



# Chateaugay Advertiser

Advertisements for this column, notices of marriages or death, and items of local news, if left with JAMES ANTHONY, ORMSTOWN, not later than three o'clock Wednesday afternoon, will be attended to.

Province of Quebec  
School Municipality of Howick.

## Teachers Wanted

Two Protestant Female Teachers for the ensuing scholastic year.  
District No 3 (Fertile Creek), salary \$170.

Dist. No 4 (Chateaugay), salary \$170.

Applications will be received up to Friday, the 12th day of April. Applicants to state qualifications and experience. Address  
D. R. HAY, Secy.-Treas.,  
Howick, Q.,  
Howick, March 26, 1895.

ESTABLISHED IN 1885.

NOTICE.—To those intending to purchase their goods for cash this season. I am determined to offer them great reductions and try and dispense with the long credit system by marking my goods down so low in price, that will convince them that it is the only sure way to purchase their goods at rock bottom prices.

BOOTS AND SHOES for Ladies, Gents, Boys, Misses and Children, made on the very best American patterns.

BOYS' SUITS.—A large range of Boys' School Suits, all sizes.

GENTS' FURSHINGS.—A larger and complete range than ever.

HATS.—The newest shapes in Felt and Straw.

LADIES' COATS.—A full range in all the latest styles.

LADIES' MANTLES, ready-made and made to order. A full range of Mantle Cloths and trimmings at rock bottom prices.

TAILORING.—In this department we excel as regards perfect fit and workmanship. The latest designs in Scotch Tweeds and Worsted this season.

Tailor made Mantles and Dresses a specialty.

N.B.—All kinds of Sewing Machine, and attachments for sale.

JOHN LIGGETT,  
The Ladies and Gents' Tailor,  
Ormslow, Q.,  
P. Que.

## SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT

Once more we come before you as humble supplicants for trade.

Before your purchase is made, we are here to trade with the people.

Who confidence in us may place.

And in goods, whether fancy or staple, you find us far on in the race.

We keep right abreast of the times.

Though hard some claim they may be, yet we've had a good share of you.

Which keeps us both easy and free.

Many thanks to our customers all.

For your liberal and business help.

And, indeed, it has not been small.

Since we entered the mercantile career.

Still we want the trade of the people.

As well as the custom of you.

And trust we'll always be able to do so.

To welcome you to "Yellow Store."

We cannot here mention all lines.

In which we excel by the letter.

But you'll make a mistake, bear in mind.

By attempting to do us better.

Some stores may, in order to succeed.

Keep a few things down to the bottom.

And some away up "Yellow Store."

Not even forgetting the cotton.

Beware of the baits that are so soft.

In your paths so frequently thrown.

And slum them before you "get lost."

And have a hard bargain to mourn.

But I'm testing your patience too long.

And not wishing to say any more.

No matter who sings the best song.

The right place to trade is "Yellow Store."

JAMES MCGERRIGLE,  
Ormslow, March, 1895.

LADIES, try the Yellow Store for Dress Goods and GENTS, see our Tweeds and Worsted and you are sure to order your Spring Suits here.

Men's suits from \$15 up.

WALL PAPERS in endless quantity at Yellow Store.

Best quality of extra Granulated Sugar; also Barb Wire, Salt, etc., cheap at

James McGerrigle's Yellow Store.

## 14 TEACHERS WANTED

For the Schools in the municipality of St. Malachie de Ormslow.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 8th day of April, to fill the vacancies in the following schools:

No. 1, salary \$180 for 10 mos. teaching

3, " 180 " " "

4, " 200 " " "

5, " 200 " " "

6, " 180 " " "

7, " 180 " " "

9, " 180 " " "

10, " 180 " " "

11, " 180 " " "

12, " 180 " " "

13, " 180 " " "

Model School, Ormslow village:  
Primary department, salary \$190 do  
Intermediate " " 190 do  
Principal " " 475 do

Teachers who can teach vocal and instrumental music preferred.

MATTHEW KEE,  
Secy.-Treas.

## J. B. WALSH

GENERAL MERCHANT  
ORMSTOWN, Que.

We have just finished stock-taking and find we have a number of remnants of Dress Goods, PRINTS, and a number of odd lots of other goods. We wish to close them all out and will sell them at a big discount on former selling prices.

We are also daily receiving new SPRING GOODS, of which we might mention the following lines:

Dress Goods Grey Cottons  
Prints White Cottons  
Cottonettes Strappings  
Flannelleds Shirtings  
Carpets Floor Oil-Cloths.

We have just received our stock of SAP CANS, SPOTS, etc., and are offering them at LOW PRICES.

We keep constantly on hand a stock of Cedar Shingles in XX and XXX and a quantity of Clapboards in several qualities.

Yours respectfully,  
J. B. WALSH.

## PLEASE NOTICE

JAMES A. BAZIN, Surgeon Dentist, will remove to Ormslow on May 1st, 1895, to continue the practice of Dentistry and wishes to inform his patients in that vicinity, and others, that his office and residence will be on St. Francis street (near the school house). Also, that he will practice at Howick on the second and fourth Thursdays and following Fridays of each month, beginning May 17th, at the residence of Mrs. J. B. Stewart, opposite the cheese factory.

Operations on the teeth and mouth. Children's teeth preserved and regulated. Artificial substitutes in reliable methods.

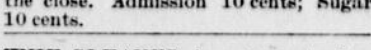
Dr. Bazin has practised for many years in Montreal, and is kindly permitted to refer to W. W. Stephens, M.D., J. P. Dumas, M.D., Ormslow, Q.C., Hon. Judge Archibald, Messrs. McLaren, Leet & Smith, Edward Holton; Rev. D. W. Morrison, Ormslow; and S. Cunningham, Dr. J. C. Shanks and Thomas O'Leary, Howick.

## PUBLIC MEETING.

An address on the Evil of Moderate Drinking will be given in the Hall.

HOWICK, on MONDAY, April 1st, commencing at 7.30 p.m. The Lecture will be preceded by a short program of music, and warm sugar will be served at the close. Admission 10 cents; Sugar 10 cents.

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



## Canadian Gleaner

HUNTINGDON, Q., MARCH 28, 1895.

THERE is to be a session of parliament after all. On Friday a proclamation was issued, calling it to meet on the 18th April. This is a change of front on the part of the government. The failure to call the members together at the usual time, and the hurrying of the voters' lists, and the activity displayed by ministers in getting candidates nominated, were indications of dissolution. Why that intention was abandoned it is vain to speculate upon. Enough to know that the government deems it advisable to hold a session. Unless defeated on its Manitoba school policy, the elections are not now likely to take place before September.

There is going to be a change in the ministry. Mr. Patterson resigns to become lieutenant-governor of Manitoba, and Mr. Dickey gets his portfolio, Dr. Montague becoming secretary of state. There is an unconfirmed report that Sir H. Tupper has left the cabinet owing to some difference of opinion with the premier.

The governor-general having affixed his signature, the order-in-council regarding Manitoba schools was made public on Thursday. It is a formal document, which requires the legislature of Manitoba to restore Catholic schools as they existed before 1890 and to provide for their support. There is a long preamble to the order, which sets forth that the decision of the privy council left the Dominion government no other alternative. That may fairly be questioned, for if the English court decided in such peremptory terms, why did Sir Mackenzie Bowell grant a hearing? If his government had not power to grant or reject the petition supported by Mr. Ewart, what use was there in the four days' argument? However this may be, the Dominion government has committed itself to the side of the petitioners, and has ordered Manitoba to undo all it has done in the way of a system of public education, and to repeal acts which the governments of which the present premier was a member allowed. Will Manitoba obey? If it refuses, it may depend upon it no Dominion parliament will ever coerce it. Manitoba has her future as regards schools in her own hands.

THE announcement that the government has decided to advance \$10,000,000 a mile, cash, to build the Hudson bay railway, and to the extent of 2½ million dollars, is not welcome news. With an increasing debt and yearly deficits, it is high time this bonusing of railways was suspended.

STANSTEAD re-elected Mr. Hackett by a majority of 746, an increase over his previous majority of nigh 150. The result is hailed by party leaders as the verdict of the electors on the Paris loan, a complete whitewashing of Taillon, Chapleau, and the Credit Foncier, and of condemnation of Hall, Cook, Spencer and Simpson. We presume the casting of ballots in Stanstead has not changed the facts, and that the province still stands to lose \$407,000 by the Paris loan. The government organs are saying all manner of spiteful things about the Star for its stand it made on behalf of honest financing. Nobody will ever have the opportunity of reviling said organs for resisting their party plundering the treasury.

BRITAIN is having some trouble with two of the miserable republics of Central America. For over a year Nicaragua has been abusing foreign merchants and finally expelled the British consul. A demand for com-

penation having been refused, Britain has proposed arbitration. Should that not be accepted to Britain will take the law into her hands. With Venezuela there are differences about boundary lines which may end in force being used.

A MEMORIAL, signed by Lord Arundell of Wardour, Scotland, Lieut.-Gen. Macdonell, and J. A. Macdonell, of Greenfield, Glangarry county, has been presented to Mr. Patterson, minister of militia, praying that, on the monument to be erected to commemorate the so-called battle of Chateaugay, the name of their ancestor, Colonel George Macdonell, be given due place and honor. The memorial is justified by the facts, the city that whoever drafted it should have deemed it necessary to tack on an account of the fight, which is absurdly erroneous and fails to define the service Colonel Macdonell really rendered.

It has been, in many respects, unfortunate that this engagement of the Chateaugay has been surrounded with myths, to which such credence has been given that he is regarded as lacking in patriotism who questions the story that on the 26th October, 1813, while an American army 7000 strong was triumphantly advancing along the Chateaugay valley to Montreal, it was met by DeSalaberry, who, with only 300 Voltigeurs, routed the invader and drove him back to the States. Chateaugay has come to be spoken of as the Thermopylae of Canada and DeSalaberry as its Leonidas. Patriotism based on falsehood will not endure, and the accepted accounts of Chateaugay are a tissue of falsehoods. The only authentic sources of information we have as to what happened, are the despatches received by the British war department, General Hampton's report to his superior at Washington, an account of part of the day's movements by an anonymous writer who signed himself Temoin Oculaire, and the statements of settlers who lived on the Chateaugay at the time. From these sources a clear and accurate conception of what happened can be formed. General Hampton crossed the frontier at Powerscourt with an army of 5000 and advanced until he reached the site of the present village of Ormslow. In his march of some 18 miles over Canadian territory he had met no opposition, but now learned from his spies that the British force was encamped between Allan's Corners and Gardner's creek and meant to dispute his further advance. Hampton was thoroughly informed of the situation and of the nature of the country, of which he had a plan, on which each creek and swamp was marked. He knew the British force consisted of at least 1600 men under command of General DeWatteville, and that every ravine along the road between Allan's Corners and Georgetown was fortified by felled trees. He did not doubt his ability to force his way, but he shrank from needless loss of life, and therefore resorted to strategy. He called Colonel Purdy and instructed him to take 1100 men, cross the Chateaugay by the ford at Ormslow, march through the woods along the south bank until he reached Morrison's ford, where he was to cross. Had the plan succeeded, Purdy would have taken the British line of defence in the rear, when DeWatteville and his men would either have been taken prisoners or had to fly to the woods to the north of them. Purdy did not succeed; he failed completely, and his failure is due, first of all, to the Indians, who kept guard along the south bank and gave the alarm; and, secondly, to Major Macdonell, who, on being warned of their approach, detached part of his force across Morrison's ford to open fire on the Americans. When Hampton advanced from Ormslow to Allan's Corners on the forenoon of the 26th October he knew nothing of the miscarriage of Purdy's expedition and waited anxiously to hear the preconcerted signal when he was to assault in front. At 2 in the afternoon the sound of musketry was heard in the east, when Hampton concluded Purdy was at work, and ordered a brigade forward to assail the British front at Allan's Corners. A few volleys were fired, when the attack ceased, because a message had reached Hampton, acquainting him of Purdy's failure. Later on, a despatch was received informing Hampton that General Wilkinson, whose militia he supposed to be then descending the rapids, had not left Sackett's Harbor and, therefore, persevering in his

ent, for it is strenuously resisted by Lt. Col. DeSalaberry that he received aid in the plan or execution of the battle from any engineer. The very low estimation in which this officer is held, and the great negligence and want of judgment evidenced by him at Kingston, and on other services, precludes his selection for distinguished services.

That a monument should be erected at Allan's Corners to mark the limit the invader reached and turned back is proper, but in view of the national prejudices that exist, and which prevent an unbiased estimate being accepted of the respective merits of the officers on the British side, it is questionable if any names should be put upon it. If there are, it would be better to omit any estimate of the part they took. Some such inscription as this might meet the case:—

ON THIS SPOT,  
On the 26th October, 1813,  
An Army of 5000 Men,  
Sent by the United States under Gen. Hampton to assist Gen. Wilkinson  
To Conquer Canada,  
Was Brought to a Stand  
By a Small British Force under  
Gen. DeWatteville.

TURNUED AND RETREATED.  
May all who assail  
Canada's Independence meet with  
A Like Fate.

On that Memorable Day  
The French and English Settlers  
Stood Side by Side  
In Defence of their Homes and of  
their Common Country  
And to Maintain in its Integrity  
The British Empire.

May their Descendants ever be ready  
to do likewise and hold in honor  
THE NAMES OF  
DeSalaberry Macdonell  
Daly Bruyere  
Duchessay Ferguson  
Robertson Sullivan  
Lamothe Hebdon

ORMSTOWN.  
Miss Clara Hoffman lectured in St Paul's church Monday evening. Her subject was Temperance. The subject was to have been "Hard times and their causes," but she said she could see no hard times here. She spoke for an hour and half. She is an eloquent speaker, gifted with a charming voice, and was distinctly heard in every part of the church. There was a large attendance and all were delighted. It is the W.C.T.U. we have to thank for so rich a treat. The collection was a handsome one.

Mr Kingsbury of Roxham, custom house officer, paid us a visit, in response to what proved to be false information. He happened to meet the proprietor of a fine team with what looked like American harness. Unluckily for the officer, there was no Uncle Sam about the rig.

There is still plenty of hay being sold at \$6.50 per ton. The sugar season is late, which will be against a large production.

HOWICK.  
On Sunday night an accident happened to Miss Younie, who lives on the third concession North Georgetown, which resulted in her death on Wednesday. During the night she rose to partake of her customary smoke, and either the match or a spark from the pipe set fire to her clothes and before the other inmate of the house could be roused, she was so severely burned as to result in her death.

An agent of the Bell Telephone Co. visited this place this week for the purpose of securing assistance from the council or village to extend the system from Ste. Martine to Howick, whence it will be built to Chyrosstone. Telephone communication could then be made with all the surrounding villages, as well as with the city of Montreal.

On Sabbath the pulpit in this place was occupied by Mr. W. Mackeracher. His discourse manifested an earnest desire to reach the truth as regards man's duty and destiny. In all probability he will accept the invitation to work in the mission field in the Northwest towards the Coast.

William Stewart, manager of the Montreal and Kingston Forwarding Co., is at present on a visit to his relatives here.

Although the weather continues frosty, the snow is fast disappearing from the fields. Wheeled vehicles are to be seen occasionally on the roads. The sugar trees are being tapped generally this week.

Miss Severs and Miss Lumsden have been re-engaged in their respective schools for another year, in accordance with the expressed desire of the parents concerned. Miss McEwan has resigned from the Chateaugay school.

STE. MARTINE.  
A meeting of delegates from different parts of the county was held on the 21st, the object being to nominate a candidate in the Conservative interest. There was a good representation, including a delegation from Caughnawaga. Mr. Greig, M.L.A., strenuously advocated the choice of a local man and a French Canadian. Two names were submitted;

F. Delisle of St. Chrysostome and C. Lecavalier, a farmer, of Ste. Philomene. The latter would have got the vote, but after a good deal of discussion it was deemed prudent not to decide until it was certain the elections would take place at once, and the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

On Monday a meeting of almost every dairy man belonging to the French syndicate for Chateaugay, Beauharnois, and Laprairie counties, took place at Caron's hotel. The object of the meeting was to hire an inspector. Dolphis Lacoste, who holds a certificate from the dairy school of St. Hyacinthe, was engaged for the coming season, from 1st May to 1st November, for \$500. He is to test the milk at least once a month in every cheese factory of the syndicate, which shall not be more than twenty. Nineteen factories have already joined the syndicate and are situated in the following parishes: Ste. Martine 4, Ste. Philomene 2, St. Urban 2, Ste. Clothilde 1, Chateaugay 1, St. Isidore 2, St. Constant 1, Beauharnois 1, St. Etienne 2, St. Timothee 2, Valleyfield 1. Ed. McGowan of this village is running six of these factories, viz: Three in this place, one in St. Urban, one in Ste. Philomene and one in Ste. Clothilde. He is now making arrangements to start one near the village of St. Remi.

VALLEYFIELD.  
Hughie Wilson was gaining rapidly last week until Saturday, when he had a bad day and night of it. At present writing he is somewhat better, but Hughie is not a well man yet. His medical attendants and friends hope, however, that, with good care, he will gain strength and be about in a few weeks.

Friday night was held the third and last fancy dress carnival of the season in the new skating rink. The attendance was greater even than at any of the previous gatherings. There were not so many pretty costumes as at the other carnivals, but that could be understood, owing to the sadness that has visited our town since the previous carnival. The pleasure of the evening was somewhat marred by an accident to Allan McDonald, who got a bad wound on his forehead from a fall.

George Boyd who, for nearly nine years, has been head miller in McDonald & Robb's mill, has resigned his position and is going farming near Brockville. The employees of the firm showed their appreciation of his worth Monday evening by presenting him with an address, accompanied by a handsome clock.

The deputation appointed to interview the Hon. Mr. Haggart and place before him the condition of the main sewer here went to Ottawa Tuesday morning and stated the facts, which he promised to consider.

Saturday evening the Montreal G. T.R. express arrived here near nine o'clock, about two hours and a half late. The detention was caused by a breakdown to the engine near Brossseau.

A large crowd visited the skating rink Saturday evening to witness the races. We have not a list of the winners in the different events, but learn that McGerrigle and Coates of Ormslow carried off most of the prizes. The young ladies' race was won by Miss Laura Shannon, who distanced all competitors. The prize for the boys' race was awarded to Jack Anderson. In this race and the five-mile race the crowd did not agree with the judges. In the latter the prize was awarded to McVicker, while the spectators claimed that McGerrigle was the winner. The judges insisted that McVicker had gained a lap at the commencement of the race.

An informal meeting of those interested in the English schools was held Friday evening in the Gault institute. There was a fair attendance, although there should have been more present. As already reported in these columns, the generous gift of Mr. Gault proposes to make the school municipality was submitted. In substance the offer is this, Mr. Gault proposes to deed in trust to a responsible person the Gault institute complete and furnished, and the land surrounding it, and endow the same with \$15,000 in first bonds, bearing interest at 6 per cent., on condition that the school municipality agree to devote said endowment and the building to educational purposes, to tax themselves not less than 3 mills per dollar valuation, and to keep the property in good repair. The offer is regarded by those who are sincerely interested in procuring better educational facilities as extremely generous on the part of Mr. Gault, but it is regrettable that in our small English speaking community there are some whose interest in educational matters is measured by

how much the location of the school will affect the value of their property. We submit that if some of our old residents had evinced the same interest in promoting education that they now show in trying to block a movement that will ensure us excellent schools for the future, Valleyfield would today have a larger English speaking community. It is the death of good schools that has driven away members of families and good citizens who could not afford to live here and send their children elsewhere to be educated. Thanks to Mr. Gault's generous offer, a brighter future is in sight. Let us hope that our schools will soon be such as to attract the attention of non-residents, who are seeking higher education for their children. We have the means within our grasp if we only bury our prejudices.

DUNDEE.  
On Monday morning the community was startled on hearing that Ransom Rowe, editor and proprietor of the Fort Covington Sun, had been found dead the evening before in his office. Shortly after breakfast on Sunday he went to his office, and did not return to dinner. As that was not unusual nothing was thought of it. However, as he had not made his appearance at 8.30 p.m., his eldest son and others went in search. They found the front door of the office locked. Entrance was made through a window at the back and a light procured. On going upstairs his body was found stretched on the floor. The doctor, who was called, said he must have been dead about three hours, as the body was quite rigid. Mr. Rowe had a paralytic shock in August, 1893, and it is supposed he had a second one. He was born in the township of Franklin, county of Huntingdon, on the 4th of July, 1831. He leaves a widow, three sons and four daughters. Three of the latter are married. The paper is not likely to be continued.

Some property in the village of Fort Covington has changed proprietors of late, at prices that would not reach much more than a third of the original cost. One of the properties is the Kimball place, on which is a very fine residence, which Dr. Wm. Gillis occupied. Matt. C. Ransom, attorney, has purchased it from the heirs of Mrs. Kimball.

The water has risen in the Salmon river, but the ice seems firm. Two or three horses have had an immersion a little to the north of the railway bridge. Sleighing is about ended, but it will take some time to wear away the terrible drifts between here and the Port at the present rate of thaw. Last spring the ice moved out of the Salmon on the morning of the 19th inst., very quietly. For the last 24 years the 18th of April was the latest for the breaking up of the river ice at this point.

Since the announcement of the parliamentary session, politics have been put in the background, and the weather, bad roads, sugar-making, and spring bonnets have come to the front.

ATHELSTAN.  
While D. McDonald, one of the proprietors of the sash and door factory, was sawing a board, a loose knot was thrown out by the circular saw and struck him squarely on one of his eyes. At first it was feared the sight was destroyed, but it is supposed now it will be all right. The factory has had a large contract in furnishing the woodwork of the new Catholic church at Hemmingford.

ROCKBURN.  
A rather small but appreciative audience gathered on the evening of Friday to listen to the second "Service of Song" given by the Rev. Mr. Beatt, pastor of Rockburn church. The familiar, yet ever touching story of "Eva in Uncle Tom's Cabin," was recited, interspersed and illustrated by beautiful and appropriate hymns. Both the reading and musical parts of the entertainment were conducted by Mr. Beatt, aided in the singing by Mrs. Beatt, and ably assisted by the young lady who presided at the organ. The Rev. gentleman is to be congratulated on the marked attention and interest of his audience throughout the service. In closing, Mr. Beatt emphasized the fact that these services of song were not given solely as an entertainment but with the higher object of illustrating a beautiful Christian character, and thereby bringing his hearers under the influence and into a fuller and deeper realization of the Christ-like life. The nominal sum of ten cents admission was charged. Proceeds of entertainment, \$5.80. We trust that these instructive song services will be more largely attended in the future.

## METING OF CONSERVATIVES.

A MEETING of the Conservatives of Huntingdon county was held in Fortune's block, this village, on the 21st. The meeting was not public and the following details of what was done are taken from outside papers:

On the motion of R. N. Walsh, of Huntingdon, seconded by John C. Fee, of Elgin, it was unanimously resolved that a permanent association for the county be formed on the basis of the Eastern Townships Liberal Conservative association. The election of officers was proceeded with. For president there were nominated, L. N. Masson, of St. Anicet; John Taillon, of Dundee; Alex. McNaughton, of Huntingdon, and Arch Muir, jr., of Hinchinbrook. On the first ballot none of these obtained the necessary two-thirds vote. A second ballot was taken which resulted in the election of John Taillon. For secretary-treasurer, there were nominated Alex. McNaughton and R. N. Walsh, of Huntingdon, and the ballot being taken Dr. Walsh was found to be elected.

The routine business being concluded the president stated that it was now in order for the delegates to make nominations and choose a standard bearer at the approaching election. It was moved by A. Muir, jr., of Hinchinbrook, seconded by D. C. McPhee, of Dundee, and John Pollock of Rockburn, that Wm. Saunders of Athelstan be tendered the nomination. There being no other nomination, it was resolved on motion of Dr. Marshall, seconded by J. A. Cameron, N. P., that the president be directed to cast one ballot. The ballot was cast in favor of W. Saunders, this making the nomination unanimous. A deputation consisting of L. N. Masson, J. P., of St. Anicet, A. Muir, jr., and D. McPhee was appointed to wait upon Mr. Saunders, and tender him the nomination and escort him to the meeting. Mr. Saunders, on entering the room, was loudly cheered. He said that he felt deeply grateful for the great honor that had been conferred upon him. However, he said, "circumstances over which I have no control and of a private nature make it impossible for me to accept the nomination of which you have done me the honor of asking my acceptance. It is an honor of which any man might be proud, that of being offered your nomination for the county of Huntingdon. It is unnecessary to go into details as to the reasons which compel me to decline being your candidate, but I thank you most heartily. I trust the candidate whom you may nominate will fill the honor which I am not able to accept, and will carry your party to victory."

Subsequently it was decided that Mr. Saunders be given a week's delay to re-consider his decision. The president and secretary having been thanked for their services, the meeting broke up with cheers for "The Queen," and "The Party."

The delegates were—  
Huntingdon: R. N. Walsh, J. Alex. Cameron, N.P.; John Dineen, Alex. McNaughton, Dr. Marshall and A. M. Ferguson.

Hinchinbrook: John R. Blaik, Geo. Anderson, Meredith Johnston, Wm. Niven, John Pollock, Edw. Foster, Archd. Muir, jr., and John Flynn.

Franklin: Jeremiah Murphy, F. A. Cantwell, and Alfred Rowe.

Elgin: J. C. Fee, and Wm. Patterson.

Dundee: John Taillon, James McCaffrey, Thomas Fraser, Thomas Peets, J. A. Plomondon.

St. Anicet: L. N. Masson, I. I. Crevier, N.P., Terence P. Quinn, Pierre Beauchene, and Joseph Genier.

James V. Lavery of Chateaugay village, has purchased the Alden King farm of 150 acres, situate about four miles east of Malone village, paying therefor \$4,250.—Potatoes have advanced in price to 52 cents per bushel. Owing to the poor condition of the roads and the unfavorable weather not many are being brought in for shipment however.—Record.

The dwelling house of Elijah Tugas, just outside of the corporation limits of Chateaugay, N. Y., was entirely destroyed by fire about 11.30 o'clock p. m., 17th inst. The fire caught around the chimney and when discovered was under such headway that it was impossible to check it. By hard work a portion of the contents of the house were saved, although Mr. Tugas lost most of his household goods. Two or three of the children were taken from the rooms upstairs with difficulty, the fire being all around them when rescued. Mr. Tugas is a hardworking, industrious man and the loss will fall most heavily upon him. The loss is estimated at between \$800 and \$700, with an insurance of \$400.—Record.

GLASSER TALES.

THE SUMMER OF SORROW.

VI.—THE JOURNAL OF GERALD KEEGAN.

Revisiting the steerage later in the day I found there were passengers down with more than sea-sickness. There are several cases of dysentery. I asked the steward to tell the captain. He informs me the captain can do nothing, having only a small medicine-chest for the crew. However he told him, and the captain ordered the steward to give them each a glass of whisky. I had plain proof today of my suspicions that drink is being sold, and on charging the steward he told me it was the custom for the mates of emigrant ships to be allowed to do so, and he would get me what I wanted at any time for sixpence a noggin. I told him I had taken the pledge at the hands of Father Matthew and considered drink unnecessary. My remonstrances fell on stony ground, for the steward, a decent, civil fellow, sees no wrong in drinking or in selling drink.

21.—The first death took place last night, when a boy of five years succumbed to dysentery. In the afternoon a wail suddenly arose from the hold—a fine young woman had died from the same cause. Both were dropped into the sea at sunset. There are fewer seick today, but the number ill from dysentery grows. Cornmeal was served out today instead of biscuit. It was an injury instead of a sustenance, for it being impossible to make strabout of it owing to no provision having been made for a galley for the passengers, it had to be mixed with water and eaten raw. Some got hot water, but most had to use cold. Such food when dysentery threatens is poison. Today was cold with a headwind, that sent the spray flying over the bows. Had a long talk this afternoon with a very decent man who is going to Peterborough, Canada West. He thinks it is not disease that ails the children, but cold and hunger. Food and clothes is what they need, not medicine. The number of sick grows. Sighted 2 ships today both too far away to speak them.

22.—Why do we exert ourselves so little to help one another, when it takes so little to please? Aileen coaxed the steward to let her have some discarded biscuit bags. These she is fashioning into a sort of gowns to cover the nakedness of several girls who could not come on deck. The first she finished this forenoon, and no aristocratic miss could have been prouder of her first silk dress than was the poor child of the transformed canvas bag, which was her only garment.

23.—This is Sunday. The only change in the routine of the ship that marks the day is that the sailors gave an extra wash down to the decks and after that did no work except trim the sails. They spent the forenoon on the forecastle mending or washing their clothes. During the afternoon it grew cold, with a strong wind from the north-east, accompanied by driving showers. Towards sunset the sea was a smother of foam and the wind had increased to a gale. When the waves began to flood the deck, the order was given to put the hatches on. God help the poor souls shut in beneath our feet. With hatches open, the hold was unbearable to me. With them closed, what will it be by morning? It is growing so dark I cannot see to write more, for a light is forbidden to us. The wind is still rising and the thump of the waves as they strike the ship's side grows more violent. The shouting of orders, the tramp and rush of the sailors to obey them, the swaying of the ship, the groaning of her timbers and masts, and the constant swish of water rushing across the deck, combine to make me most melancholy and forebodings of evil darken my soul. Aileen is on her knees, the calm and resignation of a saint resting upon her face. There is a faith in God that rises above the worst of the world's trials.

24.—We had a dreadful night, and I slept only by snatches. At midnight the tempest seemed to reach its height, when its roar drowned all other sounds. The ship swayed and rolled as if she would capsize, while ever and anon she shipped a sea that flooded our little cabin, and threatened to tear the house, of which it forms part, from its fastenings and carry it overboard. How I prayed for daylight! When at last the dawn of another day came, the wind lessened somewhat in its force, but the waves were higher and stronger, and while the ship was still shuddering from the dreadful blow dealt by one, another struck her, and made her stagger worse than before. Peering out of the deadlight I could see naught but a wild tumult of waters—yawning abysses of green water and moving mountains crested with foam. The writhing, ceaseless activity of the raging waters deeply impressed me. Our ship at one time seemed to be ready to be engulfed; the next moment she towered above the highest waves. So far as I could make out she was driving before the gale under her foresail, close reefed. It was noon before it was safe to step out on deck. The wind had then died away but the ocean was still a wild scene. There being no way on the ship, she rolled and pitched, so that to keep from falling I had to clutch at everything I could get a hold of. The sails were slatting against the masts with a noise like thunder. It was late in the day when a breeze came up, which steadied the vessel and caused her to ship no more water. The mate ordered the hatches to be opened. I was standing by, concerned to know how it had gone with my people. The first man to come up was my uncle. He had been waiting anxiously to see me. His wife had taken ill during the night, and he was afraid her trouble was the fever. I hurried down with him and found her pulse high and her body racked with pains. All that we had in our power to do for her was to give a few drops of laudanum from a bottle Aileen had brought with her, which eased her pains and gave her some rest. Aileen wanted

to go and see her but I would not allow her, the sights and stench of between decks being revolting and past description. Uncle says the passengers passed a dreadful night. The seams opened in the forepeak, and the water coming in caused a panic, the belief being the ship was about to sink. One old man was thrown against a trunk and had three ribs broken and a girl, ill from dysentery, died during the height of the storm.

25.—Tired and worn out as I was, I had a broken night's rest. I woke with a start from a dream that uncle's wife was dead. So impressed was I that such was the case, that I dressed hurriedly to go and see. As I stepped on deck 8 bells were struck, indicating midnight. It was clear though cold, and the stars could be seen to the horizon. The column of heated air that rose from the hatchway was peculiarly fetid, but I did not hesitate to descend. Except for the cries and groans of the sick stillness prevailed. Exhausted by the watching of the preceding night all who could were asleep. On getting to uncle's berth, I found him sleeping heavily, his wife tossing by his side with the restlessness of her disease. She was dosing and muttering, showing she was not herself. I tried to catch the words she uttered, and found in her delirium she was back in Ireland and to the happy days when uncle was a wanderer and was coming to see her. I searched high and low before I found a pannikin of water. I raised her head and held it to her lips. She drank it to the last drop. Slipping back to my bunk, I slept until it was late in the day. My first thought on opening my eyes was, that it was my duty to speak to the captain, and as I took breakfast with Aileen I thought how I could approach him with some hope of success. I kept on deck watching my chance. The captain came up only for a short time at noon to take the sun, and then the mate was with him. I knew it was no use to speak when that fellow was near. After dinner I saw the mate go to his cabin for a sleep, and waited anxiously for the captain. When he did step from the cuddy and had taken a round or two on the poop, I stepped up. He looked surprised and as if he resented my intrusion. Before he could speak I said—"Pardon me, captain, for coming here. I thought you might not know what is on board ship."

"What do you mean?" he asked roughly. "There is fever on board," I answered quietly. He paled a little, and then shouted, "You lie; what do you know about fever? You are not a doctor." "Come and see for yourself," I said, "you have not been 'tween decks since we left Dublin." With an oath he retorted "Do you mean to tell me what I should do? I want you to understand I know my duty." "For heaven's sake, captain, do it then. Fever is on board and unless a change is made half the passengers may die." "What change?" he asked sulkily. "The steerage wants cleaning and the passengers need better food and more of it."

"Grumbling, eh; what do they expect? Roast beef and plum pudding? The beggars get the government allowance and more than they paid for. Begone, sir." I was trembling with repressed indignation but for the sake of those I pled for I kept cool. "Captain, the poor people ask nothing unreasonable. Go and see for yourself the biscuits and water served out to them, and I am sure you will order a change."

"Complain about the water, too! What's wrong with it?" "It's foul," I told him, "it smells and bad though it be, there is not enough served out. The sick are calling for a drink and not a drop to be got." "Not enough served out—what do you mean?" "That the allowance is scrimped."

He clinched his fist and raised his right arm as if to strike me. "This to me, on my own ship; that passengers are cheated in measure!" "Strike me, captain, if you will, but by our common faith I implore you to consider the case of my poor people. There are children who have died from starvation and they have been dropped into the sea. There are more dying and being dropped into the sea. There are men and women lying stretched in the fever, will you not ease their agony by letting them have all the water they can drink? They have suffered everything flesh and blood can suffer short of death. In fleeing from the famine in Ireland, do not let it be said they have found harder hearts and a worse fate on board ship. When you know a cup of water and a bite will save life and will make hundreds happy, surs, captain, you will not refuse to give them."

"You vagabond," he exclaimed, his eyes flashing with anger, "if you insinuate I am starving anybody I will pitch you overboard. The passengers get all the government regulations allow them and more they shan't have. Begone, sir, and do not dare to come on the poop again."

"One word, captain. I have been told you have a wife and children. For their sweet sake, have pity on the little ones and the women on board." "Do you hear me?" he shouted. "Leave the quarter-deck or I will kick you off. I'll have no mutiny on my ship." I turned and left more sorrowful at my failure than indignant at my usage. My appeal did some good, however, for before the day was over windsails were rigged at the hatchways, which did a little to freshen the air 'tween decks. A sail ahead hove in sight during the afternoon, and we rapidly gained on her. At six o'clock we were abreast of the stranger, which was not over half a mile away. She was a small barque and had lost her foretopmast during the gale. She signalled us, but our captain took no notice, and we soon left her a long way astern. Asking the boatswain why she wanted to speak to us, he said she likely was short of sails and spars to repair her damage and wanted to get them from us. "And why did the captain not help her?" The boatswain smiled. "They cost money and supplying them would have delayed us." I had my own thoughts about the sailor who would not give a helping hand to his brother when overtaken by misfortune. If that ship be lost for lack of spar or sail, then that little tyrant who struts our quarter-deck is accountable.

**KELSO.** At a meeting of the farmers of this vicinity, held Saturday evening in the town hall, an association was formed under the name of "The Farmers' Frontier Protective Association." Membership fee \$1.

**President, D. H. Brown.**  
**Vice-president, David White.**  
**Secretary, W. C. Gillies.**  
**Treasurer, A. W. McMill.**  
**Directors—D. A. McFarlane, James Bell, senr., W. H. Walker, Daniel Walker, Robert McElroy, Hugh Cameron, and Francis Napier.**

The farmers are manifesting considerable interest in this movement, which will, no doubt, be a barrier in the future to horse thieves.

**Miss Jamieson, missionary from India, addressed a meeting here on Monday. The attendance was small, owing to the unfavorable weather and roads. Her address was excellent.**

**LA GUERRE.** Blackbirds arrived here Monday. Very poor flow of sap as yet.

**HEMINGFORD.**

The roads in this neighborhood are in such a condition now as to make travelling on them either with wheeled vehicles or with sleighs, very difficult and unpleasant. As, however, under the effect of the south wind that has prevailed here during the last forty-eight hours, the banks of snow on our roads are rapidly wasting away, we hope for an improvement in their condition soon. The village congregations were small yesterday. The Rev. J. R. Munro of Antigonish, N.S., officiated most acceptably in the Presbyterian church. He is to preach in the church again next Sabbath.

The call given by this church to the Rev. R. Mackay of Douglas, Ont., was sustained by the Presbytery of Lanark and Renfrew at a meeting held to consider the call at Renfrew on Tuesday last, and arrangements have been made by the Montreal Presbytery for Mr. Mackay's induction into the pastorate of the Presbyterian church of this place and of Knox church, Robsons, on Thursday, the 11th April next, at 11 a.m. The Rev. J. Patterson, clerk of the Montreal Presbytery, is to preside, the Rev. Mr. Hutchinson of Huntingdon to preach the sermon, the Rev. Mr. Morrison of Ormstown to address the people, and the Rev. Mr. Drummond of Russelltown and Covey Hill the minister. The personnel of the deputation is such as to give assurance of a most interesting and satisfactory service on the occasion. The Presbyterians of this place are to be congratulated upon the fact that the pastorate of their church is so soon to be filled—the more so that all the proceedings which have led to their acquisition of a pastor, have been marked by harmony and unanimity.

We have had no good sugar weather here as yet and fears are felt by those interested in the industry that the season may be a short and not very favorable one. Not a few of our people have increased their preparations for the work and hoped to make, as compared with past seasons, an increased quantity of syrup or sugar. A short yield (should there be one) will probably have its advantage, however, in preventing the low price which, in view of the present cheapness of the foreign article, would be likely to follow a large production of maple sugar.

A great effort, says the Montreal Herald will be made to save Shortis, the Valleyfield murderer, from the scaffold. The defence will be that of insanity, and the evidence already prepared is somewhat startling. A letter just received from the murderer's father says: "The shock was a most fearful one to us, to think that such we and misery should fall on our unfortunate boy. He must have been mad to commit such a fearful act. No words can express our gratitude to those who have helped him. Send me the lawyer's address and I will have him sent certificates of the insanity of my poor father, uncle, brother and aunt. I shall also send the marriage certificate proving the relationship and further evidence. We now see, when it is too late, that many things which we looked upon as wildness will go to show that this poor boy has inherited this dreadful malady. It is something too terrible to us to think that our boy should take the lives of those poor men who never injured him. I shall feel very much obliged if you will let me know who were depending on them for bread." The father goes on to say he will not leave for Canada until shortly before the trial, which, it is believed, will take place in Montreal. The following gentlemen have been retained for the defence: J. N. Greenfield, Q. C., D. Girouard, Q. C., and E. C. St. Pierre, Q. C.

**VALLEYFIELD MARKET PRICES**  
Oats 40lb. 43¢-45¢  
Barley 50lb. 50¢-52¢  
Peas 70lb. 72¢-73¢  
Buckwheat 48lb. 45¢-50¢  
Bran 200lb. 40¢-42¢  
Shorts 220lb. 00¢-00¢  
Mouille 24.00¢ 00.00  
Corn Meal 24.00¢ 00.00  
Barley Meal 24.00¢ 00.00  
Pea Meal 24.00¢ 00.00  
Eggs 15¢ 15¢  
Butter 15¢ 15¢  
Potatoes 90lb. 50¢-52¢  
Dressed Hogs 100lb. \$5.75-6.00  
Live Hogs 100lb. 4.50

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**Potash vs Soda.** Prof. Marker of the Halle experiment station seems to have demonstrated by some experiments on sugar beets that nitrate of soda had the effect of reducing the contents while kainit was beneficial in the desired direction. This seems to be because the plants take up considerable soda from the nitrate which unites them for absorbing a sufficiency of potash, and as the latter is necessary for forming sugar and starch, the deficiency appears. In the use of kainit, which contains plenty of soda, the plants seem to absorb very little of the soda with the potash. It is growing more and more evident that soda cannot take the place of potash as an element of fertility.—American Agriculturist.

**To Kill the Smut of Oats.** Please remember before sowing oats in the spring that smut can be killed by holding the seed in hot water of the temperature of 135°. It is to be spread and dried, the spreading being done at once. The water must be kept at substantially this temperature. Five minutes will answer for a temperature from 135°, while a double time is required if the temperature falls four or five degrees.—Mirror & Farmer.

**The Irish Elk.** Perhaps nothing excites the layman to realize the existence of the great Atlantic continent so well as to be brought face to face with some of the remains of that great arena of man's past development. There were giants in those days, as Scripture tells us, and the many hunters in mighty game for their prey. The Irish Elk, which stands about fifteen feet high, is one of the best known of these monsters. Its remains are very common in the lake deposits of Ireland, which is the last surviving remnant of Atlantis. The Irish Elk is not a true elk, but intermediate between the fallow and the reindeer. The deer family, so far as discovered, do not extend beyond the Upper Miocene. However the submerged strata have not been investigated. The first warning to the doomed continent came in Eocene times and the final catastrophe in the Miocene period. Has anyone ever considered the possibility of the enormous antlers having been developed as weapons of defence against the attacks of the aerial monsters of early days?—Toronto Lamp.

**To Prevent Cold Feet.** Do you have cold feet? If so, don't increase the thickness of your stockings, but the size of your shoes. The most important rule to follow to obtain warm feet is never to be tightly shod. Boots or shoes that fit closely prevent the free circulation of the blood by pressure, but when, on the contrary, they do not embrace the foot too firmly, the space left between the shoe and the stocking has a good supply of warm air.

The second rule is never to sit in damp places. It is often supposed that the shoes are not so tightly wet it is unnecessary to change them while the feet are at rest. This is a great fallacy, for when the least dampness is present in the sole in its evaporation it absorbs the heat from the foot, and thus perspiration is dangerously checked. This can easily be proved by trying the experiment of neglecting the rule. The feet will be found cold and damp after a few days, although on taking off the shoes they will appear dry.

**In Baby-Time.** Benedict (3 a.m.)—My dear, can't you do some quiet child? Mrs. Benedict (waking)—Well, I might hand him over to you!

**Also on the List.** Teacher—Tommy, would you say that a man lies easy, or lies easily? Tommy—It depends on the man.

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**HUNTINGDON.**—On Friday evening a fair audience gathered in St Andrew's church to hear the Rev. Mr. Jamieson, a returned missionary from India. He is a man young in years, a native of the county of Megantic, and a graduate of Montreal Presbyterian college, who volunteered as a missionary, and, with his sister, were sent to Neemuch, Central India. After four years' labor an attack of fever compelled his return home, but he intends going back before long. His address was devoted to a description of the religion of the Hindus, and his statements as to its nature, its worship, and its effects upon its devotees were painful, verging upon the revolting. His argument was that it was the duty of Christians to hasten to the rescue of 300 millions of their fellow beings held in the toils of idolatry so horrible. Mr. Jamieson held the attention of his hearers for an hour and a half, and evidently impressed them deeply. The collection was \$27.

—Sleighing may be said to have ended on Saturday, having lasted 3 months. Although it has not been good during the latter half of that time, the snow being too deep and the road full of cahots, more teaming than usual has been done.

—Orders for back numbers of the Gleaner containing the "Summer of Sorrow," are unable to fill, several issues being out of print.

—The train Saturday evening did not arrive until 9 o'clock, the delay being caused by an accident to the engine, necessitating sending from Broseaux to Point St Charles for another. Delays owing to derangements of the locomotive are rare, for the G. T. has no more capable engineer than Mr. King.

—First maple syrup was sold here on Tuesday.

—Mr. Hay, secretary of St. Sacrement council, writes to express his belief that the amendments to the jury act do not affect article 2630 C. S., and, therefore, secretaries should submit list of jurors to council for approval, as they have done hitherto.

—The billy on Jubilee schoolhouse having been completed, the new bell will be hung, and the scholars have a little inaugural of it, all by themselves, on Saturday. Its cheery tones will be welcome.

—Mr. Rowe, whose sudden death is recorded elsewhere, was proprietor of the second paper published in this village. The first appeared in May, 1859, published by Josiah Ball, and was called the Huntingdon Herald. It was a creditable sheet, and much better than the support accorded it warranted. In May, 1862, it was bought by Ransom and Amos Rowe, who changed the name to the Huntingdon Journal. Three years later Ransom sold out his interest and went to Burlington, Vt. Mr. Ball subsequently qualified for the ministry, and became a clergyman of the church of England. He is now living with his son, Rev. T. Ball, at Milton, Que. Mr. Rowe's life, after leaving Huntingdon, was a checked one.

In 1879 he returned to it as customs officer at Athelstan. On his being superseded by T. K. Milne he had to fall back on journalism. Encouraged by the advocates of the Scott act, he began, in 1884, the publication of Athelstan of a paper called The Sun. A few months sufficed to satisfy him it could not succeed, and he looked for a wider field. Finally he accepted an offer made by the people of Fort Covington, N. Y., and moved there, where he published the paper to the time of his death.

—Mr. Ness ships to-day a second lot of horses for Glasgow, by way of Boston. Of the 16 he sends, 4 were bought in this vicinity.

—Auction sales are numerous in this section, and good prices are being realized. One of the most successful sales which has taken place for some years, and was conducted by auctioneer Philips, was on the farm of Walter Spenser. Cows sold from \$32 to \$55. 22 cows brought \$893, averaging \$40.60 per head. Two-year old heifers brought from \$33 to \$37 per head. Oats sold for 70 cts. for 40 lbs. Machinery and implements brought high figures.

—We understand nothing has yet been formally decided about the Adirondack line being connected with the G. T. R. at this point, but the arrangement is expected to go on. The necessary switch is so small an affair that it could be put in on a day's notice.

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

**LADIES VISITING CARDS, in best style, 75 cents for 50, or \$1 for 100.** Ordered by mail filled on receipt of amount and cards sent postage paid. GLEANER OFFICE.

**BIRTH.** At Springfield, Mass., March 16th, the wife of George Armitage, of a daughter.

**MARRIED.** By the Rev. William Craig, on the 20th March, at the residence of the bride's father, Donald M. Campbell, of Hamilton, Ont., to Janie, daughter of Mr. George Moore, of Huntingdon.

**DIED.** At Malone, N.Y., on 16th March, George H. Stevens, formerly of The Farmer, and recently of The Farmers' Advocate, aged 78 years.

At Godmanchester, on 14th March, Robert Hyndman, aged 58; secretary of Huntingdon county council for 19 years.

At St. Urbain, on the 20th March, Omega, youngest son of Antoine Hebert, aged 25 years.

At St. Louis station, Alexander Morrison, aged 65 years; a native of Aberdeen, Scotland.

On March 26th, at the residence of her son, Kensington, Agnes Munro, widow of the late John Tully, aged 85 years. Funeral on Friday, 29th, at 1 o'clock p.m.

**SUGAR SOCIAL** will be given by the members of the Epworth League in the basement of the Methodist church, this THURSDAY EVENING, March 28. An interesting programme of music, recitations, etc., is being prepared. Admission 20c. Doors open at 8 o'clock.

**PUBLIC NOTICE.** Public Meetings will be held at the following places: At Frontier Creamery, No 1, Frontier, on Monday. No 2, Franklin Centre, Tuesday. No 3, Barrington, Wednesday.

Each meeting at 3 o'clock p.m., to make arrangements for opening this spring. THOMAS BOYES.

**LECTURE!** Miss M. P

