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Address letters to THE GLEANER, Huntingdon, Q.

Canadian Gleaner

HUNTINGDON, Q., JUNE 8, 1899

Notes on the News of the Week.

Parliament is making slow progress in closing up the work of the session. The Drummond county railway bill is being considered in committee, and the Opposition manage to delay its passage with considerable adroitness. The redistribution bill remains where it was when it got its first reading. The prospect of the session closing by Dominion day grows dimmer daily.

At the request of the Ottawa authorities, the Imperial government has caused the documents in connection with the Alaska boundary to be published. It is satisfactory to learn from them that the charge, made by the Americans, that the Canadian demands were unreasonable, is without a shadow of foundation. The proposal from the British side for leaving the matter to arbitration was—

1 That there be three judges as arbitrators — one to be named by Britain, one by the U.S., and the third to be chosen by the two named;

2 That 50 years' undisturbed possession should constitute a title;

3 That the arbitrators decide on all territory that does not fall under the 50 years' possession rule, by the principles of international law;

3 That where territory is found in the possession of subjects of either nation, that the claims of the occupants be equitably considered;

To these conditions the American government would not agree. It asked that

1 The board consist of six judges, three to be named by Britain and three by the States;

2 That the Anglo-Russian treaty of 1818 defining the boundary be not alone considered, but also the deed by which Russia conveyed Alaska to the States in 1863;

3 That the word "coast" referred to in these documents be understood as meaning tidewater and that all places settled under authority of the United States and under jurisdiction of the United States at the date of this arbitration shall remain within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States.

The U.S. press have been persistently representing that the failure of the negotiations was due to Canada's insisting in adding to the conditions proposed. The official record shows it was the Americans who proposed additional conditions. The proposal to bring into the arbitration the deed by which Russia sold Alaska to the States is outrageous, as any farmer will comprehend by a simple illustration. Two farmers, A and B, having a dispute as to their boundary line engage an expert, who draws up a proces verbal which they accept. Many years afterwards A sells his farm to C, who renews the old dispute with B about the dividing line between the farms, and on arbitration being proposed insists the arbitrators shall not be guided alone by the proces verbal but by the deed which A gave to him. Russia could convey to the States no more than the treaty of 1818 gave her and the States cannot go behind that treaty. To agree to interpret the word "coast" in that treaty as meaning "tide water" would be to give the whole Canadian case away, for our contention is that the word coast means the Pacific coast, and not the banks of the canals or estuaries of rivers up which the tide runs. As if that were not enough, the Americans asked that whatever territory they now occupy is to be left with them. Asked what would be done were their six proposed arbitrators to disagree, the reply was that an umpire be chosen from the South American republics. This Britain refused, on the ground that as these republics had adopted the Monroe doctrine, they would not be impartial. Hence the deadlock and breaking off of negotiations. Britain's conduct from first to last has been fair and above board. She proposed that the arbitration be on the exact terms which President Cleveland had dictated to her and which she had accepted in the Venezuela dispute. The Americans would not agree to take their own medicine. They insisted on adding new conditions which were certain to secure the decision in their favor.

At a meeting of the parliamentary agricultural committee last week, a difference of opinion between Professor Robertson and Dr Saunders, director of the Ottawa experimental farm, was brought to light. It seems the professor had stated that productiveness was not an inherent quality of variety of seed, but varied with the locality. In other words, a variety of seed that yields well in its native habitat will do no better than any other when sown elsewhere. Dr Saunders resented this, saying if true the experimental farm was wasting its energies in trying to discover the most productive varieties of seed. If, he went on to say, Professor Robertson is right, how explain the great productiveness of red Fife wheat, banner oats, Manchuria barley, and early rose potatoes? The members of the committee agreed with Saunders, and so will farmers generally. Prof. Robertson, as everybody who has heard him knows, is rather fond of paradox, and probably expressed himself more strongly than he meant. The assertion that variety of seed is of small consequence is on a par with Professor Dean's dictum that the amount of butter fat given by a cow is a fixed quantity and is not affected by her feed.

The strike of the trackmen on the Grand Trunk was seized by the Conservatives to make political capital. They urged that it was the duty of the government to intervene, and the reply that it had no power to meddle in the matter brought down scathing denunciations of callousness towards the working man. Two representative Conservatives thought they would do a smart act for their party by bringing about a settlement, and posting to Montreal interviewed Mr Hayes. Next day the Star declared their mission was successful, pointed the working man to the Conservative party as his true friend, dwelt on the heartless government that had refused to mediate, and gave portraits of the two gentlemen with biographies. The poor trackmen believed a settlement had been made, but were cruelly undeceived on Monday, and their leaders, Poole and Lowe, declared on Tuesday the meddling of the two politicians had ruined all prospect of success. Messrs Powell and Taylor defend themselves by declaring Mr Hays has not fulfilled the pledges he gave them, and Mr Hays has curtly intimated he gave them no pledges.

Dr T. G. Williams enlivened the proceedings of the Methodist conference at its late meeting in Brockville by moving a resolution repudiating Tarte's characterizing the Methodist settlers on the island of Anticosti as a lawless set who lived by wrecking vessels, and declaring it to be a baseless slander. In his zeal for Menier's cause, Mr Tarte wished to make the settlers at Fox bay as black as possible, and is today surprised to learn they have friends who are determined to see that the French chocolate-maker shall not trample upon them. Dr Williams contrasted in favorable terms the conduct of the provincial government with that of Tarte's.

Last week it looked as if the bulls were about to succeed and the long-engineered rise in wheat had come at last. The rise did not continue long and under a sharp reaction prices have gone down to former quotations. The decline in wheat has affected all coarse grains, except peas, unfavorably, and prices are lower. Peas are scarce and firmly held. Cheese continues to tend downwards and the market is practically an 8c one. French cheese at the wharf on Monday fetched only 7¾c. In butter there is no change.

New York was threatened with a second Charley Ross case. On the afternoon of Sunday, 21st May, the nursemaid of a well-to-do family took the baby, 20 months old, for a drive in Central park. Not returning at nightfall, the alarm was given, and the baby carriage found empty in a lonely part of the park. Next day a letter reached the father, telling him it was no use for him to look for the child, that she was safe, and would be returned in course of time. This was followed by a second letter, saying the child was in a convent at Three Rivers. This letter was plainly an attempt to throw the detectives on the wrong scent. The abduction stirred the big city to its core, and to stimulate the search the city council offered a reward of $1000, to which a newspaper added $2000. On the 1st of June the child was found in a farmhouse near Sloatsburg. Her discovery was due to the keen eyes of a neighbor, who recognized her from the portraits that were widely spread and from her wearing the clothes she had on when stolen. The owner of the farmhouse said a woman came with the child and asked for summer board, and professed entire ignorance of the deed. The woman is now in jail and the plot, which was undoubtedly one to extort money, is being unravelled. The return of the child to the parents' house was the occasion of a great public demonstration, the streets being packed, and the little one having to be held up time and again that the cheering and rejoicing crowd might see it. After all, humanity is not as bad as some would have us believe.

In the imperial house of commons on Monday the government submitted a resolution granting $150,000 to Gen. Kitchener, in recognition of his services in re-conquering the Soudan. The motion was opposed by Mr Morley, who considers the Jingo policy has carried the nation to a dangerous pass, and who made a specific charge against the General of inhumanity, in rifling the tomb of the late Mahdi and treating the remains with indignity. The members looked on the act as a political one, and not as inspired by vengeance. It was necessary to re-establish peace in the Soudan to destroy the worship of the Mahdi's remains, to stop the pilgrimages to the tomb which kept alive the spirit of revolt, and the General had done so effectually. It says a good deal for Morley's moral courage that he should have opposed granting a national reward to a successful soldier.

As the weather begins to grow hot, there is a renewal of party disturbances in Ireland. On Monday there was serious rioting in Belfast, and a continuance of street conflicts is looked for. The provocation was given by the Nationalists, who organized a celebration in honor of the rebellion of '98. Led by Wm. O'Brien, with bands and banners, the procession swept through the streets, ending in a riot. O'Brien wanted a fight and got one, for such a demonstration in Belfast was just as sure to cause a collision as an Orange procession would in Cork or Limerick.

The French court of appeal, which has had the case of Dreyfus so long under consideration, gave its judgment on Saturday, and it was in favor of a new trial. Its finding was, that part of the evidence on which he had been convicted having been proved to be false, he was entitled to be tried anew on the remaining evidence. Orders have been issued to bring Dreyfus back to France and he will likely have his case finally settled by a court martial next month. The revelations of the past three months have terribly shaken the faith the French people placed in their army. They have had it proved to them beyond all doubt that certain officers of high rank were in the pay of the Germans, and regularly sent to Berlin reports of the military situation in France. In 1894 the French government got wind of what was going on, and learning this the guilty officers concocted a plot of fastening their crime on Captain Dreyfus, and by making him the victim escape themselves. They caused his arrest, and at his trial they produced correspondence which they had forged, imitating the writing of Dreyfus, and one officer swore Dreyfus had confessed his guilt to him. The trial was held in secret, and no opportunity given Dreyfus of producing evidence of his innocence. The sentence of the court-martial was, that he be drummed out of the army and banished to the isle of Devils. His expulsion from the army was conducted in the face of a large assemblage and with most degrading ceremonies, and his treatment since, on the desert island where he has been penned up for over 4 years, was so cruel that the object was plainly to induce his early death. Nothing more was thought of the matter for over a couple of years when Colonel Picquart an officer of high character, came into possession of evidence that tended to show the traitor who had been selling information to Germany was not Dreyfus. His report excited the fears of the band of guilty officers, who clamorously cried out that Picquart's assertion was a libel on the French army, and called on the army to resent the insult. The army, rank and file, did so, and whoever expressed belief in the innocence of Dreyfus was treated as an enemy of the French nationality, and was either a Jew or a German in disguise. Picquart was bundled off first to foreign service and then put in jail, and the government issued a declaration of its faith in the army and of its unshaken belief in the guilt of Dreyfus. During the presidency of Faure it was the mark and sign of a patriot to shout for the army and denounce as traitors all who favored a revision of the sentence of Dreyfus. Matters drifted thus until Zola, the novelist, appeared on the scene, who, in a letter to the president, stated his reasons for believing Dreyfus was innocent. He was tried for libelling the French army and convicted by a packed court. The revelations made during his trial, however, shook public confidence in the protestations of the army leaders and of politicians who endorsed them. Evidence in favor of Dreyfus began to come to light so rapidly that one of the conspirators, Count Esterhazy, fled to England, and two others, fearing arrest, committed suicide. Altho' the court of appeal could not take cognizance of the evidence, it not being officially before it, everybody now knows that a ring of French officers increased their incomes by supplying information to Germany and to cover their treason added to it lying, forgery, and murder, while it is equally certain they divided among themselves the large sum yearly granted by the legislature for military secret service. Availing themselves of the popular prejudice against the Jews, they asserted Dreyfus was a Hebrew. It is now declared that Dreyfus is a Protestant, and that neither he nor his people ever were Jews. The army resents bringing back Dreyfus and may attempt to overthrow the government and establish a military absolutism. Disturbances in Paris on Sunday point in that direction, for the president was mobbed amid shouts for the army.

The excitement in France over the Dreyfus affair has been exceeded by that attending the reception of Major Marchand, whose progress from his landing at Toulon until he reached Paris was a triumphal one. In Paris the populace so choked the streets that it was with difficulty the carriage bearing the hero could make its way, and the crowd is described as delirious with excitement. The cause of this demonstration was not admiration of his feat in traversing North Africa, but his bearding the British at Fashoda the cheering being diversified by cries of "Down with England!" In a speech at Toulon the Major plainly expressed his regret that France had not backed him up in the claim he made to hold the upper Nile territory for her, adding—

We comprehend now that France could not make the supreme effort. We felt that our country could not make a proud energetic reply. Ten centuries of history have taught her that peace was the instant question. Happily, peace was maintained, but I believe I can say that of that sort of peace there had better not be too much in France in the same century.

If Major Marchand has the ambition and the necessary talent, he can become the leader for whom the military party have been panting since Boulanger's death.

In opening the Spanish legislature on Friday the queen-regent announced that it was proposed to sell the islands in the Pacific still belonging to Spain to Germany, the consideration being five million dollars. The bargain is sure to be ratified. Those who know the islands, say Germany will make nothing out of them, but that remains to be proved. Germany's ostentatious espousal of the Spanish cause during the late war is now shown to have had a material basis.

The first authentic tidings of Andree, the daring adventurer, who, nearly two years ago, started to reach the pole in a balloon, was received from Iceland, on whose shore a cork-buoy bearing a message, was picked up. As the buoy was dropped some eight hours after the ascension, it is of no import, beyond showing he had made a good start. Later on two boys picked up another on the Norwegian coast, which showed he was well four days after. A search expedition is about to start to ascertain the fate of Andree and his two companions.

A bad item of news is the appearance of the plague in Egypt. So far the disease is not epidemic, and is confined to a few sporadic cases, but the mere fact of its existence in Cairo and Alexandria is diequieting. Time was, when the dread disease desolated the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. It is raging at present in sections of India and China, and exists in Persia and Arabia.

The conference between Sir Alfred Milner, governor of Cape colony, and president Kruger resulted in a complete disagreement. The requests of the English speaking settlers in the Transvaal, that they be accorded civil rights and exempted from special taxation, were decisively rejected by the president, who is understood to have repudiated the suzerainty of the Queen. As the conference was the last hope of a friendly settlement, war would appear to be inevitable. For that the Boors continue to prepare, and it is reported their frontier has been strongly fortified, the taxes exacted from the English settlers being used to perpetuate their wrongs. It is expected the British government will at once send an ultimatum to the Transvaal ministry.

ORMSTOWN

The movement to open a temperance hotel is rapidly maturing. The $1200 required to buy out Mr Hurtubise has been subscribed in $25 shares, and the deeds will be passed on the 9th, when the temperance people will take possession of the National hotel, which is centrally situated, being opposite the postoffice, and is commodious and well suited for the accommodation of travellers. The heartiness with which the project has been entered speaks volumes for those concerned, and proves our temperance people are not of the sort who talk but who will not put their hands into their pockets to promote their cause. It is to be hoped a suitable person may be found to keep the house, for what is wanted is not only an hotel that has no bar, but one so superior in comfort that the travelling public will prefer it to any other. The experiment has the hearty good wishes of the villagers and, with judicious management, ought to be a commercial success. Thos. Baird, Esq., is reported to have bought the Traverse house, which adjoins his property at the station, so that one of the old licensed hotels is permanently out of the way.

On Thursday Mrs Woods of Land O'Cakes drove to the Catholic church. While standing at the door her horse became restive, and she was thrown out of the buggy, breaking her left arm above the wrist. Dr Hall attended to the sufferer. On the same day Edward Finn of River Outarde drove to Franklin Centre to buy a horse. He took suddenly ill at Michael Leahy's, and died there on Sunday, aged 47 years. His death is the first among 13 children, all of whom are now men and women. He was the second son of the late Felix Finn.

On Sunday forenoon a young French man, named Lussier, walked from west of Huntingdon to this village. His story is, that he is a cheesemaker of Durham, Drummond Co., Que. On Saturday he came to Montreal with a lot of cheese and sold them. Starting for home in the evening he took the wrong G.T.R. train, and went west by mistake. He got off at Whites Station and asking the way to Durham someone told him this was the place, so he paid $4 for a rig and driver to take him here, but the driver only brought him 3 miles on his way, when he throttled him and took his purse, containing $64.74, leaving him on the road a complete stranger. The poor fellow wandered along all night and reached here as stated to find this was not the Durham he meant. His story has some evidence of truth, for his note-book shewed the account of sale of cheese. He also had several tools for testing quality of cheese. Mr Prejent kindly gave him shelter. No further details are to hand.

Much satisfaction is expressed here at the choice of the Rev Hugh Cairns as president of Montreal Methodist conference, and by an overwhelming vote, subsequently made unanimous. The reverend gentleman passed the greater part of his early life in this parish and his brother, Major Cairns, still lives among us.

Mr Milloy of the Richelieu & Ontario navigation Co., whose death is reported in Montreal, was brought up on the banks of the Chateauguay. He came, a boy of 12 years old, to his uncle, Alex. Graham, better known in his day as Squire Graham, and got his schooling from the late Robert Robertson. His introduction to boating was due to Neil McEwen, a pilot, and his ability got him employment in the Montreal office, rising ultimately to be manager.

CHATEAUGUAY

This quiet community was both startled and shocked on Friday morning by the sad news that William Goodfellow had been found dead in his barn. He was a good young man, who took an active interest in church work, in fact was an officer in the Presbyterian church here. An inquest was held on Friday afternoon by Coroner Demers of Ste Martine, when a mixed jury, with Mr A. Lockhart as foreman, was empanelled. Several witnesses were examined. It seems he had been discouraged and low spirited for some time, that he had been living alone the past 3 years, but lately had engaged a man, by the name of Barber. He got home on Thursday night between 9 and 10 o'clock and went to bed as usual. About 12 o'clock the man was wakened out of a sound sleep by Mr Goodfellow complaining of a pain in his stomach. He mixed up some powder out of a box and took it, but it did not seem to relieve him. The man made a cup of hot ginger tea which he took. They both retired to bed in different rooms. In the morning, about 4.30, the man went out to do the chores, and in going into the barn for some hay, saw a man hanging from a beam. He hurried to the house to inform Mr Goodfellow that some one had committed suicide, but could not find him. He then went to the nearest neighbor, Mr Chevrefils, and they went together to the barn and found the suicide was Goodfellow, and immediately cut him down, but he had been dead some time. For the last few days, when he had been at his father's helping them, they noticed that he was down spirited and had a poor appetite, but they never imagined anything serious. It was found that the powder he took was arsenic. The jury gave a verdict of death by suicide while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity. The family have the sincerest sympathy of the whole community.

The season for the caterpillars is about over, but we have another on hand—the potato bug. The early potatoes are besieged by them. Some planted their potatoes late in order to try and escape them.

VALLEYFIELD

The str. Helvetia is gone. A lawyer from Montreal came to Valleyfield to pay all legal claims against the vessel. The grocers, butcher, and bakers' accounts he paid in full, but, for some unaccountable reason, the men whom Capt. Marks hired were not paid. The Captain, who is still here, feels that the men have been wronged and states that, before the Helvetia is clear of Canadian waters, she will be again seized unless the men are paid.

Work on the new depot for the Canada Atlantic has been commenced. It will be a commodious building, and besides affording ample accommodation for the public will contain a well-arranged dwelling for the agent.

On petition of eleven ratepayers an enquete into the details of the purchase of land for a fire and police station from Mr Louis Simpson has been ordered by the council, and also, on petition of Mr Simpson, an enquete is ordered into the exchange of certain correspondence between Mr Simpson and the town's secretary-treasurer, Mr Lavimodere. Recorder Papineau has been named by the council to hold both enquetes. The proceedings open on Tuesday, 6th inst.

The first lacrosse match of the season took place on Saturday, on the Queen's park grounds. The match was between the home team and the National juniors. It was a fair match throughout, and friends of the home team thought they might win when the score reached 6 goals each, but fate was against them, for, with only a few minutes to play, the Nationals scored making them 7 to 6 when time was called.

The fete Dieu Sunday morning was celebrated in grand style. Bishop Emard officiated. The procession took 30 minutes to pass a given poiut.

There was an excursion into Valleyfield Sunday, and the usual number of drunken men were seen staggering around our streets. One helpless drunk lay on the side of the street not over a stone's throw from the police station. It is becoming more and more apparent every Sunday that the police system of Valleyfield requires re-organization. The police must know that liquor is sold openly on Sunday; if they do not know, then they are not qualified for their positions, and the town might as well discharge the force and employ the money in much needed repairs to the roadways.

A daughter of Francois Dorais, while alighting from a carriage, Sunday evening, broke a limb near the ankle. The fracture was set by Dr Lussier and the young lady is progressing favorably towards recovery.

Hon J. Israel Tarte came down from Ottawa Monday evening, and took the steamer at Valleyfield for a short trip up the lakes. The minister is far from being a well man. He leaves shortly for an ocean voyage in the hope of recruiting his shattered health.

COVEY HILL

At the closing of the school in district No 1 Gordon Churchill, in behalf of the scholars, presented the teacher, Miss A. E. Maw, with an address accompanied by a handsome tea set in appreciation of faithful service rendered. As a teacher Miss Maw gave much satisfaction, and personally was highly esteemed.

In district No 2 Miss Annie Milne was well remembered by her scholars, as they presented her with quite a number of handsome toilet requisites. Miss Milne, who discharged her duties as teacher with marked ability, has been re-engaged for another term.

Miss J. Anderson has been engaged for district No 1.

FRANKLIN CENTRE

The following are the teachers appointed for the next scholastic term:

No 1 Miss Trainer
2 " Simpson
3 " Cora Blair
4 " Sparrow (Valleyfield)
5 " Myrtle Moe
6 " May Todd
7 " Alice Brooks.

The injury done by the caterpillars cannot be estimated. Practically, Franklin will have no apples this year. Those who sprayed their trees on the first indication of the pest were congratulating themselves on beating them, when the second assault came, this time from the canker-worm, and it could not be subdued. The result is, that orchards present a distressing appearance. The worms are disappearing, but leave their mark on forest as well as orchard, for the maples look as if scorched by fire. Franklin has had a similar visitation before, but it was light compared with the devastation wrought this year. In a fruit-bearing section like this, the loss next fall will be seriously felt.

ATHELSTAN

The warm weather has brought some of our summer boarders.

Mr W. Saunders is adding to the beauty of his residence by making a lawn and putting a very pretty fence around it.

The gardens will soon be looking well, although the hot winds have been very trying on the plants newly set out. Mignonette is already in bloom.

Miss Bessie Saunders, a graduate of the Montreal Business college, has gone to Valleyfield to fill the position of type-writer in Mr Simpson's office.

DUNDEE CENTRE

At the closing of school district No 4, the teacher, Miss Mary Stewart, and her pupils, with upwards of one hundred friends, held a picnic in Arnold's grove. After a sumptuous dinner, a program, consisting of songs, recitations and dialogues was well rendered by the pupils. Miss Stewart was presented by some of her pupils with beautiful gifts as tokens of the esteem in which she is held. All expressed regret at Miss Stewart's departure and best wishes for her future career.

DUNDEE

The Queen's birthday was royally celebrated by a large gathering on the grounds at St Agnes church. Taking into consideration the short notice, everything went off to the satisfaction and delight of those assembled. The mayor, Mr McLennan, presided and gave a good historical sketch of her Majesty's life. There was a flag drill by the scholars of district No 6, under the direction of the teacher, Miss Mary E. Moody, which was much admired. The scholars also sang a number of pieces very acceptably. The Rev Dr McDonald, pastor of Zion church, gave an address, principally setting forth the many good and noble qualities of our well beloved Queen. Lelia, daughter of the rev. gentleman, gave a recitation which was duly applauded. Miss McDonald is a graduate of the Montreal school of elocution. The Rev Father Derome brought the proceedings to a close by a very pleasing exhibit of lime-light views, some of which were humorous, to the delight of the children and their elders.

There is a steamer called the Jubilee that comes in here 3 times a week from Massena. The other 3 days she runs to Valleyfield. She is owned in Cornwall.

The 4th of July is going to be celebrated for all it is worth, as doings are to take place in Fort Covington and at Hopkins point. You pays your money and take your choice.

The Rev Frederick Thompson of New York is to serve the Fort Covington and Hogansburg Episcopal parishes until the return of the Rev Mr Hamilton, the rector in charge.

There are prospects that the federal government will grant something to the widow and family of John Ice, the Indian shot at St Regis by a government employe.

A very successful drama and hoop drill came off on the evening of the 2nd inst., in Northern hall, under the auspices of the Fort Covington academy. The receipts were quite satisfactory.

ORMSTOWN W. C. T. U.

The annual meeting was held on Thursday in MacDougall hall; Mrs Meyers, in the chair. Twenty-four members were present and four new ones added. A letter was read from Mrs Morison, who, tho' far away, did not forget the meeting. Reports were then read by the superintendents of different departments of work. Mrs Wm. Lang, recording-sec'y., reported 40 active members, 8 honorary, and 2 associate members, also an increase of work done by the union. There were 14 departments of work taken up last year, and 2 new departments added this year, namely—social purity and mercy. The treasurer's report showed receipts for last year, $124.81; disbursements, $124.08; balance in the treasury 73c. Our funds are low, but we have the satisfaction of knowing we did good work with them. Mrs Lancy, supt. of flower mission work, reported having sent 1490 bouquets to the hospitals, 17 jars of jelly, and 2 bales of clothing to the poor of the city. Mrs Joseph McWhinnie, supt. of fairs, reported receipts from Ste Martine and St Louis fairs, $79.15; expenses, $34.76; leaving a balance of $44.39. A new tent was made last fall. Mrs J. McCartney, supt. of lumbermen and sailors, reported having sent 25 comfort bags to lumbermen, and 12 to sailors, also a large quantity of literature to both. Miss M. Maw, supt. of literature, reported having distributed 3555 leaflets, 490 papers, a number of calenders, and of posters in connection with the plebiscite work, also keeping the W.C.T.U. rack at the station supplied. Miss L. Bazin, supt. of juvenile work, gave an encouraging account of the Band of Hope under her care. Miss M. Bazin, supt. of scientific temperance instruction, reported having distributed to 12 teachers in our vicinity 458 pages of literature; 6 letters were also written to teachers, who, in various ways, had the necessity of teaching a subject of so much importance placed before them. Mrs John Cavers, supt. of health and heredity, reported having succeeded in getting the co-operation of our local millers and bakers in making flour and bread from what is called whole-wheat flour, which is considered to be much more nutritious than bread made from fine flour. She also distributed a number of books and leaflets treating on physical culture, correct-dress, pure air, pure water, and temperance in eating and drinking. She gave two special lectures to the union during the year on these important subjects. Mrs John Maw, supt. of narcotics, reported having circulated a petition asking the merchants of the village not to sell tobacco to boys under 16 years of age, for their own use, and not to sell it to them at all without a written order from their parents. She also distributed literature on this subject, and in different ways used her influence against a habit which is so injurious, especially to the young. Mrs John Sadler, supt. of evangelistic and Lord's day observance; Mrs S. Cooper, supt. of franchise and petitions; Mrs John Baird, supt. of parlor meetings; Miss J. Morison, supt. of systematic giving, and Mrs J. Anderson, supt. of mothers' bands, gave interesting reports of work done by them in their several departments. With the exception of a few changes, the same officers and superintendents were re-elected for the current year. The changes are as follows: Mrs John Sadler was appointed 1st vice-president in place of Mrs Meyers, who intends leaving Ormstown; Mrs W. Ogilvie instead of Miss J. Morison, supt. of systematic giving; Mrs A. Sadler of mothers' bands in place of Mrs J. Anderson. Miss J. Sadler was appointed supt. of world's mission work; Mrs A. Lloyd, supt. of white ribbon department; Mrs W. Morison, supt. of mercy; and Mrs Rev Morison supt. of social purity. $25 were unanimously voted by the Union for a share in the temperance hotel. In looking back we have much to be thankful for. After ten years' of earnest, patient toil, in trying to banish from our midst the liquor traffic, we rejoice today in the fact, that no licensed saloon exists in our village to entice the unwary to destruction. May we therefore be encouraged to work steadily on, taking advantage of every opportunity of doing good, and that our much loved village may be the better for having an organization in it such as that of the W.C.T.U.—Press Cor.

ORMSTOWN VILLAGE COUNCIL

MET on Monday evening; all the members present.

Coun Baird reported that he had bought a car load of 2-inch pine plank and the same was on the siding here.

John Maw, health officer, reported that the sanitary state of the village was up to the average of past years.

John Sadler and seven other ratepayers petitioned to have street No 44, of lot 62, graded and properly ditched.

Louis Prejent and Marvin Dudley filed certificates to keep temperance hotels in the village of Ormstown. The certificates were left over until next meeting, on June 13th, at 7 p.m.

ORMSTOWN PARISH COUNCIL

MET on Monday; all the members present except Coun McGerrigle.

Thomas Winter reported that the contract on the Allard discharge was not completed.

D. Amault reported that several portions on the road over which he is inspector, require to be repaired and that the bridge at Wm. Cairns and one at Herbert's saw mill need repairing. He was instructed to have the bridges repaired at once,

Moved by Coun Carmichael, seconded by Coun McNeil, that the secretary notify all officers to have their roads put in a good state of repair on or before the 15th June.

Moved by Coun Bergevin, seconded by Coun Carmichael, that Wm. Elliot be special officer over the gravelling and stoning of the by-road through the 2nd range of Ormstown.

Moved by Coun McNeil, seconded by Coun Bergevin, that Jas. Traverse be special officer over the gravelling and stoning of the by-road through the first range of Jamestown.

F. St Louis reported that the bridge at the east end of the North Georgetown byroad required to be repaired. He was ordered to have the bridge repaired at once.

Moved by Coun McNeil, seconded by Coun Carmichael, that the following accounts be paid:

James Meikle, repairing by-road,
1st range Jamestown.....$10.50
Wm. Rember, work on by-road,
3rd range Jamestown..... 4.00
Louis Lefebvre, work on by-road,
5th and 6th ranges Jamestown 5.75

Isaac Sauve was authorized to have the bridges over the Black brook and the Greenaway discharge put in a good state of repair at once.

TRES ST SACREMENT COUNCIL

MET on Monday; members all present, Mayor Gilbert Herbert presiding.

Moved by Coun Greig, seconded by Coun Angel, that the amendment made by Alex. Mills, to the proces-verbal of S. J. Lewis be not accepted, but

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that the old proces-verbal be retained.

Moved by Coun Morison, seconded by Coun Parent, that we ratify the sale for building sidewalk, to J. H. Lefebvre at $83, also the sale of old material at $10.25.

Moved in amendment by Coun Bryson, seconded by Coun Morison, that not fully understanding the report of Alex. Mills, be it resolved, that this council stand adjourned to Thursday, 8th June, and that Mr Mills be ordered to appear at said session. For amendment: Morison and Bryson. For motion: Parent, Guerin, Greig and Angel.

Coun Morison gave notice that at the session on 3rd July, on the petition of J. J. Logan, he will move the adoption of a by-law in accord with said petition.

Moved by Coun Morison, seconded by Coun Bryson, that the account of road inspector John Crawford, $2.50, be paid and the same be charged against lot No 261, English River, concession of Williamstown.

HINCHINBROOK COUNCIL

MET on Monday; members all present, the mayor, Thos. Oliver, in the chair.

On the report of Coun Wallace, a slight change was made in the division of statute labor in districts Nos 14 and 22, the assessment for lots Nos 26d and 26c, amounting to about 13 days work, being taken from district No 14 and added to No 22.

Cantelo Pringle was appointed road officer for district No 19, in room of David Pringle, absent.

A sum of money, not to exceed $100, was voted, to be expended on the side-road between Herdman and the Gore, at the place where it was for a time last spring impassable.

The following bills were ordered to be paid:

Andrew Stewart, burying dead horse found on the road.....$2.00
Jos. Flynn, work and nails on the Flynn bridge..... 2.95
John McCaffrey, damage to wagon 4.50

ST ANICET COUNCIL

MET on Monday: present: J.E.Dupuis, mayor; councillors P. W. Leehy, J. Finn, J. D. MacDonald, C. LeBlanc, and A. Quenneville.

On motion of Coun Finn, seconded by Coun Leehy, John Holmes was appointed pound-keeper for Port Lewis.

On motion of Coun Quenneville, seconded by Coun LeBlanc, a bill of $12.45, filed by S. Dupuis for the burial of an unknown drowned man, was approved.

On motion of Coun Finn, seconded by Coun Leehy, George Ewart, road inspector, was allowed 50c for cutting brush along Edward Hussey's section of the Dundee road, and $1 for cutting brush along Andrew Cluff's section of said road, which amounts are to be recovered at once from the parties in default. Coun MacDonald dissenting.

On motion of Coun Finn, seconded by Coun Quenneville, the secretary was instructed to draw the attention of the Godmanchester council to the miserable condition of that portion of the Plank road crossing said township.

On motion of Coun Finn, seconded by Coun Leehy, the financial statement for the year 1898, showing a balance of $122.68 in the hands of the secretary, on the 31st of December last, was confirmed.

On motion of Coun Quenneville, seconded by Coun MacDonald, a tax of one-sixth of a cent in the dollar was levied for the year 1899, for general purposes.

On motion of Coun MacDonald, seconded by Coun Finn, the mayor and Coun Leehy were appointed a committee to look after the repairs of the sidewalks.

On motion of Coun LeBlanc, seconded by MacDonald, Coun Quenneville and Thomas Woods, road inspector, was authorized to cause to be properly repaired, two bridges complained of on lake shore road.

On motion of Coun Leehy, seconded by Coun Finn, the secretary was authorized to advance $10 to Louis Dumas for the keeping of the by-road between 58 and 59, 3rd range, last winter, until the same shall be recovered from the land owners of the district.

HUNTINGDON VILLAGE COUNCIL

MET on Monday evening; all present.

It was decided to pay the fire company $85.90 in full of account presented.

An acct. of A. Bremner of $17.50, for fire brick and clay, was ordered to be paid.

Coun Mitchell was requested to look up the matter of barb-wire fences along side sidewalks.

Coun Philps, the mayor, and Coun Crawford were appointed a committee to confer with any parties desirous of starting any industry in this village and report to the council.

The valuators were instructed, when making the roll, to value the extent of business done by all traders, dealers, &c., as the basis for a by-law to impose trade licenses.

The council expressed a wish that all parties interested would be prepared, when the valuators call, to assist them as much as they can.

The valuators were also instructed to give a separate valuation of all places occupied by more than one person, either as a dwelling or place of business.

Session adjourned to Monday, 12th inst., at 8 p.m.

DUNDEE COUNCIL

MET on Monday; the mayor and all the councillors present.

The payment of the costs in the cause wherein W.S. Maclaren was petitioner and the corporation of the township of Dundee was respondent, amounting to $52.30, was approved of. This was the case wherein Judge Belanger ordered the striking off of names added to the voters' list by the council, as the proceedings were irregular.

The secretary was instructed to notify the road inspectors to have all the brush and weeds cut within the road fences, and the inspectors to report if there was any such on the adjoining lands that would be detrimental to the roads. He was also instructed to post up notices calling for tenders to rebuild the Bronson creek bridge.

GODMANCHESTER SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS

MET on Saturday; when the following teachers were appointed:

No 2, New Erin, Miss Susie McNaughton
4, Connaught, Miss Anna S. Rowe
5, Stark's, Miss Dessie J. Rennie
6, Biggar's, Miss Martha J. Paul
7, Clydes Corners, Miss Edith A. Young
8, Marshall's, Miss Mary A. Cameron
9, Kilbain, Miss Jane M. Fallon
10, Kensington, Miss Bella McNicol
10, Walkers, Miss Nellie G. Fortin.

The engagement of a teacher for district No 1, Dewittville, was left in the hands of the chairman, W.B. Cameron, and the secretary-treas.

The same school managers for the various schools were re-elected for another term.

WHAT DRINK IS DOING IN MONTREAL.

Mr Montigny, the retiring recorder, in his report to the city council says:

For the past 18 years, I have been acting as recorder of the city of Montreal, and therefore I have been in a position to ascertain the principal causes of the disorder existing in said city. I am quite willing to admit that the state of affairs which prevails here, in this connection, is not worse than in other large cities, but, in my opinion, the same could be improved by preventive measures wisely enforced. I contend that the abuse of liquor is the direct or indirect cause of nearly all the crimes. Without that unfortunate passion for alcohol, we would have a model population. Out of the 6,000 persons who appear before the recorder every year three-quarters of them are brought there by such abuse. And how many profound miseries are secretly suffered, and latently undermine the individuals, families and society. What serious consequences result from that vice, what ruins the constitutions and fills up the gaols and asylums; how many afflictions are to a large extent soothed by our benevolent iustitutions and especially by our communities, which are always willing to succor all unfortunate beings, without calculating and without enquiring as to the reason why the children are weeping and the women are suffering. The gaols are, nevertheless, overcrowded to such a degree as to hold back the arm of the judge, who, besides, must often tolerate, sometimes forgive, and always endeavor to correct. Moreover, the asylums are so crowded that they have to be continually enlarged, and the orphanages, industrial schools and reformatories have a population of several thousands. On the other hand the superior tribunals resound with the echoes of separations and horrible crimes, which may be attributed, most cases, to drunkenness.

Therefore, last year, I deemed it my duty to draw the attention of the government to the necessity of confining habitual drunkards in a special institution and of subjecting them to a treatment, inasmuch as I felt confident that this would be the means of preventing numerous suits and coroner's inquests, and of saving from irretrievable ruin a large number of persons, maintained, at a great cost, in the asylums, gaols and penitentiaries. Could not the city contribute to the establishment of such an institution?

The friends of the noblest of animals rejoice to see that the practice of docking horses is going out of fashion. It was a partial relapse into barbarous absurdity of the last century, when horses were not only docked, but hogged and nicked. To deprive the animals of their natural appendage is senseless everywhere; but to deprive them of their natural defence in a country abounding with flies is cruel. It is to be hoped that we shall presently see an end of check-reins, as well as of docking. Does any one suppose that a check-rein keeps a horse from stumbling? When he stumbles it prevents him from recovering himself, and it prevents him seeing where he is going. Would a man be kept from stumbling or helped to pick his way by having his head tied to his back? If anyone doubts that a check-rein is painful to a horse, he has only to look at the animal's action when the check-rein is let down. Check-reins and bearing-reins have already been given up by kind and thoughtful masters of horses. But by too many they are from mere habit thoughtlessly retained. If there is any creature that deserves and repays kind treatment by his master, it is the horse. When horses are vicious, it is the master in nine cases out of ten that is to blame.

IN KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

THE FIRST DAY.

After leaving our cells, we have the principal walk of the day, getting some 5 minutes' outdoor exercise and proceeding in single file to the dining hall, where, sitting on uncomfortable seats, something like a bicycle, but made of wood, we partook of a luxurious breakfast—one small piece of dry cold boiled beef, regulation ration of bread and tea, this excepting Sundays, being the invariable bill of fare. Wednesday we had in addition some beets and vinegar, and, as I found out subsequently, in the spring an occasional dish of onions or lettuce. (This is now completely altered, and the present menu is much improved.) The deputy warden, standing on a low platform, said grace, calling attention by knocking on the reading desk in front with a small wooden hammer. Immediately nothing was heard save the noise of some five hundred convicts, consisting of all sorts and conditions of men, from the dude lawyer, who most probably never did a real hard day's work in his life, but has swindled the public out of thousands, to the wretched tramp who has perhaps stolen some few chickens; all ages, from the boy sent, it may be, from the reformatory to the old white-haired man, doing his third, fourth, or, as in one instance, seventh term. The latter is, of course, most exceptional, but at the beginning of this year there was in the prison such a person, a man of about 70, who must have spent 40 years of his life in Kingston penitentiary, and is a practical example of the kind of reformation, in the case of regular criminals, which usually results from the present system; long terms or short terms, neither seem to be effective. This man in 1857 was doing a 14 years' sentence, and in those days there was no remission allowed. His last term was three years. A scrutiny will reveal numbers of English, Yankees, and colored gentlemen, not a few Germans, one or two Jews, French, etc. Naturally the list would not be complete without the inevitable John Chinaman. We have him too, but in this case, having lost his wits, he is confined in the asylum.

CONVICTS OFF TO PRAYERS.

Just sufficient time is allowed for the convict, not to masticate his food, but to swallow it like a hog, when the hammer sounds for complete silence, the benediction is said, and knife and fork in hand (these being placed in wooden trays at the door, where an officer is stationed to prevent the convicts purloining them), the Roman Catholics file out to attend prayers in their church, accompanied by a number of guards, some of whom, I omitted to mention, are always perched, during meals and in church, on high stools, looking like a Jack in the box, to enforce order and to report any luckless offender for talking, though it gives me much pleasure to testify that the greater number of the officers are kind and humane men, who very rarely report any convict without first warning him. Personally I take this opportunity of thanking the officials generally (not forgetting that if anything too-lenient and most courteous gentleman, Warden Metcalfe) for the many acts of kindness which I received at their hands while it was my fortune to be under their charge, and, whatever the regular crook may be, I beg most emphatically to state, judging by my own experiences, lasting over 3 years, if a man gets into trouble it is almost invariably his own fault. If he takes his punishment like a man and pays any right sort of attention to the rules, he is treated as a man, and his life, under the circumstances, rendered tolerable. To give my readers a practical illustration: After the writer had been in the prison some considerable time, one Sunday morning, on his return from church to his cell, where talking is most strictly forbidden, my right-hand neighbor asked me some question about the sermon, which I thoughtlessly answered, and was caught in the very act by an officer, one with whom I had rarely exchanged words, who, instead of reporting me, or even sharply calling me down, quietly remarked: "You should not talk; you know it is not right," and on my taking the first opportunity of thanking him, he said: "I have noticed since you came in here that you have been trying to do right, and I always do what I can to help anyone who is trying to do his duty." I do not think this is an isolated case, and can only repeat, let convicts do right, and the officers will treat them right, thus once more proving "with what measure you mete it shall be measured to you again."

The Protestants remain in the dining hall, while prayers were read by the keeper (though for reasons best known to the authorities the prayers were abolished some time after), after which the men marched out to their respective workshops, etc., the new prisoners, called fish, being retained to sit in grim silence until about 10 o'clock a weary wait of 2 to 3 hours, when I was taken, in company with other unfortunates, to the hospital to be examined by the doctor.

TO SEE THE DOCTOR.

Here we found a number of others, who, having given in their names and numbers during breakfast to the deputy warden, had been collected by the guard from their respective locations. Many of them, I honestly believe, come now and again to plague the doctor and Mr Gunn, the hospital superintendent, for no other reason than simply to vary the monotony of their work. Many of their complaints are purely imaginary. It is, perhaps, not to be wondered at that, once inside the penitentiary, men immediately become sensitive to the slightest pain or symptom of disease. The real disease is in most cases pure laziness, about which I purpose saying more later on. An amusing story is told of the genial Dr Strange and a darkey who had been bothering him for some time, and who, he shrewdly suspected, had little or nothing the matter with him. So, in order to work an effectual cure and at the same time do him good he gave him a dose of aloes and assafetida, a most noxious mixture. This acted like a charm, though not exactly in the way the good doctor had anticipated, for the "coon" declared it was the best medicine he had ever taken, and whenever he thought he was not feeling well asked for another dose of the same sweet-tasting and odorous medicine. Truly there's no accounting for taste, as the old woman said when she kissed her cow.

We all sat down on wooden forms and were told to take off our shoes and caps, it being the foolish custom for every patient to walk in his stocking feet over the cold flagged floor and up the staircase of the surgery. (This is now altered.) I need hardly say in the case of a genuinely sick man this did not hasten his recovery. After a short wait my name was called by the convict orderly and I was ushered into the presence of the doctor. The examination was simply the purest farce. I was asked a number of questions, such as name, age, sentence, and whether I had any chronic complaint. It was then I learnt with great satisfaction the exact amount of remission allowed for good conduct and industry. The simplest way to calculate this is to deduct one year from the sentence and take 25 per cent. of the balance from the sentence, i. e., a man doing 3 years saves 1¼ years. This method is correct in every case, excepting the 2-year sentences, this being the least term for which an offender can be sent to a penitentiary. For some reason unknown to the writer a convict serving 2 years gets 6 extra days. I have reason to believe the official mode of computing the remission is as follows:

First 6 months, no remission.
Second 6 months, 2½ days per month.
Third 6 months, 5 days per month.
Fourth 6 months, 7½ days per month.

And ten days per month for each successive month. This, I think, figures out the same as the first method. The only real examination I underwent was of my arms, to see if I had been vaccinated.

THE NEXT MOVE.

The next move was back to the dining hall. Another weary wait, till, at 11.45, we sat down to a roughly-served though plentiful dinner of beef brose, thickened with pearl barley and vegetables, boiled beef, potatoes, bread and water, which at this time during the week days was the unvaried bill of fare, excepting on Fridays, when boiled rice and molasses was served instead of potatoes. Sunday meals are always a distinct feature.

AFTER DINNER.

After dinner another interval of waiting, the choirs leaving for practice in their respective churches, also the men attending school, which is held in a room adjoining the Protestant church, under the supervision of Messrs Gunn and Thompson, the teachers being selected from the better educated convicts. At 1 o'clock I was conducted to the yard, where the deputy warden and chief keeper after a few questions, "condemned" me, in the absence of any mechanical training, to the stone pile, which to my mind is rightly considered the most disagreeable place in the institution. Here it was my pleasant occupation to sit in the open air on a low stool, alongside of some 30 men (since this date, location is altered, and a shop then used only in winter has been permanently established) breaking large stones into smaller portions, these again being crushed by another gang of some 12 men into gravel. The latter work at a sort of table built up of large stones, and are designated "bankers." Here strict silence is enforced by the guards, who occasionally have a lively time of it, there usually being some of the worst characters in the prison working therein. A fight is not at all uncommon.

At 5.30 I was glad to hear the gong and after a rough wash, piggins of water and towel being supplied to each man, we marched in gangs to our cells being served in the wing with the usual bread and tea. I was dead tired, swallowed what supper I could and very soon retired to bed, glad to rest my weary limbs, aching with the unaccustomed work, and enjoy a dose of nature's antidote for all ills, "sweet slumber."—Toronto Globe.

At the London Methodist conference there was a discussion of some length on the point whether the bride should sign her maiden or her newly-acquired name to the marriage document. The decision was that she should sign her maiden name.

CANADA

In the 51st Hemmingford Rangers battalion of infantry, Major John McFee resigns his commission and is permitted to retain rank of major on retirement.

Montreal, June 1—The Montreal police have a first-class murder mystery on their hands, owing to the killing of the woman Sophie Hebert in the East end of the city last evening. The woman, who was the widow of Edward Rochon, a French-Canadian workingman, was 57 years old, and earned her living by keeping a small grocery store on St Timothy street. She was last seen alive by a bread-carrier, about 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon. A couple of hours afterwards, when some of the neighbors went to the house, her body was found lying on a sofa in a back room, and there were blood stains all around. At the foot of the sofa there was a bottle of cider covered with bloodstains. There were no signs of a struggle, and it was evident that the murder had been carefully planned. It is presumed that the murderer found the woman asleep on the sofa and killed her with the cider bottle. Robbery may have been at the bottom of the murder, as the cash drawer was found opened, and marked with what are supposed to be blood stains. The police have been working energetically on the case, but there is no clue as to the murderer.

Montreal, June 2.—A Chinese 'joss' house, the first heathen place of worship in Canada east of British Columbia, has been opened in Montreal. The dedication of the temple took place last Sunday, and was an imposing affair. The 'temple' consists of a suite of rooms on the third storey of a building on Lagauchetiere street. The larger one had been decorated for the occasion, and a shrine had been set up. The central figure was an idol representing a man in a sitting posture. It was over two feet high, and made of wood, and lavishly gilded. The idol is called 'Thom Sin,' and was brought from Canton, crossing the Pacific on board the last C.P.R. steamer. It only reached Montreal a day or two before the dedication. In front of the idol were displayed a savory smelling roast pig, roast fowls, fruits, sweet meats, rice and wine, which, after the service, were disposed of by the congregation. The only outsider to witness the ceremony was Rev Dr Thomson, the Presbyterian divine, who has done great work in Montreal to Christianize the Chinese, and who was present to prevent the Christian Chinese from participating in the ceremony. The introduction of heathen worship has caused a great stir amongst those who are engaged in Christian work amongst the Chinese, and a vigorous protest has been made against it.

The feature of the Montreal hide market during the past week has been the keen competition on the part of some dealers to secure beef hides, and they offered ¼c ₱ ℔ more than the ruling prices, which fact was soon learned of by the other dealers, and they offered the same in order to hold their customers, consequently the advance was established, and the same lively times are now anticipated. Dealers are paying 9c for No 1; 8c for No 2, and 7c for No 3. Lambskins and clips have advanced 5c each to 20c. Sheepskins are firm at 85c each, and calfskins unchanged at 10c for No 1 and 8c for No 2.

LAGUERRE

Alex. MacDonald met with a painful accident on Tuesday. He and D. McPherson were putting in fence posts on the glebe, and thinking that Mr McP. had finished driving, put his hand on the top of the post just as the maul descended. A portion of the first and second fingers of his right hand were badly injured, rendering the amputation of the forefinger at the first joint necessary.

BORN

At the Gore, Hinchinbrook, on the 1st June, the wife of John W. Purse, of a son.

At Godmanchester, on 3rd June, the wife of John McLean, of a son.

At Godmanchester, on the 7th June, the wife of William Ferns, of a daughter.

DIED

At Scotch con., Thomas Robertson, aged 81 years and 2 months, a native of Methven, Scotland.

At Montreal, on June 1st, Alexander Milloy, late traffic manager of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co., in his 78th year.

At Chateauguay, on the 2nd June, William Goodfellow, jr., farmer, in his 31st year.

On June 3rd, the infant son of J.W. Purse, Hinchinbrook, aged 2 days.

At Beauharnois, on 3rd June, after a lingering illness, John Kennedy Elliot, Q.C., aged 65 years and 3 months.

At Outremont, Montreal, on June 3rd, William R. Salter, in the 79th year of his age.

At Burke, N.Y., June 4th, Walter, son of John Johnston, formerly of Elgin, aged 27 years.

At Hemmingford, on the 6th June, James Wilson, in the 80th year of his age; a native of county Antrim, Ireland.

WANTED, a Boy to learn Blacksmithing. Apply to D. C. CARROLL, Ormstown, Que.

HUNTINGDON

—The closing meeting until the fall of the Band of Hope was held in the basement of the Methodist church Friday evening; A. McFarlane of Valleyfield in the chair. The attendance was not as large as usual. There was an excellent program; Miss Cunningham had charge of the musical part of it. Dr Clouston gave the address.

—On Saturday St Andrew's S. S. had its annual outing to Port Lewis. The day was all that could be desired. One of Mr Stalker's cottages was headquarters, but, owing to caterpillars, the tables could not be spread under the trees. As the sky was overcast, that did not matter much. The steam-yacht was kept busy all day giving the young folks a sail and the new wharf was a favorite resort. All returned in the evening delighted with the treat they had enjoyed so much.

—At 6 o'clock Saturday evening the alarm of fire was sounded. A number of lads had been gathered in the upper story of Henry & Galipeau's machine shop, and soon after they left dense smoke was seen issuing from the windows. The hose were speedily laid and under a heavy stream of water the fire was subdued. The loss was some where about 4 hundred dollars. It is supposed a boy had thrown a cigarette on the floor, which set fire to a quantity of refuse.

—Being conference Sunday, there was no service in the Methodist church on the 4th.

—On opening his father's store Tuesday morning Ken. Dalgliesh found it had been visited by burglars. Entrance had been gained by breaking a pane in one of the front windows, when the safe was attacked. Using a brace picked from a convenient shelf, the thief had fitted into it a diamond drill and proceeded to bore a hole in the door of the safe. When about an inch in, the point of the drill broke and remained in the hole. Apparently not having another drill, the attempt was given up. Had it succeeded, nothing would have been got, as there was no money in the safe. The counter drawer was forced and its contents emptied, but neither the coppers nor the English silver coins found in it were taken, being left on the counter. So far as known, the thieves left without taking anything. The same night the butcher shop of Mr Munro was again visited, and also entered by removing a pane of glass. The change drawer was pulled out, but, after his late experience, Mr Munro leaves nothing in it.

—At the meeting of the district lodge for the western end of the county, the Orangemen decided to celebrate the 12th by a picnic near this village.

—Montreal papers reported the drowning of a former resident of this village, John Stuart Miller, on Thursday morning. He left his house in the evening for a walk, and at one in the morning was seen passing along the Lachine canal, when he stumbled against some obstruction and fell in. Help was at hand, and he was swimming towards a rope thrown him, when he suddenly collapsed, and when got on the wharf could not be restored to life. Forty years ago his wife (now dead many years) did millinery in a house that stood opposite the Methodist parsonage, and later on kept store where John Hunter now is. Mr Miller was for several years secretary of the Mutual insurance company. On going to Montreal he got an appointment in the custom house, which he held until his death. He was 63 years of age.

—The directors of the Mutual fire insurance company held their monthly meeting on Tuesday afternoon. The general agent presented 78 applications for insurance, all of which were approved. The loss on the house owned by Julius Scriver, Esq., M. P., in the township of Havelock was adjusted at $450 and ordered to be paid.

—The G.T. trackmen on this division have gone to work again at the old terms, trusting the company will voluntarily raise their wages before long. On several divisions the applications of the old hands were rejected and their places have been taken by men sent. At Bryson, on Tuesday, the new gang left their handcar on the track, which was smashed by the Massena train.

—The final appointments by conference to the Methodist circuits are:

Hemmingford—Rev W. N. Chantler
Franklin Centre—Rev W. A. Wells
Huntingdon—Rev C. S. Deeprose
Hendersonville—Rev J. A. Dormer
Ormstown—Rev J. H. McConnell
Valleyfield—Rev J. R. Hodgson.

At the urgent request of the people, Mr Chantler returns to Hemmingford for a fourth year. Mr Deeprose comes from Inverness, Q., and Mr Pearson goes to Clarenceville, which Mr Howitt leaves for Danville.

—The contract for extending a water pipe to the cemetery was awarded yesterday to Boyd & Co. for $144.50. The only other tender was from J. A. Hunter, $149. The digging required will bring the cost to about $200.

—Tuesday was the warmest day so far, 86°.

—The 50th and 51st battalions and the two troops of hussars are to go into camp at Laprairie on the 21st, and remain until 2nd July.

—Meetings in connection with the Holiness movement were begun in Stevenson hall on the 1st. Yesterday a young man, against whom a summons had been issued for disturbing meetings at Powerscourt, admitted the charge and was fined $1 and costs.

—A bazar and tombola (charity lottery) held at the convent Friday and Saturday drew a large attendance and added about $120 to the fund for repairing the convent.

—Last evening, in Watson hall, the Rev J. L. Robertson gave an illustrated lecture on Picturesque Scotland, to aid in replacing the Presbyterian church at Merriton, Ont., swept away by a cyclone last September. There was a good attendance and the entertainment was excellent—instructive and entertaining.

Bicycle Races at Huntingdon June 10th.

The following events will be run:
Half Mile Novice in heats.
Five Mile Team Pursuit Race.—Brantford Team vs. Massey-Harris Team. In this race teams start from opposite sides of track and try to overtake one another.
One Mile open. Time limit 2.23.
Quarter Mile Obstacle Race. You'll laugh! This race consists in climbing 6ft. fence with wheel, going through barrels, putting on clown suit, eating lunch and carrying big bag of hay on wheel to finish.
Half Mile Boys' Race. Open to boys under 15 years.
Two Mile Handicap. Time limit 5.10.

As the new quarter mile track is now in good condition and track officials engaged and know their duty, the management can promise fast time and no delays. Standard of prizes will be maintained. Races are sanctioned by the C.W.A. Admission 25c. Students and children 15c. Entrance to Races close June 10th at noon, with

CHAS. H. LAMB, Huntingdon.

A SERIES OF HEALTH TALKS to Mothers and Daughters will be given under the auspices of THE VIAVI COMPANY, in the basement of St John's Episcopal church on Friday, June 9th, at 3.30 o'clock. Subjects pertaining to Health, Physical Excellence, and the Higher Life of Women will be discussed. Ladies are cordially invited.

The Frontier Teachers' Association

Will convene in Valleyfield, on the

Evening of Friday, June 23rd.

For this session a very attractive programme is being prepared, the chief feature of which will be

A LECTURE ON MARS,

Illustrated by electric light views, by Mr EVANS, Professor of Chemistry, McGill University.

On SATURDAY there will be morning and afternoon sessions.

All Teachers desiring billets will kindly send their names to Principal Messenger, Gault Institute, Valleyfield, before June 16th.

Programme next week.

Huntingdon, June 6th, 1899.

Village Property for Sale.

The undersigned offers for sale his residence and village lot, situated in the village of Howick. For particulars apply on the premises to

ALEX. MCCAIG, Howick, Q.

Howick, 7th June, 1899. 63

Dewittville Woolen Mill.

Yarns, Blankets, Flannels, Tweeds, made to order or exchanged for wool. Custom roll carding and spinning our specialty.

87 L. C. McARTHUR.

Use Keewatin Flour

There's No Other Brand Just as Good.

Choice Strong Bakers'.....$2.00
Altona..... 1.90
Medora..... 1.75

Rolled Oats, Oatmeal, Indian Meal, Bran, Shorts, Corn Meal, Moullie, Ground Oilcake, Linseed, Coarse Salt and Swanton Lime always on hand 1

AT HUNTER'S

Change of Agency.

We hereby give notice to Farmers that we have appointed

W. E. CUNNINGHAM

Our agent for the county of Huntingdon, who will keep on hand, in his warehouse, a full supply of the implements and machines we manufacture. We make everything needed by the farmer and our manufactures are too well known and their reputation too firmly established to call for lengthy description. We would, however, particularly ask farmers to call at Mr Cunningham's and examine the Mowers and Binders we are introducing for the season of 1899. They are of new pattern, lighter of draft and stronger than anything before made, and we give a guarantee with each. A great advantage to farmers in buying our implements is, that if a part has to be renewed, no time is lost, as our agent keeps repairs on hand. No crossing the line for them and paying duty or waiting until received by express from Toronto or some other distant place. The advantage of this, when hay or grain are ripe, every farmer should consider in buying a mower or reaper. Call and see our Rakes, and have prices quoted. Thanking the people of the District of Beauharnois for past favors we ask for a continuance of their patronage.

M. MOODY & SONS

We make the McCormick Mower, all lengths of cut, and the McCormick Binder, equal in material and workmanship to Chicago manufacture, and sold at a lower price. 62

Kamloops, B. C., June 1.—The Indian Casimir, who murdered Phillip Walker here on April 25, today made a confession of the crime and attributes his present position to whiskey and advises his comrades on the reservation to keep away from liquor. He died without showing any fear, and declared he had no reason to kill Walker.

WE ARE GIVING Bigger values for your hard-earned Dollars than ever before.

HUNTER'S is the household word for *reliable* goods at lowest prices.
Another lot of Dress Goods, in the newest shades, at 25c per yd.
See our Table Linens at 30c per yd.
" Table Oilcloths at 20c ₱ yd.
" Linen Window Shades at 25c
" Ladies' Wrappers at 75c
" Ladies' Skirts at $2
New Curtain Materials at 9 and 10c yd.
New Art Muslins from 8c up
New Muslins in white, checks and colors, 6c up
Canadian Prints, 4c, 5c, 6c
" Flannelettes, 4½c, 5c
English Flannelettes, 6c, 7c, 8c
" Prints, 8c, 9c, 10c
Ladies' light weight Corsets, 35c to 50c
" Parasols, 50c, 75c, $1 up
" Print Blouses, 25c up
" Muslin Blouses at 55c
" Silk Blouses, $1.50 to $3.50
Towellings 5c up. Grey Linens 10c up
3 pair Ladies' Hose for 25c
Ladies' Oxford Shoes in black, 75c, 90c, $1, $1.25, $1.35
Ladies' Oxford Shoes in chocolate, green and tan, $1, $1.25, $1.50
Child's Slippers 35c per pair
" Shoes, black and tan, 40c per pair up
Misses' Ox Ties 85c per pair
Boys' Shoes 75c per pair
Men's Cong. Shoes $1.15 up
" Lace and Oxford Shoes $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 up
" Chocolate Shoes with vesting top, $1.75
" Rubber Coats, $1.25
" Macintoshes, $2.50 up
" White Dress Shirts, 50c 90c
" Fancy colored Shirts, 65c, 75c, $1
" Wearing Shirts, 25c, 45c
" Summer Neckties, 10c each, 3 for 25c
Meakins' Royal Ironstone China Cups and Saucers, 50c per doz.
Tea and Soup Plates, 50c per doz.
Dinner Plates, 60c per doz.
Tumblers, 30c per doz.
Dessert Dishes, 30c per doz
China Tea sets, 44 pieces, $4
Dinner sets, 97 pieces, $5
The largest and best stock of Ready-to-wear Clothing in town. Try one of our "perfect fit" Suits. Boys' Suits $1.20, $1.65, $1.75, $2 up. Men's Suits $3, $4, $5, $6, $7 up to $10. Men's odd Vests 60c up. Men's odd Pants 75c, $1, $1.25.
Men's Linen and Crash Hats, 45c up
Ladies, Childs, Girls and Men's Straw Hats at lowest prices.
Use the Sherwin Williams' PAINTS. They are the best.
Our HARDWARE stock is complete.
Full stock of FRESH GROCERIES.
TRY OUR TEAS. Our 25c Tea is equal to any Tea sold elsewhere at 30c. Come and try it and be convinced. We don't peddle it, we hav'nt time.
Highest price paid for fresh Eggs, washed Wool, and all kinds of Grain at the OLD HUNTER STAND. 2

JOHN HUNTER

Implements for Haying and Harvest.

The subscriber has on hand and for sale, the Frost & Wood of Smith's Falls No 8 Mower, of the latest style, and the Walter A. Wood Mower of Hoosick Falls, N.Y. The latter has all steel drive wheels; no danger of breaking them in driving over stones. Also, the Tiger Rake and the Ithaca Rake, Cultivators, and the Frost & Wood low down Binder, Plows, Nos 2, 5 and 6, Percival make; Churns, Washing machines and Wringers. All are warranted to do as good work as any other machines on the market, and are offered on reasonable terms.

JOHN SADLER, Ormstown

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

WILL RUN

3 Home-Seekers' 60 Day Excursions to Canadian Northwest Points. 3

COLONIST RETURN FARES

TO
WINNIPEG, DELORAINE, RESTON, ESTEVAN, BINSCARTH, MOOSOMIN, COWAN $28
REGINA, MOOSEJAW, YORKTON $30
PRINCE ALBERT, CALGARY $35
RED DEER, EDMONTON $40

Going June 27th. Returning until August 26.
Going July 13th. Returning until Sept. 12.
Going July 18th. Returning until Sept. 17.

For tickets apply to any Canadian Pacific Railway Agent. T. B. PRINGLE.

Montreal, June 5.—The attendance at the East End abattoir market today was good, the weather being fine, and the prices obtained were on the whole considered satisfactory. There were about 250 fat cattle offered, and only 75 of other kind. Best butchers brought from 4½c to 5c, and a few were purchased at 5¼c ₱ ℔; other grades, including a few bulls, sold at from 3c to 4½c ₱ ℔. Sheep, of which there were only about 50, and 150 lambs, brought about the same prices as on last market day; sheep, 4c to 4½c ₱ ℔; lambs from $3 to $4 each. There were about 500 calves on the market, which sold at from $2.50 to $12 each for the most part, but some were so young and small, it was with difficulty they were disposed of at $2 each. Fat hogs sold at from $4.25 to $4.75 ₱ 100℔; small pigs from $1.50 to $2.50 each. Store hogs, of which there were about 40 on the market, sold at from $5 to $8 each.

Montreal, June 7.—Manitoba Strong Bakers' Flour, best $3.80 @$4.00; Straight Roller in bags $1.65 @$1.70.

Rolled Oats $3.80@$3.90 ₱ bbl; $1.80 @$1.85 ₱ bag.

Oats, No 2, ₱ 31℔, 32½@33½c

Peas 73½c @ 74c ₱ 66℔

Bran ₱ ton Manitoba $15.00@$15.50

Shorts, $17.00@$17.50

Moullie, $18.00@$20.00

Hay, No 1 $7.00@$7.50 ₱ ton; No 2 extra $5.75@$6.00; No 2 clover mixture $5.00 to $5.50

Cheese—8@8½c

Butter, Creamery, 16½@17c; Dairy 13@14c.

Eggs—11@11½c for No 1; 9½@10c for seconds.

Potatoes—70@75c ₱ bag.

Abattoir dressed hogs fetch $6.75 ₱ 100℔.