



Subscribers whose time is nearly out will oblige by using the envelopes sent to them. Waiting to send the money or paying it to somebody else, causes delay and in the envelope you receive and there will be no missing of a paper and no chance of mistake.



Canadian Gleaner

HUNTINGDON, Q., MAY 27, 1897

#### NOTES OF THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

On Tuesday Mr. Fielding submitted a number of amendments to the tariff, as introduced on the 22nd of last month. They consist entirely of readjustments, made on the representations of merchants and manufacturers. Where it was found duties would be difficult to collect in the form proposed a change has been made, and where manufacturers represented they would have to close their establishments, concessions have been made not by increasing the duty on the imported article but by giving the home manufacturer his material free at a greatly reduced rate. On iron there is another heavy cut and with its cheapness Canadian implements and machinery ought to be sold as low as any imported. For example, scrap iron which under the N.P. was taxed \$4 a ton is now \$1, and steel that was \$5 is now \$2. Among lesser changes, the duty on books has been readjusted to bear heavily on paper covered literature and light on standard works. Patent medicines that contain alcohol are charged 50 per cent. duty, and non-alcoholic mixtures 25. The tobacco men, who had closed their factories, are met with a change from excise to custom duties, which, while yielding the same revenue, will give home-made cigars and tobacco an advantage over foreign-made. The resolution to prevent combines is amended by a clause requiring a judicial decision as to the existence of a combine among manufacturers to keep up prices before the government can interfere. The change is made to meet the objection that the government might use its power for political purposes—to injure opponents or favor friends—but impairs its effectiveness. When manufacturers combine to raise prices, it is essential they be dealt with at once. Reference to the courts means delay and divided authority. While the resolution as at first introduced, giving the government of the day authority to remit in part or wholly the duty on any manufactures which they believed to be the subject of a combine, was arbitrary, yet we do not see how the public could otherwise be effectually protected from the plotting of selfish and unscrupulous men. The preferential clause has had tacked to it the word—

The governor-in-council may extend the benefits of such reciprocal tariff to any country which may be entitled thereto by virtue of any treaty with her Majesty.

When Mr. Fielding ended, Sir Chas. Tupper rose to move an amendment. He argued that there should be no lowering of duties on British goods until the Imperial government granted a preference to Canada by imposing a duty on the produce of other countries, and Laurier had done wrong in making such a concession without first obtaining an equivalent. Then he urged that it was impossible to give Britain alone a preference. She had treaties with Germany and Belgium which bound her to give them the same terms of trade as she herself or her colonies granted, so that these countries could claim to send their goods into Canada at the same rate of duty as was exacted on British-made goods. His amendment was a long one, and to the effect that the Laurier tariff was in principle against preferential trade, that the Imperial government be notified that when it terminated its treaties with foreign countries that contain the most favored nation clause, Canada would be ready to enter into a preferential trade arrangement, and requiring any agreement with any country involving tariff and revenue be submitted to parliament. This is the first serious motion of want of confidence since the new parliament met and the vote upon it will show the strength of Laurier's backing. Mr. Davies, on behalf of the government, accepted the challenge offered, and proceeded to make an effective reply. He had an easy task in exposing the inconsistency of Sir Charles, who had made a pet hobby of Imperial federation, opposing closer trade relations with the Mother Country, and then dealt with his allegations about Belgium and Germany. Mr. Davies clearly showed that Canada was bound to grant

preference in rate of customs duty only to such countries as gave it the same privileges as Britain did. When Germany and Belgium admitted our farm produce and lumber free, we would grant their manufactures a like concession with those of Britain. The opinion of eminent experts in international law was, that Canada's offer of preferential trade was governed by the condition that there must be an equivalent in return.

The debate will likely last until Friday. It is understood Mr. Laurier will not wait for the close of the session, but will sail for England next week. He leaves several ministers well able to lead the house.

On Thursday Sir Richard Cartwright announced that the long agitated fast line had become a fixed fact, and at a cost within the reach of the Dominion. The Conservative government was willing to pay \$750,000 a year for a 20-knot service but no shipping-house responded. Last year Sir Charles Tupper was on the eve of closing a bargain with the Allans at the rate of \$1,125,000, apart from what the Imperial government might give, when he had to leave office. The contract now made is with Peterson, Tate & Co. of Newcastle, England, for half a million dollars a year, to which the British government adds \$350,000. The cost to Canada of the improved service will not greatly exceed what is now paid. Whether the company can run a swift steamship service on so small a subsidy, compared with what others asked, remains to be seen. The vessels they are to build will be of a new type. They cannot be ready for a year, at least.

An interesting debate was sprung in the commons by that untitled reformer Mr. McMullen, who, tho his party is in power, brought up the scandalous expenditure on Rideau hall, the greater part of which he has always contended should not fall on the country but on the governor-general who lives in it. Mr. Tarte said the amount asked for had, with the exception of \$4000, been spent by the late government. After a long debate the item was passed on a vote of 100 to 50. The airing given to this grievance will have a wholesome effect in keeping down the expenditure on Rideau hall. The government came out more creditably on an issue raised by Sir Charles Tupper, regarding a contract awarded for the engraving required by the post-office, the treasury, and other departments. The charge was, that the contract had been taken away from a Canadian firm and given to an American company without cause. In reply, Mr. Fielding showed that the Burland company considered it had a monopoly of the business, and not satisfied with the high rates the late government had agreed to, demanded, on the new contract, \$30,000 a year more. When they found the Laurier administration would not submit, and had invited tenders from abroad, they had offered to do the work at the old figures, but their offer was rejected as unfair to the other tenderers. It may be said of the Burland company, that it not only charged high but gave poor value, as everybody knows from the postage stamps in use. The American company begins work on July 1st.

Having filled every office that it was possible to make vacant, and raised the salaries of his friends where he could, Mr. Flynn resigned on Saturday evening, when Mr. Marchand was called upon. He waited on the lieutenant-governor on Monday and accepted the duty of forming a ministry. Yesterday afternoon the following cabinet was sworn in—

Hon. F. G. Marchand Premier and Treasurer  
Hon. Horace Archambault Attorney-General  
Hon. H. T. Duffy Commissioner of Public Works  
Hon. S. N. Parent Commissioner of Crown Lands  
Hon. F. G. M. Dechene Commissioner of Agriculture  
Hon. A. Turgeon Commissioner of Mines and Fisheries  
Hon. J. E. Robidoux Provincial Secretary  
Hon. Geo. W. Stephens Without Portfolio  
Hon. J. Sheehy Without Portfolio  
Hon. J. J. Guerin Without Portfolio  
The ministers without portfolio, as they serve without salary, do not require to be re-elected. The others go back to their constituents, nomination being set for Saturday, 12th June, and should a poll in any case be necessary it will be held on the 19th. It is not expected any of the new ministers will be opposed. Mr. Marchand, it is said, holds the treasurership only for a time, the intention being to call Mr. Bickerton to the office. That gentleman has been confirmed as member for Montreal West in a recount, which gave him 16 majority.

The sending of so small a contingent as 200 volunteers to the Queen's jubilee celebration is going to cost a large sum. \$26,000 has been asked, but that will not do. The selected men are now in Quebec and are having a few days' hard drill before taking ship. They sail by the Vancouver on the 5th June and are expected back the beginning of July. An army, such as this generation has not seen, is to be assembled in London for the jubilee, and is estimated to reach 50,000. The navy will be represented by a draft of 10,000 blue jackets. The people who are paying guineas for a seat on the line of parade will, at least, see such a military spectacle as peaceful England rarely affords.

An account was given in the Gleaner, at the time of their arrest, of a gang of incendiaries in the township of Melancthon, Ont., who had made a business of burning farm-houses and barns for the insurance, and, occasionally, of setting fire to others to intimidate those who might inform on them. These outcasts were brought up for trial at Orangeville last week, when such direct proof was given that they pled guilty and five of them were sentenced to periods of from 5 to 12 years in the penitentiary. The leaders were two negroes, one of them a giant in size and strength. Several of the gang were allowed to go unpunished on account of their turning Queen's evidence.

Apparently a discovery just perfected threatens to supersede gas, coal oil and the electric light. A Mr. Wilson of Ontario has discovered a means of making, cheaply, and in large quantities, a substance named carbide of lime, which, on the addition of water, gives forth a gas of great illuminating power. Mr. Wilson is now making the carbide in large quantities and is furnishing it at four cents a pound. Instead of buying coal oil, Mr. Wilson says, farmers will buy so many pounds of carbide, and city people will dispense with gas and electric light, and save two-thirds of their bills for lighting. The new substance is made from limestone, the heating agent used being electricity. Its manufacture is only possible where unlimited limestone and water-power can be had cheap.

The failure of McKinley's election to restore prosperity, is breeding discontent on the south side of the border. For a few weeks after the result of the contest was known the Republican papers printed columns of despatches, telling of the re-opening of factories and establishing of new industries. We hear nothing of that now, and it is admitted business is no better than it was during Cleveland's time, with a darker prospect for the future. The summer threatens to be one of strikes and lockouts, and the tramp is everywhere. John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's big storekeeper, and who was a member of Harrison's cabinet, addressing a meeting of merchants, said:

The tide will soon set in strongly against the Republican party unless the depression of business is altered. Idleness and want breed a bitter discontent which will never be overcome until there are ample employments. The foes America has to fear are not the sullen, savage Turks, nor the terrible, grasping British, but they are our own patient and heart-tired people, our own suffering, much-promised people, who, betrayed and disappointed, no longer have faith in their party and will turn to any leadership that offers promise of better times, believing that worse times can never come than those now existing. It is a terrible thing to observe public sentiment adrift and unanchored and the people sweeping away from their affection to the old party.

The U. S. senate, almost without debate, adopted a resolution advising the president to recognize the Cuban rebels as belligerents. He has not done so and is not likely to do so, but the resolution has a certain moral effect in giving the rebels a status, while it has exasperated the Spanish government. Just now there are indications that the struggle may be ended by Spain itself. The Liberals who, for the past three years, have withheld, from patriotic motives, opposing the steps taken to subdue the rebellion, have declared they will do so no longer, that the failure to end the struggle has been so scandalous that they will support no more grants of money or men for the forlorn hope. The government held office by a sufficiently slight tenure before, and this threatened opposition may cause its collapse. The treasury of Madrid is bankrupt and it is currently reported 200,000 of the flower of Spain's youth have perished in Cuba—mainly from disease. The war in Cuba is reduced to a guerrilla contest, but, none the less, is impossible to end. The rebels hold the interior of the country and are practically unassailable.

There are doleful revelations in Rome of corruption in high places. Rascals after monopolies and subsidies found those in office open to bribes, and the courts are now investigating charges against Crispi, Italy's veteran premier, and his wife. Influence may prevent full revelations, but it is alleged if all was known princes and dukes have been adding to their incomes by sharing in the bribes of lobbyists. Personal honesty and a high standard of honor in dealing with public affairs is found nowhere outside of Britain. Italy's financial condition is bad, and there are those who predict an uprising by the much-taxed and long-suffering people.

Lord Salisbury has made a masterly stroke in dealing with the Irish question. Next session two bills are to be submitted, one providing that owners of real estate be relieved of half the present tax for the support of the poor and that tenants be required to pay only half of the present county cess, the deficiency in both cases to be taken out of the Imperial treasury. This will go far to disarm the agitation arising from Ireland's being, as alleged, taxed beyond her due. The other bill is one providing for a full measure of self government in municipal matters, similar to the county councils of England. The latter proposal is significant of the revolution wrought by the transfer of land from the nobility to those who work it. Twenty years ago no statesman would have entrusted the control of local affairs in Ireland to its farmers, yet that is what is going to be done.

and the courts are now investigating charges against Crispi, Italy's veteran premier, and his wife. Influence may prevent full revelations, but it is alleged if all was known princes and dukes have been adding to their incomes by sharing in the bribes of lobbyists. Personal honesty and a high standard of honor in dealing with public affairs is found nowhere outside of Britain. Italy's financial condition is bad, and there are those who predict an uprising by the much-taxed and long-suffering people.

Lord Salisbury has made a masterly stroke in dealing with the Irish question. Next session two bills are to be submitted, one providing that owners of real estate be relieved of half the present tax for the support of the poor and that tenants be required to pay only half of the present county cess, the deficiency in both cases to be taken out of the Imperial treasury. This will go far to disarm the agitation arising from Ireland's being, as alleged, taxed beyond her due. The other bill is one providing for a full measure of self government in municipal matters, similar to the county councils of England. The latter proposal is significant of the revolution wrought by the transfer of land from the nobility to those who work it. Twenty years ago no statesman would have entrusted the control of local affairs in Ireland to its farmers, yet that is what is going to be done.

What progress is being made in negotiating the terms of peace between Greece and Turkey is unknown outside of diplomatic circles. The impression is that Turkey is asking more than France and Britain think fair, while Russia and Germany incline to the Sultan's demands. That the negotiations may end in the disagreement of the powers is not improbable and apprehensions of what the future may bring forth are entertained in London and Paris.

#### ORMISTOWN

Last week John St. Louis, after driving his father and mother to the RR. station, started for home, and had gone a few yards on the rough side road when an axle of the buggy broke, and the horse became unmanageable. As John jumped, the back wheel struck him and he fell with great force, breaking his left leg in two places, and receiving many bruises, from which he is now suffering. Dr. Hall is in attendance.

Queen's birthday was quietly observed. Stores were closed, but there was no illumination in the evening beyond a few rockets.

The concert given by the St. Paul's church choir on the Queen's birthday, at which Mayor Baird presided with his usual ability, proved a gratifying success. It opened appropriately with the national anthem, sung in unison and chorus with splendid effect. The instrumental pieces, all classical in their character, were performed with the fine taste and execution to be expected of the players, Mrs. Morison, Miss L. Walsh, and the Misses Bazin. The part songs, which were all of a high order of merit, showed much care in their preparation, and their harmonious rendering reflected great credit on the choir, in which Dr. Bazin's rich bass was clearly distinguishable. Mrs. Morison presided at the piano. Mr. Robert McLaughlin of the Witness office was greeted with repeated encores in his humorous recitations, which provoked much mirth, and will always be an attractive part of an evening's entertainment. Mr. C. F. Morison and Mr. Percy Moore made an equally favorable impression on the audience with their songs, which were warmly applauded and encored, those of a humorous character by the latter causing much amusement. The whole was closed with the new jubilee anthem by Jules Norman, this being the first occasion on which it has been sung here. During a short intermission Mesdames Blackett, Rutherford, and Darby, assisted by a number of youthful volunteers, served ice cream, which was highly appreciated. Perhaps the best evidence of the interest elicited by the concert as well as of its excellence, was the perfect order maintained to the close of it. The number in attendance may be inferred from the fact that, after meeting all expenses, there remains a net balance of \$28, to be applied to supplying the choir with the new Hymnal and music.

Tuesday evening being dark and wet, the attendance was thin at the orators' concert. Miss Hollinshead has a high reputation as a vocalist, and her appearance in Ormstown met with eulogiums of praise from those privileged to hear her. The concert financially was a failure. There is no talk about celebrating the Queen's jubilee. Many intend to go to the city. The brick-yards have begun work for this season. This community was shocked by the news that Dr. Gentles was drowned on the 24th. He was well and favorably known here. Peter Cavers is shipping a lot of stock for Montreal market, and considers there are prospects of a busy summer trade before him.

This week our citizens have complained of the darkness of our streets, the lamps not having been lit. The wet weather has hindered the putting in of grain. Farmers will not finish this week.

HOWICK  
The celebration of Queen's birthday was marred somewhat by the showery weather we had here until the middle of the afternoon. Flags were floating in the breeze over many residences; fire-crackers, exploding here and there, was the small boy's method of manifesting, probably unconsciously to himself, his patriotic love for his noble Queen, whilst places of business indicated that their proprietors were not pushing sales. The young men took advantage of the dry afternoon to have a game of base ball. The Quotation social in the evening, under the auspices of the Royal Templars, was attended by about two hundred of the young people of the vicinity, who seemed to spend a very enjoyable time in the numerous games scattered over the hall, and indulging in the good things provided at the refreshment tables. Cards were distributed at the door to all who entered, on which were written duplicate quotations from celebrated authors and poets, indicating a creditable familiarity with learned men and women on the part of Miss A. Maw and Miss A. Abbot, who prepared them. The amusing part of this was the different degrees of zeal exhibited in finding out the possessors of corresponding cards. The shy young man and the bashful maiden meekly hoped that his or her partner would quietly accept, whilst the light-hearted, merry dispositions fearlessly went in quest of their mates. Music was provided by members of the Choral Union, who sang "List the trumpet's thrilling sound," "Awake sweet music," and "Beauteous Waltz." The meeting was brought to a close by all heartily singing the national anthem.

and the courts are now investigating charges against Crispi, Italy's veteran premier, and his wife. Influence may prevent full revelations, but it is alleged if all was known princes and dukes have been adding to their incomes by sharing in the bribes of lobbyists. Personal honesty and a high standard of honor in dealing with public affairs is found nowhere outside of Britain. Italy's financial condition is bad, and there are those who predict an uprising by the much-taxed and long-suffering people.

Lord Salisbury has made a masterly stroke in dealing with the Irish question. Next session two bills are to be submitted, one providing that owners of real estate be relieved of half the present tax for the support of the poor and that tenants be required to pay only half of the present county cess, the deficiency in both cases to be taken out of the Imperial treasury. This will go far to disarm the agitation arising from Ireland's being, as alleged, taxed beyond her due. The other bill is one providing for a full measure of self government in municipal matters, similar to the county councils of England. The latter proposal is significant of the revolution wrought by the transfer of land from the nobility to those who work it. Twenty years ago no statesman would have entrusted the control of local affairs in Ireland to its farmers, yet that is what is going to be done.

What progress is being made in negotiating the terms of peace between Greece and Turkey is unknown outside of diplomatic circles. The impression is that Turkey is asking more than France and Britain think fair, while Russia and Germany incline to the Sultan's demands. That the negotiations may end in the disagreement of the powers is not improbable and apprehensions of what the future may bring forth are entertained in London and Paris.

#### STE MARTINE

The weather continues cold and wet. Today (Tuesday) it rained by showers the whole forenoon, and after twelve o'clock we had a steady heavy rain till four o'clock. The rain was so cold that cattle had to be put in the stable. Grass is short, and many farmers are still feeding hay.

Many farmers are through seeding in this parish, but in Ste Philomene they are not half through. The two frosts of last week caused much damage to fruit trees in bloom.

All the cheese factories are running, and the farmers are satisfied with the price of cheese. Mr. Ed. McGowan ships a large quantity every Monday from this station.

The market has improved for oats, which are selling at 27 cents. A few cars were loaded last week at this station, also some buckwheat.

#### CHATEAUGUAY

The celebration of the Queen's birthday passed very quietly; in fact, it was indifferently observed. A number from the city came out on Saturday, to visit friends and have a good outing. Boating is good just now, as the water keeps high. It is nearly 3 feet higher than summer level. When it is considered that lake St. Louis, which runs from Melocheville to Lachine, some 18 miles, with an average width of at least 4 miles, is raised 3 feet, we realize what an immense amount of water there must be in the St. Lawrence.

We had frost here on two mornings last week, but it did not do much damage. This is the off year for apples, but there are indications of a fair crop if nothing should come to destroy it. There is usually a good deal more money to be made in an ordinary year than in one like last year, when there was such an immense crop that apples could hardly be sold at any price.

Rev. J. D. Anderson is now living in the manse at Beauharnois. When inducted in March, he boarded here, so as to become acquainted with his people.

Fishing is excellent this spring, although I have not heard of any great stories so far about the size and number of fish caught.

#### VALLEYFIELD

The new pump at the water-works was tested on Saturday, and considered satisfactory by those who witnessed the trial. The new pump was supplied by the Northey Manufacturing Coy. of Toronto. It has a capacity of over 1100 gallons per minute. This, with the additional 200 horse power provided by the new water wheels, will give the town an ample water supply for both domestic purposes and fire protection. Now that we have such excellent fire protection, the underwriters may be persuaded to reduce the cost of insurance on Valleyfield risks.

Doctor Scrimger, a professor in the Presbyterian college of Montreal, occupied the pulpit of the Presbyterian church here Sunday. His address in the evening upon mission work was an eloquent appeal for those who are yet without the Gospel. Queen's birthday was observed only

by the closing of the schools, the banks, and other public offices, and the floating of flags from many of the principal business places and residences about town.

A number of Mr. Bisson's friends, not satisfied with the hurrahs of the 11th of May, and the parade at Beauharnois, organized a demonstration here Wednesday evening, the 19th. After parading the principal streets, accompanied by the Valleyfield band, and headed by an army of torch-bearers, the crowd met in front of the Liberal committee-rooms, where speeches were delivered by the member elect, Mr. Bisson, and several other orators. That the demonstration was a grand success few will deny, but it must be admitted, even by the warmest enthusiast, that, for the past year, we people of Valleyfield have had about enough of politics. We have had politics mixed in our business and our municipal affairs; politics have come between employer and employee, and even our Protestant churches have not been exempt from the rancor of party. It would seem reasonable, now that both parties have a local victory to their credit, that we should take off our coats, and work for ourselves and for Valleyfield.

#### VICARS

On the afternoon of the 13th May the outbuildings of Alexander Waddell were burned, together with a quantity of hay, some implements, and a superior Ayrshire bull that Mr. Waddell purchased last fall of Mr. Wylie of South Georgetown. Mr. Waddell had a small insurance in the Mutual Origin of the fire unknown.

After a careful examination of the old service roll of the Havelock Rifle Co. (now No 1 Co., 51st Batt.), which was stationed at Huntingdon in 1866, during the Fenian trouble, it appears that 22 are yet living in Huntingdon county, 18 are dead, 8 are living in other parts of Canada, and 11 in the United States, making a total of 59, which includes 4 officers and 55 non-commissioned officers and men. The only member remaining in the company during the past 31 years is the present Captain S. Orr. A similar examination of the service roll of the Huntingdon county troop of cavalry, which was organized and went into camp in the summer of 1872, composed of 2 officers and 33 non-commissioned officers and men, shows 10 are living in the county (or troop district), 7 are dead, 6 are living in other parts of Canada and 12 in the United States. These details show the changes which even a comparatively brief span of time works in a quiet neighborhood.

#### HAVELOCK SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS

Met Saturday for the consideration of applications for the position of teachers in the several school districts. Thirty applications were laid on the table, when the following were accepted:

1. Miss Maggie L. McCurdy, re-eng.
2. " Annette E. Dowling
3. " Annie B. Milne
4. " Ella Knowles
5. " Clara Simpson, re-eng.
6. " Mary Anderson.

Schools to open 1st September, 1897.

#### MAGISTRATE'S COURT, BEAUHARNOIS.

On 20th May Joseph Cusson, tavern keeper, Ste Philomene, was charged with selling liquor on Sunday, 7th March, also David Viau of Ste Martine. Further hearing of both cases was set for the 23rd June.

Pierre Therrien of St Antoine Abbe and Eusebe Therrien of the same place were accused of selling liquor without license. Trial fixed for 30th June.

Armand Houle, storekeeper of St Antoine Abbe, was placed on trial for selling liquor without license. The evidence not being clear, the defendant was dismissed.—Le Progrès.

#### FRONTIER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The first competition of the association was held in conjunction with the first match of the Military Rifle League on Saturday. As was expected a number of young shots came forward, and some of the old reliables not being present, the scores are not as high as usual. Ranges, 200, 500 and 600 yds. 7 shots and a sighter at each range. The following were the scores:

| FIRST TEAM            |           |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| G. L. Macfarlane..... | 83 points |
| D. G. Macfarlane..... | 83 "      |
| Findlay Bell.....     | 76 "      |
| J. W. Stark.....      | 65 "      |
| G. W. Cunningham..... | 55 "      |
| Wm. Harrigan.....     | 44 "      |
| A. Gilmore.....       | 41 "      |
| James Kidney.....     | 39 "      |
| L. D. Gowan.....      | 38 "      |
| Fred Maxwell.....     | 35 "      |

| SECOND TEAM         |      |
|---------------------|------|
| Thomas Baird.....   | 71 " |
| J. Sloan.....       | 70 " |
| A. MacLaren.....    | 65 " |
| Hugh Paton.....     | 65 " |
| James Logue.....    | 64 " |
| R. Arthur.....      | 57 " |
| D. McLaren.....     | 45 " |
| Duff McLaren.....   | 43 " |
| Harry Holiday.....  | 39 " |
| Joseph Castell..... | 39 " |

Ste Scholastique, May 20.—The returning officer's recount for Two Mountains county took place today. He declares Beauchamp, Conservative, duly elected by 3 majority.

#### FARMING IN DUNDEE

GEORGE MOORE, sent by the government to lecture on farming, visited Dundee in the course of his travels, and wrote as follows to the Journal of Agriculture:

Dundee, has good land for fruit and pasture, and the farmers, as a rule, are progressive and prosperous.

In a conversation I had with Captain Smallman, he told me of a writer in the "Rural New-Yorker" who asserts that he has cut 54 tons of cured hay per acre off 5 acres and 6 tons off one acre, by a peculiar method of preparing the land and seeding. He states that his plan is to sow no cereal crop but to get the land into a highly fertile state, by rolling and harrowing it a number of times until it is perfectly smooth, and in such a state that every seed will grow. Then he sows 32 quarts of mixed grasses to the acre. Captain Smallman, who is a good farmer, said that he could not believe the statement until he knew, and studied the "modus operandi," and then he began to think it reasonable and is now experimenting on a piece of land to test the result by sowing 24 quarts to the acre. The writer of the article alluded to, is of the opinion that it is a loss to sow oats or barley the same season as clover or mixed grasses on the same land, because the small seeds are overshadowed by the grain, and perish before they are well rooted in the soil.

At St Agnes, I had the pleasure of meeting a gentleman, Mr. Amlot, who purchased a 150 acre farm here, 5 years since, which was a swamp and considered almost valueless. He went to work and drained it, by means of open ditches, ploughed it carefully, etc., and last year harvested 15,000 bushels of oats, had more hay than he required for 36 cows an average of 6 horses and feed for a number of hogs. This is a good object lesson of what may be achieved by a little capital and well directed effort. We have thousands of acres of such land awaiting the enterprising immigrant.

On asking the Dundee correspondent of the Gleaner for the facts, he writes in correction of the foregoing:

With regard to Mr. Smallman's conversation with George Moore it was as stated. The writer in the "Rural New Yorker" referred to was one Clark of Connecticut, a hay dealer. The captain last summer prepared a piece of land probably not exactly up to instructions, but giving it considerable extra work, and sowed on the first of September at the rate of 24 quarts to the acre. Last season was not a good one for a catch of grass, and part of his field was winter-killed, but what escaped looks promising, far ahead of anything he has ever had in sowing seed the old way. The captain has no doubt the theory is all right, but will be able to tell better when he comes to cut the grass. There is a good deal of extra labor to prepare the ground but it pays. No doubt if farmers would take more trouble in preparing land for any kind of seed they would be rewarded.

As to what was told to Mr. Moore by Wm. P. Amlot, who owns the old Holbrook lots at the Beaver, there is a mistake in the figures, either by the printer or the writer. Any one would know that to raise 15,000 bushels of oats on 150 acres of land besides raising hay for 36 cows, 6 horses, etc., is erroneous, for that would be 100 bush. to the acre if the whole 150 acres were in oats. There has been a 0 added. The land in question is at the head of the Beaver creek. Mr. Amlot has more than 150 arpents, as there is that quantity in one range and about 30 in another range. It is not all swampy land. The said swampy land is a deep black muck and gives a good crop of oats. Some years ago the land was hardly considered worth much, but upon being cleared up, which has and is being done, and properly drained, large crops of oats are being raised, and every year the land becomes firmer and in time will no doubt be good land. Mr. Amlot does not keep a dairy; he only raises cattle to sell, buys young stock in part, and fits them for market.

#### THE BEAUHARNOIS ELECTION THE OFFICIAL COUNT

| Bisson Beauharnois        |         |
|---------------------------|---------|
| Beauharnois.....          | 147 186 |
| St Clement.....           | 137 169 |
| St Etienne.....           | 83 110  |
| St Louis de Gonzague..... | 258 123 |
| St Stanislas.....         | 150 75  |
| Ste Cecile.....           | 191 178 |
| St Timothy.....           | 179 155 |
| Valleyfield.....          | 584 461 |

|                       |      |      |
|-----------------------|------|------|
|                       | 1720 | 1457 |
|                       | 1457 |      |
| Majority for Bisson.. | 273  |      |

Sheffield, Eng., May 21.—Queen Victoria, Princess Christian of Schleswig Holstein, and the Duke of Connaught arrived here at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The city was en fete and lavishly decorated. All work was suspended. Her majesty spent two hours here, during which she was officially welcomed, received and replied to addresses, opened the new town hall, drove through the city, reviewed 50,000 scholars, and witnessed the rolling of armor plate at the Cyclops works. She proceeded to Balmoral.

#### HUNTINGDON CIRCUIT COURT

On Thursday, the Hon Mr Justice Belanger sat, by special request, to hear the case of Thomas Solon vs. Thomas Brooks.

The plaintiff, on the 1st of May, 1896, leased to the defendant a house and lot in the village of South Hinchinbrook (Helen), for one year.

On the 3rd instant, the defendant refused to vacate the premises, in violation of the lease.

The plaintiff accordingly entered an action on the 5th instant to expel him but the defendant, through his attorney, J. K. Elliot, Q.C., filed an exception to the form, on the very serious ground that the words "summary matters" were not written at the top of the writ and copy.

This action was continued on the 10th, and new proceedings entered on the 11th, to which the defendant did not plead and judgment was rendered for the amount of the debt and ordering the cancellation of the lease and the expulsion of the defendant from the premises within forty-eight hours from the service of a copy of the judgment on him.

If cases are delayed it cannot be attributed to Judge Belanger, as he is always ready to inconvenience himself to meet the wants of the litigants. D. McCormick, Q.C., for plaintiff.

#### TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE.

OTTAWA, May 21.—Dr McEachran, Dominion veterinary inspector, addressed the committee on agriculture this morning upon the subject of tuberculosis. Mr Sydney Fisher, Dominion minister of agriculture, and Mr John Dryden, Ontario minister of agriculture, were interested listeners to the doctor's remarks. Doctor McEachran pronounced tuberculosis, on account of its subtlety, contagiousness, incurability, one of the most important subjects that could engross the attention of the committee. Consumption in men and animals was one and the same thing. The disease had spread to a most alarming extent in England, but it existed in every country under the sun, no matter what the climate. The disease was caused by the introduction into the system of a bacillus. The milk produced from an udder affected by tuberculosis teemed with bacilli, because they were very active in attacking the glands. No dependence could be placed upon a clinical examination except in advanced cases. Herbivorous diseases were much more subject to the disease than omnivorous animals. Of domestic animals cattle were most susceptible. Dairy cattle, highly fed and exhausted by constant milking, became debilitated, and therefore more prone to the disease when exposed to infection than were the beef breeds, which were of more robust and stronger constitution. Dairy cattle were more closely housed, and, therefore, more exposed to inhalation. The disease amongst cattle was almost invariably spread by the introduction of a diseased animal into a healthy herd, and that diseased animal was usually a bull. It was also produced by dry sputum coughed up by animals or by people in attendance upon them. Consumptive attendants should be prevented from having any contact to do with animals. Badly constructed buildings, and the placing of the heads of cattle opposite to one another in a barn, also tended to produce the disease. Milk was a great means of communicating the disease to human beings. Milk fresh from the cow was generally used in this country without any effort being made to sterilize it; the consequence was that large quantities of tuberculous milk were dispensed in our towns and cities. Butter would unquestionably retain the bacilli in a live state for three months or more. Cheese retained the bacilli to a certain extent also, but the fact that the cheese was kept till it was old rendered it less liable than butter or milk to produce tuberculosis. As showing the deadly effects of inhalation upon human beings he mentioned that the nurses in the consumptive hospitals of Germany rarely lived longer than 6 or 8 years. They came in perfectly healthy, but by inhaling the dried sputa, which teemed with bacilli, they speedily became infected with the disease and finally patients of the hospitals themselves. Milk exposed to a temperature at which water boiled would be rendered perfectly sterile and could be consumed with safety. It was very seldom, however, that milk was used in this way. The sterilization of meat was imperfectly done. It was generally said that meat became sterilized by roasting or boiling. Such was not the case because the inner portions of the meat were rarely exposed to such a high temperature as was required to absolutely dispose of the bacilli. He would not say, therefore, that all cooked meat was sterilized. Doctor McEachran asserted that heretofore formed but a very small means of extending the disease. In support of this he instanced the results of an experiment in the Eastern Townships. Seven calves, born of diseased mothers, were ordered to be taken from the dams, which were not allowed to suckle them. In one case this was not carried out and the calf was infected. In the case of the remainder they

proved to be perfectly healthy. Of course, in these calves there would be a predisposition to the disease which did not exist in more robust animals. Undoubtedly the disease existed in Canada, but in proportion to the number of cattle there was less of it here than in any country in the world. We had it in our power to stamp out that disease at comparatively little cost. Fifty per cent. of the herds in Great Britain were infected with tuberculosis. That was a condition that would not be tolerated much longer and when the infected animals had been slaughtered the deficiency would have to be made up from somewhere. Let Canada get rid of this scourge, which it could do at trifling cost, and then Great Britain would have to come to this country for its cattle. He advised the granting of a vote of \$100,000 this year for the purpose of carrying out tuberculin tests and giving compensation for diseased cattle that might be slaughtered. This would enable the government to deal with badly infected herds.

Mr Fisher expressed the view that it would be useless to attempt to move in advance of, or to force, public opinion. In certain instances already local health boards had passed stringent regulations which they were unable to carry out. Massachusetts voted a large sum for the purpose of testing every herd in the state, but could not carry out the law and had to abandon it. The first thing to do here was to encourage the people who had stock to find out the condition of their herds. The proposal to give compensation for infected animals slaughtered was probably the only way in which the government could act effectively. The sum named by Dr McEachran was very large, and probably if people were encouraged to test their herds, by what he might call the voluntary system, so great an amount would not be required, at all events, for the first year.

Mr Dryden was rather inclined to view Dr McEachran's address as too alarmist in character, and thought if it was published many people would be restrained from using milk, butter and cheese for fear of contracting tuberculosis. He favored an educational process and discouraged the adoption of steps that would alarm the people. The Ontario government was making arrangements to supply the farmers with free tuberculin and they should be induced to make private tests.

#### THE TURKISH ARMY

The correspondent of an English paper, who reported what he saw of the wars from the camp of Edhem Pasha, has returned home, and says he is now free to tell all the truth, which he could not do while attached to the Turkish staff. He says: The war was a small affair. If not an opera bouffe war, the Greeks have, at least, made it largely theatrical. The battles resulted in few prisoners, fewer wounded and still fewer killed. If the Turks had permitted the correspondents to send the figures the trivial character of the war would long ago have been made apparent.

The whole war has been used by Turkey as a medium to assert a new position among the European nations. Long after it was apparent that the Greeks had no sand Turkey continued to pour men into Macedonia and Thessaly. She added 60,000 troops after it was evident that her army could whip the Greeks hands down. Today the whole route from Salonica to Domokos is blue with the enormous procession of reinforcements, that will number 300,000 men when all reach the field. Two hundred thousand reserves are in readiness to proceed to the front.

The mobilization completely, throws the war into the shade. It means Turkey's readiness for a great war. It means her determination to show the Christian powers that Turkey is no longer willing to play the part of duce in the European scheme.

Turkey has seen little Greece successfully defy the concert and wage war without permission, and she means to profit by the example. She feels her power and strength, and imagines that her former docility was a grand mistake. She means to hold every inch of Greek territory gained in the war, and intends to throw down the glove and challenge the powers to take it up.

On every side I heard Turkish officers boast that Turkey meant to keep the land bought with Turkish blood; and those Europeans who hold relations with the Turkish government, told me that Turkey has been crazed by the new power she feels thrilling in her veins, and means to assert a new relation towards the rest of Europe.

The Turkish army is the most admirable peasantry I ever saw. The soldiers are the most docile, tractable and easily governed men imaginable. They are brave to the last degree, love to fight, are indifferent to death, and carry fearful wounds without a groan. It is a half-clad, half-fed army of calm but fanatical heroes.

But the Turkish side has its grave faults, and these will be told when the correspondents escape the censor's hands. Then we shall hear how the Turks disgraced the Greek dead on

the field of battle, how the Turkish government has emptied every captured Greek town of its valuables, and how inhuman even the patient Turkish private becomes when there is a chance to loot for himself.

I saw with my own eyes miles of pack loads of the contents of houses in the captured towns and villages seized by the Turkish government. What the government left the soldiers took. I saw the Greek dead stripped of their trousers and turned face up, according to the Turkish custom, to put them to shame. The present denials, therefore, merely delay exposure.

#### CANADA

Ottawa, May 19.—According to a memorandum which has reached the militia department, Canada has done very well in being invited to send 200 of her troops. The following is the detail of troops:

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Jamaica             | 42  |
| Hong Kong           | 24  |
| Ceylon              | 60  |
| Sierra Leone        | 12  |
| British Guiana      | 32  |
| Trinidad            | 26  |
| Cyprus              | 12  |
| Gold Coast          | 23  |
| Lagos               | 22  |
| Straits Settlements | 50  |
| Dyaks               | 26  |
| Malta               | 50  |
| Canada              | 200 |
| Queensland          | 20  |
| New South Wales     | 52  |
| Cape of Good Hope   | 30  |
| Victoria            | 41  |
| Natal               | 26  |
| West Australia      | 25  |
| New Zealand         | 50  |

It is estimated that the number of mounted men in the foregoing will be about 250. The jubilee regiment is ordered to assemble at Quebec on the 27th May. They will be given a week of hard work before going on board the Vancouver on June 6. Col. Ayler, commanding officer, says he is going to have as smart a contingent as any that will take part in the jubilee festivities.

The big German steamship Arcadia, which ran on a rock off Newfoundland, has been got off and taken to Quebec for repairs.

Perce, Que., May 25.—The returning officer opened the ballot boxes today and declared Hon E. J. Flynn elected for Gaspe county by a majority of 10. The judicial recount will take place some time between now and Saturday.

The detective bureau received word Saturday from Huntingdon that a German, lately arrived from the Vaterland, had lost part of, if not all, his property while passing through Montreal. He had arrived in the city on Friday evening by the C.P.R., and had taken a room at the Stanley house. Fritz had evidently read that the wise man carries his treasure on his person, for he had about \$300 in gold in a travelling belt, which he put under his pillow before retiring for the night. When he arrived at Huntingdon he missed his goods and chattels, and immediately wired to the detective bureau. Sergeant Detective Campeau detailed two of his men on the case, but on their arrival at the hotel Mr Bellevue handed them the much-wanted belt. The chambermaid found it under the pillow as it was left, and had immediately given it to the proprietor.—MontrealGazette.

Archbishop Begin has issued orders for the Deum to be sung in all the Roman Catholic churches of the archdiocese of Quebec after high mass on June 20, the anniversary of the diamond jubilee, in thanksgiving for her majesty's glorious reign.

Winnipeg on Sunday was visited by a snow and sleet storm, accompanied by a high north wind. It rained all Saturday night, and the snow storm started about 9 on Sunday morning, lasting till about 2 p.m. Quebec, May 21.—Eighty-six steamships have arrived in the St Lawrence to date this season, an average of four per day. Of this number ten were passenger vessels, and brought 2,880 passengers, mostly emigrants. The departmental store of John Eaton & Co., Toronto, was burned on the morning of the 20th involving a loss of about \$300,000. This store is not to be confounded with the much greater establishment of T. Eaton & Co. The failure of J. Bie. Caron, storekeeper of Valleyfield, is reported. The cure of St Hyacinthe lately rebuked his people for throwing rice on newly married couples. "For the future," he said "I formally forbid the practice of this custom. Throw rice about as you like on the sidewalks and in the carriages, but respect the church. If I had any advice to give to those people who are so free with their rice I would tell them to keep it and make good soup with it—it would be a far more profitable use for it."

Ottawa, May 20.—The fast Atlantic line contract is at last an accomplished fact. A cablegram received this afternoon by the government from Mr Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, stating that the contract for the fast Atlantic service signed with Peterson, Tate & Co., of Newcastle, had been accepted by the Imperial authorities, who agreed to grant a subsidy of \$350,000 a year. The contract only awaited the confirmation of the Imperial government and the admiralty

subvention. This being now granted, the firm will at once proceed to build their fleet.

#### UNITED STATES

Chicago, May 25.—Information was obtained that the Vatican had just transmitted to the Catholic church in the United States the most significant ruling of recent years, bearing on ecclesiastical matters in America. The decision, which has reference to parishes made up of foreigners, is that children born in America of foreign parents, whose native language is not the English, are not obliged, when of age, to become members of the parish to which their parents belong; but they have the right to join a parish in which the language of the country—that is, English—is used. Catholics not born in America may become members of the parish in which English is in use. The evident purpose of Rome is to make English the language of the American church as speedily as possible, and thus to encourage the development of a spirit of more perfect union among the members of the Catholic faith.

Indianapolis, May 18.—Within the last month four efforts have been made to burn saloons at Connersville. The theory is that the incendiaries are women, rendered desperate because their husbands, fathers and sons are squandering their earnings.

Salt Lake, Ind., May 24.—At the opening of the afternoon session of the Presbyterian general assembly, John Wanamaker eulogized Queen Victoria, calling attention to the fact that "her majesty the Queen attends the Presbyterian church while residing in Scotland, and in some measure becoming to our body, from whom all her Scottish chaplains are appointed, and that today was her birthday." Mr Wanamaker introduced a resolution, which was adopted by a rising vote. It was in part: "This general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America deems it fitting and does hereby send most cordial Christian greetings to both the illustrious Christian sovereign and the subjects of her gentle, generous and righteous rule over the destinies of the empire upon which the sun never sets."

The Garibaldians who volunteered to help the Greeks distinguished themselves at Domokos. An eye-witness writes: Before the trenches of the Greeks were 120 Garibaldians. They fought there for three hours and left 50 dead and wounded of their number on the field. Out of their eleven officers nine were shot down. One officer, twice wounded, kept on smoking cigarettes and distributing cartridges to his soldiers. Finally he was shot through the lungs. "Three times is too much," he cried, with his hand on his bleeding breast. "Hurrah for revolution and Italy." The brave fellow fell on his face dead.

Many incidents are told in the news from the scene of war in Greece which illustrate the remarkable ability of the Turkish soldiery to endure pain and privation and their wonderful vitality and recuperative power after surgical operations and severe wounds. This is a familiar story to those who have read the history of other Turkish wars, and there is no doubt that as a rule the Turks merit all that is said of them in that respect. The fact itself is not so important as the reason commonly and, no doubt, properly assigned by surgeons and others who have been made eye-witnesses of the fortitude and soundness of constitution which give the Ottoman soldiery much of their power to win battles and campaigns. The astonishing recoveries witnessed in Turkish army hospitals among desperately wounded men, and the ability of the Turks to march and fight for days together with little food or rest, are credited to the abstinence in diet and habits taught by the Mohammedan religion and enforced by uncompensated poverty. Rich and powerful Turks are not frugal or self-denying, as a rule. The nation has little tendency to drunkenness, and its most profligate classes are usually temperate in the use of liquors, but in other respects the poverty of the masses seems to be their chief protection against indulgence. However that may be, there is no doubt that the Turks, as a nation, are very temperate and abstemious. They are accustomed to meagre diet, and their frugality and religious antipathy to strong drink keep their blood in good condition. That is surely the best explanation of their recuperative powers after receiving wounds, and of their endurance in arduous campaigning.

Canes, May 21.—The situation here is most serious. There is a revival of excitement both among the Mussulmans and Christians in consequence of the departure of the Greeks. Some Bash Bazouks fired upon Admiral Harris, the British commander, yesterday afternoon, making it his fourth escape since he has been in these waters. Later in the day five shots were fired at the French admiral while walking in Suda with his chief of staff. Shots were also fired at a British signaller outside of Canes and three insurgents attacked and disarmed a British lieutenant near Suda.

#### SUPERIOR COURT, BEAUBARNOS

His honor Mr Justice Belanger rendered judgment in the following cases: Dame Martine Rose vs. Jas. Angel. The plaintiff and defendant both reside near Cairnside. By her action the plaintiff alleges that on or about the month of April, 1895, while passing the residence of the defendant the dog of the latter bit her, inflicting severe injuries.

The defendant, although not admitting his liability, offered to do anything that was reasonable, and even went as far as to offer to pay the doctor's bill, pay for her lost time, and offered her \$20 as compensation, the whole without prejudice.

An action was entered for the recovery of \$150 damages. The defendant denied his liability.

Several witnesses were examined, but the plaintiff failed to establish that it was the dog of the defendant that bit her, and the action was consequently dismissed with costs.

Messrs Seers & Laurendeau for plaintiff; J. K. Elliot, Q.C., for defendant.

Pierre Lauzon vs. Louis Lalonde. Both of these parties reside in the parish of St Barbe, and the action arose out of a quarrel that took place at a meeting of parties interested in a watercourse. Plaintiff sued the defendant for \$95 damages, for having used obscene language on the occasion referred to. The conversation in question was certainly not of a very complimentary character. Judgment was rendered in favor of plaintiff for \$15 damages and costs of an action of that amount.

Messrs Seers & Laurendeau for plaintiff; L. J. Papineau for defendant. Walter MacFarlane vs. Robert McKie. The plaintiff sued the defendant for the recovery of \$8.70, being the balance of a promissory note which he alleged he had not received from the defendant, although the note was surrendered to the latter. The defendant pleaded that at the time that he got the note from the defendant, in Mr Brown's store at St Jean Chrysostome, he handed him two ten dollar bills of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. The plaintiff on the other hand, who alleges that he is almost blind and suffers from other infirmities, could not tell whether he received one or two bills, but that the defendant in handing the money to him stated that it was a twenty dollar bill.

Witnesses were examined on both sides, and the judge held that the weight of evidence was in favor of the defendant and dismissed the plaintiff's action with costs.

Messrs Seers & Laurendeau for plaintiff; D. McCormick, Q.C., for defendant.

John Rouleau vs. Trefle Laberge. These parties live at St Jean Chrysostome. The defendant was the leasee of the plaintiff, and the latter sued him for the recovery of \$7, damages, which he alleges the defendant had caused to the buildings on his property. The defendant pleaded that he returned the property in the same condition as when he received it. Action was dismissed with costs. Messrs Seers & Laurendeau for plaintiff; T. Brossolt, Q.C., for defendant.

Charles Dupuis vs. Auguste Dupuis. The plaintiff, who is a man of 75 years of age, instituted proceedings against the defendant, his son, to annul and set aside a deed of donation which he had made to him of certain moveable effects, and an annual life rent payable to him by another of his sons. Issue was joined and considerable evidence taken. The judge, after taking the case on deliberation for some time, rendered judgment annulling the deed of donation and placing the parties in the same position as before the execution of said deed. Seers & Laurendeau for plaintiff; T. Brossolt, Q.C., for defendant.

Charles Gougeon, Jr. vs. The Corporation of St Etienne. The plaintiff sued the council for \$40 damages, alleged to have been caused to his harness, buggy and horse through a defective bridge on the road leading from the village St Etienne to Beaubarnos. The defendant pleaded that they were not guilty of negligence and consequently not liable for damages if the plaintiff suffered any. Judgment was rendered dismissing the action but without costs. Robidoux & Co. for plaintiff; Thos. Brossolt, Q.C., for defendant.

Dame Louise Beauchene, party collocated, and Louis N. Masson, constable. The real estate of one Francis Dagenais, Jr., was sold by sheriff's sale at the instance of contestant about three years ago. Dame Louise Beauchene filed an opposition, and claimed to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale by privilege \$900, founded upon the deed of donation from her late husband and herself to her son, Francis Dagenais, junior, defendant.

Among other reasons she alleged that in the deed of donation there was a prohibition to alienate and hypothecate, and consequently it was not necessary for her to renew the registration of the deed of donation above referred to.

The contestant contested the collocation made by the prothonotary at Beaubarnos, alleging that although

the title from the son was styled a donation and gift, yet it was an onerous conveyance and in consequence thereof the clause prohibiting hypothecation and alienation was null and void.

The contestant alleged, as another ground of nullity, that the party collocated had failed to renew the deed of donation against the official number of the defendant's properties when the cadastre came into force in the county of Huntingdon.

The case has been pending for about three years and the evidence was voluminous.

The question, however, turned upon the value of the property and the amount of the consideration. Experts were also examined.

The judge maintained the contestation of Masson and ordered that the prothonotary prepare a new report of distribution and collocate Louis N. Masson in the place of Dame Beauchene, the whole with costs against her.

Judgment was in favor of the contestant on every point.

Messrs Seers & Laurendeau for Dame Louise Beauchene; D. McCormick, Q.C., for contestant.

Cullen vs. The Corporation of Tres St Sacrement. The plaintiff by his action attacked a process-verbal made by the council affecting properties at Allan's Corners, alleging some 33 reasons why the process-verbal should be declared illegal. The five parties who petitioned the council for the watercourse were also sued, and they pleaded to the action. The defendants entered pleas alleging that the process-verbal was regular and legal in every respect and that plaintiff had acquiesced in all their proceedings. There were over 20 witnesses examined in the case.

The judge held that the powers of the superior court were limited, and that it could not interfere with a process-verbal unless the objections complained of were strictly illegal. He did not find this to exist in the present case, which he therefore dismissed with costs.

Considerable interest was taken in the case by all the residents of the parish. Henry Tucker for plaintiff; D. McCormick, Q.C., for defendant, with Hon J. E. Robidoux as counsel.

A "Close" shave. "What makes my face so dry and dusty?" asked a man in one of the chairs at the hotel barber shop.

"You shave too close," replied the barber. "You get down under the skin and irritate it."

"Well, I have to shave close. I don't want to bother with shaving every day, so I get a shave every other day, and then get a good close one."

"There's no need of that," replied the barber. "There isn't so much difference between a single going over and a very close shave. After the razor has been over your face once you can still feel a fine stubble. By a second or third scraping you can get the face feeling perfectly smooth. But in three hours' time the beard has grown out to where it was after the first going over. What I mean is that you save only about three hours by getting what we call a 'close' shave, and for a man who shaves every other day that isn't much of an advantage. Besides it irritates the face and is liable to make the skin hard and scaly. A man who shaves himself simply goes over his beard. But in a barber shop the customer thinks he is not getting the worth of his money unless the barber scrapes for about ten minutes to get rid of that extra three hours' growth of beard."

Washington, D.C., May 24.—The President, this morning, sent a cable message to Queen Victoria, congratulating her on the celebration of her 70th birthday. The message was as follows: To the ambassador of the United States, London: The President desires you to convey to the Queen his sincere congratulations, and those of the American people, upon the celebration of her 70th birthday.

Montreal, May 24.—The offerings of live stock at the East End abattoir this morning were 550 cattle, 200 sheep, 100 lambs, 600 calves and 30 store hogs. The attendance of buyers was large, including several of the largest local shippers, but the demand from butchers was slow early in the day and trade dragged owing to the fact that they held off in anticipation of lower prices later on, but holders were firm in their views as the supply was not excessive and the quality generally was good, consequently no reduction was made and towards noon trade improved and the prospects were a clearance would be made. The demand from shippers was good and all suitable stock offered met with a ready sale at 4¢4¢ for steers and heifers; 4¢ for oxen, and 3¢6¢ for bulls. Good butchers' stock sold at 4¢4¢; fair at 3¢4¢; common at 2¢4¢; and inferior at 2¢2¢ 1/2. Live weight. The demand for choice sheep for export was good, and prices were steady at 4¢ 1/2 lb, live weight, while butchers paid from 3¢4¢ to 3¢5¢. Lambs were in active demand at prices ranging from 2¢50¢ to 3¢4¢ each. The supply of calves was large, for which the demand was good at from 1¢1¢5¢ each as to size and quality. Store hogs sold at from 3¢4¢ to 3¢5¢ each. At the Point St Charles stock yards the receipts of hogs were small, there being only 100 offered, for which the demand was slow, and the tone of the market was weak, prices declining 10¢2¢ to 10¢B, with holders asking 5¢25¢, and buyers bid 5¢15¢ to 10¢B, and so sales reported.

#### HUNTINGDON

On Thursday Miss Dougall of Montreal visited the village for the purpose of organizing a branch society of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and succeeded, 20 ladies becoming members. In the evening a public meeting was held. The weather was unfavorable and, in consequence, the hall that was used by the Salvation Army had only a few seats occupied. Mr MacLaren presided and spoke at some length. During his remarks he touched upon the plebiscite, expressing his disapproval of having any second question tacked on to the one important query, Are you in favor of prohibition? He did not expect prohibition would stamp out the liquor traffic, but it would reduce it to the narrowest possible bounds, and he believed, could be just as well enforced as the laws against theft and violence. In introducing Miss Dougall, he stated she was a daughter of the late John Dougall, and took occasion to praise the Witness as it deserved, as the best of Montreal's papers. Miss Dougall, in a plain, unassuming way, spoke of the waste caused by drink, and how comfort and plenty would prevail were the money now lost in liquor saved. She pointed out several ways in which temperance sentiment could be built up and hoped the newly-formed union would be productive of much good to the community. The chairman, referring to what Miss Dougall had said regarding the money spent in drink, said he estimated there was yearly spent in the purchase of intoxicating liquor in this village \$15,000, while the total sum raised for the support of its four churches and of its several schools did not reach \$8000. He was convinced Huntingdon county would give a large majority for prohibition. Dr Clouston, in moving a vote of thanks to Miss Dougall, said the harm by the open temptation of bar-rooms was not fully realized. Our boys got familiarized to their presence long before they began to drink. Alex. Lunan seconded the motion, which was carried with applause.

The Queen's birthday was well observed as a holiday, business being suspended. In the forenoon it threatened rain, but finally cleared up, and the day was a pleasant one. In the afternoon a base-ball match drew a crowd, and in the evening there was a concert in Moir hall, given by Miss Hollinshead of Montreal, assisted by a comic singer, Fred Hickey, who was enjoyed every time. Miss Hollinshead has a powerful voice of great compass, taking any note she essays without difficulty, and was not stinting in her contributions, for she sang nine times. Her selections included Kathleen Mavourneen, Ye banks and braes, and the beautiful Slumber song. Her talents deserved a more enthusiastic recognition. There was a fair audience, about 300, which, of course, did not fill the hall by any means. The accompaniments were beautifully played by James H. Campbell.

The Saturday afternoon N.Y.C. train, which left Montreal at 6 o'clock, has been withdrawn. The early Monday train, however, is continued, and leaves here at 6.30 a.m.

Dr Gentles, who at one time practiced dentistry in this county, was drowned on Queen's birthday while canoeing on the Maskinonge.

The baseball match on Queen's birthday between Fort Covington and Huntingdon drew about 200 spectators. During the first part of the match the home nine had the better part of the game, but as the game advanced the score changed in favor of the visitors so that at the close of 7 innings they were one ahead, the score being 15 to 14. Owing to the lateness of the hour the visitors would not play the full 9 innings, causing the umpire, R. Baker, to give the game to Huntingdon.

#### BORN

At Howick, Q., on May 12th, the wife of Mr James Cullen, of a daughter.

#### MARRIED

On May 18th, at the residence of the bride's mother, 90 Roy street, Montreal, by the Rev Thomas Bennett, J. Donald Wilson, son of James Wilson, Vickers, Q., to Rachel, daughter of the late Donald Fraser, of Glen Sandfield, Ontario.

A London correspondent says: Jubilee guards of honor are arriving from every quarter, and strange and fantastic uniforms are constantly seen in streets and parks. A large party of Indian nobles, representing twenty States, came up from Plymouth this morning, most of them being cavalry commanders in the Imperial service troops. At the rehearsal of trooping of the colors by the Horse Guards yesterday there were detachments of hussars of the Sierra Leone and North Borneo police. There were also several files of West Indian negro regiments; Zaptiehs from Cyprus, looking like Turks and wearing blue tunics and fezzes, were also seen with their ponies. London does not look like itself, because the principal thoroughfares are framed with platforms and stands, erected a month in advance of the jubilee parade; but there is an unwonted air of bustle and animation in the crowded streets, which indicates that the gala week is already anticipated with pleasurable excitement.

#### To the Ratepayers of the Village of Huntingdon:

GENTLEMEN,—In obedience to a requisition placed in my hands I hereby convene a public meeting of all whom it may concern, in the County Building, on Friday, the 28th May instant, at 8 o'clock p.m., to discuss "the advisability of placing the village in a better insurance class."

A. CAMERON, Mayor.

#### NOTICE.

An adjourned meeting of the Ladies of Huntingdon and vicinity will be held in the Academy building on SATURDAY FIRST, at 3.30 p.m. Business regarding the fair dinner. A. CHALMERS, A. McALLUM, Chairman S. B. Sec. Treas. S. B. Huntingdon, May 26th, 1897.

#### GORE.

A LAWN SOCIAL will take place at the residence of Mr Wm. Graham, on WEDNESDAY, June 2nd. Supper served at 7 p.m. A pleasant evening anticipated. Come one, come all. The ladies purpose selling an Album Quilt, proceeds of which go to missions. Tickets, adults 20c; children 10c.

WANTED—Washing and Ironing. MRS FEE, Grand Trunk Building on Cemetery street.

#### NOTICE

Having sold out my business I want my books closed and all accounts not settled by June 1st will pass out of my hands for collection. ANGUS McNAUGHTON. May 27th, 1897.

TEACHER WANTED for No 3 district, dissentient St Anselm, known as LaGuere school. Term ten months; salary \$18 per month; school to open Aug. 10th. Applications received by the undersigned till Saturday, 12th June. Applicants to state grade of diploma and where obtained. ANGUS McPHERSON, LaGuere.

FARM FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale the east half of lot No 297, 4th range of Godmanchester, containing 100 acres. The farm is well-built, and fenced, and is under a good state of cultivation. Will be sold on easy terms. For further particulars apply to the undersigned. JOHN TODD, Sr., Huntingdon, Que.

#### SHERIFF'S SALE

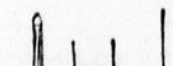
Re Honors Vian vs. Leonide Therien, Antoine Abbe, and being part of lot No 29, on the official plan and book of reference of the said parish of St Antoine Abbe.

Sale at the parochial church of St Antoine Abbe, on the 24th day of June next, at twelve o'clock at noon, of the said land, which is situated in the parish of St Antoine Abbe, 25th May, 1897.

PHILEMON LABERGE, Sheriff.

#### TENDERS WANTED

Sealed tenders for supplying a Horse Feed for the Village of Huntingdon, will be received until Thursday, June 3rd next. No tender necessarily accepted. Plans and specifications are to be seen at the office of F. H. HENDERSON, Chairman of Committee Huntingdon, May 27, 1897.



#### COLUMBIA BICYCLES

Have just been notified that the wheel sold at \$70 last year has been reduced to only \$42.75 to make room for this year's business. Any one who has been waiting for a wheel by the best makers at half price should not miss this opportunity. This is the greatest value offered, and as there is only a limited number left they will sell in a few days.

E. A. McNAUGHTON, Agent. HUNTINGDON.

#### VALLEYFIELD MARKET PRICES

Oats 10¢25¢ to 10¢30¢  
Barley 10¢30¢ to 10¢35¢  
Peas 10¢50¢ to 10¢55¢  
Buckwheat 10¢40¢ to 10¢45¢  
Brans 10¢10¢ to 10¢15¢  
Shorts 10¢12¢ to 10¢15¢  
Moultie 10¢14¢ to 10¢15¢  
Corn Meal 10¢10¢ to 10¢15¢  
Barley Meal 10¢15¢ to 10¢20¢  
Pea Meal 10¢17¢  
Eggs 10¢10¢ to 10¢15¢  
Butter 10¢14¢ to 10¢15¢  
Potatoes 10¢10¢ to 10¢15¢  
Live Hogs 10¢10¢ to 10¢15¢

Montreal, May 26.—Manitoba Strong Bakers' Flour 41.00¢41.15¢bbl  
Straight Roller in bags 41.50¢41.90¢  
Rolled Oats 22.75¢22.90¢bbl  
Peas, 10¢B, 40¢50¢  
Oats, No 2, 34¢B, 24¢25¢  
Brans, 10¢B, 10¢40¢  
Shorts, 10¢10¢ to 10¢15¢  
Moultie, 10¢10¢ to 10¢15¢  
Hay, No 1 11.00¢11.25¢ton; No 2 10.00¢10.50¢

Cheese continues to go down and buyers are not anxious to operate on a large scale. Grass cheese is now arriving but for the finest more than 9c is bid, while the general price is 8¢4¢.

Butter—Creamery 16¢10¢  
Eggs 9¢4¢  
Oats on the street markets sold at 60¢45¢ bag  
Buckwheat 75¢40¢ bag  
Beans 95¢11.10  
Potatoes 30¢40¢ bag  
Maple syrup sold at 45¢ per small tin, 55¢40¢ per large tin, and at 4¢4¢ 1/2 lb in wood. Maple sugar sold at 6¢4¢ 1/2 lb.

A special despatch from Cape Town says the natives of Portuguese East Africa are defeating the Portuguese troops in various directions and that the governor of Delagoa has urgently requested the government at Lisbon to send him reinforcements.

#### Temperance Lecture and Lime Light Views

The Rev J. L. BROWN of Franklin Centre will deliver an address on Temperance, and exhibit views illustrating the lecture, in the Presbyterian Church, ATHERTON, on Friday, JUNE 4th, commencing at 7.30. General admission 15c; children 5c. Proceeds to defray expenses.

#### The Frontier Teachers' Association.

This Association will convene in Jubilee Hall, Huntingdon, on SATURDAY, JUNE 12th. The morning session will open at 9 a.m.; the afternoon at 1 p.m. Prizes will be given for the best specimens of school work, prepared according to regulations. LIZZIE GORDON, Secy.

#### Province of Quebec, District of Beaubarnos No 273 In the Superior Court

Wednesday, the nineteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

#### IN VACATION

JOHN BAIRD, of the village of Ormstown, in the county of Chateauguay and district of Beaubarnos, gentleman, Plaintiff,

vs. JOHN EMBERTSON, farmer, of Mouff, Eglington, Derry Arden, in the county of Londonderry, Ireland, Samuel Embertson, broker, Thomas Embertson, merchant, both of the city of New York, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, and Samuel Embertson, of Poplar Hill, Tully Hog, Danganannon, in the county of Tyrone, in Ireland, widow of the late Major Cowan, in his life time of the same place, Dame Maria Embertson, wife duly separated as to property, of Robert Berkeley, gentleman, both residing at Poplar Hill, Tully Hog, Danganannon, in the county of Tyrone, in Ireland, and the said Robert Berkeley, for the purpose of authorizing his said wife, James Dickson, gentleman, Samuel Dickson, gentleman, both of the city of New York, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, Dame Ella Dickson, of the said city of New York, wife duly separated as to property of William Cunningham, gentleman, of the same place, and the said William Cunningham for the purpose of authorizing the said wife, Dame Margaret Embertson, of the village of Huntingdon, in the district of Beaubarnos, widow of the late Andrew Cunningham, in his lifetime of the same place, wife duly separated as to property of John Yeates, gentleman, in the district of Beaubarnos, wife commune en biens of William Rankin, farmer, of the same place, and the said William Rankin as well personally as for the purpose of authorizing his said wife, Dame Margaret Baird, of the parish of St Malachy's, Ormstown, in the district

## Alex. McNaughton G. A. McNaughton

### McNAUGHTON BROS.

Have the largest stock of dress goods ever offered in this section. It comprises the newest materials and latest shades. EVERY LADY CAN BE SUITED.

### McNAUGHTON BROS.

Stock of Ready-made Clothing is very large and prices very low.

### McNAUGHTON BROS.

Suitings, in tweed and worsted, are very pretty. Suits made to order; fit guaranteed.

### McNAUGHTON BROS.

Can supply you with Boots & Shoes from the best manufacturers at bottom prices.

### McNAUGHTON BROS.

Have a complete stock of Fancy Dry Goods, Kid Gloves, Dress Trimmings, Parasols and House Furnishings.

Don't forget that McNAUGHTON BROS. is the place to buy Rigby Rain-proof Clothing and Cloths.

### McNAUGHTON BROS.

Are bound to sell at the very lowest prices, as we must make room for our combined stocks.

## McNAUGHTON BROS.

Huntingdon, April 27, '97

## DIXON'S

### CHEAP CASH STORE

Has a complete stock of all kinds of DRY GOODS, such as

Black Cashmeres,  
Colored Cashmeres,  
Figured Dress Goods,  
Fancy Dress Goods,  
Silks for Blouses,  
Ready-made Blouses,  
Bleached and Half Bleached Table Linen, Toweling, Towels,  
Embroideries, Laces,  
Lawn, Muslins,  
Boots & Shoes,  
Groceries.

And a variety of other Goods to which he invites inspection.

THE PRICES ARE RIGHT.

### A FULL STOCK

Of everything in the line of

### Groceries, Confectionery

Everybody says our 25c TEA suits to a T.

Flour good and cheap, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Graham Flour, Oatflakes, Peas, etc., etc.

Pure and Fresh Spices.

Oranges and Lemons, also bitter

Oranges.

Headquarters for Confectionery at

## A. CHALMERS

Huntingdon Mills.

Corn Meal, Pea Meal, Moultrie, Bran,

Shorts, and all other kinds of feed

always on hand at the lowest prices,

at the Huntingdon Mills.

F. H. HENDERSON,

Manager.

## Dewittville Mills.

Roller Process Buckwheat Flour

Manufactured by

L. C. McArthur

Dewittville, Que. 58

## MONEY

In LARGE or SMALL amounts received

as investments. 6 per cent. per annum

payable every 6 months, guaranteed

on permanent stock.

Security first-class, funds loaned

only on productive real estate.

The Reliance Loan and Savings Co.

OF ONTARIO

Incorporated under Chapter 169,

R.S.O. 1887.

## HUNTINGDON BOARD

Major Isaac Gardner, President.

James R. Clouston, Esq., M.D., Vice-

President.

Jno. A. Hunter, Esq., Merchant.

Donald F. Walker, Esq., M.D.

Chas. Levers, Esq., Manufacturer.

J. Wesley Kelly, Esq., Merchant.

Valuators.

George Blachford, Esq., Sec.-Treas.

For prospectus and all information

apply to secretary.

## THE MINER CARRIAGE CO.

OF GRANBY

MAKE great pleasure in announcing to the public that

they are placing on the market the FINEST ASSORT-

MENT OF CARRIAGES EVER PRODUCED IN CANADA.

Each and every Carriage is custom made and with usual

good care will last one a life time. What does a few dollars

amount to when you can ride on the easiest spring ever made,

and at the same time feel that you are not obliged to insure

your life, as you do when riding in most of the cheap Carriages

which are being pushed into every hole and corner of

the country.

Oil cups put on when wanted, which enables you to run

a Buggy indefinitely without taking the wheels off to oil

your Buggy. Don't purchase a Carriage until you have

examined the MINER CARRIAGES.

SOLD BY ALL AGENTS THROUGH THE COUNTY.

MINER CARRIAGE COMPANY, GRANBY, P.Q.

## Dr. Clouston, Physician and Surgeon, Huntingdon.

Office days: Tuesdays and Fridays till

p.m.

## THE CYCLEDIALE STALLIONS

AGAIN and LIPPUQUARI, and the Nor-

man Horse ROTHMAN, will stand at my

stables until further notice. Lawrence will

be at Andrew Geddes, Ormstown, every Wednes-

day and Thursday during the season, com-

mencing 15th May. For terms apply to

ROBERT NISS.

LYON [1897]. This purebred Clydesdale, ris-

ing four years old, was sired by Endy-

glen, by Glendiar, by Prince Royal, will stand

at my stables, as follows: Mondays, Wm. Brown's, Huntingdon, till 4 o'clock, when

he will leave for Thomas Geddes, Dewittville,

remaining overnight; Tuesdays, at Railway

Station Hotel, Ormstown, leaving at 3 p.m. for

St. Lawrence, Port Lewis, Thursday

leaves at 9 a.m., calling at J. W. Brown's, Hunt-

ington, on his way home; rest of the week at

his own stable.

Terms, \$7 payable when colt is ten days old;

no charge if colt is lost before that age; on per-

centage discount allowed on all prompt payments.

Two mares from same owner 20 p.c.

Will commence May 15th.

BOYDSTON STAMP [1897] will stand at his

own stable until further notice.

Intending breeders would do well to call and

examine these horses, as sired from a Grand

night, leaves there Tuesday morning for Ors-

ton, where he stops until noon, when he

goes to St. Lawrence, where he remains over-

night; Thursday morning he leaves for Wm.

Geddes, where he stops until noon, when he

goes to St. Lawrence, where he remains over-

night; Saturday morning he leaves for Wm.

Geddes, where he stops until noon, when he

goes to St. Lawrence, where he remains over-

night; Sunday morning he leaves for Wm.

Geddes, where he stops until noon, when he

goes to St. Lawrence, where he remains over-

night; Monday morning he leaves for Wm.

Geddes, where he stops until noon, when he

goes to St. Lawrence, where he remains over-

night; Tuesday morning he leaves for Wm.

Geddes, where he stops until noon, when he

goes to St. Lawrence, where he remains over-

night; Wednesday morning he leaves for Wm.

Geddes, where he stops until noon, when he

goes to St. Lawrence, where he remains over-

night; Thursday morning he leaves for Wm.

Geddes, where he stops until noon, when he

goes to St. Lawrence, where he remains over-

night; Friday morning he leaves for Wm.

Geddes, where he stops until noon, when he

goes to St. Lawrence, where he remains over-

night; Saturday morning he leaves for Wm.

Geddes, where he stops until noon, when he

goes to St. Lawrence, where he remains over-

## To Cash Purchasers

Having just added to my extensive

Ladies and Gents' Tailoring Depart-

ment

Clothing and Haberdashery

Department

Ladies' Mantle and Cape Department

Gents' Hats and Fur Department

Ladies' Gents, and Children's Boot

and Shoe Department

Boys and Children's Ready-made Cloth-

ing Department

Ladies' Corset, Blouse, and Umbrella

Department

House Furnishings and Window Dra-

pery Department

A Family Grocery Department

GROCERIES

All new and fresh goods which will

be disposed of at rock bottom prices

strictly on a net cash basis.

## American Headlight Coal Oil

A specialty. All kinds of Farmers' pro-

ducts taken in exchange at market

prices.

N.B.—Will be pleased at any time

to quote you close figures for large

quantities.

## JOHN LIGGETT

Merchant Tailor - Ormstown, Que.

## THE SIGN OF THE FOUR

BY CANON DOYLE

## CHAPTER IV.

## THE STORY OF THE BALD-HEADED MAN.

We followed the Indian down the

sordid and common passage, ill lit and

poorly furnished, until he came to a

door upon the right, which he threw

open. A large, yellow light streamed

out upon us, and in the center of the

glare stood a small man with a

very high head, a bristle of red hair all

round the crown of his head, and a

scalp, which shot out from among

it like a mountain peak from fir trees.

He rubbed his hands together as he

stood, and his features were in a per-

fectly rigid, which he strove to

conceal by constantly passing his

hand over the lower part of his face.

In spite of his obtrusive baldness, he

gave the impression of youth. In

point of fact he had just turned his

thirtieth year.

"Your servant, Miss Morstan," he

kept repeating in a thin, high voice.

"Your servant, gentlemen," he said, but

into my little sanctum. A small place,

Miss, but furnished to my liking. An

onslaught of air in the howling desert of

St. Lawrence.

We were all astonished by the ap-

pearance of the apartment into which

he invited us. In that sorry house it

looked as if out of place as a diamond

in the first water in a setting of brass.

The richest and glossiest of curtains

and draperies draped the walls, looped

back here and there to expose some

piece of tapestry, or a painting, or a

statue. The carpet was of amber and

black, so soft and so thick that the foot

came pleasantly into it, as into a bed of

down.

Two great tiger skins thrown

over the sofa, and a large rug of

Eastern luxury, as did a high-backed

chair stood upon a mat in the corner.

A lamp in the fashion of a silver dove

rested upon a table, and a small

golden vase in the center of the room.

As it burned it filled the air with a

subtle and aromatic odor.

"Mr. Thaddeus Sholto," said the

little man, smiling and smiling.

"That is my name. You are Miss

Morstan, of course. And those gentle-

men—this is Mr. Sherlock Holmes, and

this Dr. Watson."

"A doctor, eh?" cried he, much ex-

cited. "Have you your stethoscope?"

"I have it here," said the doctor, and

he laid it upon the table. "I have the

kindness to have a stethoscope at my

disposal, if you would be so good."

"The stethoscope I may rely upon, but

I should value your opinion upon the

little man, who is a doctor, and a

doctor, and a doctor, and a doctor, and

a doctor, and a doctor, and a doctor, and

a doctor, and a doctor, and a doctor, and

a doctor, and a doctor, and a doctor, and

a doctor, and a doctor, and a doctor, and

a doctor, and a doctor, and a doctor, and

a doctor, and a doctor, and a doctor, and

a doctor, and a doctor, and a doctor, and

a doctor, and a doctor, and a doctor, and

a doctor, and a doctor, and a doctor, and

a doctor, and a doctor, and a doctor, and

a doctor, and a doctor, and a doctor, and

a doctor, and a doctor, and a doctor, and

a doctor, and a doctor, and a doctor, and

a doctor, and a doctor, and a doctor, and

a doctor, and a doctor, and a doctor, and

a doctor, and a doctor, and a doctor, and

a doctor, and a doctor, and a doctor, and

a doctor, and a doctor, and a doctor, and

a doctor, and a doctor, and a doctor, and

a doctor, and a doctor, and a doctor, and

a doctor, and a doctor, and a doctor, and

a doctor, and a doctor, and a doctor, and

a doctor, and a doctor, and a doctor, and