

THE CANADIAN GLEANER
Is printed every Thursday afternoon, by
Robert Sellar, at his office on Chateaugay
street, Huntingdon, Q. Subscription
one dollar per year strictly in
advance. All papers discontinued
when the time for which they have
been paid expires. No exceptions are
made to this rule, so that subscribers
who desire to continue receiving the
paper, should renew before their time
is up; otherwise the paper will be
stopped. The date to which every
subscription is paid is denoted on the
address label. The rates for transient
advertisements are 50 cents per inch
first insertion, and 25 cents per inch
for each subsequent insertion. An
inch takes in 30 words. Legal and
parliamentary notices 7 cents a line
for the first and 3 cents for each sub-
sequent insertion. No notice taken of
Card of Thanks and other short ad-
vertisements unless accompanied by
price, which may be remitted in post-
age stamps. Obituary and similar
resolutions, reports of marriage an-
niversaries, and notices of death, are
not advertised inserted as reading-
matter. Single copies of Gleaner 4 cts.
Address letters to THE GLEANER,
Huntingdon, Q.



HUNTINGDON, Q., FEB. 16, 1899

Notes on the News of the Week.
The leading feature at Quebec during
the week has been Mr Atwater's criti-
cism of the budget and amendment he
moved. Mr Atwater of course denied
all credit to the government for any
improvement made in the financial
position and asserted Mr Marchand
had deliberately manipulated the ac-
counts so as to make the liabilities
bequeathed by the government, of which
Mr Atwater was treasurer, as large as
possible, and to give them the least
credit for any economies, such as
funding the debt, they had effected.
Mr Atwater then went on to do what
he blamed Mr Marchand for—to deny
that he had reduced the expenditure
or effected a single financial reform
worth speaking of. He scouted the
pretence of retrenchments having been
effected, and held, in every depart-
ment, there had been increased ex-
penditure, and that this year the deficit
would be half a million instead of \$42,-
000 as pretended. Mr Atwater scored
a strong point in making out that the
expenditure was made less in the es-
timates than it really was by a system
of special warrants—that is, the gov-
ernment asked the house for less money
than it knew would be required to run
the government, and later on supplied
the lack by getting the lieutenant-
governor to sign special warrants for
the amounts required. During the five
weeks before the last fiscal year ex-
pired, special warrants to the amount
of \$281,000 had been issued. It was
not pretended the money obtained
under these special warrants was not
required by the public service or
had been misapplied, but Mr Atwater
contended the money ought to have
been granted by the house. He closed
by moving a vote of want of confidence
on account of the government issuing
special warrants. The debate is now
going on and may last all week. That
the government will be sustained is
certain but that will not justify an ir-
regular method of carrying on the
business of the province.

Two more stupid bills than those be-
fore the legislature, empowering agri-
cultural societies to suspend operation
and give their revenue to the county
councils to help to buy road-making
machines, could hardly be. Agricul-
tural societies are supposed to do a
work of general benefit in promoting
good farming, yet the house proposes
to suspend their operations and apply
their revenues to a different object! If
this implies that the societies are of no
use, then abolish them, but if they are
doing a beneficial work, why stop them
in performing it? To suspend a so-
ciety even for a couple of years would
be to ruin it. After all, how far would
the trifling a society could contribute,
go towards making macadamized roads?
The country has come to the point that
better roads are a necessity. The sys-
tem of factory dairying, now generally
carried on nearly every month in the
year, makes it indispensable that the
farmer have decent roads to haul his
milk over, and to macadamizing them
the ratepayers must ultimately come.
If the government wants to help, let it
do so in a way that shows it means
business, and not by such foolish de-
vices as diverting petty grants from
agricultural societies. If, as is really
the case, the treasury is empty and
subsidies are impossible, the govern-
ment can enact legislation that will
ensure macadamized roads. The first
step is to repeal the law requiring rate-
payers in the parishes to maintain
their front road and in the townships
to do away with statute labor. A sim-
ple change in the law, investing coun-
cils with the making and maintenance
of the roads, the cost to be paid for
out of their ordinary revenues, would

set stone-crushers to work in every
municipality where the soil is not
gravelly. The real obstacle to stoning
the roads is the desire of farmers to
work out their road tax. Do away
with that system and councils would
be able to let out the making and
maintaining of the roads by contract.
Such a change in the law would be
unpopular with many, but it has to
come, and Mr Marchand might as well
make the change at once. With road
labor changed into a money tax, there
is not a municipality laboring under
the drawback of bad roads but could,
in ten years, have its leading thorough-
fares fit to trot on both spring and
fall.

Excellent progress has been made
with the private bill business before
the legislature, and unless the debates
on the estimates are unduly prolonged
the session ought to close next
month.

At the dinner given to the Hon Mr
Fisher at Waterloo, on the 29th of
last month, the finance minister, Mr
Fielding, boasted at length of the
wonders he and his colleagues had
done in the finances, how he had
converted the deficits of his predeces-
sors into surpluses, which were grow-
ing larger each year. His words were:
"We wiped away these annually oc-
curring deficits, and made both ends
meet; and as I said in my speech at
Montreal, where I had the pleasure of
discussing the question some weeks
ago, we have succeeded in accumulat-
ing a handsome surplus."
Will it be believed, at the very time
this man was boasting of having a
surplus, his agents at London were
negotiating a loan of 2½ million dol-
lars to cover the deficit of the past
half year? When the Conservatives
were in power, the dishonesty of pro-
claiming surpluses when deficits exist-
ed was exposed by every Liberal
paper. We recall the time when Sir
John Macdonald tried to be witty in
saying the Liberals were like Low
Churchmen, in their dislike of "sur-
pluses," and went on to demonstrate
there was a surplus—on paper, when,
actually, the debt had jumped up by
14 millions that year. The papers
which then exposed the misleading
system of dividing the expenditure in-
to ordinary and capital account, and
claiming a surplus when the amounts
chargeable to the consolidated fund
fell under the income, now, for party
purposes, adopt the same deception,
and proclaim an overflowing treasury
when the country is really going deeper
into debt. It does not signify how an
account against the country is charged
in the books at Ottawa, whether the
consolidated fund or to capital account,
it has to be paid out of the one pocket
—the taxpayer's. To claim there is a
surplus in one pocket when a loan has
to be made to fill the other pocket with
the funds necessary to meet demands
is surely a foolish form of self-decep-
tion. A government which will in-
augurate an honest system of book-keep-
ing, telling the people what it receives
and what it spends, without any bam-
boozing terms, will deserve well at the
hands of the electors. For over 20
years they have been deceived by in-
regular told there was a surplus of revenue
while high 200 millions were added to
the debt.

In the Gleaner of the 2nd inst., it was
stated the present century was the 18th.
That was incorrect and we trust has
misled nobody. The present century
is the 19th. The remark to which it
led, that the Paris exhibition does not
inaugurate the 20th century, holds
good, however. The exhibition marks
the close of the 19th century.

The smallpox scare is kept up by
reports of new outbreaks. The Onta-
rio officials are energetic and are
doing their best to isolate every case
reported. In the state of Maine the dis-
ease has appeared in an epidemic form
at Watertown and Winslow. The duty
of vaccination is apparent and parents
ought to attend to it.

Digby, a pleasant little town on an
arm of the bay of Fundy, was partial-
ly burned Monday night. The loss is
estimated at half a million. A heavy
gale prevailed, which was the cause of
the fire spreading.

The produce market is substantially
without change. All efforts to send
up the price of wheat have failed, and
the tendency is downward, which af-
fects quotations of coarse grains.
Cheese is held firmly at 10c and butter
is a shade higher.

Speculation in mining stocks is
growing, and there are eager buyers
of shares in mines of which the pur-
chasers know nothing. Every day
large sums change hands at Toronto
and Montreal, with advancing quotat-
ions. It is plain there are a lot of
people with more money than sense.

We are apt to judge of the weather
of the continent by what we experience
in our own locality, while it often
happens it is exceptional. That is so
this winter. With us it has been a

season of bare fields and roads. Else-
where, especially to the south and
west, the snowfall has been excessive.
For a second time this winter a bliz-
ard struck the eastern States, and
from Sunday to Monday night travel
was practically stopped, while the cold
was excessive. Washington on Mon-
day evening found a snowfall of three
feet, which was unprecedented, while
at New Orleans the mercury hovered
near zero. In the south great damage
has been done to vegetation, and in
the Western States, where grazing is a
leading industry, there have been
heavy losses in live-stock. The suffer-
ings of the poor in New York and
other cities have been indescribable.
The Atlantic has been swept by fierce
storms and ships arrive so encrusted
with frozen spray that they are like
icebergs. One large steamship actual-
ly sank in New York harbor owing to
the weight of ice piled on her. While
America has had the severest winter
of many years, the weather in Europe
has been unseasonably mild, altho'
varied by hurricanes. A correspon-
dent in Dublin declares that, up to the
end of January, there had been no
winter in the south of Ireland.

The reports that leak out regarding
the international commission point to
its proving a failure, so far, at least,
as regards a treaty of reciprocal trade.
The Americans want everything and
reject every proposition of the Cana-
dians. It is expected the commission
will break up this week, and if it does
we will have an official statement. It
will be deep cause for regret if so
earnest and prolonged an effort to es-
tablish friendly relations with our
neighbors should prove to have failed.

It might have been supposed the
fighting at Manila, as proving the
natives not want U. S. rule, would
have inclined the Americans to aban-
don them to work out their own destiny,
but such has not been the case. The
assault on their troops has touched
the national pride of our neighbors
and makes them determined to punish
the natives and hold their country.
The events of the past fortnight have
undeniably strengthened the expan-
sionists and he would be a bold con-
gressman who would now move the
withdrawal of the U. S. troops from the
Philippines. Before the superior arms
of the Americans the natives have no
chance in the open field, and the war
is likely to degenerate into bush kir-
ming. The second town of impor-
tance in the islands, Iloilo, surren-
dered to the U. S. fleet on Saturday after
a brief cannonade. The leader of the
natives, Aguinaldo, declares the
Americans were the aggressors, and
that they have committed many out-
rages. It is a deplorable struggle in
every sense, and we wish our neigh-
bors were well out of it. The pacifica-
tion of Cuba seems to be progressing
rapidly, but is costing a lot of money.
A deficit in the treasury for the cur-
rent fiscal year is looked for of over
125 millions. The war taxes will have
to be kept on for some time to come.
A result of the annexation of Porto
Rico has been to shut out the Nova
Scotian schooners which, for genera-
tions back, have made trading voy-
ages along its coast. A treasury ruling
definitely declares only U. S. vessels
can trade there.

The Imperial parliament has not yet
settled down to business. The unfor-
tunate church question was thrust up
on it by an amendment to the address.
The vote was not a fair test of the sen-
timent of the house, for, of course,
many members in sympathy with it
declined to vote non-confidence in the
ministry. A debate in the house of
lords showed the ritualists have its
heartily backing. France has added
another irritating difficulty to the
many that already exist between it
and Britain by getting hold of a strip
of territory at the entrance to the Red
sea ostensibly as a coaling station. It
is opposite the military depot by
which Britain commands the Red sea,
and it is declared cannot be tolerated.
The establishing of such a station
looks like a wanton effort to provoke
strife, for France has no need of it.
Her commerce in the East is nominal,
as the statistics of the Suez canal
prove. The posture of affairs at Paris
shows no improvement. The surrender
of the government and of the legisla-
ture in the Dreyfus affair, as shown
by a vote last week, plainly proves
the army has got the upper hand, and
to Britain this is significant, for the
army is for war.

Lord Beresford, who at one time
was an admiral in the British navy, is
on his way homewards from a visit he
paid to China with the express object
of examining the situation on the spot
and deciding what ought to be done.
His conclusions are that Britain,
Japan, and the United States ought
to prevent Russia and France carry-
ing out their plans of grabbing what

they can of Chinese territory and in-
sist that China be left to the Chinese
on the understanding that all parts of it
be thrown open to the commerce of the
world on equal terms to all nations.
He seems to be satisfied that the pres-
ent government of China is going to
fall and that the aggressions of both
Russia and France are more danger-
ous even than was supposed. As Lord
Beresford holds a seat in parliament
he will be able to present his views ef-
fectively, if, indeed, he was not au-
thorized by Lord Salisbury to go on
the mission he has completed. While
the ruling party in China seem dis-
posed to abandon her exclusive policy,
as shown by throwing open new ports
and making preparations to build
railways, the prejudice of the common
people against foreigners increases.
The outrages perpetrated on mission-
aries grow more frequent and more
revolting.

ORMSTOWN
On Friday morning John and Robt.
McDougall were unloading their sleigh
at home near Stoney Creek, when one
of the logs slipped off, striking Robert
to the ground and breaking a leg be-
low the knee. Dr Oliver is in atten-
dance.

The people of Ormstown concessions
are this week to haul gravel for road
to the village; each proprietor draws
10 loads, for which he is paid. An
overseer specifies the quantity for each
load.

The Louzon Specialty Co. are giving
three nights' entertainment in Temper-
ance hall. Besides singing and com-
edies an acrobat performs most won-
derful evolutions. The whole show is
creditable.

Yesterday two loads of soft wood,
with 54 cords on each sleigh, were
drawn to the brickyard. In going
up hill the teams assisted each other.
Mr Thos. Baird has sufficient stores
drawn for an addition to his store
which will face front street.

The following resolution was passed
at the annual meeting of St Paul's
church, Ormstown, on January 25th:
At this the first annual meeting the
congregation of St Paul's church held
since the erection of MacDougall hall,
and assembled within that edifice, the
congregation desires to place on re-
cord in their minutes, and to express
to Mr Alexander MacDougall their
high appreciation of his generosity in
the munificent gift of a hall so sub-
stantial, commodious and beautiful,
and so admirably adapted to the car-
rying on of all church work, and their
gratitude to him for the same. And
they pray God, who put it into Mr
MacDougall's heart to thus richly aid
his cause, that he may be spared in
health many years to enjoy the fruit
of his labors, and to see good service
rendered to the church and to the com-
munity by the wise use of the hall.

HOWICK
A game was recently played between
the Stoney Creek and Riverview
curling clubs, in which the former came
off victorious.

Mr John Armour has been re-ap-
pointed preacher in the Georgetown
church, and Mrs D. G. Mackeracher,
organist. John McGregor has resign-
ed his position as preacher of Riverview
congregation.

According to the requirements of the
R. C. church, a public apology was
made, for having brought a scandal
on the community, by the young couple
that unceremoniously hurried off from
Lavigne city to Chateaugay, N.Y., and
got married there. They were sub-
sequently remarried by their cure.
The cure of this parish has been ad-
vising his people frequently, lately, to
patronize their own nationality in
business affairs, and storekeepers are
feeling its effects.

AUBREY
The Canada Atlantic railway people
are making some much needed im-
provements in the station here. The
work is not yet completed, but what
has been done promises to transform
the old station into a very commodi-
ous building.

With the exception of a few cases,
la grippe has disappeared from our
midst.

Some members of the old Stoney
Creek Curling club, together with
some of the Ormstown club, visited
the English River on Monday and
played a friendly match with the latter
club. The result was the E. R. club
have one more defeat to place to their
debit. After the game was over, all
hands were invited to Mr A. Roy's,
where a bountiful spread awaited them,
and a pleasant evening was spent.
All who have the good fortune to be
present at the meetings of these two
clubs, cannot but feel that it is good
to be a curler.

The little snow that fell last (Mon-
day) night has helped the sleighing,
and there are lots of teams out today.
A petition signed by a number of
the residents of Chateaugay and Hun-
tingdon counties is now in the hands
of the proper minister, asking protec-
tion for the deer that are now in the
district, also for a remedy for the
wholesale slaughter, by means of
snare and trap, of partridges and
other small game.

ANDERSON'S CORNERS
The farm of the late James Anderson
with the commodious brick house and
extensive outbuildings have been
bought by W. Patenaude, the owner
of the saw-mill. Reported price \$2200.

KELSO
On Friday this neighborhood was
shocked to learn of the death of James
Macfarlane. Although Mr Macfarlane
had had the grippe some time ago, he
seemed, for about two weeks before
his last illness, to be regaining his
usual health. He attended church on
Sabbath, 5th inst., was out driving
on the following Tuesday, and did his
chores Wednesday morning. After
feeding his poultry on that day, he
complained of a pain in his chest, and
household remedies failing to give
relief, Dr Criffin was sent for and re-
mained overnight. Growing worse
Dr Rowat was called in, but all efforts
were fruitless, and Mr Macfarlane
passed away at 8 o'clock Friday morn-
ing. The funeral, which took place
on Sunday afternoon, was one of the
largest ever witnessed in this neigh-
borhood. Mr Macfarlane was a suc-
cessful and well known farmer.

WHITES STATION
Very unexpectedly this station has
been deprived of the services of a
station-master and reduced to a way-
station, with a sectionman in charge.
This has been caused, it is said, by
the recent strike of the telegraphers,
the company objecting to pay the in-
creased wages to the man here. It is
hoped the company will reconsider its
decision, for this is one of the best
points on the line for business, which
was constantly increasing.

LAGUERRE
Saturday forenoon some members of
our parish board of health became
aware that a child of Michael Smyth's
had scarlet fever, and immediate steps
were taken to prevent, as far as pos-
sible, the spread of the disease. Ar-
rangements were at once made with
the St Anicet mail-carrier to carry the
mail for this place, instead of Mr
Smyth, and also to bring him neces-
saries. The school trustees have
closed the school here for two weeks,
owing to the proximity of the school-
house to Mr Smyth's dwelling.

Teams are today (Tuesday) draw-
ing ice for the factory here. It is
much superior to that of last year.

DUNDEE
The school commissioners held a
meeting on Saturday; all present but
Com Napier. It was decided to visit
the schools, Nos 1 and 2 on 18th April
and Nos 4 and 6 on the 19th.

HUNTINGDON CIRCUIT COURT
OPENED on the 8th inst. and sat for
two days. There was considerable
business done for the length of the
session. On the application of Mr
McCormick, who appeared for the
plaintiffs, judgment was rendered by
default, in two cases of Howden, Starke
& Co., one against Murphy & Barker
for \$89.78, and the other against Wyl-
der Murphy individually for \$17.14.

Pong Chang, the laundryman of the
village, was granted a certificate of
naturalization, and there were also
two wills, those of late Wm. Cameron,
jr., and of Rev S. R. Brown, probated
and on the petitions of McCormick
& Claxton, attorneys for the executors.
Jonathan Carson, plaintiff, vs. Arthur
McAllister. By this action plaintiff
claimed \$30 which he alleged the de-
fendant verbally promised to pay him
on account of a note the plaintiff held
against defendant's father, that the
defendant was renting his father's
farm and that this payment was to be
made out of the rent of the farm. De-
fendant produced the lease from his
father, which provided that defendant
was to pay all the rent to one Arthur
Beaudin. Plaintiff swore positively
that the defendant promised to pay
him the \$30. The defendant denied
this under oath and proved from
Beaudin that he paid the rent to him
as provided in the lease as it became
due. The court held that plaintiff had
failed to satisfactorily prove his cause
and dismissed the action with costs.
D. McCormick, C. C., attorney for
plaintiff, and A. E. Mitchell, attorney
for defendant.

Charles Auguste Luprad vs. Alex-
ander Oumet. The parties in the suit
are residents of the Pine Plains. This
action is for the recovery of \$50, for
the loss of a dog's eye. Plaintiff al-
leged that on the 27th February last
year he was the owner of a valuable
Collie dog aged 5 years, and that his
dog was so intelligent and well train-
ed as a herd dog that he would go to
the bush, round the cattle up and
bring them home morning and even-
ing, and take them to the pasture
again. The plaintiff further alleges
that the defendant, on the said 27th of
February, shot the dog without justifi-
cation, destroying one of its eyes
and rendering it useless as a herd dog.
The defendant admitted that he shot
the dog, but on the premises of his
uncle, with whom he has resided for
four or five years. The dog when
shot was prowling around the barn-
yard of the uncle of the defendant and
threatening to attack the poultry.
The defendant offered as a justifica-
tion of his action by proving that he
heard that the dog of the plaintiff
Quenneville, one of the neighbors,
that week, and that he shot at the dog
to prevent him from doing damage.
The Luprad family swore that the dog
was of an angelic disposition, pos-
sessed of extraordinary intelligence
and trained to perfection and was
worth \$25. The witnesses for the de-
fendant swore that the dog was only
worth the value of his skin and that
he was a rambler, continually prowling
about on the neighbors' properties.
The court held that the defence
of the defendant that he shot the dog
to prevent him from killing the poultry
of his uncle, with whom he was
residing, was not proved and rendered
judgment in favor of the plaintiff for
\$10, and costs of an action for that
amount. A. E. Mitchell for plaintiff;
McCormick & Claxton for defendant.

John Lanktree vs. Alexander Munro.
The plaintiff claimed by this action
\$39.70, a balance of \$210.85 for work
and labor done as a carpenter. The
defendant pleaded that he was not in-
debted to the plaintiff but that, on the
contrary, the plaintiff owed him a
balance of over \$20 and for the re-
covery of which he reserved his re-
course. The defendant alleged that
he paid Alfred E. Lanktree, the son of
the plaintiff, \$10 on the 20th Sept.,
1895, to go to one of the fairs either in
Montreal or one of the neighboring
counties. Alfred E. Lanktree ad-
mitted having asked the defendant for
the money but denied receiving any.
The defendant on the other hand
swore positively that he paid him the
\$10 and produced the account of the
plaintiff on his books in which the
entry was made. The defendant fur-
ther pleaded that he paid the plaintiff
\$50 on the 1st October, 1896, and show-
ed the entry on his books. The de-
fendant's charges against the plaintiff
in his books appeared to have been
made regularly and consecutively on
the days that the transactions took
place. The plaintiff on the other hand
kept no record of the cash that he re-
ceived from the defendant. This is
another case of the parties to the suit
swearing diametrically different on
the same transaction. The judge dis-
allowed two items which the defendant
claimed he had paid, viz: \$50 and \$10,
but reduced the plaintiff's account by
\$22.08 and rendered judgment for \$17.62
and costs of an action for that amount.
A. E. Mitchell appeared for the plain-
tiff and McCormick & Claxton for the
defendant.

Mark C. Walsh vs. The Corporation
of the parish of St Anicet. By this
action the plaintiff has sued the cor-
poration for the recovery of \$199 dam-
ages which he alleges he suffered on
the 1st of August last, through the bad

condition of the road lying between
the township of Godmanchester and
the parish of St Anicet, and that por-
tion of it running between the resi-
dence of Mark C. Walsh and the plank
road. The corporation denied respon-
sibility for the damages, and plead
that, owing to the nature of the soil
where the accident occurred it was im-
possible for the corporation to keep it
in good condition. They furthermore
pleaded that it was not open to the
public, and in the month of September,
after the accident occurred, a notice
was posted warning the public not to
travel on the road. The road was
verbalized in 1887, and was to become
a good winter road within five years,
and a summer road, free from ruts,
obstructions, etc., in 1895. Some of
the proprietors of the land abutting
on the road completed their portions
by the specified time, but others did
not. This case was proceeded with
during Thursday. There were eight
witnesses examined, including Doctors
Clouston and McMillan.

Peter Brady vs. John Connor. De-
fendant made a motion to strike out
a portion of plaintiff's answer to his
plea, on the ground that such portion
tended to extend his declaration.
Motion dismissed. D. McCormick for
plaintiff and A. E. Mitchell attorney
for defendant.

J. McLaughlin vs. Eli Lalonde.
Plaintiff petitioned to have his en-
quete re-opened to enable him to con-
tradict certain witnesses produced by de-
fendant. Petition rejected. A. E. Mitchell,
attorney for plaintiff; J. A. Lauren-
deau, attorney for defendant.

The court rose at 5 o'clock, and ad-
journing to meet on the 27th March.
The ordinary term would be on the
8th May, but the judge has granted a
special term of four days, the 27th,
28th, 29th and 30th of March, when all
the cases on the appealable roll will
be disposed of.

ST ANICET COUNCIL
At a general meeting held on the 6th
inst., all members were present.
On motion of Coun MacDonald, sec-
onded by Coun Finn, Coun Dupuis
was appointed mayor.
On motion of Coun MacDonald sec-
onded by Coun LeBlanc, a vote of
thanks was recorded in the minute
book for the able and impartial man-
ner in which Mr P. W. Leehy, the re-
tiring mayor, has discharged the duties
of his office.
On motion of Coun Finn, seconded
by Coun Quenneville, Oliver Dupuis,
jr., was allowed \$15 for having bushed
the village crossing twice.

HUNTINGDON VILLAGE COUNCIL
MET Monday evening; all present.
The following committees were ap-
pointed:
Roads—Levers, Rice and Philips.
Electric Light—Philips, Crawford
and Mitchell.
Water and Fire—Crawford, Levers
and Thompson.
Finance—Philips, Crawford and
Mitchell.
The committee appointed at last ses-
sion reported that Mr Badger would
take charge of the water works and
electric light systems, providing his
own help, for \$725 per annum. It was
decided to accept his offer.
The mayor and councillors Philips
and Mitchell were appointed to report
at next session re a new by-law fixing
trade licenses.

THE DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION
To the Editor of the Gleaner
SIR,—I was pleased to see in last
week's Gleaner, in your short report
of the dairy convention, held at Hem-
mingford on the 3rd inst., that you
upheld the decision of the directors at
their meeting held on the 25th Nov.
last, which also was carried unani-
mously at the late convention of dairy-
men:

"Resolved, that the report of the
convention be printed in pamphlet
form, and the small fee of 25 cents be
charged for membership in the asso-
ciation, and each member shall receive
by mail a copy of the report, also the
names of all the members shall be
printed therein."
55 persons were enrolled as members
at the Hemmingford convention, and
there should be several hundred yet
to join in the district. The address of
Mrs Yulle, Carleton Place, Ont., on
poultry raising, fattening, and the
production of eggs, is worth many
times over the membership fee, to any
one keeping poultry. As it is the
wish of the directors to have the re-
port printed as soon as possible, and
the supply only sufficient for the mem-
bers of the association, I would ask
all those desirous of joining, to give
in their names, with the 25 cents, to
any of the directors (whose names
were given in last week's paper) or
communicate with me direct.

Yours respectfully,
W. H. WALKER,
Secy.-Treas.

ITEMS FROM LE PROGRES.
Pierre Dorais, of St Timothy, whose
son was killed last December by a car
of the St Lawrence & Adirondack R.R.
Co., sued for \$6,890 damages. We are
informed he has settled with the cor-
poration for \$1200 and costs.
The "company of Canadian bever-
ages" of which Mr Duquesne is the
organizer, has received a grant of
\$200 from the minister of agriculture
of Quebec to aid in establishing a fruit
farm at Valleyfield, and Minister De-

chesne promises further aid in the
future if the company show practical
results and a judicious use of this
grant.
Last summer Mr Belair, stenographer
of the season at St Timothy, had some
of his movables damaged, owing to the
bad condition of the wharf. He sued
the municipality of the parish of St
Timothy for \$15 damages. The latter
has taken exception to the action and
says Mr Belair should have taken ac-
tion not against the municipality but
the corporation of the parish of St
Timothy. One may ask if the corpora-
tion can be held responsible for dam-
ages due to the bad state of the wharf
in question, which is not under its
control, being the property of the
federal government?

Julien Julien has been re-elected
mayor of St Timothy and J. Be-
Derepigny has been chosen mayor of
St Barbe.
The election of Mr Plante to the
Quebec legislature is to be contested.
The petitioner is Alphonse Daoust of
St Timothy, and his advocate is L. P.
Brodeur, M.P. The deposit required,
\$1500, was placed in the hands of the
prothonotary on the 6th inst.

THE WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES
The Manila correspondent of the
N. Y. Herald visited the scene of the
fighting, on the 5th inst., and in tel-
ling of what he saw says: Your corres-
pondent went over the fighting ground
Sunday afternoon to make an examina-
tion of the position that had been
held by the enemy, and from which they
had been driven out with great
slaughter. There is no denying the
fact that the Filipinos will stand fire.
The ground in every direction bore
evidence of this. On all sides were
lying dead natives, their bodies in
some instances being full of bullet
holes. A majority of the dead were
lying with their heads towards the line
of the American advance, showing
that they had fallen fighting desperat-
ly. Speaking of the havoc made by
the fire of the fleet he states: Gen.
Otis' brigade had driven a large body
of the enemy from their positions, and
the Filipinos ran at top speed for the
beach, a disorganized and panick-
stricken mob. When they reached the
shore they were met by the devastating
fire of the warships, and were mowed
down, score upon score, until the sands
were completely saturated with their
blood. The sight was enough to turn
the stomach of a strong man, but this
was war—a war invited by the fool-
hardy ignorance of the natives of what
modern cannon can do.

A LITTLE FIGHT.
Manila, Feb 10.—The town of Ca-
loacan, 12 miles from here, which was
undoubtedly the strongest rebel posi-
tion in the island of Luzon, is in the
possession of the United States troops.
The place was not won without a strug-
gle. For the past few days Aguinaldo,
the rebel leader, has been doing every-
thing in his power to draw supporters
to his banner in order that he might
attempt to retrieve the disaster that
befel his forces when they opened the
attack on the Americans. The rebels
had regained some of their courage,
and for three hours they held their
position. Then they could no longer
stand the American fire, and abandon-
ed their fortifications. The attack was
begun by the fleet the monitor Monad-
nock and the gunboat Concord, which
had been ordered up the bay by Ad-
miral Dewey, opening a heavy fire on
the town. Their shells went true, and
much damage was done, in addition to
making the rebels very uncomfortable.

At the same time that the warships
began shelling, the artillery opened fire
on the rebel entrenchments on the
landward side of the town. The
country between the American posi-
tion was covered with banana groves,
bamboo hedges, and paddy fields, with
here and there straggling collections
of nipa huts, all of which near the
town proper afforded excellent shelter
for the native soldiers who were not in
the trenches or otherwise disposed of.
Some of these men had the reputation
of being sharpshooters, but their
work did not justify the title, as the
damage done by them was trifling. The
artillery and the warships pounded
away until 4 o'clock, when orders
were given for General Harrison's
brigade to move on the enemy's works.
The men had been impatiently waiting
for the order, and as the word was
passed down the line they responded
with cheers. The Filipinos were await-
ing the advance of the troops, and as
they began to move forward the rebels
started a rattling fire, which made
considerable noise, but did no great
damage. The Americans declined to
answer, but pressed steadily forward.
They marched through the woods and
banana groves from the left, but on
the right the route was mainly through
paddy fields, which afforded no pro-
tection from the rebel fire. Not a sin-
gle step was made until they reached
the entrenchments, from which most
of the natives had hastily scrambled as
the Americans drew near. The former
were attempting to make their way with
all speed to the shelter afforded by the
town, but scores of them failed to
reach their goal, being stopped by
American bullets. Just at this time
the enemy were thrown into worse con-
fusion by the discovery that they had
been flanked. The natives saw they

were trapped, and, scattering, they fled like sheep, many of them dropping their weapons in their anxiety to escape. The Americans had jumped the trenches, and, yelling and screaming like madmen in lust of battle, were in full pursuit. It was simply a rout, and proved that even with the aid of artificial defences the Filipinos are no match for the sturdy Americans. As the 20th Kansas and 1st Montana regiments entered the town from the south, some of the fleeing natives set fire to the huts, whose roofs are made of napa grass, thinking to start a conflagration which would destroy the place. In this they were disappointed, however, as the Americans extinguished the fires. The losses of the Americans were slight, but the enemy lost heavily, both in killed and wounded. Most of the casualties to the Filipinos were caused by the shrapnel, the screaming and awful effect of which caused terror among the natives.

Manila, Feb. 12.—The natives are now scattered throughout the country bushwhacking, except at Malabon, where they are gathered in force. Even there their methods savor more of guerilla than of civilized warfare, every bush, clump, and tree furnishing a cover for their sharpshooters. Unfortunately for miles around the ground is studded with bamboo jungle and open spaces are few and far between. This affords the natives, who fight better under cover, a distinct advantage. In many places the jungle is so dense that the eye cannot penetrate it, and only by the flashes of their rifles, is the whereabouts of the enemy indicated. Under such conditions, it is remarkable that the American casualties should be so few, while the number of the dead natives found in the bush after the skirmish testifies to the precision of our fire. Last week there was not a single day without fighting, but the Americans steadily advanced, carrying everything before them and gradually increasing their semi-circle until it now spreads fan-shaped from 4 to 10 miles around Manila, the waterworks being the most distant point. It is known that the Filipino loss is fully 2500 killed, with wounded vastly in excess of that number, and thousands are held prisoners. All this has been achieved at the cost of 65 Americans killed and 257 wounded. There are 2 Americans missing and unaccounted for. No fewer than 20 native villages have surrendered or been captured. Several have been destroyed because their houses harbored men, frequently disguised in female attire, who shot from windows and roof tops at the American troops. Many rifles and a ton of ammunition have been seized. As might be expected there has been some looting in the outskirts, but it has not been general, and has been done in direct violation of orders.

Manila, Feb. 15.—2 p.m.—Several rebels yesterday afternoon, having fired from houses bearing white flags, on the American outposts, Col. Smith, with companies L and D and M, of the Californian volunteers, proceeded to clean out the enemy along the front. The rebels opposed him from the brush and several skirmishes occurred during which 9 of the Californians were slightly wounded, before they were driven out. The work proceeded today in a systematic manner, a gunboat shelling the villages and working her rapid-fire guns very effectively on the jungle. The entire Californian regiment, with the exception of 2 companies, 4 companies of the Washington regiment, 2 companies of the Idaho regiment and a battery of the 6th artillery, were engaged. The rebels were driven towards lake Laguna de Bay. The rebels held their fire, apparently being short of ammunition, but fought desperately. The American outposts in this direction are now fully twelve miles out.

CLYDESDALE HORSE ASSOCIATION. The Clydesdale horse association held its 13th annual meeting Thursday afternoon in the Albion hotel, Toronto. Robt. Davies, the retiring president, occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance. Henry Wade, the secretary, presented the annual report. He stated that there had been a decided improvement in matters affecting Clydesdale interests, increased interest being manifest. With the improved demand for heavy horses has come a renewal of importations of breeding stock from the old country, one importer having brought out as many as eleven. There has been considerable movement of Clydesdales from Ontario to points in the Northwest. Really good stock finds a ready market in the old country. Prices paid for big, sound 4-year-old geldings have ranged from \$45 to \$70. Registrations during the year numbered 252, as against 99 in the previous year. The membership has increased from 29 in 1897 to 69 paid members for 1898. Volume IX of the stud book has been printed, and it probably will not be long before there will be pedigree enough on hand to print volume X. The financial statement showed receipts of \$563 and expenditures of \$469, leaving a balance of \$94. The assets are \$3,125.

Mr Davies in his annual address congratulated the members upon the present condition of the horse market.

The demand, he said, while not brisk, was certain, and, as in everything else, the superior article could be disposed of at a profit. He spoke in strong terms of the necessity for perseverance in the work of improving the stock and for vigilance in the advancing of their interests. They should consider the animal first and the price it would bring afterwards. He was confident that their branch of the horse trade had an excellent future.

Officers were elected, as follows:—President, Peter Christie, Manchester; vice-president for Quebec, Robt. Ness, Howick. A resolution was passed to the effect that, as horses exported to the United States to be useful there must be recorded in the United States stud book, every interest would be subserved and properly protected by admitting Clydesdales on presentation to the customs authorities of properly accepted certificates of registration, signed by the registrar and under control of the department of agriculture of Canada. A committee was appointed to enlist the co-operation of the American Clydesdale association in presenting that view properly to the authorities at Washington.

Another resolution was passed authorizing the opening of negotiations with the railway companies, in order to obtain the same terms for shipping stock as those now enjoyed by the Dominion cattle breeders' association. It was also decided to give \$50 to the spring horse show, should it be held. The prize will be given for the best draught team, to be stired by a registered Clydesdale stallion.

HORSE BOOM WILL NOT BE PERMANENT.

The Breeders' Gazette says the shipping trade in New York is handling 1200 tons of hay a day at present, as against only a thousand tons some time ago. This, says the Gazette, is due to the increasing commercial activity and consequent addition to the demand for horses. Farmers, either in the United States or Canada, will be foolish, however, if they count on present conditions remaining permanent. There is a boom in horses just now, and this boom may continue for a year or two, but it will almost certainly be followed by a depression greater than that of a few years ago. The substitution of electricity for horse power in the moving of street cars was the main cause of the recent depression. As a result of that depression there was an almost total stoppage of production, and this had the effect of causing a temporary boom, a boom rendered all the more striking by increased activity in general business. But we are now on the eve of another change. Electricity is about to be applied in cities to the moving of freight vans and general delivery wagons, and electric cars will soon largely take the place of horses on country roads. As soon as these changes are completed, it is only reasonable to expect that there will be a period of depression in the horse trade even greater than that of a few years ago. The January horse trade has proved a disappointment, the export demand falling short of a year ago. The receipts at Chicago have risen to liberal proportions, and with larger offerings than were needed, prices suffered a general decline. All the exporters report markets across the water dull and liberally supplied with American horses. Prices have declined abroad and foreign buyers are naturally conservative about buying.

CANADA

Hamilton, Feb. 10.—Benjamin Parrott quarrelled with his aged mother while intoxicated, and picking up an axe, hit her a violent blow on the head, and knocked her to the floor, unconscious and bleeding fearfully. He then decamped, and neighbors summoned the police. Mrs Parrott was taken to the hospital. The son was arrested last evening. He is 35 years of age, and lives in the same house with his parents. Mrs Parrott succumbed this morning, dying at the city hospital. Her son will be tried on a charge of murder. The farmers who did not buy their barbed wire for fencing last fall will have cause for regret. At that time it was \$2 per 100lb; during the past week it advanced to \$2.25 and is expected to go higher. Iron tubing, nails, screws and copper have also advanced in price. Paris green has gone up 2 cents a lb. on account of the advance in copper. The increase in the price of iron and copper is attributed to the industrial activity in the United States.

Winnipeg, Feb. 9.—Dr. Blakely, superintendent of education, has made a report to the department of education on the St Ann and Lorette schools, it having been alleged by R.R. Kearn, a ratepayer in the Lorette district, that the schools were conducted in a way that made them purely separate schools, while at the same time they were drawing the government grant as though they were public schools and complying with all conditions provided by the school act. While the report affirms that some of the charges made by Kearn were groundless, Dr Blakely says, "Father Dufresne visited this (St Cuthbert) school and confessed pupils between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock on one day towards the end of

November. In Lorette east school this same priest confessed the pupils in the morning, commencing at about ten o'clock. The father or the teacher put the curtain across the corner of the school room before nine o'clock. The priest was through with the confessions before noon.

The Grand Trunk railway has declared a dividend of 3 per cent. on the first preference stock. This is the first dividend declared on this stock for about 10 years. After paying the dividend, the road is able to carry forward £4000.

Ottawa, February 13.—Rev. Father Fallon, of St Joseph's church, yesterday urged the young people to eschew the smouldering embers of sentimentality and enter the matrimonial state in greater numbers than of late years. In making the Lenten announcements, Father Fallon briefly alluded to the regulation of the Catholic church relative to mixed marriages. He said the doctrine on this point was too well known to need any further elucidation, but the statistics of the parish showed that marriage ceremonies in general were entirely too rare. Last year there were only 17 marriages in the parish, an increase of 4 over the previous year. Father Fallon reiterated the statement of a parish priest in New York that the young ladies of the present day expect too much of their husbands. They want, he said, a lot of land, a house, and a furnished one at that, and high social standing, a condition of affairs that their parents never awaited before being united in marriage. Courtships extending over a period of 6 to 10 years, were entirely too long. The kingdom of Heaven, said Father Fallon, was the one place where people were neither married nor given in marriage, and if St Joseph's parish kept up its record it would soon be in a position to take its place in the celestial kingdom.

Quebec, Feb. 10.—The legislative assembly had a brief sitting yesterday afternoon. The Hon Mr Decheno moved two important measures, the object of which is to further aid the good roads movement, which has already made such satisfactory progress under the present administration. One of these bills provides that any agricultural society may enter into arrangements with the county municipality in which it is comprised, so as to apply the whole or part of the subscriptions of its members or public grant which it receives, or of both, to the payment of a part of the cost of acquiring or working machines, stone crushers and rollers to improve and maintain byroads or local or county roads. Authority is given the commissioner of agriculture to exempt any society from holding exhibitions or competitions which has entered into an arrangement with the county municipality within which it is comprised for the purpose of applying the whole or part of the subscriptions of its members and public grants which it receives, or of both, to the payment of part of the cost of acquiring or working machines, stone crushers or rollers to improve and maintain byroads or county roads. The other bill provides that any municipality may conclude with any agricultural society within the limits of the county, arrangements in view of which the society shall apply, in whole or in part, the subscriptions of its members, or the public grants which it receives, or both, to the part payment of the cost of purchasing or operating road-making machines. Both bills were unanimously adopted.

Ottawa, Feb. 12.—Prof. Robertson was making further investigations in regard to winter feed for cattle with a view to the improving of ensilage. He has procured from Japan and Siberia seeds of various kinds of vetches upon which cattle in those countries are fed, and it is his intention to have the seeds tested at several points in Canada.

UNITED STATES

Washington, Feb. 9.—The following cablegram was received from General Otis, dated Manila, February 9th: Total casualties resulting from all engagements since February 4th aggregate 298, as follows: Killed, 3 officers, 56 enlisted men; wounded, 8 officers, 199 enlisted men; missing, 2 enlisted men.

Malone, N. Y., February 11.—The Olympia hotel was completely destroyed by fire at 12 o'clock last night. The fire originated in the bar-room at the rear of the building, and before help arrived the hotel, which was a wooden structure, was a mass of flames. The building was owned by H. A. Gray, who recently refurbished and renovated the building at great expense. The loss is about twelve thousand dollars, covered by insurance. The night was bitter cold, the mercury registering 15 degrees below zero, and the firemen fought the flames under great difficulties.

Georgetown, Col., Feb. 13.—In a snowslide at Silver Plume yesterday, 24 lives are believed to have been lost. The dead are Italian miners and their families. Eleven bodies have been recovered, only two of which have been identified. The slide was the most disastrous ever known in Clear Creek county.

HUNTINGDON

—The people of this locality learn with satisfaction of the end of legal proceedings in a case that is a disgrace to the administration of justice in this district, a conclusion to which a mere recital of the facts will lead every reader. In the fall of 1893 Walter Paton, a respectable farmer who lives about a couple of miles from this village, hired a young French Canadian, Elzear Lazure, of St Urbain, for a year. He proved to be a good worker, altho' unreluctant in character. Mr Paton's household consisted of himself, his wife, and an only daughter, Mary, a girl going to school. The parents never suspected Lazure had any designs on the girl, and she herself was too young to realize her danger. When he had been 10 months an inmate of Mr Paton's household, on Sunday, 17th August, 1895, having obtained permission to go for the day, he drove off in a covered buggy, saying he was going to visit his parents at St Urbain. Later on in the day, the daughter started to go to church, and on reaching the cross-road was surprised to meet Lazure, who, instead of going to St Urbain, had been lying in wait for her. He asked her to get into the buggy and he would drive her to church. She answered she preferred to walk, when he got out and constrained her to take a seat in the wagon. Once beside him, he threatened her if she made any outcry he would kill her, and took the road for Malone, N. Y. He told her he was going to marry her, and if she refused or made trouble he would shoot her, and showed her a revolver he had in a pocket. Arrived at Malone, he halted at the house of a minister, who, on seeing his alleged bride was a girl in a short dress and evidently of tender years, refused to marry them. The girl says she would have liked to ask the help of the minister, but fear of what Lazure would do tied her tongue. Lazure then drove to Burke, N.Y., where a minister, Rev Mr Fulton, tied the knot and pocketed the fee of \$5. Lazure was now satisfied that all was secure, and drove back to Paton's, confident the parents would make the best of a bad job by accepting him as their son-in-law. On his telling what had been done, the father ordered Lazure out of the house, threatening to punish him for abduction and marrying a minor. Next day Paton sought for a warrant for Lazure's arrest, but to Beauharnois, and incurred heavy costs without satisfaction, for Lazure, though arrested, was not held. Failure to punish him emboldened Lazure to make persistent demands on Paton for his daughter. Thus, during the summer of 1896, he with several young fellows from this village, went to Paton's house to get his "wife." The father resisted and there was a scuffle, in which the old man was roughly handled. However, they had to leave without Mary. Soon after, when Mr Paton was at the other end of the farm, Lazure came again with a companion, terrifying Mrs Paton by his demands for her daughter, who fortunately happened to be absent at the time. Both times there was a covered buggy to drive her away, if she had been got hold of. The climax of annoyance and worry was reached when Lazure instituted proceedings against Paton, suing him for \$500 damages for detaining his "wife." Worried and perplexed by the inefficiency of the law to protect him and with a prospect of being entangled by the man who had wronged him in a vexatious lawsuit, Mr Paton sold off his cattle at a sacrifice and left with his daughter for Michigan, where she obtained the safety of the law in this district had failed to give her. The lawsuit instituted by Lazure dragged on after the manner of the courts in this district, and it was not until the 30th of last month that judgment was given. It, of course, declared what was obvious, that there was no marriage, but altho' clearing the girl from persecutions of Lazure and affirming the father had acted within his right, it punishes him by ordering him to pay his own costs. The aged couple, who have been for 44 years harassed and impoverished by the law instead of being protected by it, are now secure and their daughter may return to her home. The following is the substance of Judge Belanger's decision: Considering there was no proof that the pretended marriage had been celebrated by any competent person according to the laws of the state of New York, the certificate filed by Lazure being wholly insufficient in law to establish either the authority of the person officiating or that of the clerk of the town certifying the same, and there is no other proof of record of said marriage. Even if the record was authentic, it would not avail, as it had been proven that Lazure was a resident of Canada and had went to the United States to have said marriage solemnized with the intention of evading the laws of his own domicile, to wit, those of the province of Quebec. Further, it had been proved that the girl, Mary A. Paton, at the time of the pretended marriage was only 13 years and 10 months old, and was, therefore, under the control and authority of her father, who, it was clearly shown, had forbidden it, and kept his daughter at home with him, hunting and chasing away from his house the said Lazure when he attempted to try to see the girl, so even if said marriage took place, it was against the will and without the consent of the father, and therefore in violation of the laws of Quebec. The court declares said pretended marriage null and void, and of no effect whatever, and dismisses Lazure's action, each paying their own costs.

—At half-past two o'clock on Saturday morning the sheds in connection with the stabling at Moir's hotel were discovered to be on fire. The sheds ran across the upper end of the lot, back of the stable, and down the east side. The fire started apparently at the angle, for both lengths were on fire when first seen. The firemen were soon on the ground and had a stream of water playing on the adjoining property which was in danger. The wind was favorable, as it blew the flames across the road. Mr McGregor's stable got a scorching, and Mr Bruce's house was only saved by drenching it with water. The night was fearfully cold, 12 deg. below zero with a cutting N.W. blast. By half past three all danger was over, the embers of the shed having been drowned with water, and most of the firemen went home, for they were in a half frozen state. Before leaving, the stable was examined, and everything found right. Half an hour afterwards fire broke out in a stall of the stable situated at the N.W. corner, and away from where the fire had been. As the fire had a clear sweep in the large building, which contained a large quantity of hay and straw, efforts to save it were futile and it burned down in a brief space of time. The stable was a fine one, 100 by 30 feet, well finished and in excellent order. In the sheds were the two busses, both of which were burned, and three pigs, smothered in their pens. Insured in city companies. During the early part of the fire there was an unpleasantness between the firemen and part of the councillors, which may lead to the resignation of the company.

—On Friday evening the scholars of the academy held their yearly social and ball in the Moir hall. That it was absorbingly enjoyable, the fact of the first alarm of fire failing to break it up may be accepted as proof.

—If the report turn out correct, that a German electrician has made a discovery that will supersede the present incandescent lamps with an equally good light at one-third their cost, the problem of lighting Huntingdon economically will have been solved.

—Mr Vass of Cavaville is one of the most observant dairy factorymen in the province, and, on being asked his opinion as to winter dairying, answered it paid neither the farmer nor the factory owner. In proof he quotes the experience last year of 3 patrons of one of his factories, who each milked 30 cows. Two who sent milk all the year totalled respectively 79,000lb and 81,000lb, while the 3rd patron who milked only 9 months sent 103,000lb. Mr Vass holds cows need 3 months' rest, and if they do not get it they give less milk. He favors running factories to the end of the year and reopening the beginning of April. The experience of all factorymen who have kept open this winter is, that the extra heating, cost of repairs from burst pipes, and loss in quality of butter resulting from receiving frozen milk, has absorbed whatever profit may have been made in the making.

—The largest concourse of vehicles seen for many years accompanied the funeral of the late Mrs Walker on Tuesday. It was a testimony of sympathy for a peculiarly painful bereavement.

—The Electric hockey team of Valleyfield were defeated by the Huntingdon team on Saturday afternoon on Chambers' rink by a score of 3 goals to 1.

—Hon. Victor Cavendish and Lady Cavendish of England had been paying a visit to the Governor General and left Ottawa Friday morning expecting to catch the N. Y. C. train for New York, where they had engaged passages on the Cunarder that sails on Saturday. The Ottawa train was late and the N. Y. C. connection was missed. A special was engaged, and passed here, a palace car with a locomotive, and only 4 passengers. The cost of the special is reported to have been \$750.

To the Editor of the Canadian Gleaner Sir,—I noticed in one of the late copies of the Gleaner, a hint that Father Chiniquy was at one time in charge of the little church that used to stand on James Finn's farm west of Ormstown. I don't think such was the case, but I distinctly remember that Father Chiniquy held a course of temperance meetings during the month of September, 1848, in the church named, at which time a large number took the pledge at Mr Chiniquy's hand, whose names I can give, that religiously kept it until death.

I am yours very truly, JAMES B. GIBSON, Alameda, Assa. [The late Thomas King of Godmanchester was married by Father Chiniquy, who could not have done so unless he had been temporarily in charge of the mission.—Ed.]

—At half-past two o'clock on Saturday morning the sheds in connection with the stabling at Moir's hotel were discovered to be on fire. The sheds ran across the upper end of the lot, back of the stable, and down the east side. The fire started apparently at the angle, for both lengths were on fire when first seen. The firemen were soon on the ground and had a stream of water playing on the adjoining property which was in danger. The wind was favorable, as it blew the flames across the road. Mr McGregor's stable got a scorching, and Mr Bruce's house was only saved by drenching it with water. The night was fearfully cold, 12 deg. below zero with a cutting N.W. blast. By half past three all danger was over, the embers of the shed having been drowned with water, and most of the firemen went home, for they were in a half frozen state. Before leaving, the stable was examined, and everything found right. Half an hour afterwards fire broke out in a stall of the stable situated at the N.W. corner, and away from where the fire had been. As the fire had a clear sweep in the large building, which contained a large quantity of hay and straw, efforts to save it were futile and it burned down in a brief space of time. The stable was a fine one, 100 by 30 feet, well finished and in excellent order. In the sheds were the two busses, both of which were burned, and three pigs, smothered in their pens. Insured in city companies. During the early part of the fire there was an unpleasantness between the firemen and part of the councillors, which may lead to the resignation of the company.

—On Friday evening the scholars of the academy held their yearly social and ball in the Moir hall. That it was absorbingly enjoyable, the fact of the first alarm of fire failing to break it up may be accepted as proof.

—If the report turn out correct, that a German electrician has made a discovery that will supersede the present incandescent lamps with an equally good light at one-third their cost, the problem of lighting Huntingdon economically will have been solved.

—Mr Vass of Cavaville is one of the most observant dairy factorymen in the province, and, on being asked his opinion as to winter dairying, answered it paid neither the farmer nor the factory owner. In proof he quotes the experience last year of 3 patrons of one of his factories, who each milked 30 cows. Two who sent milk all the year totalled respectively 79,000lb and 81,000lb, while the 3rd patron who milked only 9 months sent 103,000lb. Mr Vass holds cows need 3 months' rest, and if they do not get it they give less milk. He favors running factories to the end of the year and reopening the beginning of April. The experience of all factorymen who have kept open this winter is, that the extra heating, cost of repairs from burst pipes, and loss in quality of butter resulting from receiving frozen milk, has absorbed whatever profit may have been made in the making.

—The largest concourse of vehicles seen for many years accompanied the funeral of the late Mrs Walker on Tuesday. It was a testimony of sympathy for a peculiarly painful bereavement.

—The Electric hockey team of Valleyfield were defeated by the Huntingdon team on Saturday afternoon on Chambers' rink by a score of 3 goals to 1.

—Hon. Victor Cavendish and Lady Cavendish of England had been paying a visit to the Governor General and left Ottawa Friday morning expecting to catch the N. Y. C. train for New York, where they had engaged passages on the Cunarder that sails on Saturday. The Ottawa train was late and the N. Y. C. connection was missed. A special was engaged, and passed here, a palace car with a locomotive, and only 4 passengers. The cost of the special is reported to have been \$750.

To the Editor of the Canadian Gleaner Sir,—I noticed in one of the late copies of the Gleaner, a hint that Father Chiniquy was at one time in charge of the little church that used to stand on James Finn's farm west of Ormstown. I don't think such was the case, but I distinctly remember that Father Chiniquy held a course of temperance meetings during the month of September, 1848, in the church named, at which time a large number took the pledge at Mr Chiniquy's hand, whose names I can give, that religiously kept it until death.

I am yours very truly, JAMES B. GIBSON, Alameda, Assa. [The late Thomas King of Godmanchester was married by Father Chiniquy, who could not have done so unless he had been temporarily in charge of the mission.—Ed.]

MCDONALD & ROBB'S PRICES

We are selling Feed at these prices: Peameal 7 ton.....\$26.00 Cornmeal 7 ton..... 18.00 Barleymeal 7 ton..... 20.00 Middlings 7 ton..... 18.00 Bran 7 ton..... 16.00 And are buying Grain at: Oats 40b..... 36 to 37c Peas 70b..... 71 to 70c Barley, feed, 750b, 45 to 00c McDONALD & ROBB, Valleyfield

BORN

On Feb. 6, at Kilbain, Que., the wife of Daniel Walker, of a son. At Powerscourt, Feb. 7th, the wife of Alfred Tompkins, of a son. At Huntingdon, on the 12th Feb., the wife of R. E. Kelly, of a daughter.

MARRIED

On the 8th February, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev Dr McDonald, James Lavery of Hinchinbrook to Wilhelmina (Minnie), daughter of Donald J. Fraser, Esq., Dundee.

DIED

On the 24th January, of grip, at the house of John O'Connell, Trout river lines, Bob Cassidy. Deceased was a well known character, from travelling from house to house and depending on the public for his livelihood. At Prescott, Arizona, January 20th, of dropsy of the heart, Miss K. D. Broderick, formerly of Ormstown, Q., aged 64 years.

At the home of her sister, Mrs Milton H. Brown, Burke, N.Y., on the 2nd February, Miss Mary Johnston. At Chateaugay, N.Y., on the 4th February, Henry Sweet, aged 84 years. On Tuesday morning, Feb. 7th, at Chandler, Michigan, of pneumonia, Neil Campbell, formerly of Beauharnois, Que., in the 53rd year of his age. At the residence of her son, James E. Burke, Riverside, Corbin, Que., on Feb. 8th, Sarah Burke, relict of the late William Burke, in the 85th year of her age. At LaGuere, on the 8th February, Elizabeth Kerr, wife of Andrew Cluff, in the 76th year of her age, and 50th of her marriage.

On the 9th instant, in this village, Matthew Gowland (formerly of West York, Ont.) aged 91 years. At Montreal, on the 10th February, Hugh Brodie, notary public, in his 57th year. At Elgin, on February 10th, James Macfarlane, in his 59th year. Suddenly, at Kilbain, Que., on Feb. 12, Mary Christina, wife of Daniel Walker and daughter of David White, aged 23 years.

St Andrew's Church.

The Annual Congregational Social in connection with St Andrew's church, Huntingdon, will be held on the evening of FRIDAY, Feb. 17th, in the Watson Hall. Tea will be served from 6 to 8 p.m.

MISCELLANEOUS

A suggestion has lately been made that glass would be a better and more lasting material than stone for making monuments which are exposed to the wearing action of the weather. The standard remedy for a cold where there is inflammation of the lungs is a flaxseed poultice applied to the chest, as hot as can be borne, every half hour. If a wooden pail receives two or three coats of copal varnish on the inside before being used it will never become water-soaked, nor will it give any disagreeable flavor to water that may be allowed to stand in it for any length of time.

London, Feb. 11.—The weather is phenomenally springlike; the temperature is like that of a day in May, and a warm westerly breeze is blowing. The sun shines brightly and the birds are singing in the trees. The maximum temperature here today was 64.8, the warmest February in 50 years. London, February 11.—The English National Protestant Union has forwarded to the Queen a memorial setting forth the views of the anti-Ritualists and praying Her Majesty to adopt measures to "preserve the nation from a re-imposition of the sacerdotal yoke which was cast aside in the 16th century." The memorial is signed by nearly 4000 influential churchmen, including 31 peers, 50 members of parliament, 200 magistrates, and 1300 clergymen. Soldiers are despised in China. They belong chiefly to the coolie classes. The German officers engaged some time ago by the Chinese government found that their most important task was to overcome the soldiers' own feelings that they were a lower order of beings than other Chinamen.

New York, February 13.—It has become known that the Rev. R.T. Nichol has left the priesthood of the Episcopal church and become a Roman Catholic. He is a Canadian, about 40 years old, and was ordained a priest of the church of England in 1882. The legal adviser of the United States military commission which arranged for the Spanish evacuation of Cuba states that under Spanish rule the revenues of the island were \$25,359,650 annually.

Montreal, February 13.—There were about 400 head of butchers' cattle, 50 calves, and 60 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End abattoir today. Trade was fair for the first week of Lent, and prices were firm all around. Mr G. Martel bought six prime steers at 5c 7/8, less 5c on the lot. Pretty good cattle sold at from 3 1/2 to nearly 4c 7/8, and the common stock from 2c to 3c 7/8. The best calves were bought up before reaching this market, and the highest price paid for a calf here today was \$6.50. Nearly all the calves offered here today were less than ten days old, and these sold at from \$2 to \$4.50, each. Sheep sold at about 3c 7/8, and lambs at from 4c to 4c do. Fat hogs were rather scarce today, and sold at about 4c 7/8, for small lots off the cars.

Notes rendered at the Sale of JAS. M. STEWART, Liverpool, on June 30, 1898, fall due on the 1st March, 1899, and are in my hands for collection. Prompt payment will be expected. W.M. GEBBIE, Howick, Q. Feb. 13th, 1899.

EAST END TINSHOP.

Where there is always a stock of Tinware, Pails, Oval Wash Boilers, Dishes, &c. Also, an assorted stock of Granite ware, Factory furnishing, Milk Cans, &c. Agent for Pedler's Roofing, Hot Air Furnaces, Wood and Coal Stoves, Spouting, and Roofing. Sap Buckets and Sap Spouts. Repairing done neatly. JAS. F. HARRIGAN.

FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers her farm for sale, situated on the Bear river, parish of Ste Martine, county of Chateaugay, province of Quebec, within 2 miles of the village of Ste Martine, containing 90 acres of good land, within 1 mile of a cheese factory, 2 1/2 miles of a butter factory, and 6 1/2 miles from the village of Ste Martine, with convenient communication with Montreal and other places on the Grand Trunk railway from Ste Martine. The whole of the land is good, and in perfect order, with a good dwelling-house, nearly new, also barns and stable thereon erected. For further information apply to the undersigned proprietor on the premises. MARY CARDWELL, Ste Martine, Jan. 30, 1899.

SOCIAL at home of Mr JOHN RANKIN, New Erin, FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 17th, 1899. Proceeds in aid of St John's Church debt.

Parties wishing to attend will find teams at St John's Church, Huntingdon, at 5.30 p.m. MacDougal Hall, Ormstown. Grand Concert by the DONALDSON CONCERT CO. of Montreal, in the MacDougal Hall, Ormstown, on TUESDAY, Feb. 21st, 1899, at 8 p.m. Miscellaneous programme of Vocal and instrumental music, consisting of English, Scotch and Irish national songs, duets, trios, quartettes and recitations. Come and hear the songs our fathers sang. Admission: adults 20 cents; children 10 cents.

A GRAND MASQUERADE will take place on the Ormstown Skating Rink on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22nd. The Ormstown band will play during the evening. None but those in costume allowed on the ice. Admission 10 cents. Doors open at 7.30 p.m. ALEX. MILLS, Secy.

Beauharnois District C.E. Convention. Huntingdon, Feb. 24th, 1899.

PROGRAMME MORNING SESSION, 10 A. M. IN ST ANDREW'S CHURCH. Prayer and Praise Meeting - Rev W. Pearson Condition and Need of the Church - Rev J.W. Morrison Appointment of Committees AFTERNOON SESSION, 2 P.M. IN ST ANDREW'S CHURCH. Praise Service - Rev W.F. Stephen Secretary's Report - Mr W. H. McConner Reports from Societies Junior Work Temperance - Rev P.H. Hutchinson A. S. Lesson - Rev F. McCusker The Holy Spirit - Rev D. Winter EVENING SESSION, 7 P.M. IN METHODIST CHURCH. Praise Service - Rev A. Rowat A. S. Lesson - Rev Dr Kellogg Our Pledge - Rev D. Winter Congregation Service - Rev J.H. McConner 150 Collection Songs and Solos will be used. Silver Collections at all Sessions.

DAIRYMEN'S MEETING.

I have been advised by Professor ROBERTSON that the village of Huntingdon has been selected by the Dominion Department of Agriculture as one of the places at which a meeting will be held to discuss matters of general interest to Dairy Farmers; to promote the further establishment of cold storage at creameries; and the improvement of curing rooms at these factories; and to give information on the disease of tuberculosis in cattle. The speakers will be experts sent by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. The meeting will take place in MOIR HALL, on Friday Evening, Feb. 24 At 7.30 o'clock. Admission free. It is hoped farmers will attend and hear what the visitors have to say on these important subjects. Secy. of H. Dairymen's Assn.

FOUND, two small sums of money, at Post-office and on Front street. Apply to ANGELO MCNAUGHTON.

A RARE CHANCE.

The subscriber, desirous of giving up farming, offers his property for sale in the township of Elgin. It adjoins a cheese factory, school, and a station of the N.Y.C. railway, and is only a short distance from the village of H. Gervais, where there is a creamery and grist mill. The farm contains 200 acres, of which 40 acres are under bush, including a splendid sugar maple grove. There is a large quantity of finest quality and in the best of order, the farm being widely known for its productive soil and high state of cultivation. The buildings are large and comfortable. Such a property is rarely offered and only the position in which he is placed induces the owner to part with it. Will be sold on reasonable terms. There is 30 acres of fall plowing. An indisputable title given. Apply personally on the premises, or by letter addressed THOMAS CALNES, Athelstan.

ELEVEN MILLION DOLLARS.

Last year, 1898, the NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO. paid Eleven Million Dollars to living Policy-holders and Ten Million Dollars to death claimants.

SALE NOTES

Notes rendered at the Sale of JAS. M. STEWART, Liverpool, on June 30, 1898, fall due on the 1st March, 1899, and are in my hands for collection. Prompt payment will be expected. W.M. GEBBIE, Howick, Q. Feb. 13th, 1899.

Bruce's Old Store, Front street

Where there is always a stock of Tinware, Pails, Oval Wash Boilers, Dishes, &c. Also, an assorted stock of Granite ware, Factory furnishing, Milk Cans, &c. Agent for Pedler's Roofing, Hot Air Furnaces, Wood and Coal Stoves, Spouting, and Roofing. Sap Buckets and Sap Spouts. Repairing done neatly. JAS. F. HARRIGAN.

FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers her farm for sale, situated on the Bear river, parish of Ste Martine, county of Chateaugay, province of Quebec, within 2 miles of the village of Ste Martine, containing 90 acres of good land, within 1 mile of a cheese factory, 2 1/2 miles of a butter factory, and 6 1/2 miles from the village of Ste Martine, with convenient communication with Montreal and other places on the Grand Trunk railway from Ste Martine. The whole of the land is good, and in perfect order, with a good dwelling-house, nearly new, also barns and stable thereon erected. For further information apply to the undersigned proprietor on the premises. MARY CARDWELL, Ste Martine, Jan. 30, 1899.

SPECIAL VALUES IN Underwear, Hosiery, Shawls, Blankets, Rugs