

NOTES OF THE WEEK

The manufacturers held their yearly gathering at Quebec last week. It ended with a dinner at which the chairman declared 'Made in Canada' was now regarded by purchasers as the stamp of highest excellence—of superiority over what is foreign made. The assertion was received with vociferous applause. Is it true that Canadian manufactures are superior to those of other countries? So many years have elapsed since a protective tariff came into force, which shut out the grades of imported goods that farmers buy, that a generation has grown up which knows of nothing better than what is found in our stores, and which, in ignorance, accepts the declaration that they are getting the best. Occasionally a Canadian visits Britain, and has his eyes opened on seeing the quality and prices of goods there as compared with what he has been buying and paying for. The number, however, who visit Britain is too small to affect general opinion. A deeper impression may be made by the experience of those who live along the frontier, and who are enabled to compare Canadian-made goods with American. Like ourselves the United States labors under the incubus of Protection, so that between its manufactures and those of Canada there is little difference in price. There is, however, in quality, and that difference is so great as to ridicule the declaration of the president of the manufacturers' association. No two articles can be named in which that made in the States has not superiority in style, work, and material, over the Canadian. In no line has Canada made greater advances than in agricultural implements, yet our farmers have been for years paying more for a McCormick or Deering. The U. S. stove discounts the Canadian in every point, even in price. In every line of hardware, from nails and locks to metal roofing, the American excels. What woman will buy Canadian-made boots when she can get American? What man a Canadian wagon if he could get across an American? Run thru the whole list of what the Canadian farmer has to buy, and it will be found that, with the exception of woollens and furs, he could get what he wants of better quality on the south side of the frontier than on the north. Instead of improving the quality of Canadian manufactures, the protective tariff has had the opposite effect. Before the N. P. Hoche-laga grey cotton was of wide repute as equal to the best American. It is so no longer. The shutting out of competitors has induced the Canadian manufacturer to seek to increase his profits by using either material of inferior quality or of inadequate weight. In hardware, how often an article fails in lasting quality from a poor grade of iron or steel being used, or a too thin gauge of sheet or wire? From this cause, Canadian stamped metal and granite goods are a constant trial to the housewife. The reputation of Canadian woollens has been so impaired by the quantity of shoddy put into them, that they have to be imposed on customers under foreign names. What printer or stationer does not prefer imported paper to Canadian made? What mechanic tools made in Worcester or Sheffield, to what comes from Gananogue or St Catharines? What woman Canadian prints to American or English? By the present tariff the Canadian farmer is compelled to pay beyond their value for goods of inferior quality, and insult is added to injury when millionaire manufacturers over their champagne try to make him believe that 'Made in Canada' is the highest standard of excellence. It ought to be, but it is not, and will not be until a tariff levied for revenue only brings back healthy competition.

The liquidators of the Ville Marie bank have completed their task, which has lasted 6 years. Out of the wreck they have saved \$860,000, of which \$550,000 had to be taken

to redeem its bills, leaving only \$245,000 to divide among depositors, who only get 17 cents on the dollar. When the bank failed, its management declared there were only bills out to the amount of \$214,000. The circulation was actually over \$550,000. Dishonesty was the characteristic of the management, which entailed ruin on many confiding persons. The final dividend of 2.1-10c on the dollar will be paid depositors at Ormstown on the 19th and 20th October.

The existence of that skeleton of our social state, gambling, unseen save by its effects, was partly unearthed in Montreal Saturday night, when 60 men were caught in a raid on 30-called clubs. Of the 60 arrested, 21 begged the magistrate to give them a private hearing, as exposure would lose them their situations. The gambling-spirit has wider ramifications than is generally supposed and is the cause of many failures.

That the harvest in the Northwest is beyond further risk of loss seems to be assured. Rain and frost have wrought injury but not to an extent that will greatly affect the total. The yield to the acre has been over the average and the quality is high. A conservative estimate of the crop places it at 90 million bushels, which, even at 78c, the current price at Winnipeg, means a lot of money. The moving of the immense crop to market has been obstructed by a strike of Canadian ship-owners, who demand 2 cents a bushel for carrying it from Port William to Owen Sound, or from Port to Lake Michigan. American vessels would do it for less, but they cannot compete under our system of protection.

The election of Mr. Gallery for Montreal west is being contested, and in his evidence on Tuesday he swore that he had spent between six and seven thousand dollars, apart from what the machine advanced. His declaration that not a dollar was spent corruptly, if true, only adds to the necessity of a revision of the law that makes expenditure on what is called "necessary expenses" mount so high. The paid canvasser ought to be abolished.

Owing to the ease with which money can be borrowed from the banks on produce-receipts farmers have had bitter experience in selling their butter and cheese. A Montrealer buys a quantity; terms, cash on delivery. He fails. The farmers go to the warehouse to recover their property to find they cannot touch it, that it is held by some bank as security for advances made upon it. Time after time produce dealers have put money in their pockets or paid their debts to the banks by buying butter and cheese which they did not own, but on which the banks were ready to make advances. Attempts to change the law, in the direction that produce during a reasonable delay after shipment cannot be hypothecated, have been defeated by the banks, who represented to the legislature it would interfere with the course of trade. In self-defense, the farmers organized themselves into associations with the purpose of exacting security from those who buy their produce. That is really what our dairy boards are organized for, the advantages of having a fixed market day and of public competition in buying being incidental. The dairy boards effected their purpose by making it the rule, that no man should be allowed to buy until he had deposited with its secretary a certificate from some chartered bank that it held a deposit as security for his purchases. That is, in the event of the buyer failing to pay for what he bought, the bank would discharge his indebtedness. The system worked well, buyers on the Huntingdon board, for instance, furnishing deposits of from \$5,000 to \$10,000; for one or two the banks were security to any amount. A fortnight ago the banks notified the different dairy boards that they had withdrawn all security and would no longer guarantee payment of purchases. This action of the banks left the dairy boards in an awkward position. That they would go back to the old system of selling blindly and trusting to luck for payment was out of the question. The farmer must have security before parting with his property, but how to be obtained was a problem. An apparently feasible

way out of the difficulty was to consign goods to some bank, the shipping-bill deliverable when the cash was paid, but that does not work with perishable goods. Consigning to a third party means delay, and even 10 hours in a freight-shed in hot weather is sufficient to injure butter and cheese. Experience is, that so consigning involves a delay of from one to two days. To payment at time of sale buyers rightly object, for they have no assurance that the goods will turn out to be as represented in quality or weight, while there is the possibility of a dishonest salesman taking the check and not shipping the goods. The directors of the Huntingdon board proposed to meet these difficulties by adopting a rule that goods bought at its meetings will not be shipped until an accepted check is received for three-fourths of the amount, and that in estimating what that amount is where cheese is sold each box be taken at 75¢. When the goods have passed Montreal inspection as to quality and weight, the balance to be remitted by the buyer. By this rule the farmer makes sure of 75¢ of the dollar of the price of each sale, and the buyer has credit for 25 cents on the dollar until he has received the goods and made sure that they are as represented. The rule is fair to both parties and if experience brings out defects they can be amended to make it workable. The buyers naturally would like the old way of shipping, leaving the farmer to wait for returns, but that is out of the question. The farmers of this district, at least, are going to run no risk of such losses as they have suffered in the past. The action of the banks, in itself, is a warning to farmers to sell on no other terms than the nearest approach possible to spot cash. Without the slightest warning, and when the end of the buying season was within sight, they sent word to the farmers they would no longer secure payment of their butter and cheese. What could that mean except that there were buyers whom the banks would not trust to meet their engagements? We are told it did not mean that, that it was only the result of the banks coming to the conclusion that guaranteeing payments was not legitimate banking-business. Strange that the banks should not have found out that years ago, that they should have renewed the practice in spring, and only got sudden light as to what is legitimate banking when the season's business was at its height! The truth is not to be concealed, that dealers in butter and cheese instead of doing a legitimate business, by shipping and selling in Britain as they bought, have placed their purchases in cold storage and speculated on a rise in prices. This they could not have done without the collusion of the bank managers, who, for the profits on advances on warehouse receipts, carried them to the point when the stocks grew so large and the advances so heavy that there was danger of a crash. Then the banks coolly told the farmers that future sales of butter and cheese would be at their own risk. That is the actual situation. If the banks, with their superior means of knowing the facts of the cheese trade, will not give credit to those engaged in it, why should the farmers? The very fact that the banks have withdrawn all security and guarantee, is a warning to farmers to sell for cash, and give no credit even for a week.

Mr. Redmond is again on a visit to America to work the oracle of extracting money to support a lot of blatant agitators in idleness. In his opening address at New York he warmed the hearts of the haters of Britain by repeating the venerable predictions of her speedy downfall. Among other things he said:

It is the duty of the Irish representatives in the Imperial parliament to hit England in her weakest and most vulnerable spot. We are at the throat of England and she has left our clutch. His subsequent statement, "that all Protestant and Roman Catholic Irishmen were united against England's system," was of a piece with all he said. Everybody who knows anything of how matters stand in Ireland, is aware that the sentiment in Ulster is, that while ready to cooperate with any party to change the land laws, they are against breaking the union, and sooner than

be separated from Britain and submit to be governed by Mr. Redmond and his associates, they will fight.

The partnership between Norway and Sweden has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the terms agreed upon have been ratified. For a while it looked as if some matters in dispute could be settled only by the sword, but everything has been amicably arranged and Norway goes her own way and is now looking out for a king who will be head of a constitutional monarchy. The case with which the union has been broken encourages Hungary in its efforts to cut loose from Austria.

Peace with Japan does not mean peace to Russia. The rising of the Mahomedans in the south-east of the vast empire is extending and growing more threatening every day. In the north, Finland is on the verge of revolt and disaffection is rife in Poland. From the armies in Manchuria no drafts can be made to stamp out the threatened dangers; distance and the policy of keeping great garrisons on the Chinese frontier forbidding. It is now admitted, that in several provinces within half of Moscow, the harvest has been a failure and to stave off the discontented famine engenders relief works are being organized at a time when the treasury is empty. The lookout for Russia during the coming winter is dark.

Elections held last week in Cuba brought out the bitterness of the dissensions among its people. There were riots, elections were prevented from voting, and in one squabble a prominent leader was killed. The strange incapacity of the Spanish-American for self-government is being illustrated afresh. There is a probability of U. S. intervention being asked to prevent rebellion.

ORMSTOWN

On Monday evening Bishop Carmichael preached in St. James church. Although there was a counter attraction the same night, there was a large congregation, rewarded by hearing a powerful sermon.

The Bell Ringers' concert, held under the auspices of the Temperance society, Monday night, was a great success. The seating capacity of MacDougall hall was taxed to the utmost by people from far and near.

Delegates from the local branch of the W.C.T.U. are at present attending the Provincial convention being held at Richmond, Que.

Farm sales are crowding each other, and parties in need of stock or house furnishings can easily supply their needs.

St. James church congregation held their annual thanksgiving services yesterday. The Ven. Archdeacon Ker of Montreal was the preacher at the 11 o'clock service. After service a sumptuous dinner was served in MacDougall hall by the ladies of the congregation.

ALLAN'S CORNERS

D. M. Watt carried off the following prizes with his Ayrshire herd at Sherbrooke exhibition:

Dairy-purpose cows 1st and 2nd prize, 2-year old heifer 2nd, yearling heifer 4th, 2-year old bull 2nd, yearling bull 1st. Best bull any age, diploma. In each of these classes there were from 7 to 15 competing. The secretary said it was the largest exhibit ever held of Ayrshires at Sherbrooke.

HOWICK

The transfer of the Canada Atlantic to the Grand Trunk takes place on Sunday. With the two roads under one management we may expect time-tables that will give close connection at our junction with Ottawa and at Coteau with the city.

Weather and roads being favorable, there was a large attendance of parents and scholars at the children's day services held in the churches here on Sunday. The pulpits were tastefully decorated with potted flowers, foliage and bouquets, and the responsive readings and music were well prepared. Appropriate addresses were given by the pastors.

Much interest was worked up here in anticipation of the first visit of the Swiss Bell Ringers, and a full house greeted the performers Tuesday night. Every one was delighted with the music of the different metallic instruments, particularly the bells, and the sweet music elicited from glass tumblers was remarkable. Songs, choruses, and comic musical sketches made up a most enjoyable evening.

Mr. Thompson and Mr. Logan were

much chagrined, on leaving the hall to get their horses and rigs, to find them missing from the shed. They were supposed to have been stolen, but they were found transferred to Robert Anderson's Tullochgorum farm. Much indignation was expressed at such a senseless trick.

CHATEAUGUAY

A photographer's establishment, consisting of a living-room and a studio, on wheels, arrived in this village a week ago last Saturday, and settled itself down to rest by the riverside. Judging from the number of women with babies, and their proud fathers who alight and tie their horses to the garden post nearby, family groups must be a specialty. The small boy is greatly in evidence.

Mr. Narcisse has sold a house and lot at the upper end of his village property to Jean Viau of Montreal.

Mr. Vipond, who has been buying apples for several years around this vicinity, did so again this year. He bought a good many orchards promising to pay \$1.40 and \$1.25 per barrel, delivered to the buyer at the wharf at the Basin. He promised to be on hand and pay the farmers at the wharf. Failing to appear, in stead of waiting for him, the farmers sent the apples to the commission merchants in the city.

STE MARTINE

Farmers are busy hauling hay and oats to the station. The price ranges from \$4 to \$6 a ton for hay and 35c to 40¢ for oats. Every threshing machine is running.

Theophile Doré, a retired farmer, has left us to stay the remainder of his days in St. Urbain. Many years ago Mr. Doré owned a grist-mill on Norton Creek.

The secretary of the agricultural society of Chateauguay is making his accounts to pay the prize money for Ste Martine fair, and advises those who have not procured pedigrees of registered animals to do so, for, by the regulations, no prize can be paid unless regular certificates of registration are produced to the secretary. Probably the prize-money will be paid next week.

VALLEYFIELD

The steps and approaches to the new post-office are being made of solid concrete. These add considerably to the massive appearance of the building. The addition of a convenient outside mail-box fills a long felt want.

The incumbent of St. Mark's church, Rev. Asch, left Valleyfield this week on a 3 week's earned vacation on the Grosse Pointe.

The Auditorium skating-rink will be under new management the coming winter season, which has a lot of work cut out for it for the improvement of good order, cleanliness, and general comfort of patrons.

S. McDowell and several gentlemen of Montreal were in Valleyfield Wednesday of last week and, accompanied by Mr. Louis Simpson and Mayor G. H. Thibault, paid a visit to the ex-Northrop iron works buildings. The many advantages of the plant were fully explained to the visitors as an encouragement for the reopening of the works. Advantageous inducements would be offered by the city and others to a good firm or company who would undertake to operate the plant. The visitors left well provided with information and data to lay before their colleagues who are interested in the value of the plant and the many advantages offered.

Mr. Bernstien, roofing contractor for the new Ottawa university and the Villa Marie convent, Montreal, was in Valleyfield Wednesday in connection with the M.C.Co.'s Gault mills buildings.

Monsignor J. Allard, grand vicar of the diocese, has been appointed chaplain to the benefit society of les Artisans, vice Father J. A. Castonguay, who has been appointed curate of the Cedars.

Complaint is daily made of the recklessness of the city cabbies, grocery delivery vans, and butcher carts in driving over the town bridges at a furious speed in direct violation of the bylaws and city regulations. These infractions seem to meet with the approval of our city authorities, for they make no attempt to abate the illegal and dangerous nuisance.

Now that the muddy season is coming on, we trust the police force will shake off its hot weather torpor, get into active duty and put an early stop to the vagaries of these highway kings. A timely arrest or two would have a beneficial effect.

An eleven years' old son of E. Kenville, St. Amice, met with a broken leg while playing with some companions on a threshing-mill.

The college boys were treated to an excursion to Port Lewis Thursday. A 2-days' course of instruction on school management was given the different teachers in the elementary classes of the county last week in the Salaberry school, under the direction of school inspector Lippens.

At a meeting of the town council, held Wednesday, the tender of Louis Cossette for the building of an electric transformer building was accepted, his being the lowest tender. The tenders received were: Sevigny & Co, \$990, J. M. Lamothe \$975, Cossette \$855.

L. J. Papineau, city attorney, gave a written opinion that the corporation has the power to put its electric trolley wires on the same side of the thoroughfare as the Bell telephone co's lines run on.

The rate of taxation was fixed at \$1.20 per 100 valuation, less 10 per cent. discount for taxes paid before Oct. 25, 1905. As the old rate was \$1.30 per \$100, was considered insufficient to meet the expense of the civic budget, the reduction is considered by the ratepayers as a conciliatory dodge to curry favor by those aldermen who intend seeking re-election. The estimated revenue is \$64,000, and the expenditure \$62,000. To show the inaccuracy of the board's estimate one item alone will suffice to demonstrate its delusive figuring. The water tax revenue is estimated at \$14,200. Last year the water rate collection was only \$7,000, leaving a deficit of \$7,200. Dog tax this year \$250; last year it realized \$27. Every other source of income is figured about the same. The deficit cannot, under the most sanguine estimate, be less than 7 to 8 thousand dollars. This move of cutting down the taxation rate is misleading and unjustified except for the reason above alleged.

ATHELSTAN

There were 180 tickets sold for Malone during the 3 days of the fair. Mr. Saunders passed an entry with the N.Y.C. for the locomotive and 3 cars which form the local between Montreal and Valleyfield. The duty amounted to \$8122.

Joseph Burdett, section foreman, has bought Robt. Shearer's farm; reported price \$4,000.

The Bell-ringers gave an interesting entertainment in the Munro hall Friday evening. The hall was well filled. During the intermission the W. C. T. U. sold ice-cream, for which they found a good demand. The ladies' share of the entertainment, including proceeds of ice-cream, amounted to \$37, which goes towards reducing debt on the hall.

BEAVER

Friday afternoon George Lowe observed the high wind that prevailed had lodged a spark in the roof of the house-shed. With considerable exertion the fire was put out. Had it not been observed in time, the house would have gone. It is estimated \$70 will make repairs.

The port of Erie has 70 fishing tugs which poach whenever they dare in Canadian waters. It is estimated they steal daily Canadian fish to the value of \$12,000.

About 70 years ago Joseph Demister, one of the big dealers of his day, started a raft of white oak logs down the Lindsay (Ont.) river so late in the season that it was caught in the ice in Lake Scugog and sunk. For some reason the raft was never located. N. W. Trimble, a grandson of Demister, spent nearly a year in a quiet hunt for the raft, which he at last found under 30 feet of water and imbedded in the mud. He says it contains about 160M cubic feet, worth at the present time \$1 per cubic foot. There are probably one million dollars worth of timber in the raft. Mr. Trimble will use barges with tackle and hoisting engines, to pull out the logs.

Altho times have been fairly good in England during the summer, prospects of the coming winter are, according to the London correspondent of the New York Post, becoming gloomier. Statistics of pauperism from England and Wales are said to be alarming. Despite the dread of the poorhouse, 233,000 people are now in workhouses, and more are receiving outdoor relief. In agricultural sections there has also been distress. During the week ending with the 1st of Sept. the whole country was swept by storms such as are usually witnessed only in September. From all parts, north and south, came reports of fields under water. The harvest, which had just begun, was spoiled and the crops ruined. In some villages in the south of Scotland houses were flooded and the occupants compelled to seek shelter elsewhere.

SUPERIOR COURT VALLEYFIELD.

Judge Saint Pierre, on the 11th, rendered his decision in the case of Donald Cameron vs Patrick Lee, and others. The learned judge entered minutely into the merits of this intricate case, and gave his reasons in lengthy notes, of which a summary is as follows:

On the 10th of June, 1841, James Lee, then a bachelor, purchased from one Robert Cox the west half of lot 48, in the 4th con. of Godmanchester. In the following year he married Mary March, and from that marriage the following children were born: 1, James; 2, Ellen; 3, Patrick; 4, Thomas, who was Patrick's twin brother; and 5, John. James Lee lived for a period of ten years with his wife. In the fall of the year 1852 he left for parts unknown, and has never been heard of since. At the date of their father's departure, the eldest child, James, was about eight years old, and John, the youngest, was but an infant babe. The mother, continued to live on the same property with her children up to the time of her death, which occurred on the 28th day of October, 1880. James, the eldest child, did not remain much with his mother. During the war he enlisted in the Federal army, and only returned home some time in 1865, after the war was over. A couple of years afterwards, he left for California, where he is supposed to be living today. Thomas and Patrick, twin brothers, were born on the 9th of Feb'y., 1849. They, therefore, reached their age of majority on the 9th of February, 1870.

The evidence shows that sometime prior to the year 1875 Thomas became the proprietor of the eastern part of lot 48. Owing to this circumstance, and possibly also to the fact that he was then living on the western half of said lot, the secretary-treasurer of the township of Godmanchester was persuaded to register the 2 half lots together as one, in the name of Thomas Lee. On the 1st of March, 1875, the entire lot No 48 was sold by the corporation of the county of Huntingdon for overdue taxes, and the property thus sold was represented to be that of Thomas Lee. The amount of taxes alleged to have been due by said lot was \$48.53. It was bought in by Andrew Somerville, the registrar of the county, for \$278.56, to wit, \$68.58, representing the overdue taxes, together with the cost of sale, and \$212.98 for the property's share in the costs of the building of a new church in said township. As the law allows to the owner of the property sold for taxes a delay of 2 years within which to redeem it, no title was at first given to Somerville, beyond a mere certificate of adjudication signed by Robt. Hyndman, the secretary-treasurer of the county, but on the 10th of March, 1877, after the 2 years had elapsed, a regular deed of conveyance was passed before a notary by said secretary-treasurer. It is a circumstance deserving of notice that Somerville never took possession of the piece of land thus bought by him, and that 5 weeks later, on the 1st April, 1877, he, in his turn, sold the property to Thomas Lee for \$3,345, which was paid to Somerville within a period of 3 months, with interest at the rate of one per cent. per month, until final payment. Both the deeds were registered. A few days later, but in the same month of April, by deed passed before Crevier, N.P., intitled "a deed of onerous donation," Thos. Lee transferred and made over to his brother Patrick the western part of the lot 48, the same which has been seized in this cause. The chief obligation imposed upon the donee was that of supporting Mary March, his mother. It is shown by the deed that she was present and that she gave her assent to its dispositions. Ever since that date Patrick has been in public possession, as proprietor, of the piece of land thus donated to him. The evidence shows that on various occasions he borrowed considerable sums of money by means of mortgages registered upon that small farm, and it appears by the record that the judgment in satisfaction of which the seizure issued in this cause and executed to the amount of over \$3,000, was for 2 loans from Donald Cameron.

In addition it was alleged there were informalities in the sale, that Mrs. March, as her husband's agent, could have paid the taxes, that, in any event, the county council should not have sold the 2 lots together, but only such part or proportion of each of them as might have been sufficient to meet the claim for taxes due by each, respectively.

The answer of Cameron is that the sale was a regular and legal one in

every respect, and that if it were true as was alleged, that some irregularities had crept into any of the proceedings either prior to or at the time of the sale, such irregularities had been covered first by the prescription of 2 years enacted by article 1015, of the Municipal code, but more particularly by the possession of Patrick Lee, the defendant, as proprietor, during a period of ten years, and that as a consequence the heirs were now too late to complain of any irregularities or defects in Patrick Lee's title.

To this the opponents reply that Patrick Lee has never been a possessor in good faith, and for that reason he never could have acquired said property by prescription.

The judge after considering several minor points, said: Practically the whole case resolves itself into the solution of the 2 following questions:

1 Was the title of Patrick such a one as would start prescription running in his favor?

2 At the time when he obtained said title did he receive it with the conviction that it was a valid and unimpeachable title, or was he aware that it was defective?

If he knew that Thomas' title was radically null, it is clear that he was not in good faith, and that for that reason he could not prescribe.

On Cameron taking proceedings to sell the west half of 48, on foreclosing his mortgages, John Lee and his sister Ellen, now Mrs Perkins, both of Holyoke, Mass., opposed it, claiming that there never was a sale of the same to Thomas, and that the selling of the lot for taxes was in execution of a scheme entered by Thomas Lee on the one hand and Andrew Somerville, the registrar of the county of Huntingdon, on the other, with the connivance of Robt. Hyndman, the secy.-treasurer of said county, with a view to securing a title to said piece of land in favor of Thos. Lee, in fraud of the rights of his brothers and sister; that the taxes for which said western section of lot 48 was sold were not due by this latter section, but by the eastern section thereof, which had been bought by Thomas in his own name, and that the joining together of both sections under Thos. Lee's name had been arranged as a means of securing the sale of said western section, which being free from any debts could not otherwise have been sold.

The authorities are unanimous that where a title is defective it is not susceptible of starting prescription. How could Patrick have supposed that his brother had a good title, when he was fully aware of the fact, that the property had been illegally sold and when he himself had had his share of participation in the scheme by which the title to the property in question had been secured to his brother in fraud? In addition to that the deed of donation shows that the object in view was that he, Patrick, should ultimately reap the benefit of the scheme. He admits that their mother was kept in the dark about the whole affair, and that the notices advertising the sale of the property were studiously kept away from her. True, he says, that he, nevertheless, believes himself to be the proprietor of the piece of land in question; but it is not the less proven that he obtained it that he obtained it thru the manipulations I have referred to above.

The father, James Lee, having been absent over 30 years, is, by law, presumed to be dead, and the judgment of the court is, that, on the death of the mother in 1880, all the surviving children became heirs to the property in dispute. There being 5, each is entitled to an undivided fifth of it. The opposition of John and Ellen Lee is maintained and Cameron's contestation dismissed with the costs against him.

The C.P.R. has just placed orders for 25 parlor, sleeping, and dining cars, 90 passenger coaches and 3,000 freight cars. The filling of these orders will involve an expenditure estimated to be \$3,000,000. The work will be done at Angus shops, Montreal, so that all the money spent on them will be within the company's own hands.

According to estimates of the Sun, the Jews in New York now constitute nearly if not a quarter of the whole population of the city, and make up by far the most numerous single community of their race gathered together in the history of mankind. The Sun finds them pushing forward in trade and in the professions more than any other race; their children crowding the schools, and a majority of the pupils attaining the highest rank scholastically of their race; and in the colleges and universities of the city more numerous proportionately than in the population as a whole.

