clothes, therefore (those that are from time to time in contact with the patient), should never be taken outside the sick room, but should be put off when she is about to leave the room, and put on again on her return. In a family where measles prevail, the remaining children, if not sent away, should not be sent to school; nor allowed to mix with the neighbors.

Mr. Edger thought a sum might be put in the estimates and an amount should be raised by private subscription to keep the cemetery in order. He suggested that the names of the brave American soldiers who fell in the battle of the Clouds be inscribed upon the monument and invite the American government to make a contribution towards the monument.

Mr. Cook said the decisive victory was fought at Chrysler's Farm. At this point the British forces were one to eleven of the American forces.

Sir Adolphe Caron said they were much indebted to the hon. gentleman for the historical reminiscences he had given to the house. He explained the excellent reception which he (Sir Adolphe) had received in July last when he visited the battle scene, under the auspices of the Lundy's Lane Historical Society, when a demonstration was held for the purpose of perpetrating the memory of those brave deeds. The movement suggested should not be local but national. He was entirely in favor of monuments to perpetuate the memory of valor. He detailed a list of the monuments standing in Canada today in memory of those who had achieved great fame in military and civil spheres. There were probably a dozen such monuments as asked for, which ought to be erected. He would lay on the table of the house a plan of a monument which had been drawn by an architect at his request. He thought a thousand dollars each would be a fair cost. He moved that the resolution be amended so as to read as follows:

That in the opinion of this house it is expedient that the government of the Dominion should take steps as soon as possible to enquire how best to honor and perpetuate the memory of the men who lost their lives in defending their country during the war of 1812 and to preserve from desecration the last resting places of those brave men who in the battle gave up their lives for Canada. (Cheers.)

The mover agreed to the amendment, and the amended resolution was unanimously carried.

Nineteen years ago the British barque Chance sailed from Sydney, N.S.W., on a whaling expedition to the Arctic Ocean. Shortly after her arrival at the grounds her skipper abandoned his operations in order to go to the rescue of a large American whaling fleet which was hemmed in an ice pack sixty miles further north. He succeeded ninety-six men who were on the verge of starvation, and took them to Honolulu, thus losing the catch that he had expected to make. In the fall of 1871 he sent in a petition to the United States Congress for compensation to the amount of \$16,000, and this document has just now reached the senate from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with a recommendation that the claim be paid. If we may judge by this case the Canadian fishermen whose vessels were seized in Behring Sea will receive compensation, if at all, some time about the middle of the next century.

James Russell Lowell, in an informal talk delivered before the members of the Harvard Art club, was once asked by an enquiring student what was the mission of a great university? Without a moment's hesitation the veteran diplomat and scholar replied—"To teach nothing that is useful."

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, March 12.—Mr Ferguson, of Welland, moved the following resolution:

That in the opinion of this house it is expedient that the government of the Dominion should take steps as soon as possible to enquire how best to honor and perpetuate the memory of the men who lost their lives in defending their country at the battle of Lundy's Lane, and to preserve from desecration their last resting place in the military cemetery at Niagara Falls in accordance with the prayer of the petitions presented to the house.

In support of the resolution, the mover made a few remarks regarding the war of 1812, and explained the circumstances under which Canada was invaded. He showed that it was against the desire of the better people of the United States that this invasion occurred, and read the resolutions passed at the convention at Albany, stating that this war was rash and inexpedient. At this convention there were present representatives from every county in the state of New York. He also explained the great odds which were against Canada, as to the number of the forces. Canada had only 6,000 British regulars to defend the country. The French-speaking Canadians did a great deal to resist that invasion. (Hear, hear.) Many of the volunteers at the battle of Lundy's Lane were mere boys, some being only fourteen years of age. During the war of 1812, 1813 and 1814 there was no place where the volunteers were so well represented as at Lundy's Lane. He felt that he could appeal with confidence to the house and to the country for something to be done in recognition of those services of their fathers and forefathers, to perpetuate their memory and preserve from desecration the remains of those who fell at Lundy's Lane. (Applause.)

Dr. Hickey represented the country in which the battle of Chrysler's Farm was fought. Those battle fields were like corner-stones of our national edifice. He would like to see monuments erected on our battlefields.

Mr. Denison said the small number of troops in Canada at that time showed what a small force could do if they were united. He was pained to see the dilapidated condition of the military cemetery at Niagara Falls. He hoped the house would see fit to put a sum in the estimates to keep this cemetery in repair for some years hence.

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A Good Chance for Some One

I AM GOING OUT OF THE DRY GOODS BUSINESS.

1860 to 1890

AFTER 21 years' close confinement to the store, I find I must make a change. This is a good chance for one or two active young men, to get a business and do well. The location is the best in the place. The stock is all new and other advantages. I will sell stock and building, or the stock and rent the building. I am prepared to give very liberal inducements. I wish to be sold out by the 1st of May, and offer to the public, until such time as I get a purchaser for the whole stock, all

GOODS AT AND BELOW COST FOR CASH.

Any of my many customers, who may be short of the cash to make purchases at the reduction, I can arrange so that they may share in the bargains offered. As this offer means that goods will be sold at 50 per cent. and 75 per cent. off, as they are all nearly new and desirable, I am confident they will sell quick. While the goods are good and the stock complete, those from a distance should bestir themselves.

List of Goods for Sale.

In Ready-made Clothing, about \$1000, nearly all new goods.
In Boots and Shoes and Rubbers, about \$1200, good assortment for men, women and children.
In Furs, \$900. Some of the finest goods, 4 Fur Jackets, 10 Fur Coats, 12 Robes, balance in Caps, Mitts, Gloves, &c.

In Tweeds, Suits and Overcoatings, \$1000. All new since starting the tailoring about 11 months ago. I am prepared to make the goods up in the very best and latest style. As this is the season for getting Spring Suits, don't miss this opportunity.

In Dress Goods, about \$1500, comprising beautiful black Silks, splendid stock of black and colored Cashmere and Henrietta cloths, and all the best and most fashionable fabrics. This department demands special attention from the ladies.

And four or five thousand dollars in General Dry Goods. Fine assortment of Flannels, Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Carpets, Oilcloths, Shawls, Jackets, Blankets, Lace Curtains, Trimmings, Hosiery, Underclothing, and Dressers, Underclothing, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

Angus McNaughton

Front of Post Office.

P.S.—I keep fine Teas and Sugar, which will be sold also at cost. Eggs taken in exchange for all goods. A.M.N.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK

Huntingdon, Que.
CAPITAL PAID UP - \$1,468,284.00
RESERVE FUND - 450,000.00
DEPOSITS - 2,000,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: SHERBROOKE.
Branches: Waterloo, Cornwall, Stantest, Brockville, Richmond, Granby, and Bedford.

CORRESPONDENTS,
Bank of Montreal & Branches in Canada
National Exchange Bank.....Boston
National Park Bank.....New York
Central National Bank.....New York
National Bank of Scotland, London, Eng.
Sterling Exchange and American Currency bought and sold. Sterling Bills and American Drafts issued in any amounts required. Notes, Bills and Coupons received for collection.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT—Deposits received and interest allowed. Office hours 10 to 3. Saturdays 10 to 1.
W. H. ROBINSON, Manager.

GEO. SANGSTER

Veterinary Surgeon,
Huntingdon, Que.

Office in the house occupied by the late Dr Fortune.

DR. CHAS. MARSHALL

Physician and Surgeon,
Huntingdon, Que.

Office days: Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoon.

DR. ELDER

Physician and Surgeon,
Princeston, Huntingdon.

Residence: A few doors west of Dr. Wells', on opposite side of the street. Office days: Tuesday and Friday forenoons.

A. E. MITCHELL, B.C.L.

Advocate,
Huntingdon, P.Q.

Prompt collections and returns guaranteed.

D. C. ROBERTSON

Advocate,
Huntingdon, Q.

Office, that formerly occupied by C. J. Brooke. Deeds and Pleadings drawn in either language.

MACLAREN, LEET, SMITH & SMITH,

162 St. James St., Montreal.
Claims may be left with Wm. S. MacLAREN, Huntingdon.

McCORMICK, DUCLOS & MURCHISON

Advocates,
181 St. James St., Montreal.

D. McCormick, Q.C.
C. A. Duclos, B.A., B.C.L.,
R. L. Murchison, B.C.L.

Mr McCormick will attend the Courts in Beauharnois and Huntingdon, and will be at the office of R. Hyndman, Co.-Secy., on the last Friday of every month. Accounts for collection may be addressed to the firm or M. S. McCoy, Huntingdon.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY BANK

(NOT INCORPORATED.)
Open from 10 to 3 o'clock. Interest allowed on deposits and notes discounted. Cheques issued to depositors at one-half rates. ALEXANDER SCORVILLE,
E. S. ELSWORTH, Cashier, Manager.

CASKETS AND COFFINS.

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large stock of Caskets and Coffins of all sizes, styles and prices. Coffin plates, burial robes, and other trimmings always in stock. Prices reasonable. A handsome Hearse kept. Orders promptly attended to. Mrs. A. HENNING,
Huntingdon.

The most desperate case of toothache can be cured (unless connected with rheumatism) by the application of the following remedy to the diseased tooth—Two drachms of alum reduced to an impalpable powder, seven drachms of nitrous spirit of ether; mix and apply to the tooth.

Handmade Boots for Spring

Wear.

I HAVE now on hand a large and well assorted stock of Boots and Bootes for Spring wear. Course and Imperial Kip Boots \$3.25. These are the best boots of this kind I have ever produced. French Kip Boots \$4, being now well known need no recommendation. I have them in all sizes. French Gait Boots, made plain, \$4.25. Fine Dress Boots \$4.75—always in stock. Women's Bootes in French Gait or Kip from \$2. Children's in all sizes equally cheap. Men's and Boys' strong laced Boots in all sizes.

Repairs.

Special attention given to repairs. Men's Boots mended, 40c; women's, 20 to 35c; Children's equally cheap. Orders of all kinds promptly attended to.

As I purpose going on a short visit to the Old Country, as soon as the Spring work is over, customers will oblige by leaving their orders early.

JOHN BAILLIE 80

CANADA.

Ottawa, March 11.—Representations have been made to the Minister of Inland Revenue that considerable quantities of white lead are being put upon the market as genuine and marked "pure" which, instead of containing 90 per cent. of carbonate of lead, is made of cheaper materials, and the department has been requested to take the manufacture under its supervision. The minister has the matter under consideration, and has promised, however, to take the matter up during the recess, with a view to action next session if the public interest is to be subserved thereby. It has been suggested that a general act making it penal to mark goods "pure" when they are simply fraudulent imitations would be a manifest advantage to honest trade. This would, of course, necessitate that a standard of purity should be established, and that certain designations should be prohibited unless the goods are in accordance with the standard laid down.

Quebec, March 8.—What was at first regarded as a joke on the part of Mr. Mercier in connection with the proposed honours upon children has passed into the domain of actual fact by the legislative enactment of the bill entitled "An act to confer a privilege upon fathers of families who have twelve children living," the preamble of which contains the following:—"Whereas it is advisable, following the example of past centuries, to give marks of consideration for fruitfulness in the sacred and civil bonds of matrimony; therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the legislature of Quebec, enacts as follows." Then come the provisions of the bill granting a hundred acres of public lands to "every father or mother of a family, whether he be born or naturalized in this province, who has twelve children living," who, in order to benefit by the advantages granted by the act must, "present a petition to the provincial secretary, accompanied by his certificate of marriage, a certificate of baptism of each of his children, as well as a certificate, sworn before a justice of the peace, giving the number and names of his children."

Winnipeg, March 12.—Your correspondent interviewed Lieut.-Governor Royal of the North-West territories on his return from the Mormon settlement, which he visited for the purpose of investigating the alleged polygamic practices which were causing the government much uneasiness. His honor said the colony is a compact prosperous little settlement, consisting of about 40 houses, well built and roomy and 300 of a population. He was the guest of Mrs. Card, the wife of the founder of the colony, and a very bright, well educated lady she is. Although the inhabitants did not expect their visitor, a good number of them turned out and gave him a hearty welcome. Replying to the address presented him, his honor took occasion to tell them that although Canada opened her doors to the people of all nations and welcomed all classes and condition that the new settlers must come with a determination to obey all her laws. This they assured him they fully intended to do. They have each but one family. They are a self-supporting community, neither seeking nor deriving government aid for their schools. They are well satisfied with the part of the North-West in which they have settled and our own people might with advantage borrow many of their ideas and customs. They are good irrigators, and this year are going to irrigate their town to assist in growing trees, a number of which were planted last year, but did not make much progress on account of the drought. "One very strange thing impresses me when thinking of the Mormons," said his honor to your representative. "While they are continually sending out missionaries to make converts we send no missionaries to them. We ought to convert them. The Mormons are a nice people. They don't smoke, don't swear, are teetotalers, and drink neither tea nor coffee, and the only objection against them is the polygamy part of their creed. Polygamy, of course, is the principal part of their religion, but the people of Lees Creek do not practice polygamy there. I don't know though," his honor said with a smile, "how many families they may have on the other side of the border. Next year they are going into dairying. They will make this the leading industry. They are well to do people. They own stock, and their log-houses are very comfortable. They do everything on the

co-operative plan. Their store is run on this plan, and of course they can sell lower than the stores at McLeod, and this is the cause of much of the jealousy that exists against the Mormons. They take great interest in our Canadian laws and its politics."

Whitby, Ont., March 12.—The spring assizes opened here yesterday morning Chief Justice Armour presiding. The first case was an action for breach of promise to marry, brought against Farmer John Hood, a wealthy resident of Pickering township, by the buxom widow Combe, of Port Perry. In spite of the disparity in age the more than willing groom being 67 and the lady young enough for his granddaughter, the couple had been carrying on a courtship for a period of over two years. Various dates were fixed for the affair, but every time some excuse was offered by the avaricious lover for delay, until finally patience ceased to be a virtue with the sighing widow, and she brought the action asking the sum of \$2,000 as solace for her lacerated feelings. Mr Hood protested his willingness to marry the fair plaintiff in court, but much to the disappointment of judge, jury and spectators, "Barkis wasn't willin'," and the court was denied the pleasure of witnessing the ceremony. After able addresses by Lawyers Paterson and McGillivray and the judge's charges, the jury were only 40 minutes, deciding on \$100 damages.

The number of immigrants who came by the St. Lawrence route to the Dominion in 1889 was 27,571, against 37,000 in the previous year, a falling off of more than 10,000.

UNITED STATES.

The Chicago News says:—Mr E. H. Strykie, of Australia, while at the Leland hotel yesterday, said the people of that continent are in need of metal furniture. He has been to England to secure school desks and seats of light metal which will be durable and cheap, but neither in England nor in America has he been able to get what he wants. He says the post of Queensland is the white ant, against the ravages of which sheet-iron roofing and tin-covered chairs are the only protection thus far devised. The ants eat wood of every description, boring the doors and house rafters until they are honey-combed; tables, bedsteads, and bureau safes, suffering similarly. Mr Strykie thinks a metal furniture factory, which could supply these things at a price permitting them to be shipped long distances would have a large trade on the Australian continent. The squeaking of shoes, the Boston Transcript's Listener explains, is due to the rubbing of the upper upon the under sole. This is prevented, he says, by putting soapstone powder between the two thickness of leather, which acts as a sort of lubricator. A shoe which has squeaked can be cured by the dealer or a cobbler simply by ripping the soles apart, putting in soapstone and sewing or pegging the leathers together again. "Some people," he adds, "like to have their shoes squeak; it serves very much the purpose of an announcement of their presence, and takes the place of the ringer who, in India, precedes the great man's carriage, shouting, 'Make way for the sahib!' The Listener is not one of those persons. He prefers mute shoes. But he can stand anything except a pair of shoes one of which squeaks and the other does not."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The drink statistics of the United Kingdom for 1889, recently sent to the London Times by Dr Dawson Burns, show a gross increase of nearly \$7,600,000 in the expenditure upon intoxicating liquors over that of 1888. The expenditure per head rose from £3 6s 8d to £3 9s 11d, and as the bulk of the increase was on beer and British spirits it is inferred that the additional expenditure came largely out of the pockets of the working classes. This is not very satisfactory to temperance workers, but it must be remembered that the expenditure for drink always increases with the revival of trade, and in the United Kingdom there has of late been such a revival. That there has been an improvement in the drinking habits of the people is shown by the fact that the expenditure for alcoholic liquors during the last decade was no less than one hundred millions less than that of the previous ten years, notwithstanding the great increase of population.

Sir William Gull, according to a writer in the Medical Record, had a curious fascination over his patients. They always, whether hospital or private patients, believed implicitly in him, and thought his opinion final. He never lost an opportunity to cure his patient. A doctor sent him a lady, a habitual opium-eater. She was shown into Gull's room. He at once said to her: "Madam, before you say anything to me, let me tell you you must give up the opium I see you take." She was so impressed by Gull's power of divination that she gave it up at once. His management of nervous and hypochondriacal patients was very excellent, and he gained the confidence of one hypochondriac where no other physician could succeed. The patient, like all his class, wanted much sympathy for his numerous ailments, and yet would have equally disliked to have been told that he was really ill. The patient went to Gull, and afterward informed us that Gull told him "he was a healthy man out of health. He wanted to know why doctors could not have told him that before."

London, March 11.—The Duchess of

Fife has received a deputation representing the women of the United Kingdom, who have presented her with a massive basket of Irish bog, carved entirely by Irish peasants from original designs. A Bible, bound in green morocco, was also given as a wedding present to the Duchess, who was evidently greatly pleased, and said: "My mother, my sisters and I do our utmost to promote Irish industries by wearing Irish linen, Irish lace and Irish poplins."

Several organizations have been formed in England for the purpose of raising such an outcry in various countries against the Siberian atrocities as will compel the Russian government to reform its prison methods. One of these bodies is styled the Oppressed Nationalities Aid Committee, and another the Russian Atrocities Workmen's Protest Committee.

An English paper says: If the trade in India and Ceylon tea goes on increasing, as it has done of late, the tea trade of China will soon be defunct. As it is, the importing of China tea is regarded as a profligate by firms who once had good reason to think otherwise, but who now find the game not worth the candle. According to the board of trade returns for December, 1889, just issued, the shipments of tea from India are now far in excess of those from China.

Mme Patti said to a reporter:—"The human voice, if preserved up to a certain period, will retain its richness and flexibility almost indefinitely. As you ought to know, I have always been careful of myself, and at no time in my professional or private career has my voice suffered from overwork. Hence I am captivating an audience as I was many years ago. I expect that my voice will be as good in twenty years from now if I continue to enjoy good health."

Last year a correspondent of Green's Fruit Grower gathered a lot of dry maple leaves, put a few in the bottom of barrels, then a layer of apples, and then a layer of leaves, and so on until the barrels were full. He then covered them with leaves, and they kept nicely and were sold in the spring for \$2.50 per barrel, while he could get but \$1 in the fall. He sold some in May to a dealer, and he helped pick them over. The dealer said he never saw apples keep so well in his life. Some of the barrels didn't have a dozen specked apples.

9 Cords in 10 Hours
NO BACKACHE
The undersigned has discovered a new and simple method of repairing shoes, which enables him to put 9 cords in 10 hours, and to do so without any backache or strain. This method is so simple that any one can learn it in a few days. It is a great boon to the shoe trade, and to the public, as it enables the shoe maker to do more work in less time, and to do so at a lower cost. The undersigned is prepared to teach this method to any

The Chateaugay Advertiser

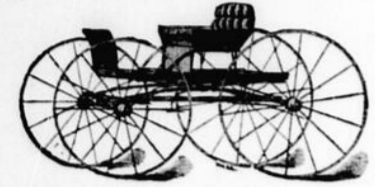
Advertisements for this column, notices of marriages or deaths, and notices of local news if handed in to James Anderson, Ormstown, not later than Wednesday noon, will be at tended to.

FOR SALE.
Three Ayrshire Bulls, one year old this Spring, with registered Pedigree; one of them winner of first prize at Chateaugay Show last fall. Apply to
JAMES ANDERSON,
Near Durham, Ormstown.

GREAT RUSH FOR FLOUR

2 Cars of Family Flour.....\$2 15
1 Car of Strong Bakers.....2 40
1 Car of Ontario Seed Pans.
1 Car of Potatoes.
3 Cars of Cedar Pickets.
1 Car of Cedar Posts.
3 Cars of Cedar Shingles.
100,000 Hemlock Shingles.
300,000 feet Hemlock Lumber, assorted.
1 Car Barb and Plain Wire.

All Kinds of Grain Bought and Sold at
T. BAIRD'S.



CONCORD BUGGY COMPANY (Limited)

Manufacturers of the Genuine Original Concord Buggy. The Best Business Buggy in the World, and the Best made Buggy in Canada.

THESE BUGGIES are all made by hand. We employ none but experienced mechanics and use the very best material that can be procured. A written guarantee with every buggy. We sell our buggies to the consumer direct, as they cost so much to manufacture that dealers cannot afford to handle them. Write for prices.

J. W. WINDLE, Mgr.

District of Beauharnois

GENERAL & COLLECTING AGENCY.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - ORMSTOWN, Q.

COLLECTIONS of doubtful accounts made throughout Canada and the United States at low rates, by our new and improved system.

Satisfaction Assured.

No charges made unless collections are made.

Books Audited or Balanced.

Agents for Standard Drain Pipe Company, of St. Johns. Vitrified Drain Pipes and Connections at lowest prices.

Prompt attention given to all communications. Address

HERBERT HARTLAND,

P.O. box 234,
Ormstown, Que.

JOHN McCURDY, VETERINARY SURGEON.

Graduate of Montreal Veterinary College will attend the following places each week weather permitting:
MONDAY at Bryson's hotel, Howick; the remainder of the week at his own office.

LAMTON STREET, ORMSTOWN.

In the residence lately owned by John F. Taylor.

UNITED STATES.

The recent sale by the Chateaugay Ore and Iron Company of six hundred tons of pig iron to an English firm for manufacture there has excited general comment, and the opinion is generally expressed by those well informed upon the condition of the iron industry that this transaction, though small in itself, will lead to other purchases, and that American iron is destined to a large sale throughout the markets of England, and, in fact, of the entire continent of Europe. The reason given for this prediction is that the cost of making iron in England has of late risen very greatly. The price of coke, which is indispensable in the English furnaces, has nearly doubled in price during the last two years, while the price of the best iron ore has experienced a similar advance and is constantly diminishing in quantity.—Malone Gazette.

A new story of Abraham Lincoln is told by the New York Herald. It is good enough to be true. Secretary Stanton was once greatly vexed because an army officer had refused to understand an order, or, at all events, had not obeyed. "I believe I'll sit down," said Stanton, "and give that man a piece of my mind." "Do so," said Lincoln, "write him now, while you have it on your mind. Make it sharp; cut him all up." Stanton did not need a second invitation. It was a bone cruncher that he read to the President. "That's right," said Abe, "that's a good one." "Whom can I send it by?" mused the secretary. "Send it," replied Lincoln; "send it! Why, don't send it at all. Tear it up. You have freed your mind on the subject, and that is all that is necessary. Tear it up. You never want to send such letters. I never do."

St. Louis, March 16.—Advice from the lower Rio Grande country, in Texas, say livestock of all kinds are suffering severely from lack of water. Nearly all the water holes, streams and tanks in the counties of Starr, Hidalgo, Zapata and Duval are dry, and in many places cattle have to be driven ten miles to water. The cattle are in very poor condition, though there is no lack of grass. It is feared that if the drought continues much longer the loss will be very heavy. Since September last there has been no rain to speak of.

On Saturday night the gambling houses at Council Bluffs, Iowa, were closed for the first time in years. The movement against the gamblers began with the citizens' ticket, which was elected by an overwhelming majority two weeks ago. Immediately afterwards the business men of the city organized an Anti-Gamblers League. The gamblers decided to move out without ado. The gambling element has dominated in the city for years.



Canadian Gleaner

HUNTINGDON, Q., THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1890

A DISCREDITABLE case has been occupying the attention of the house of commons. John C. Rykert, representing the county of Lincoln, Ont., applied, on behalf of one John Adams for a grant of timber limits in the Cypress hills, Northwest territory. In April, 1882, an order-in-council issued granting the limits prayed for at the rate of \$5 per square mile. Eight months afterwards the limits were sold to an American lumberman, Louis Sands, for \$2000 per square mile. Suspicion was aroused at the time that there was a job, and Mr Charlton put the question in the house, if Mr Rykert had not profited to the extent of \$90,000 by the transaction. Mr Rykert rose and declared he had not been Adams' agent in the matter, that he had been consulted by him simply as his lawyer and been paid his professional fees, that he had not directly or indirectly received the sum named, and emphatically denied all complicity in the transaction. There the matter rested until last month, when the Toronto Globe published the correspondence that had passed between Rykert and Adams while negotiating for the limits, which established that, before anything was done, Adams agreed to convey to Rykert's wife a half interest in the limits should they be obtained and that, when they were sold, Adams gave Rykert \$35,000 and four notes of Sands for \$39,200 as her share. In one of his letters Rykert speaks of the hard fight he had to force the government to grant the limits, that two other applicants had failed because they had not his influence, and that he had to pay out \$11,000 to get the business pushed through. The only minister he names as assisting him is Bowell, his words being "I have Bowell working for me." A quarrel between Rykert and Adams, over the division of the money paid by Sands, led to Adams publishing the correspondence.

When Sir Richard Cartwright formally laid the case before the house, Rykert attempted no defence, did not deny the authenticity of the letters, simply pled that he had done nothing legally wrong, and urged his party to stand by him. Mr Bowell denied that he had worked for Rykert and Sir John Thompson frankly conceded that a prima facie case had been established, only, instead of the house deciding upon it, he would move that it be referred to the committee on elections. This was carried, and Sir John Macdonald urged the members of the committee to be uninfluenced by party considerations and to report promptly. This the committee is likely to do, for the Conservatives will not care to shoulder the responsibility of screening so palpable a culprit, and his expulsion from the house is looked for.

On Tuesday applications for charters to bridge the St Lawrence at three points, Morrisburg, Prescott, and Brockville, were before the railway committee at Ottawa. After some discussion, as to these bridges being an impediment to navigation, Sir John Macdonald intervened. He said—
It is a very serious question whether the time has not come to call a halt in this matter. The St Lawrence is our great channel of communication and trade, and we cannot afford to have it interfered with by having it gridironed with bridges. The government is opposed to granting any more charters to bridge companies. We may have precedents, they are bad precedents, but that is no reason why we should establish any more bad precedents. I am opposed to all these bills.
This authoritative declaration sealed the fate of the bills, which were thereupon rejected. Despite this, it is only a matter of a few years when the projects will be revived and the consent now denied be conceded. Nature has so placed the two countries that they must have easy and speedy communication, and the time is surely coming when the St Lawrence will be bridged at every available point. That such bridges would be an obstacle to navigation there is really no evidence. Nine-tenths of the carrying trade is done by barges, which could pass under the bridges, while for sailing-vessels there would be draws.

The unfriendly, not to say vindictive spirit, that characterized congress in its attitude towards Canada during Cleveland's time, shows no improvement under the new regime. There is a bill now before the house to raise the duty on barley from 10 per bushel to 20 cents, on hay from \$2 to \$4, and to impose a duty on eggs of 5 cents per dozen, on hides, at present free, 1 1/2 cents per pound, fresh fish a cent per pound, and like duties on minor articles of importation. Should the bill pass, it will practically stop all trade between the two countries, for if the American government is going to prevent its people from buying from us we will be unable to buy from them, and last year Canada

bought fifty and a half million dollars worth of manufactured goods and produce from the United States. If a small body of American politicians want that the republic shall lose its best customer and drive Canadian trade into other channels, they are pursuing a direct course to do so.

The political world in Europe has been startled by the announcement that Bismarck had tendered his resignation as chancellor, and that the emperor accepted it. That the two tyrants did not get on well together was known, but the supposition was that Bismarck was so necessary, had become so identified with the system of military despotism he had built up during long years of service, that the emperor would not dare to dispense with him. He has done so, however, and it now remains to be seen how he will get on without him, whether he can hold the reins without the aid of the grip of the man of blood and iron. Probably Bismarck's fall from power foreshadows the disruption of the empire. The emperor continues to talk of peace, and is profuse in his assurances of his friendly relations with other powers, yet all the while he is strengthening his army and devoting his time to it. A speck of trouble appears on the Bulgarian frontier, in the arrival of reinforcements to Russian posts and in the proposal by the natives to renounce the Sultan's suzerainty.

As international labor conference opened at Berlin on Sunday and is discussing whether legislation is not advisable on points which have long since been disposed of by Great Britain, namely, forbidding women and children laboring in mines, fixing the age for juvenile labor, and stopping Sunday work. The fact of such questions being only now grappled with by the continental powers shows how far behind they are. A pleasant feature of the conference is the large attendance of French delegates, to whom the Germans pay marked attention and, in compliment to them, made French the language of discussion.

When the house met Mr Charlton moved for all papers connected with the obtaining of the opinion of the English law-officers on the Jesuit estates bill. On Monday the return to the motion was made, and it shows that the English law-officers based their opinion in favor of the constitutionality of the bill upon a memorandum furnished by Sir John Thompson which accompanied a copy of the bill. It is no wonder they so decided upon an ex parte statement of the facts. Father Jones, S.G., might have as well furnished the factum. When the Ottawa government decided to obtain an opinion from the crown law officers they ought, in all fairness, to have asked the Equal Rights association to submit a statement of the case from their point of view.

The lower Mississippi has risen to a height that has flooded the bottomlands of Louisiana and Arkansas, entailing enormous loss of property and much suffering. The construction of levees high and strong enough to defy the floods of the great river seems to be an unsolved problem.

THE QUEBEC legislature is still in session and likely to continue so for a few days longer. This is not owing to pressure of business, but to persistent talk over personal and partisan charges. The electoral bill has been changed by dropping all reference to Ottawa, the English-speaking members not being unanimous regarding the manner of its division.

The delay in grappling with the real business of the session at Ottawa continues. The budget will not be brought down until the 26th, so that the house is not likely to rise before the end of April. Manufacturers have been besieging the minister of finance for weeks past, and it is understood the government has yielded to their persistence and will submit important changes in the tariff. This is much to be regretted, for additional duties mean an increase in the cost of living. The manufacturers have come to think that the country exists for them, and that its taxes are to be raised whenever they ask and levied in the way that will most increase their profits. We talk of this being a free country, while it is really dominated by a ring of manufacturers and capitalists, who have the tariff shaped to suit their interests. This is all wrong. The overwhelming majority of the inhabitants are farmers and the great industry of the country is farming, therefore the tariff should be shaped to promote the welfare of the farming community. Whatever tends to reduce the price of store goods and other commodities bought by the farming class, is a direct benefit, while raising duties means making goods dearer to the consumer. Possibly so many vested interests have been created under the national policy tariff, that to reduce it would not be prudent at present, but certainly it is clear, from past experience, that the tariff should not be increased and that a halt be made in the system of taxing the majority for the enrichment of a small minority. There never was a time in the history of farming in Canada, when it was so plainly the duty of parliament to do its utmost to furnish the farmer and his family with whatever they need to buy at the lowest possible price.

The death of a useful man is announced. That indefatigable promoter of fruit cultivation, Charles Gibb, died at Cairo, on the 8th inst. He went last year to Japan, to examine the fruit trees of that country and was on his way home when death overtook him while passing through Egypt. His visit to Russia in 1883 was productive of considerable benefit, he bringing back a number of varieties of apples, a few of which have commended themselves after trial in our climate. It redounded to his credit that all his exertions to advance fruit culture in Quebec were made at his own expense, he not being one of the kind who look to government for assistance. Enthusiasm in his chosen field possessed him, and his intense earnestness could not fail to impress even casual acquaintances. His death at the early age of 45 is a loss to the Dominion.

A STRIKE on a gigantic scale is now in progress in England, involving, it is asserted, nearly a quarter million of miners, who demand an increase of 10 per cent. in their wages. At the same time there is a strike among the dock-laborers at Liverpool and the machinists at Newcastle.

On Tuesday Sir John Macdonald received a large and influential deputation forwarders and of shipowners with regard to the enlargement of the canals. They represented that, owing to the inadequacy of the canals, it was difficult to get freights and that ocean ships returned in ballast. Two of the speakers alleged that if the canals were made 14 feet deep, vessels would be run direct from lake-ports across the Atlantic. This view of the case did not find acceptance with the forwarders and the Montreal men. In his reply Sir John promised that the canals would be enlarged within 3 years, but to what depth he did not say, probably 12 feet. It is not simply a question of deepening the canals but of several miles of the upper reach of Lake St. Francis, which will prove more costly than enlarging the canals. The premier remarked that enlarging the canals had proved a loss to the public treasury, for, he said, "the more the canals were enlarged the stronger became the pressure from the good people of Montreal, who were not at all selfish but did it for the good of the country (laughter), to have all the tolls taken off. That pressure is increasing and the larger we build the canals and the more expenditure there is upon them the greater will be the insistence for the reduction of the tolls."

The Montreal shippers are now urging that the toll be taken off oats as it has off wheat and corn. It is certain that enlarging the canals will benefit the farmers of the Western States more than those of the Dominion. The grain that now passes through them is almost exclusively of American growth.

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backing the harness the buggy rose on top of the horse, and showed him under the ice, when Mr Brown only had time to catch hold of the buggy and save it. About 8 p.m. on the same day, what came very nearly being a fatal accident, happened near the same place. Mr Tim Martin, blacksmith, St Anicet, was, strange to say considering the state of the ice, crossing the lake alone at that late hour, when he plunged, it is said, into the same hole with horse and buggy, both of which disappeared at once. Mr Martin sank until his chin caught on the ice. He struggled for some time and broke his nails in trying to climb on the ice, and only succeeded when he had worked around to a spot where the hole was narrow enough for him to get hold of the ice behind him, by bending his legs and getting his toes on it. His hands are swollen from trying to get hold of the ice with his nails. It was a very close call.

COVEY HILL.
The following are the names of the officers of Lorne Lodge, as installed by the D.G.C.T., on Tuesday evening of last week. S. Orr, C.T.; T. Craik, V.T.; Jas. McMullin, Secy.; Cora Dowling, F. Secy.; John Walsworth, Treas.; Wm. J. Moore, chaplain; Wm. Dowling, marshal; Etta Dowling, guard; Geo. Norman, sentinel; Nellie Roberts, D.M.; Mrs Dowling, R.H.S.; Jennie Edwards, L.H.S.; John Gordon, P.C.T.

VALLEYFIELD.
The electric light people are working night and day to get everything into ship shape order. The Huntingdon band came down on Wednesday under engagement by St Joseph Temperance and Mutual Benefit society, to celebrate la mi-careme. They gave every satisfaction.

CAZAVILLE.
Several of A. J. Luce's teams have returned from Lake Champlain, where they were storing ice to be shipped to New York on opening of navigation. It is said Mr Luce has not only stored immense quantities of ice, but has bought most of what was stored by others in that section.

HALLERTON.
A meeting was held on Monday, March 3d, for the formation of a Missionary society, under the auspices of St John's church. The meeting, which was held at the house of Mr Thomas Kenney, was presided over by the Rev H. L. Wood, and was well attended. The cause of missions was brought before the meeting, especially were the claims of the Indians in the North-West adverted to. An essay was read by Miss Ellerton, respecting "Fruits now ripening in the Indian fields of Algoma." Another paper was read by Miss Alice Ellerton on "Work in Central Africa," both highly interesting. Before closing, a society was formed, under the title "The St John's Missionary Society," subscription 25c a year and contributions in money or clothing. Mr E. Kenney was elected president; Mr John G. Ellerton vice-pres; Miss Eva Whyte, secy.-treas; and a committee of four. Meetings are to be held from time to time, to advocate the claims of missions and to co-operate and help on the work in every possible way. The society starts with a membership of 25.

FRANKLIN CENTRE.
The mild, spring-like weather of last week, was a powerful bait to commence sugar operations, and while some were irresistibly drawn into tapping a few trees the more cautious said, with the Scotchman, "Better bide a wee," so that in this section, active work has not begun. We understand Mr Robert Dunn has already made 100 lbs. As has before been stated in Franklin notes, farmers in this locality depend largely upon this industry, combined with the dairy. In connection with the last mentioned, it may be interesting to know that last week, Mr Simon Binnie sold a Jersey cow, for the enormous sum of \$150. The purchaser resides at or near Howick.

A most enjoyable social was held at Mr Anes' residence on Tuesday the 11th inst, in favor of the Episcopal church. Notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the weather, the house was comfortably filled, about 120 sitting down to an elaborate supper, among whom were several representatives, from both Havelock and Rockburn. The Rev Mr Beattie presided, and drew out a program which was both choice and varied, being largely composed of outside talent. Mr Witherall of Burke, N.Y., whose reputation as violinist stands very high, was accompanied on the organ by Miss Florence Ames, and Mr Darling, from the same place, blended his cornet harmoniously. Prof Carruthers of Huntingdon was also present, and added materially to the enjoyment by his comic songs, while Mr Held, student, was rich in both recitations and singing. Of the Indies who contributed vocal selections, special mention might be made of Mrs Watt and Miss Cain. As the evening advanced, short, but appropriate addresses were delivered by the Revs Langton and Watt, closing with some felicitous remarks from the Rev L. Wood of Hemmingford, who moved a hearty vote of thanks to Mr and Mrs Ames, for their hospitality on the occasion. All felt that they had spent a most sociable evening. \$20 was added to the parsonage fund.

MR F. XAVIER Castagnon, who formerly kept store at Cazaville, died last Sunday. He retired from storekeeping and farming some years ago, and has resided since in this village. Crossing on the lake was considered dangerous on Sunday. Travel on the ice from this place to LaGuerre still continues, but will not be safe at night. On Tuesday afternoon while J. L. Brown of Port Lewis was crossing the lake from Bainsville to St Anicet, his horse broke through the ice at the crack. While un-

WEATHER REPORT BY DR SHERRIFF.
Temperature Inches Inches
Highest Lowest Rain Snow
12 March 44° 38° 0.520
13 " 38 34 0.000
14 " 42 31 0.000
15 " 35 20 0.000
16 " 18 13 0.000
17 " 33 11 0.000
18 " 30 25 0.000
14 and 15: Fine and springlike.
16 to 18: Frosty, with raw winds and two snow-drifts.
19: Mild and changeable.

ORMSTOWN.
Nothing for many years has caused so great an excitement here as the effort to have our young village freed from the liquor traffic. The effort was nobly led by the members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, who awakened the public conscience as to the responsibility of the ratepayers for the injuries wrought by the traffic and indefatigably canvassed them for their vote and influence to put it down. They received the co-operation of the clergy, and on Sunday the Rev D. W. Morison and Rev Mr O'Hara preached sermons bearing directly on the duty of the hour. On Tuesday evening a deputation of the ladies waited on the council with a petition to grant no license, which was ably supported by the clergy. The council took the position that they would not refuse license unless it was proved to them that a majority of the ratepayers so wished them. In fact, if a majority asked them they had no option, for the law says distinctly that no license shall be granted where a majority of municipal electors petition against, so that the council was offering to do no more than the law requires them. The petition presented bore 57 signatures, which was a clear majority, but those in favor of license urged that a number of names should be struck off as not qualified. The petition was then sifted and compared with the last voters' list, which, unfortunately for the temperance cause, is now an old one, and does not contain the names of several recent comers who had signed the petition. A few names were also struck off for not having paid taxes. When the examination was finished, the council allowed that there were only 48 rightly qualified names upon the petition, which was less than a majority, for they set the number of valid ratepayers at 102. The council refused to permit any who had signed to withdraw their names, holding that once signed they must stand. On the ground that it did not represent the wishes of the majority, the council refused to grant the prayer of the petition and proceeded, unanimously, to grant three licenses. The result has disappointed the friends of temperance but has not discouraged them. They feel that they were within a hairsbreadth of victory, and that, if they had not had to struggle against such occult influences, a sufficient number of names would have stood to have turned the scale in their favor. The ladies have learned much during the campaign, and it will not be their fault if an iron-clad petition is not presented to the council next year.

ORMSTOWN VILLAGE COUNCIL.
MET on Monday evening; members all present.
A deputation, consisting of the members of W.C.T.U., appeared before the council and presented a petition, signed by Wm. Maw and others, praying the council not to grant any license for the sale of spirituous liquors.
The petition was received on motion of Coun Baird, seconded by Coun Chambers. Several legal points were raised, which were referred to Duncan McCormick, Esq., Q.C., who was present.
After careful examination of the valuator roll and the names on the petition presented, it was moved by Coun Smith, seconded by Coun Lang, that inasmuch as the petition presented by the members of the W.C.T.U. has not been signed by a majority of the resident municipal electors of the village, it be not entertained. Carried unanimously.
Moved by Coun Smith, seconded by Coun St Onge, that three hotel licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors be granted. Carried unanimously.
The following certificates for the keeping of houses of public entertainment and for the sale of spirituous liquors were presented, viz, Louis Prejent, Thomas H. Paling and William Traverser.
Moved by Coun Smith, seconded by Coun Baird, that certificates be confirmed in favor of Louis Prejent, Thomas H. Paling and William Traverser and that the mayor be authorized to sign the same. Carried unanimously.
Moved by Coun Lang, seconded by Coun St Onge, that the subject matter of the cheese factory be left over until next meeting.

VALLEYFIELD COUNCIL.
MET on the 12th inst. Present: Couns Sauvé, Bourassa, Verrier, Wilson, Lalonde, and Belanger. Coun Sauvé presided in absence of the mayor.
A bylaw to number the houses was read for the first time.
Coun Belanger gave notice of a motion of a bylaw amending the previous bylaws of the council, concerning the annual taxes on liquor-sellers.
The secretary was authorized to give notice that the council will proceed to examine the electoral-lists on Wednesday, 2nd April.
Meeting adjourned till 19th March.

HUNTINGDON.
—The 16th anniversary of the Rev J. B. Muir's pastorate of St Andrew's was observed by special services on Sunday, conducted by the Rev Mr Mackay of Fort Covington. There was a good congregation in the morning, and, the other churches foregoing their services, every church was filled in the evening. On Monday evening a concert took place in Moir hall, which was fairly attended. The burden of the entertainment rested upon

the members of the choir. Mr Walter Shanks did his part, giving two solos on the flute and singing two comic songs, Mr Findlay sang two Scotch songs, while there were duets and an anthem. Mrs Scriver, who was present, kindly sang twice, with her accustomed precision and unabated fullness of tone. Her rendering of Robin Adair was particularly good. At the close of the brief programme, the Rev J. B. Muir, who presided, called upon Mr Scriver, M.P., and the Rev A. Rowat, who made a few remarks.
—On Thursday 19 horses were shipped from here to the Vermont quarries. They were a good lot and the cheapest that ever left the county. There is a fairly active demand for draft horses at lower quotations than in former years.
—To show how suddenly a blizzard springs up in the Northwest, Dr Shirriff hands us the following extract from a letter received from his son William, who is living at Sourisford, Man.: "One evening I drove the cows to the creek to water them, a distance of about 400 yards. There was not a cloud in the sky when I went down; when I came up the bank on my return the sky was covered with clouds, and before I got half way home, I could see nothing for snow, the wind blowing about fifty miles an hour. Had it been cold I do not think I could have got home. I set the dog on the cattle and he took them to the stable. I was afraid they would turn and go with the storm. A great many lost cattle and horses that night. One man did not get his for three days. They were found in a slough, ten miles from home. The storm lasted two days."

—At the meeting of the presbytery of Montreal on Tuesday the following grants for the ensuing year were recommended from the sustentation fund: Second Presbyterian church, Huntingdon, \$200; St Louis de Gonzague, \$300; LaGuerre, \$300; Rockburn and Gore, \$200. \$40 per now being carried on at Ste Philomene.
—We have received a copy of the Times of Denver, Col., stating that George King, who murdered a lumberman named Eugene Van Norman at Malone three years ago, had been arrested near Tacoma, and was to be brought east. There have been so many Kings arrested that people will wait until this one is identified. The arrested man denies that he is King.

THE LOCAL HOUSE.
QUEBEC, March 13.—Mr Mercier moved that the house go into committee to take into consideration certain resolutions respecting the destruction by fire of the Toronto university. He told the house what a grand and generous thing it would be to grant \$10,000 to such a great institution, and produced letters from Edward Blake, chancellor of the university, Hon Wilfred Laurier and other French Liberal members of the house of commons congratulating the government on their proposed grant. He urged also that there was a Catholic college, St Michael's, affiliated with Toronto university. His final plea was that the Ontario legislature generously granted \$5,000 for the sufferers by the Saganay fire. This, with compound interest from 1871, would amount to almost \$10,000.

Mr Duplessis said there was no analogy between the two cases. Five hundred families were rendered destitute by the Saganay fire, while in this case here was a powerful institution in a wealthy province. The legislature had voted \$160,000 to rebuild it, Toronto had given \$200,000, and the wealthy men of the province were giving generous contributions. Ontario was better able to bear the loss than we with our finances in such a state. The argument about repayment of the \$5,000 to the Saganay sufferers was mean, for it was equivalent to saying Ontario had not given the money as a free gift but hoped to be repaid. Mr Mercier said to the Catholics that a Catholic college was affiliated with Toronto university, and to the Protestants that it was a great Protestant institution. His grant was meant to catch both sides. He would move in amendment that while the house sympathized with Ontario in its loss, believing it amply able to restore the building, the said sum of \$10,000 should rather be devoted to promoting elementary and agricultural instruction in this province.

Mr Gagnon said the object of the government was to allay the bitter feeling between the people of the two provinces. Mr McIntosh regretted that the members opposite could not discuss a question of this kind on its merits alone without reference to race or religion. Was there any urgent necessity for us to send this money? Would not the university be rebuilt anyhow? There was already more than enough money in the hands of the treasurer to rebuild what had been lost and they were talking of extending it. Were we in a position to give this money? Our children lacked educational facilities and that was why many of them were driven away to the States. Charity begins at home. His own country's share of the fund for poor schools only amounted to \$25. Why not assist our own schools first and leave those of another province till later. We were given to understand that this money was to be given to allay uneasiness between the people of the two provinces. Who caused this uneasiness? Why ask us to pay to cause it to subside? Let us try to show by acts rather than gifts that we are trying to live at peace with one another.

The amendment was voted down and the resolutions adopted by 28 to 19.
FRIDAY.
Mr Poupore said that he could not allow the measure to pass without expressing his opinion upon it. From information he had in his possession the people of Toronto university had all the money they required to replace the mag-

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ONE WINTER NIGHT.

My poor brother is sleeping like an infant. These fingers not, in this sleep, even a shadow of suffering on the dear, worn face.

I close our bedroom door softly, and pass down the narrow stairs as quickly as I can in my lameness and my feeble old age.

'Stop!' he says, in a broken, eager whisper. 'Where's the dog?'

I turn aside the question. I cannot tell him we have no dog, nor that there is no other house near here, for it would betray the alienation of his mind.

His clothes are frozen, his fingers are stiff and shrunken, with no sensation in them at all, and his eyes are fearfully bloodshot.

'Where am I?' he stammers. 'Have I been to let in the Christmas?'

I feel that the words are still the delicious wanderings of a sick man, so I only soothe him as best I may, and tempt him to another cup of the strong, hot tea.

'I must go on at once,' he says, speaking almost clearly. 'Thank you, but I must go on now-home. The anxiety will kill my life. Has the day dawned?'

where I know there must be a young wife dearly loved. A moment after he has left me standing at the gate, he hesitates. I see a pleased, slow smile come into his face, which is only half turned from me.

I had never in my life spent such a lonely evening before. I think I never felt so unaccountably depressed; yet I knew it would not last long, because George had promised to be home with me each other first.

'Home now-in time to bring in the Christmas morning. Yes, just in time. A happy Christmas, darling! Just in time. He saved me to be in time. A happy-Did I say it, Annie?'

Could George break his promise to me? One o'clock! I cannot bear one o'clock; I think it is the longest hour of all the night. It terrifies me to hear the solitary stroke from the clocks below, even when George is with me.

Two o'clock! And still I listened for a footstep, though the snow was deep enough now to deaden the tramp of a thousand men.

But when I try to recall the hours as they passed, my very heart-beats cease. The anguish of that night, I know, will live through all my life-the long, vain, helpless watching.

Three o'clock! And still I listened for a footstep, though the snow was deep enough now to deaden the tramp of a thousand men.

Every thing in stock marked right down to 'Half-price,' and now is the time to secure the bargains.

I felt that he was going from me, and-what did it signify whose eyes could see us?

'George! George, my love!' I whispered, as I almost carried him in-for my strength seemed to grow tenfold when I saw his weakness-home at last!

I could not utter one word of questioning, for fear of doubt; I could only try to cheer him, and bring some look which I should recognize, into the wandering eyes.

'Home at last, dear George! And I've a beautiful fire, and hot coffee and chops; but I think brandy will be best now-because you are so-so cold-and-and-'

'A happy Christmas, darling!' The voice was so unlike my husband's bright and cheerful voice that I dared neither answer nor look up.

'Don't forget the dog, Annie,' whispered George, slowly, rising in bed to speak to me more earnestly.

'Yes, dear,' I said, smiling into his dim eyes, and pretending that the words of his delirium sounded quite natural to me.

'He has saved my life three times, Annie, from robbers-from starvation-and from death in sleep. Be good to him, dear.'

'Home now-in time to bring in the Christmas morning. Yes, just in time. A happy Christmas, darling! Just in time. He saved me to be in time. A happy-Did I say it, Annie?'

With a great sob then-a sob which made me shiver as if struck with death-he fell back lifeless on the pillow.

The crouches are blooming in our windows now, and George is able to go out with me to breathe the fresh spring air, and watch how the woods are slowly brightening into green; but he has not yet lost the traces of that night's suffering, and of the long illness that followed.

[THE END.]

1890 ENLARGING FOR SPRING: 1890

In connection with our new Spring stock just arriving, in Dress Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c., we have added a

New Carpet Department

Stocked with the latest in Brussels, Tapestries, Ingrain (all wool), Unions, Jutes, Hengs, &c., all spread out in a large room on the second floor, and being new and carefully handled.

Alex. McNaughton & Bro.

February 20th, 1890.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE BARGAINS

FURNITURE

Note a Few of the Prices: Plush & H. Cloth Parlor Suites for..... \$30 00

Every thing in stock marked right down to 'Half-price,' and now is the time to secure the bargains.

CALL AND SEE. A. G. HENDERSON. HUNTINGDON.

R. BRUNET Huntingdon

Importer and dealer in Marble, Granite, &c. Scotch Granite imported direct from Aberdeen, Scotland.

HAVING no middle profits to pay, I can undersell all competitors in this latter. I make a specialty of Domestic and American Gravels, such as Quincy, Concord, Barre and Nova Scotia.

IN AN ICE FLOE.

NEW YORK WORLD: Here is a truthful tale of the sea, which surpasses in dread horror and realistic details the fabled yarns of the masters of fiction.

Nearly every vessel which has come to this port during the past four months has brought tales of terrific weather at sea. Many have told of shipwrecks and even of loss of life, but not one has ever reported such hardships as were endured by Capt George F. Smith and his seven sailors, who came to New York a few days ago after losing two of their shipmates and leaving the ill-fated British barque Meteor at the bottom of the ocean.

For twenty-three days in a gale of wind, hoisted under heavy canvas, then one of the officers and a member of the ship's crew swept overboard by the high waves and drowned, nine days surrounded by icebergs and a field of ice over fifty miles long, the rudder carried away and the bows and sides crushed in, then rescued by a friendly steamer just as their own vessel was about to sink under their very feet-that is the story of their sufferings.

THE NARRATIVE of the loss of the Meteor and her voyage across the Atlantic was told Thursday by Capt Smith and his sailors to British vice consul Frazer and a reporter while the unfortunate tars were about to be paid their wages due them from the 'last cruise' on board of the barque Meteor, bound from Cardiff, Wales, to Davy Jones' locker. It was Christmas eve when Captain Smith obtained his clearing papers at Cardiff, and as soon as he had settled with his broker ashore he hurried down to the wharf, where his vessel had been moored for some weeks. His cargo was salt. The old barque looked snug and trim aloft. The sails were carefully furlled, the gaskets as straight as an arrow, and the yards aloft as square as braces and the trained eye of Boatswain John Akesson could make them. The heavy hawsers and lines that had kept the good old ship securely to her dock had already been singed and everybody was anxious for a quick start. The weather was excellent, and a fair breeze from the southwest and eastward gave promise of a good voyage.

When Captain Smith came aboard the Meteor he cast his sailor eyes aloft and a smile of satisfaction stole over his sun-burnt face. The ship carried a crew all told of ten, four in the cabin and six in the fore-cabin, the sailors' quarters on board of a merchantman.

Captain Geo. F. Smith, a medium-sized man, heavily built, about forty years old, wearing a full beard, with a weather-beaten face, bronzed by the sun of many climes, was the commander of the Meteor. St. Clair Thomas, of St. John's, N.F., was the first officer or 'mate,' as he was called by the captain and the crew. John Akesson acted as second officer and had shipped as the boatswain of the vessel. Carl A. Anderson held the position of cook and steward, while the seamen in the fore-cabin were Knud Knudsen, L. Keyke-waarg, John Gillis, Carl Yngerson, Timothy Costello and John Carlson. Everybody on board was happy. The Meteor was

BOUND FOR ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, and many of those on board, including Capt Smith and first officer Thomas, had wives and children at that port who were praying for the beloved ones' safe return. The vessel started on her last voyage with the best of prospects.

'All hands and the cook man the main topsail haliards!' came the order from the captain, and a few seconds later the heavy topsail was hoisted aloft, while the sailors sang their 'chantee' in good old sailor style:

Blow, my boys, and blow together, Blow, blow, blow; And blow my boys for fine weather, Blow, my lullies boys, blow.

The topsail was soon set, belayed, but not before the haliards had received their usual stretch with a hearty

Soon the other sails were hoisted, the yards braced, and the vessel, feeling the pressure of the wind, heeled over and started on her trip across the Atlantic.

Everything went well until New Year's night, when the barometer suddenly began to fall. Heavy clouds could be seen ahead and a storm began to blow up. Every once in a while a sea would break over the weather bow and come rolling on board, sweeping everything movable in its path. The heavy gales continued to blow for over three weeks, and the Meteor made but little headway during that time.

THE DISASTERS BEGAN. Friday, January 17, was a gloomy day. A heavy gale had been blowing for several hours and the Meteor had been tossed about in the heavy sea. The barque was then under close-reefed storm sails, and, while not exactly hoist to, still she did not make very much headway. When chief officer Thomas on deck at eight bells in the first night watch a heavy rain squall struck the vessel. Suddenly there came a cry from the lookout on the fore-cabin, followed almost instantly by a loud noise caused by the flapping of the foremast staysail.

'The staysail's gone!' shouted the lookout hand. Capt Smith, who had heard the noise caused by the shreds of canvas being whipped by the wind, rushed quickly on deck to see what was up. The staysail had started in the ropes, and quick and active work was necessary to save the sail.

'Man your downhauls!' 'Stand by your halvyards!' 'Ready, my lads! Lower away. Easy now. Ho, ho, hallo, ho, ho, ho!' Down came the topmast staysail and a few seconds later the heavy sail, stiff from salt water, rested on the bowsprit. The critical moment had arrived. The

sail must be furled and secured. Quick as lightning Boatswain Akesson ran out on the bowsprit, and, bracing himself between the boom and the stays, started to secure the heavy canvas. Chief officer Thomas was not to be outdone. He knew that to furl the sail was no simple task and he, too, rushed out on the bowsprit and took his station just inside of Akesson. More help was needed and Seaman Knud Knudsen, a native of Bergen, Norway, took his position inside again of the chief officer's place.

No sooner had the three men started to secure the staysail than a tremendous wave approached the vessel and lifted her bow clear out of water. 'Hold fast! Hold fast for your lives!' shouted Akesson. Then the vessel gave a frightful lurch. The heavy roller had passed under her and down she shot like an arrow toward the hollow. Another tremendous wave rolled on board and buried the three men on the bowsprit clear out of sight. As soon as the wave had passed over the vessel, and the bowsprit could be seen again above water, there were two men missing.

John Akesson was the only one who had escaped with his life. His two mates had been washed overboard.

'Two men overboard!' came the cry from the forward part of the ship. Capt Smith and the sailors rushed to the ship's side and threw the ends of all the ropes fastened along the side overboard, and the life-boys, hoping that the two unfortunate sailors might be able to grasp one of these. Their shipmates never returned.

The heavy gales had been blowing for twenty-three days when, on Jan. 25, the wind sprang around to the southwest. The sea went down gradually, and it seemed as though better days were soon to come. Reefs were shaken out of the topsails, the flying-jib set and the royals and topgallant sails spread to the wind. The Meteor sailed over the blue waters at a goodly pace, and captain and sailors were in hopes of finishing their perilous voyage without further trouble. Everything went well until the night of Feb. 1, when the Meteor suddenly struck into

A LARGE FIELD OF BRITICE. A heavy breeze had been blowing all day from the southwest, and the weather very foggy. A good look lookout was kept ahead, and Capt Smith, who had noticed the sudden change in the temperature, was trusting that in case he struck the drift ice the southerly wind would carry him safely through.

Although Capt Smith had not been able to 'take' the sun that day, or to have a meridian sun observation on account of the fog, he endeavored that his vessel was then about forty or fifty miles south of Cape Race. The strong southerly wind pushed the Meteor rapidly through the outer ice fields, which, however, were connected with larger ones of enormous dimensions. The ice became thicker and thicker the further the barque pushed ahead, and towards morning the Meteor made but little headway.

The following morning the fog had cleared away somewhat, and Capt Smith saw to his horror that his vessel was imprisoned in an endless ice field. Hundreds of icebergs, little and big, were scattered about here and there, and no matter where the mariner turned his glass there was no visible outlet.

In a few hours the wind died out, and Capt Smith and his vessel were in a most critical position. The ice drifted slowly to the southward, and with it the British barque Meteor and her crew. Everything went along well while there was no wind, but the vessel was becoming more and more firmly frozen in the ice.

The ice field surrounding the Meteor was at least fifty miles across. A light breeze sprang up from the northwest and the captain managed to swing the vessel's head to the southward, in the direction the ice drifted at the time. The light breeze soon increased in force and before daylight a moderate gale was blowing.

The icy masses tossed and pitched like waves in a gale of wind and

CRUSHED THE METEOR with tremendous force. It looked as though the vessel was about to be sawed in twain. All the wooden and rope fenders on board ship were broken out and put over the ship's side. The heavy ropes, eight inches thick, were brought from under the fore-cabin-deck and coiled overboard on the ice. Then all hands left the vessel and ran the ropes around the ship and between the ice to prevent the latter from chafing the barque. Canvas bags, stuffed with oakum, were also used to ward off the heavy blows dealt by the gigantic ice cakes.

But it availed little. The heavy wooden fenders and the thick hawsers were chewed to pieces by the ice, almost to dust. The gale increased, and already the ice had cut almost to the very beams of the vessel, when it was suddenly discovered that the barque had sprung a leak and that the water in her hold was gaining every minute. The pumps were manned at once, and all day and all night the poor sailors were hard at work, trying to prevent their vessel from sinking from under their very feet.

The following morning the wind died out again and before night came the heavy swell had quieted down. This gave the captain and the crew of the Meteor an opportunity to examine their vessel. They climbed over the ship's sides and walked about on the ice. Nothing was to be seen of the heavy hawsers and fenders. The forefoot of the vessel was found to have been started and the ice had cut deeply on either side into the vessel's bow. The oakum was coming out of the seams and at some places the planking had been cut through. Captain Smith at once came to the conclusion that it was high time for his vessel to be out of the field.

sage was discovered somewhere the vessel would break to pieces as soon as another swell set in.

Capt Smith, accompanied by a number of his crew, then started on

AN EXPLORING EXPEDITION in mid-ocean. He travelled away on the ice, ahead of the vessel, in a southerly direction for nearly five miles without finding an open passage. Disheartened, the weary wanderers returned over the field to the unfortunate barque, which they reached none too soon. A heavy, long rolling swell from the northwest, accompanied by a terrific noise, caused by the rubbing of the heavy masses and the manner in which the ice was crushed against the bergs, was the signal of another approaching storm. The sailors had thrown fenders overboard to save the ship from being sawed to pieces, and the pump handles kept flying up and down without a stop.

The forefoot of the barque was completely crushed in, while the ice began to settle tighter and tighter around the rudder. Again Capt Smith and his men tried everything they could to at least save the vessel's rudder, but without success. Before night on the 9th February the Meteor was practically a total wreck. The rudder had been destroyed, the bows were nearly stove in, and the vessel itself was leaking.

'Let's keep her afloat, my lads!' urged Capt Smith, and the poor sailors kept at the pumps. They succeeded in keeping them fairly free. The heavy swell, followed by a strong breeze from the westward, had driven the ice somewhat to the eastward again, and on the following morning a clear passage was sighted not far ahead. Slowly the Meteor drifted towards it and before noon was entirely clear of it. For over nine days the barque had been imprisoned in an ice field over fifty miles long, and had been endangered by the numerous bergs surrounding it.

A CRUEL DISAPPOINTMENT. Undoubtedly with her bows and sides crushed in, the Meteor drifted about in the open sea, while the sailors kept steadily at the pumps, both by day and by night. Captain Smith was unable to sail his vessel, owing to her condition. All he could do was to leave to and await an opportunity to be rescued by the first ship which would steer across his track. Storm-sails were hoisted and, while the sailors manned the pumps, a good lookout was kept for passing vessels. Attempts were made to construct a temporary rudder or drag, but as the vessel could not make any headway, the captain, fearing that she might sink as soon as any additional strain would be brought against the already weak planking in the bows and sides, abandoned the idea again.

On February 10 the Meteor had left the ice-fields, and for seven more days she drifted about till she was in latitude 42 north. It was on the morning of Feb. 17 when the lookout brought all hands on deck in a jiffy by his welcome cry of 'Sail ho!'

And sure enough, some miles distant was a barque sailing under a full head of canvas and heading an easterly course. The British Union Jack was run up to the mizzen-royal truck, Union down, indicating that the vessel was in distress, while the signal letters 'N.C.' (we are in distress -want immediate assistance) were also displayed. There was joy once more on board of the Meteor. It seemed as though a savior had come to those poor mariners.

'We must keep at the pumps, boys,' said Capt Smith, 'and we must stick to them till the last moment.'

The sailing vessel must have seen the signal of distress displayed from the masts of the Meteor. Who can imagine, however, the horror which fell over those unfortunate sailors when they saw the strange ship pass them, not more than two miles distant. She not even so much as exchanged a signal. If there ever was a heartless act committed on the high seas it was committed then. The poor tars saw their last hope vanish when the strange barque sailed out of sight as quickly as had appeared.

RESCUED AT LAST. 'Cheer up, my lads, cheer up!' was all that Capt Smith could say to his men. 'Don't give up the old ship.' And the sailors did not. They stood by the pumps and kept the water from gaining on them with a good will which certainly is deserving of the highest commendation.

Some hours after the strange barque had passed by another vessel hove in sight. Again signals of distress were displayed from the Meteor. This time they were not only seen but were promptly answered.

'All hands abandon ship,' came the order from the captain, as a boat from the British steamship Marango came alongside of the Meteor. The pumps were stopped, the sailors put on their best clothing and tumbled into the Marango's boat, which soon brought them alongside of the steamer. There they were received by Capt Whitton and his sailors, who treated them with the greatest of kindness. Shortly after the Marango started ahead again, the Meteor began to fill rapidly and sank. Upon their arrival in this port the shipwrecked men were cared for by the British consul, who sent them to the Sailors' Home in Cherry street.

Capt Smith will probably return to his home in Newfoundland, while the sailors will seek berths on board of another merchantman.

THE SECRET OF A LONG LIFE.

Yot sometimes see a woman whose old age is as, exquisite as was the perfect bloom of her youth. She seems condensed sweetness and grace. You wonder how this has come about; you wonder how it is her life has been a long and happy one. Here are some of the reasons:

She knew how to forget disagreeable things.

She understood the art of enjoyment.

She kept her nerves well in hand, and inflicted them on no one.

She believed in the goodness of her own daughters and in that of her neighbors.

She cultivated a good digestion.

She mastered the art of saying pleasant words.

She did not expect too much from her friends.

She made whatever work came to her congenial.

She retained her illusions, and did not believe that all the world was wicked and unkind.

She relieved the miserable, and sympathized with the sorrowful.

She retained an even disposition, and made them best of everything.

She did whatever came to her cheerfully and well.

She never forgot that kind words and a smile cost nothing, but are priceless treasures to the discouraged.

She did unto others as she would be done by, and now that old age has come to her and there is a halo of white hair about her head, she is loved and considered.

This is the secret of a long life and a happy one.-March Ladies' Home Journal.

New Year & New Stock

FINE QUALITY AND VARIETY WATCHES JEWELRY CLOCKS SILVERWARE

SOMETHING NEW IN TABLE WARE Tea, Dessert and Table Spoons, Dinner and Dessert Forks, guaranteed to wear whiter than any other goods of the kind and at less than half the price of silver-plated ware.

BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF PLUSH FANCY GOODS Suitable Presents for Ladies or Gentlemen.

PHOTO FRAMES, FANCY HAIRPINS and FANS.

Perfect fitting Spectacles and Eyeglasses in Gold, Silver, Nickel and Steel frames, fitted with genuine pebble and ordinary lenses for all sights and at all prices. Spectacles and Eyeglasses neatly repaired.

Smith's Almanac for Sale. Price 10c Watches and Clocks repaired promptly and warranted.

W. B. SAUNDERS Opposite Post-Office, Huntingdon.

UNDERTAKING. We beg to inform the public that we have constantly in stock at

Athelstan, Q. CASKETS AND COFFINS, Coffin Plates, Burial Robes, and general Funeral Supplies.

A SPLENDID HEARSE in connection, which may be had with or without team.

Orders left at Huntingdon will be promptly attended to.

BOYD & CO.

NOTARIAL. The undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he will be in attendance, in the office of R. Hyndman, Secy.-Treas. of the municipal council of the county of Huntingdon, in the County Building in the village of Huntingdon every THURSDAY, and remain while detained by business. In the event of any Thursday being a non-judicial day, he will attend on Friday.

I. CHEVIER, N.P.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF THE COUNTY OF BEAUFORTS. Authorised by law to issue Policies both on the mutual and single payment systems, as well as may prefer.

President: WILLIAM H. WALKER, Esq. Vice-Presidents: JOHN SYMONS, Esq. Directors: John Younie, John White, John Forns, William Carruthers, Farquhar McLennan, and Andrew Oliver. Secretary and Treasurer: A. Somerville.

The directors of the above company having appointed Mr. AND. PHILIPS general agent, would draw the attention of insurers to the fact, that the cost of insuring on the mutual plan has been considerably less since the company was formed (38 years ago) than the premium charged by any stock company, and that during the past 3 years policy-holders of three thousand dollars have paid twenty dollars on the mutual plan, while the charge by a stock company has been thirty dollars, making a difference of ten dollars, equivalent to 50 per cent, in favor of the Mutual. Parties wishing to insure their property are requested to apply to the agent.

ANDREW SOMERVILLE, Huntingdon.

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