

THE CANADIAN GLEANER

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HUNTINGDON, Q., DEC. 15, 1898

Notes on the News of the Week.

When Mr McCorkill resigned his seat in the Quebec legislature to become a legislative councillor he was accused of inconsistency, for, at last election, he had expressed himself strongly in favor of the abolition of the body in which he had accepted a seat. At a meeting in Missisquoi last week he explained his conduct. He declared he was never more in favor of doing away with the council, and pointed out that in becoming a member of it he had taken the most effective means in his power to bring about its abolition. He entered the council pledged to work and vote for an amendment to the constitution to do away with the council. The council can only be abolished by its own vote, and Mr Marchand, in appointing councillors pledged like himself, was taking the only practicable method to that end. The explanation is satisfactory, and the electors will hope Mr Marchand may soon have a sufficient number of pledged members in the council to ensure the carrying out of a reform so desirable and so necessary.

At the nomination for Missisquoi the Hon Mr Duffy gave a minute statement of the finances of the province. He showed that when Mr Marchand came into office the net debt was 254 million dollars, the annual expenditure over 44 millions, and the income less than 44 millions. The actual deficiency in the year Flynn left office was 22 million dollars. Mr Marchand had to meet the obligations incurred by his predecessors, yet, without imposing new taxes, simply by retrenchment and close auditing of claims, has effected this change—

Expenditure.....	\$4,351,000
Income.....	4,112,000
	\$239,000

Thus the deficit has been reduced \$600,000. In salaries alone Mr Marchand has effected a saving of over \$47,000 a year. Pursuing the course he has begun, of economizing wherever possible and refusing to grant railway subsidies, Mr Marchand hopes before long to bring the expenditure within the income. With such a showing, he is entitled to the support of the electors.

A new steamship line has been established between Canada and England and on an entirely new route. The point of departure in England is Milford Haven on the south-west coast, and the port on this side is Paspébiac, a small village at the mouth of Chateaugay bay. It is alleged Paspébiac is free from ice the year round, and being much nearer Montreal than St John and Halifax will receive the preference both for freight and passengers. Experience will test these representations and until the cold season is over it will not be safe to conclude Canada has found a new winter port.

The alterations on Victoria bridge are so far advanced that on Tuesday the double track was used for the first time. The thronging waiting at the entrances of the bridge, for a train on it to get over, and with which all travellers on the Grand Trunk have been familiar, are now at an end. The covering is entirely removed, and the dark passage, with its stifling smoke, has gone with it. Much yet remains to be done on the bridge, which, when completed, will have accommodation for foot passengers and vehicles and electric cars. There is talk of the Prince of Wales being invited to open the bridge which has grown out of that which was inaugurated in 1860. That he will again cross the Atlantic is doubtful. The cost of remodeling the bridge has been great, but it is believed the increased traffic will pay interest on it.

There are two reports about the international commission. It is to adjourn on the 20th inst. One report declares it will not meet again until the middle of March; the other that it will only adjourn over the holidays. The latter is likely to be correct, for it would be

impossible for the premier and Sir Richard Cartwright to be absent from Ottawa in March, when parliament will be in session. What the commission has done or is likely to do can only be guessed at from the rumors given currency by the Washington papers. The belief seems to grow that a treaty will be agreed upon, and a treaty of a nature that the U. S. senate will confirm. It is humiliating to hear of the Canadian commissioners being pestered by our manufacturers in their labors. Clarke Wallace holds a retainer from the manufacturers and is steadily in attendance at Washington as he was at Quebec, but he is not alone relied upon, for prominent manufacturers have paid visits to Washington to see, as they express it, that their interests are not sacrificed in the bargain that is being made. We do not hear of the farmers of Canada being represented at all. Their interests, with these gentlemen, are of no consequence, and rather than that a market be opened for their produce the manufacturers would frustrate all the efforts to conclude a treaty which would remove the sources of irritation between us and our neighbors, and establish a friendly trade between the two countries. From the way they act, our manufacturers seem to think Canada was made for them and its farmers provided for their enrichment. Clarke Wallace ought to be ashamed of being in the employ of so selfish and greedy a body of capitalists.

The produce market of Montreal is not brisk except for butter and cheese, both of which tend upwards. It is said holders of desirable lines of cheese have made sales at 10c, but that is not the run of the market, which is from 9 1/2 to 9c. Creamery is in good supply and firm at 20c for fresh made. There are no Quebec peas offering.

The treaty of peace between Spain and the States was signed on Monday evening. It has not yet been made public, but is understood to cede Spanish rights in the Philippine islands on payment of 20 million dollars. A coaling station in the Caroline islands was not granted and all American demands outside those laid down in the provisional articles adopted when the war was ended have been refused. Even so, the treaty is the most humiliating any European nation has ever agreed to. Porto Rico and Cuba are handed over to the conqueror unconditionally, even slight reservations in favor of Spanish traders and property holders being rejected. With the exception of the Carolines and a few other small Pacific ocean islands which are of no profit to her, Spain will begin the new year left of her colonies and burdened with a debt she is unable to pay. Before signing the treaty the president of the Spanish commission made a formal protest, declaring they yielded to force, and invoked the conscience of the nations against the abuse of the rights of nations of which they were the victims. The president also uttered a solemn disclaimer of all responsibility for the loss of the Maine, presenting the statement in the recent presidential message holding the Spaniards guilty of blowing her up as an insult, and expressing the eagerness of Spain "to submit the question to an international tribunal, composed of England, France, and Germany, to determine who shall bear the responsibility of the catastrophe." The signing of the treaty is not likely to end Spain's troubles. A revolution is impending, caused by Don Carlos, who aspires to the throne, and who is backed by the Jesuits.

The Americans may be said to have entered into possession of their new colonies. In Porto Rico the Spanish evacuation is nearly completed, and in Cuba it is in rapid progress. On New Year's day a proclamation from the President is expected arranging for the future government of these islands, and which will be supported by a sufficiently large military force to command obedience. The chief trouble anticipated is from the late insurgent troops in Cuba, who refuse to disband. The unexpected death of one of their leaders, Garcia, who died suddenly on Sunday from pneumonia, removes an obstacle out of the way of pacification. In the report, just published, of the officer Germany sent to watch the war in Cuba, he confirms all that has been written of the ignorance and indolence of the Cuban insurgents. He says, with the exception of their officers, Garcia's army was composed of negroes and that they were of no assistance whatever to the Americans. Much depends on the course Gomez may take. If he advises his followers to lay down their arms and submit to American rule further fighting will be averted. That General Miles looks for trouble in Cuba as well as in the Philippine islands is shown by his demand that the standing army be increased to 100,000 men, a demand which congress is likely to grant. The German officer already referred to praises highly the U. S. regulars, but declares the Rough Riders were the only volunteers who were of any use in the field—a statement that will take the wind out of the volunteers who have been posing as the captors of Santiago. With regard to the surrender of Santiago a strange development has been made. It is stated that Cervera had decided, when

the Americans should carry the Spanish lines, to shell the city, so as to render their victory a barren one. The British consul, perceiving that meant the destruction of much property and the loss of many lives, telegraphed to England to intervene. The British government did so, and the Spanish authorities sent a message forbidding Cervera to do as he intended. If the story be true, and we have seen no denial, the Americans have to thank the British for Santiago and its inhabitants that they are in possession of their property.

The growing good feeling in the United States towards Britain sorely distresses those American citizens who profess a dual allegiance—who claim the shelter of the stars and stripes yet profess to be bound by every possible tie to Ireland. A meeting of them took place in New York on Thursday, at which resolutions were adopted warning Americans against putting faith in England and denouncing any prospective alliance between the two countries. Their resolutions are blank cartridge, and are regarded by Americans as the despairing cry of ward politicians no longer able to pass the hat for contributions for alleged efforts to stir up rebellion in Ireland. Justin McCarthy, the most eminent of the Home Rulers, and among the most respectable of them, is on a visit to this country, and for saying, in an address at Atlanta, Ga., "I am an advocate of a close friendship and an understanding between the two great English speaking countries of the world," his Clan-na-Gael admirers had no further use for him, and promptly recalled the tickets that had been issued for banquets to him. For giving expression to a similar desire, that the Anglo Saxon peoples unite for mutual defence, Edward Blake is being abused by the fire-eaters in Ireland.

Congress is slowly settling down to work and among other measures will have to consider amendments to the tariff. Despite the war taxes there is a deficiency of 40 million dollars, which will have to be provided for, in addition to the enormous claims arising out of the war yet to be presented both by the State governments and individuals. The maintenance of the military establishment at Manila is extremely costly and that in Cuba will be little less so.

The relations between Britain and France show no improvement. The feeling in Paris grows more bitter, and it is coming to be accepted as a settled fact that war is inevitable. A speech delivered by Mr Chamberlain on Thursday has not bettered matters. He declared the settlement of Egypt depended on reaching an understanding with France, "a thing which is impossible so long as the French pursue a policy of exasperation." And then he went on to say that it was possible to establish friendly relations with Russia, and that there was a good prospect of coming to an agreement with that Power on all questions in dispute. To first say that France was hopelessly exasperating and then that the ally on which she relies was ready to come to an agreement with Britain, is simply maddening to the Paris populace. A few French newspapers in their desperation cry out that if Russia has really deserted them that they must approach their enemy Germany, to back them up against Britain. It is, of course, impossible to predict what the Emperor William would do were such a proposal made, but at present, there is a good understanding between him and England. Mr Chamberlain remarked—

In the case of Germany, we have ascertained by a friendly and frank interchange of opinion that there are many interests regarding which we can assist one another. I think I may hope that in the future, the two nations, the greatest naval and the greatest military power, will come more frequently together and that our joint influence will be used on behalf of peace and of unrestricted trade. To outsiders there is no cause in sight of sufficient importance to justify war between France and Britain and it is hard to believe that a collision will take place. The dispute over Egypt and the southern Nile country can surely be settled without bloodshed, and outside of Africa there is no serious complication. Unfortunately, public affairs in France have come to such a pass that a foreign war may be desired by President Faure as a means of silencing the discordant factions. The struggle between the Ins and the Outs is so fierce that the formation of a stable ministry is impossible, while the intrigues of the legislators is overshadowed by the impending conflict between the army and the civil power, which has become more imminent over the Colonel Picquet episode. During the Zoia trial that officer was summoned as a witness, and frankly declared his belief in the innocence of Dreyfus. For doing so he was arrested by the commander of the forces and his trial ordered by court martial. This was most unjust and arbitrary. The colonel had committed no offence against either the military or the civil code, but his friends foresaw he would surely be sentenced to some degrading punishment. They appealed to the civil courts, which issued an injunction suspending the court martial trial. This has enraged the officers who control the army and it is possible they

may defy the civil courts, which would bring on a deadlock at once. The feeling throughout France is, that the supremacy of the civil authority must be asserted in order to prevent the country passing under military rule. As the court of appeal proceeds with its examination of the evidence on which Dreyfus was sentenced to transportation the public mind becomes more incensed at the army. It has been already established he was convicted on evidence trumped up by fellow officers in order to screen themselves from prosecution for the very offence they alleged against Dreyfus—that of selling military secrets to Germany. A revolution of feeling in favor of Dreyfus has taken place, and his return to France will be welcomed by the same mob that execrated his name three months ago. Under existing circumstances the army chiefs would come war, for it would make themselves, for the time being, of prime necessity to the country, and so avert the humiliation that threatens their order. As they have the sympathies of President Faure, they are unquestionably influencing him at the present moment to provoke a collision with England. Thus while there really exists nothing to justify war, between the Jingo element in England and the intrigues of selfish men in France, it becomes possible.

Despite the ominous look of the relations between France and England, and of the fact that Germany is going to increase her army by some 20,000 men, and the Sultan wants to form a new cavalry corps, the Czar perseveres in his effort to bring about a disarmament. His ambassadors at the different courts are urging that an international conference be held to stop the increase of armaments and proclaim the equivalent to a mediæval Truce of God for 5 or 10 years. If the Czar would recall his battalions from Manchuria his peace proposals would meet a heartier response.

The long continued ill-feeling between Norway and Sweden has got the length of the Norwegians adopting their own flag and asking the king to be allowed to withdraw from the federal legislature. Should opposition be made to the separation, Norway threatens war. The cause of disagreement between two countries that are really one in race, language, and interests, is jealousy on the part of Norway, which thinks her big sister enjoys all the benefits of the union while Norway has only its drawbacks. It is common to say the tendency of the age is towards union. Here we have a striking instance of the reverse.

ORMSTOWN
This (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the building used as a school at Tatchest took fire from a defective stovepipe and was totally consumed. The teacher and children saved their belongings. The high wind that prevailed rendered all efforts to save the building useless. The schoolhouse was old and of no great value, but at this season its loss will cause inconvenience.

Mr Aubrey has given the finishing touch to McDougall hall, and the manner in which he has done the painting is admired by everybody, especially that of the upper hall, which has been seated, and furnished with a piano. The ladies have got their kitchen equipped. The hall is lit by 41 acetylene jets.

The brilliant meteor of the 7th Dec., spoken of in the Witness, was seen by several in this vicinity, who happened to be looking out at the time, 11 p.m. It had the appearance of being about the size of a football, and passed across the sky in an easterly direction. Its passage was accompanied by a hissing sound and as it neared the horizon it emitted a shower of sparks. At the meeting of presbytery in Montreal on Tuesday the Rev D.W. Morrison asked leave of absence for six months, which was granted. The Rev W. T. Morrison, his nephew, will supply his place during that period.

ST. MARTINE
A meeting of the county council took place today (Wednesday), when the following mayors were present: Mr Alfred Robert, warden; Const. Le-cavalier, Hugh Smith, Edouard McGowan, Polydore Bourdeau, R. N. Walsh, James Bryson and Alf. Oulmet. A petition from Isabe Bourdeau was presented regarding a process-verbal drawn by Wm. MacLennan. The petition was taken into consideration, but, owing to neglect of having the work done according to said process-verbal, delay is needed to make right the said petition, so the session was adjourned to the 4th of January next. Nothing else important took place.

We have been getting very cold weather these few days, with a scarcity of wood in the village. Mr Armand Cléche received one car load of stove wood, and sold it the same day. A few cords of soft wood have come in, but hardly enough for the bakers.

Everybody is now looking for his winter's supply of meat and young hogs are selling at \$5.50 a hundred and beef at \$5.

ST. ANICET
Mark C. Walsh has sued our council for \$199 damages, for injuries and loss of time said to have been caused by the bad state of the road between the 3rd and 4th ranges.

VALLEYFIELD

A lockman, named Napoleon Ducharme, had a cold bath on Friday. He tumbled into the canal below the locks; he was unable to swim but managed to keep afloat until his cries for help brought willing hands to pull him out, little the worse of his bath.

Somebody blundered at St Timothy on Friday evening, and a fine type of young Canadian manhood was dashed into eternity. Pierre Dorais, a well-to-do farmer, had been to the political meeting at St Timothy village and was driving home on an express wagon along with his two sons and a nephew. Approaching the St Timothy railway station they did not notice an engine and caboose running backwards, going west. The caboose struck Dorais' horse, killing it, and throwing all the occupants out. Three escaped with slight injuries, but Joseph Dorais, aged 23, was hurled with such force against the car as to cause almost instant death. A jury was empaneled by Dr Lefebvre and a verdict returned placing all the blame on the railway company, for most of the evidence went to show that no lights were to be seen, that the bell was not ringing, and that the train was running at high speed.

The annual prizes given by the N. Y. C. railway for the best kept section on their line have been awarded. The first prize was awarded to section foreman James O'Connor, of Beauharnois; the 2nd prize to section foreman Robt. Orr, of Valleyfield.

HEMINGFORD
The farmers' club met on Monday evening; present: J. F. Seriver, chairman, and J. Dunningan, Hiram Kenney and W. A. Blair. It was resolved, on motion of H. Kenney, seconded by W. A. Blair, that the club allow to each of the members for 1899, who do not make use of the purebred pigs provided by the club, \$1 in seeds next spring, and that those who do avail themselves of such stock to receive the balance of \$1 in seeds next spring. The annual meeting takes place on Saturday afternoon, 17th.

The Liberal association of Poll No 2 held their annual meeting for organization on Saturday; only six members were present. Hiram Kenney was elected chairman, J. E. Burke and Eli Larabee, delegates, and D. McNaughton alternate. The secretary-treasurer declining re-election, the office was left vacant till a subsequent meeting.

L.O.L., No 69, held their annual election of officers on Friday, Dec. 9, when the following officers were duly elected:—H. Emerson, W. M.; W. C. Napper, D. M.; R. Hayes, Chap.; J. W. Brownlee, R. S.; M. English, F. S.; W. J. Thompson, Treas.; G. S. McCrea, Lecturer; F. Wood, Assis. Lec.; and the following committee: A. Napper, R. J. Fisher, C. Cameron, R. McKelvey and H. Humphries. The lodge is in a healthy state financially and numerically.

FRANKLIN CENTRE
Owing to the heavy snow storms and the high winds that followed, the roads here are in a very bad state, in fact, some of the by-roads are impassable. Very few turned out to any of the churches on Sunday, although Rev Mr Strong of Ormstown made his usual trip, the snow taking his horse to the back in many places.

ROCKBURN
Under the auspices of the ladies of the Presbyterian church, a social was given in the house of Mrs William Jamieson on Friday evening. Owing to the inclemency of the weather and drifted roads, the attendance was not large enough to make it a success financially, but the social feature of the meeting was all that could be desired. Mr and Mrs Jamieson spared no pains in providing entertainment for all. For the closing scene in the program, Master John got up steam in his locomotive, and gave an exhibition of running a train of cars without assistance, which amused both old and young. \$21 was realized, which goes to swell the funds in the church treasury.

Telephone men have been repairing the line in this section the past few days.

DEWITTVILLE
Ten thousand pounds of milk were taken in at the butter factory on Monday. This is considered good for this season of the year.

The making of No 9 sideroad from the river road to Connaught, about 2 miles, was sold on the 9th in sections to farmers in the vicinity for \$457. The next portion, from Connaught to New Ireland, will be sold in the spring. The whole is to be completed during 1899. This will give us direct connection with our sister village St Barbe, and enable us to compete successfully for the trade of that district, which is not to be slighted.

KENSINGTON
The Huntingdon local union of C. E. met in the church here on Friday evening. Altho' the societies were not all represented, and we were disappointed in not having with us a good friend of the union, Rev. A. Rowat, yet there was a good attendance of Endeavorers and their friends. The subject chosen for discussion was Christian citizenship. The several thoughtful and carefully prepared papers, showed this to be a subject which had received considerable attention, not only theoretically but practically, by the participants. A nominating committee being appointed, the

following officers were named by them, who, on being presented to the meeting, were accepted and duly elected:

President, Mr W. C. Gillies; vice-president, Miss Anna E. Dickson; secretary-treasurer, Mr W. F. Stephen.

QUEENSLAND CONCESSION
Widow Louis Chretien has sold her farm to Alexander Chretien, and has gone to reside with her son-in-law at Sturgeon Falls, Ont. The farm contained about 65 acres, about half of which is Teafield. Price, \$1000. Quite a change has taken place in this settlement during the last 20 years, the small farms being gradually bought by those wishing to enlarge their bounds.

HEMINGFORD TOWNSHIP COUNCIL
MET on Monday, Dec. 5th; present, all but Coun Merlin.

The committee appointed to examine the culvert built near A. McLymont's and the gravel furnished by him, reported in favor of allowing him \$12 in road labor for timber and gravel, and on motion of Coun Leahy, seconded by Coun Kenney, the above report was accepted. He was also allowed \$2 for timber for culverts west of the village.

On motion of Coun Robson, seconded by Coun Brownlee, the bill of Thomas English, for repairs to the Starr bridge during the past three years, \$13.70, was accepted.

On motion of Coun Robson, seconded by Coun Brownlee, Coun Kenney was appointed to preside at the election of councillors.

On motion of Coun Leahy, seconded by Coun Lacasse, the mayor was authorized to engage the services of D. Monet, Esq., to oppose, before the county council, the making of a certain road and bridge heretofore a local work at the charge of the township of Havelock, being made a county road and bridge.

HEMINGFORD SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS
MET on Monday; present, all but Com Kearns.

Jas. McGregor, inspector of schools, reported a number of the schoolhouses in urgent need of repairs.

Moved by Coun Wark, seconded by Coun Keady, the secretary was authorized to notify the managers of districts Nos 1, 2, 3, 8 and 11, to have the repairs as specified by Mr McGregor made at once.

THE BEAUHARNOIS ELECTION.
To the Editor of the Canadian Gleaner.

Evidently your Valleyfield correspondent, in speaking about the election, has an eye on the man, not, certainly, on the government. I say, let us rise above those little petty things, as to what one candidate is or what he might do, and vote for the man who will vote with the government in power that is carrying out needful reforms and is in the right.

GOOD ROADS.
To the Editor of the Gleaner.

SIR,—In reply to Mr Stephens, who writes, under date 17th Nov., in favor of Elgin having a loan for 25 years, I would say my scheme for good roads extends over 32 miles, and, according to the evidence furnished by the mayor of Winchester, after his 4 years' experience, the cost of construction would be \$10,250, at \$2 per cord per rod for the delivery of coarse stone. By the loan scheme, or the cash system, we would require \$30,720. Will Mr Stephens do us the favor of furnishing (through the Gleaner) an actuary's table, at 4 per cent., showing the amount required to totally extinguish principal and interest in 25 and 40 years.

Elgin, 6th Dec., 1898.
Yours truly,
JAS. B. COOPER.

Beauharnois, Dec. 13.—About two thousand people were present at the nomination of Messrs Arthur Plante, Conservative, and Wilfrid Mercier, Liberal, for the bye-election. There was an interesting joint meeting presided over by Messrs F. Ledue, mayor of Beauharnois, and Joseph Boyer, mayor of St. Clement. Mr Mercier was supported by Hon H. Archambault, attorney-general, Hon J. E. Robidoux, provincial secretary, and C. Cherrier, M. L. A. for Laprairie. Messrs Bergeron, Leblanc, and Cornellier, spoke in favor of Mr Plante. The attorney-general made the solemn promise that the legislative council would be abolished as soon as the Liberals got a majority in it. Mr Robidoux stated that the Education bill, which was blocked by the red chamber at the last session, would be reintroduced.

St John's, Nfld., Dec. 9.—Reliable reports have reached here to the effect that the British government during the coming session of parliament will take vigorous action to bring about a speedy settlement of the French shore controversy. It is said that the leaders of both political parties in the house of commons have agreed upon united action in upholding the case of Newfoundland, owing to the revelations of French aggression contained in the report of the Royal commission recently held in Newfoundland for the investigation of the whole subject.

QUEBEC ASSOCIATION OF DAIRYMEN.

The annual meeting of this association took place at Valleyfield on the 6th and 7th inst. The opening session was presided over by Mr Guay, mayor of Chicoutimi, and its time occupied by reports from the inspector of syndicates. Out of 23,791 cheese sampled, while all fairly good, only 1964 were A. 1. A discussion followed as to the possibility of doing away with small cheese and butter factories, which are cropping up in sections where the amount of milk does not justify their existence. One speaker went so far as to say the government should interfere to close them.

J. H. Scott, of the firm of Ayer and Co., read a paper upon "Immature Cheese." He denounced the boxing of green cheese and shipping them when only a few days' old as most detrimental to the credit of the products of the province; he considered that more cheese was spoiled by poor curing rooms than from any other cause. He denounced the poorly constructed sheds and buildings so often in use as only fit to store wood or rubbish. The trade would be helped by all cheese in spring and autumn being held at least 25 or 30 days, and in hot weather 15 to 20 days. The curing rooms should allow the cheese maker to regulate the temperature from 60 to 70 and to ventilate without causing a draught. The need in uniformity in size of cheese and in form for shipping was urged; 75 lb. was recommended as a standard size. Old style hoops and presses should be given up; the upright hoop and press adopted; and more attention be paid to style and finish, concluded Mr Scott.

A. W. Grant took the need of cleanliness as his text. He said that 10 or 15 per cent. of the wells in use were contaminated; the dairy utensils were washed with such water; often bits of stable manure were allowed to get into the milk. He alluded to a visit to the Cheddar valley in England, where the cheese sells wholesale for 15 cents or so per lb., and where he saw even weeds eliminated because they affect the quality of the milk. All this care ensured a permanent high price for the cheese, of which it was impossible to obtain enough to lower the market. He considered that only 5 per cent. of the cheese exported was really first-class; in the long run you cannot force poor cheese upon the consumer; he will give up its use; the trade can only be extended by improving the article. As regards butter-making, if pasteurizing became general, he had no fear of future results.

D. M. Macpherson argued that the need of the day was greater production at less outlay. The average production of milk in Quebec and Ontario per acre was between 800 and 1000 lb., which might be increased to 4 or 5 thousand pounds by better cultivation. The up-to-date farmer could produce milk at 25 to 30 cents per 100 lb. and sell at 70 to 75 cents, but like the business man, he makes use of every modern improvement and studies every scientific aid to production. On his own farm, where 8 or 9 years ago he only employed 2 or 3 men, he can now employ 5 or 6, and whereas then he only had work for 6 or 7 months, now he found work all the year round, and this on the same quantity of land. He estimated that pork could be sold in this country at 4 cents a lb. He had raised his at a cost of 2 cents a lb., which netted a handsome profit. There was nothing so productive as feeding pigs on clover, which ought to form half their food. In addition he began by giving each pig half a lb. of meal a day, raising the ration until it reached 3 lb. From 4000 to 6000 lb. of pork could be raised on one square acre of clover pasture. A young pig put there on in May would in October weigh 200 lb. This would leave from \$80 to \$100 per acre net profit, and the land would be improved thus giving a double gain in cash profit and capital value. The lean of the animal was got on the field, and the fat was got in the stables, thereby making the best of bacon, lard and tallow. The winter production of pork was difficult, and it was better to divide. The season's fall pigs ought to be sold and the sows kept. A farmer should have one brood sow to each cow, but a man could lose money here. If he let his pigs squeal all the year he must expect to equal himself. The pigs, to be profitable, must be well fed. 25 to 30 pigs could be pastured on an acre of corn without any manure. A cross of corn without, soaked food versus unsoaked milk, mixed food versus one kind only, Mr Grignon gave an interesting review of the topics brought before the convention, which adjourned to meet next year either at St. Jerome or Terrebonne.

Dr. Oliver was called to Moira Monday afternoon, Dec. 5, to investigate as coroner, the death of Maurice Savage, who was found Monday morning with his throat cut. The doctor held no inquest, the case being clearly one of suicide. Savage was a man 76 years old and resided with his son on a farm about 3 miles north of Moira. He had been subject to spells of temporary insanity, and had such an attack on Sunday, but was good natured instead of intractable as usual. At about 3 p.m., he went to his room, and it seems, locked himself up. Not appearing the next morning, the door was broken in and he was found dead on the bed, with his clothes on and a razor in his hand, his throat being slashed from ear to ear. He had evidently sat on the edge of the bed when the deed was done, and bled all in one spot on the floor, then tipped over and expired. There was a white mark in his hand where he clenched the razor while the blood yet circulated in his veins. The deceased was an uncle of the Maurice Savage who has figured so frequently in the criminal courts of this and St. Lawrence counties.—Malone Independent.

The well-known liner on the St. Lawrence route, the Milwaukie, went on the rocks off the Aberdeenshire coast of Scotland last September. The forepart of the ship was immovably fixed in the rocks, while the stern portion floated. Her salvors determined on a bold step and one without precedent. They cut the hull in two, forward of the boiler room bulkhead, and so saved the more valuable part of the ship. The saved portion was towed into port, where a new forepart will be built.

Mr Parmelee, M. P. for Shefford, dwelt on the dairy interest and held no part of Canada was so well adapted for dairying as Quebec.

Mr Louis Simpson, who is an enthusiastic farmer as he is a manufacturer, declared that a man could not be a farmer nowadays without being a salutory effect.

The days when a man made a living out of the sale of his grain and hay were past, and he had now to turn his grain into fat cattle, butter, and cheese, or even poultry. Too many farmers in Beauharnois were farming on the old system. The successful farmer-manufacturer must find out his best market, study its needs and likings, and then maintain its products at a high standard. Mr Simpson stated his conviction that the full benefit of cold storage would not be obtained until the railways were compelled to furnish proper cold storage chambers at their stations and terminals.

SECOND DAY.
Mr Ness acted as chairman in the absence of the president. On the board for the coming year, Mr Ness was elected to represent this district.

Hon Mr Fisher highly approved of the action to improve curing-rooms. For the first time in many years the English merchants had found fault with Canadian cheese on account of defects, and it was necessary to take steps to maintain the reputation which that product had obtained in England. It had been found that much cheese was heated in the maturing chamber, and so spoiled. The temperature of the curing-room should be controlled absolutely and maintained at between 60 and 65 degrees.

Mr Bourbeau, inspector of dairies, gave an interesting demonstration of testing milk by the curd method. In making the test, wide-mouthed, airtight pint bottles are taken, and two-thirds filled with the suspected milk. Ten drops of extract of rennet diluted in water are dropped in each of the bottles, which are then placed in a zinc-lined box filled to the height of the milk with water of a temperature of 100 degrees. The milk curdles in a few moments, and when completely curdled the bottles are placed in cold and hot water alternately, the result being a cake of curd in the bottom of each bottle. The bottles are then left in hot water at 100 degrees for 4 or 6 hours, at the end of which time the curd can be examined. If the milk has been bad the curd emits a disagreeable odor and is full of holes like a sponge. With good milk the curd is sweet and fresh and firm in texture. Mr Bourbeau pointed out the danger to individuals and communities of cheese getting a bad name through the use of poor milk, and urged the adoption of the curd test in every district.

H. S. Foster of Cowansville complained that the railways charged too high freights on butter and cheese, compared with their other rates. He hoped by making these remarks on the freight rate question in the presence of the minister of agriculture the government might be moved to take some action. There was also great need for a bureau of arbitration in Montreal to adjust differences as to weight and quality. At present the makers were at the mercy of the buyers, who fleeced them to the extent of thousands of dollars. In the interest of the trade there should also be a fixed standard for cheese, and every box should be stamped by a government inspector with its grade. To his mind one of the most important matters in connection with the dairy industry was the maintenance of the standard of the products, and this could only be obtained by having a fixed standard, with government inspection of factories.

The afternoon session was taken up with general subjects, a number of speakers giving their views on farming.

Mr McMurray, of the experimental farm, Ottawa, told of experiments now being made with 11 pens of hogs, each being fed differently to test the results with ground corn versus unground, skim milk with corn or corn without, soaked food versus unsoaked milk, mixed food versus one kind only. Dr Grignon gave an interesting review of the topics brought before the convention, which adjourned to meet next year either at St. Jerome or Terrebonne.

Dr. Oliver was called to Moira Monday afternoon, Dec. 5, to investigate as coroner, the death of Maurice Savage, who was found Monday morning with his throat cut. The doctor held no inquest, the case being clearly one of suicide. Savage was a man 76 years old and resided with his son on a farm about 3 miles north of Moira. He had been subject to spells of temporary insanity, and had such an attack on Sunday, but was good natured instead of intractable as usual. At about 3 p.m., he went to his room, and it seems, locked himself up. Not appearing the next morning, the door was broken in and he was found dead on the bed, with his clothes on and a razor in his hand, his throat being slashed from ear to ear. He had evidently sat on the edge of the bed when the deed was done, and bled all in one spot on the floor, then tipped over and expired. There was a white mark in his hand where he clenched the razor while the blood yet circulated in his veins. The deceased was an uncle of the Maurice Savage who has figured so frequently in the criminal courts of this and St. Lawrence counties.—Malone Independent.

The well-known liner on the St. Lawrence route, the Milwaukie, went on the rocks off the Aberdeenshire coast of Scotland last September. The forepart of the ship was immovably fixed in the rocks, while the stern portion floated. Her salvors determined on a bold step and one without precedent. They cut the hull in two, forward of the boiler room bulkhead, and so saved the more valuable part of the ship. The saved portion was towed into port, where a new forepart will be built.

Mr Parmelee, M. P. for Shefford, dwelt on the dairy interest and held no part of Canada was so well adapted for dairying as Quebec.

WHAT BRITAIN'S NAME DID

London, Dec. 5.—In the course of a long article setting forth the anger of Europe at the new "Imperial" policy of the United States, Mr. William T. Stead, editor of the Review of Reviews, says:—

In the course of my tour I am now compelled to admit that I found proof of the existence of a disposition on the part of the Powers to intervene in behalf of Spain which might have been very serious had it not been checked in the bud by the knowledge that England would have nothing to do with it. When I was in Paris I was positively told that no proposal had ever been made to intervene and that, therefore, England had never had the occasion or opportunity to put her foot down on the anti-American coalition. That no doubt, was true as far as overt action on the part of the governments was concerned. But it is not less true that immediately after the war broke out a diplomatic representative of the Powers communicated to an American minister at a European court in plain and unmistakable terms the displeasure of the Powers and their desire to express that displeasure publicly and forcibly. These communications were sufficiently serious for the contingency of the use of the allied forces of the European nations for the coercion of the United States to be frankly discussed between the two diplomatists. The result of that discussion was to put a summary stop to all notion of European intervention. "If you intervene," said the American minister, "it means war." "Yes, rejoined his visitor, and the forces of the great European powers acting in alliance would overwhelm any opposition which America could offer." "No doubt," said the American, "but you would have to bring forces across the Atlantic to the other hemisphere and keep them there for the rest of your natural life. The New World is not going to submit to the Old World any more. No, sir, not any more than it submitted a century since when the odds were far worse. And remember," he added, as a clincher, "that when you were hurrying your armies and your navies across three thousand miles of sea to fight America, you would have to count with England, who is certainly not friendly to your enterprise." This put an extinguisher on the proposal. Nothing more was heard of contemplated intervention. It never got so far as to be submitted to England. The whole design was checked at the very outset by the calm audacity with which the representative of America played his cards in leading the trump card of the Anglo-American entente, which henceforth will play a leading part in all the dealings of the English-speaking people with their jealous and suspicious neighbors.

I am very glad to be able to set forth the actual facts as they actually happened. They were told me at first hand by the person most immediately concerned and you can absolutely rely upon the accuracy of the above statement. If the Old World regards American growth and expansion with unconcealed alarm, the British Empire, which is seated both on the Old World and the New, contemplates the new departure with unaffected sympathy. The relations between the embassies of Great Britain and America at Constantinople and at Rome could hardly be closer and more cordial if there had been a hard and fast, cut and dry, signed, sealed and delivered treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between the two powers. If things go on as they are going now every English-speaking man will feel, as I have felt, throughout the war, that he has not one ambassador but two in every capital in Europe; that behind him wherever he goes he is shielded by the might, not of one empire, but of two, a combination beneath whose shadow the whole world may yet learn to rest in peace.

Madrid, Dec. 2.—A former minister of Spain said to a correspondent today: "Because Spain has been ruined and has lost her colonial empire through tyrannical rule abroad, clerical fanaticism and Spanish logic demands the re-establishment of an absolute monarchy, the revival of religious intolerance, and the practice of despotism anew. It is hard to realize this, but it is only too true." Here is a recommendation which a Lincolnshire farmer gave an incompetent man who had worked for him: "This man —, has worked for me a day, and I am satisfied."

CANADA

The murder case at Port Arthur, in which Mrs. Gauthier of Valleyfield was involved, was ended on the 7th by Prevost being sentenced to be hanged on the 17th March. Mrs. Gauthier has returned to her husband and is now living with him. It was her evidence that convicted Prevost.

On Sunday the congregation of St. James Methodist church contributed by the collection plate \$451 towards the debt on the church and a friend sent in a check for \$10,000. The fund now amounts to \$88,000.

Montreal Gazette: The complaint is made that there is more mutilated money in circulation just now than has been seen for many months. And as everyone displays a certain amount of anxiety to rid themselves of a mutilated coin just as soon as it comes into their possession, it is suggested to the public that it will be a very good plan to examine change closely, in order to avoid being burdened with money that will be treated with disdain by the conductor of a street car, and looked upon with suspicion by even so long-suffering a person as a bartender. The condition of a large part of the mutilated money which has been floating around Montreal lately is that known as "plugged"—that is, a hole has been bored in it, and afterwards filled. The mutilation of money is a crime in almost the same class as counterfeiting, and anyone caught at it is liable to suffer a severe penalty.

Ottawa, Dec. 11.—Trial at Hull for some days for the alleged murder of a neighbor named Boyer, near Aylmer, was yesterday found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment. The two men had been drinking, and quarrelled on the way home.

Ottawa, Dec. 9.—The monthly report of the department of trade and commerce for the month of October was issued yesterday. It shows a heavy increase in almost all the items of imports from Great Britain except iron and steel.

The department at Ottawa has been notified that American companies are taking large quantities of fish off the coast of British Columbia.

Three announcements of interest to McGill were made yesterday. One was that the new Royal Victoria college would open in September next with an endowment of a million dollars to support it, the gift of Lord Strathcona. Another was that a sum of \$188,000 had been raised to recoup the general funds of the university for the recent drains upon them, the gift of the governors. Another was that the chair of history in the faculty of arts, would be endowed, the gift of Mr. W. C. McDonald. These liberal provisions are more than gifts to the college—they are gifts to the nation, and the nation can justly be proud of men who have the heart to devise and the power to do such liberal things.—Gazette of 14th inst.

The Prince of Wales has been invited to formally open the new Victoria bridge next summer. The gold rivet he drove into the old bridge in 1860 is now in the Grand Trunk offices at Montreal, the last of the old tube having been removed.

On the near approach of the Christmas season the post office department is calling the attention of postmasters that no parcels can be sent from Canada to any other country by parcel post unless it bears a customs declaration setting forth the nature of its contents and value. If this is not done, the parcel will be sent to the dead letter office.

Quebec, Dec. 11.—The Maritime express, which left Halifax Friday, and arrived at Levis at noon on Saturday, ran into a herd of some 30 moose, shortly after leaving Newcastle, N.B. Three of them were killed outright and several were wounded. One of the animals killed, a cow moose, weighed over 600 lb., and was brought to town. Montreal, Dec. 7.—Dr. Armstrong, one of the surgeons at the Montreal general hospital, today performed the extraordinary operation of removing the stomach for cancer of the stomach. The operation was an entire success, and the man is expected to recover. While such operations have been performed before, it is the first one of the kind in Canada. The patient afterwards died from collapse.

A statement issued by the finance minister shows that the revenue of the dominion for the five months ending November 30 is greater by \$3,760,890 than the revenue for the corresponding period last year. There would be cause for satisfaction in this if the additional revenue could be applied in reducing our national debt. The expenditure, however, has almost kept pace with the revenue, our disbursements being \$3,552,350 greater than they were during the same period a year ago.—Sun.

The Miner publishes a letter from Dawson City, dated Oct. 6, and which was written from the hospital there by one of the Jesuit missionaries. In the course of it, he says: "I believe we shall have a population of 15,000 people here this winter. They have come from all over the world. It is sad to see so many poor fellows who have come here without resources and without any prospects of work. I am afraid we shall have much misery here this winter. Thousands of men are camping in tents and winter is fast coming on."

OTTAWA

Ottawa, Dec. 14.—A proclamation will appear in the next issue of the Canada Gazette declaring Monday, December 26th, a public holiday, as Christmas comes on Sunday, Monday, 2nd January, is, in the same way, declared to be a public holiday.

Winnipeg, Dec. 14.—During the season forty thousand head of cattle were exported to the east from Manitoba and the Territories, and twenty thousand and stockers to the States, principally from Manitoba. Twenty thousand stockers were sent west to the ranges.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The department of state has received from J. C. McCook, United States consul at Dawson City, a communication enclosing the price list of the North American Transportation and Trading company, giving the prices of necessities in Dawson on October 1st. Consul McCook says: You cannot get butter at \$1 per pound at the company's stores, except in 10 lb quantities or over, and then only in case you purchase the entire outfit. The same custom holds good in regard to purchases of condensed milk and sugar. The duty on American goods is so high that almost everything used here comes from Canada and Great Britain, yet strange to relate, in this Canadian town and vicinity, with a population of some 20,000, and a transient population of as many more, not a single trading or commercial company is owned by Canadian capital. Every business is operated by Americans, and the highest prices are paid for American-made articles, such as hats, rubber goods, shoes and cigars.

Ottawa, Dec. 14.—There is renewed agitation among the St. Regis Indians to return to the tribal method of electing councillors. Mr. J. A. J. McKenna and Inspector McTear, of the department, left yesterday, to have a conference with the Indians, and to try and fix up the matter.

UNITED STATES

The prosecution of Mrs. Cody for alleging her mother was the lawful wife of the late Jay Gould, ended in a disagreement of the jury, which stood 9 to 3 for conviction. The case had some interest in Huntington owing to Mrs. Edford of Herdman's Corners having been examined as a witness to prove that the minister with whom she was serving at Rouse's Point, in 1853, had married the couple.

Chateaugay, N. Y., gives out by contract the keeping of its sidewalks clear of snow and ice.

Salon, Mass., Dec. 11.—The passengers on the Saturday morning express train from Boston saw two boys, who had broken through the thin ice while skating, struggling for life in the water of Crystal Lake, near Wakefield Junction. Some one jerked the bell rope, and the train came to an abrupt halt. Then conductor, train hands and able-bodied male passengers tumbled out of the cars, and with the aid of ropes and fence poles went to the rescue. The boys were pulled out in the nick of time, for they were completely exhausted.

Manila, Dec. 12.—The Isla de Cuba, one of the cruisers sunk by Admiral Dewey in the battle of Manila, on May 1st, and which he subsequently caused to be raised, started for Hong Kong this morning under her own steam. She is of 1,030 tons displacement, and 2,200 indicated horsepower.

Havana, Dec. 13.—The ashes of Columbus were transferred from the cathedral yesterday morning. A large company of notables attended upon the removal. The steel casket containing the remains of the discoverer of America was examined by Senor Covin in the presence of the Captain-general and other high Spanish officials, and found to be intact. It was then borne to the cathedral steps amid the tolling of bells, and placed on a gun carriage heavily draped with flags and decorated with floral garlands. A solemn procession then moved to the Machina wharf, where the remains was taken in a launch between lines of 25 men-of-war boats, to the cruiser. A salute of 15 guns was fired. At intervals of a quarter of an hour all day a single gun boomed the honors paid to an admiral. The squadron carries the remains to Spain, it being considered profanation to leave them under U. S. rule.

A despatch from Berlin says:—Disappointment was the dominant impression left in the Kaiser's mind by his visit to the Holy Land. His address to the Evangelical clergy of Bethlehem, now first published, candidly expressed the feeling. He said: "To describe the impressions of the last few days, I must say I am above all things very disappointed. I did not want to say that here, but as I have heard that my court chaplain felt the same thing, I will not keep it from you. It may be that the unfavorable approach to the city of Jerusalem contributed to this, but when one sees the state of things at holy places, and what goes on there it cuts into one's heart. Only the Christian life can make an impression upon Mohammedans. Nobody can wonder if they have no respect for the Christians in ecclesiastical matters, as Christians are divided. They must be prevented, even by force, from quarrelling with one another at this sacred spot." The Emperor has said since his return: "My visit to Jerusalem has shattered the dearest illusion of my heart. Its equal and undignified decay are describable."

HUNTINGDON

—It was county council day yesterday and the session was a long one. The minutes have not been received, but may state the chief business was the long standing dispute between Havelock and Hemmingford as to the latter's sharing in the cost of maintaining a road and bridge that lies between the two municipalities. Mr. McGoun, advocate, appeared for Hemmingford, and the matter was fully gone into, with the result that the council decided if Hemmingford would renew its offer of \$400 in quitance of all further claim on it and Havelock refuse to accept, the council would intervene at its next meeting. The proposed new bridge near Stark's school-house was confirmed, but delay ordered until a needed amendment in the law was made.

—Tuesday night the mercury indicated 12 degrees below zero. Such extreme cold is rare the second week of December. Between drifted roads and severe frost everything in the way of business has been at a standstill.

LATEST

Federal by-elections were held in 5 constituencies yesterday, resulting thus:

Bagot—J. E. Marcell, Liberal, 64 majority.
Montmagny—Martineau, Liberal, by over 500 majority.
North Simcoe—Leighton McCarthy, Independent, elected to succeed his uncle D'Alton McCarthy, by 230 majority.
West Lambton—Dr. Johnston, Liberal, by 772 majority.
East Prince, P. E. I.—Full returns not in and result in doubt.

Brussels, Dec. 14.—Advices received here from the governor of the Upper Congo, Africa, confirm the news that four Belgian traders had been killed and eaten by the natives of Upper Ubanghi. The governor adds that the traders' escort of 30 soldiers were also massacred and that another detachment of 40 soldiers, in charge of two white officers, who were proceeding to the assistance of the traders, were surprised by the natives and all were put to death.

Madrid, Dec. 14.—A mob of women of Grenada, today, considering that the discovery of America was the principal cause of Spain's misfortunes, stoned the statue of Columbus there.

Pekin, Dec. 14.—The wives of the ambassadors were presented to the Dowager Empress today. Lady McDonald, wife of the British minister, read an address in English. Each of the ladies was given a ring of pearl and gold. Such a reception is without precedent. The emperor was present.

BORN

At Chateaugay Basin, P.Q., on Dec. 5th, the wife of William Watt, of a son.

At Cove Hill, Dec. 7th, Mrs. James H. McMullin, of a daughter.

MARRIED

At the residences of J. W. Nelson, Esq., brother-in-law of the bride, on the 23rd November, by the Rev. Mr. Bennie, Methodist minister, John Colin Campbell of Marringthous, Man., to Nancy, youngest daughter of the late John Baird of Elgin, Que.

At the Unitarian parsonage, Nov. 23rd, by the Rev. A. Culp, Frederick H. Cairns to Eva E. Bosworth, both of Winchendon, Mass.

At Montreal, on the 7th December, by the Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., Daniel McNaughton of Hinchinbrook, to Mrs. Selina Trevithick, of Butte, Montana.

DIED

At Kilbain, Que., on Dec. 1st, of typhoid fever, Wallace J., eighth son of Robert Bruce, aged 19 years and 4 months.

At Chateaugay, N.Y., on 2nd Dec., Cynthia Newton widow of John Day, aged 94. She was born near Thayer's Corners and was among the first to be born in Franklin county.

At Cove Hill, Que., on the 8th inst., William Stewart, a native of county Antrim, Ireland, aged 86 years.

At Cove Hill, Dec. 8th, Bridget Shay, wife of James H. McMullin.
At Montreal, on the 11th December, Patrick Kavanagh, baker, of Huntington, aged 68 years.
At Trout River, Elgin, on the morning of the 13th December, Elizabeth McFarlane, daughter of the late Daniel McFarlane, senr., aged 62 years.
At Elgin, on the 14th inst., Catherine McFarlane, third daughter of the late Parlan McFarlane, aged 69 years, 11 months and 21 days. Funeral will take place tomorrow (Friday) from her late residence at 1 o'clock p.m.

Montreal, December 14.—Manitoba Strong Bakers' Flour, best \$3.75 (\$4.00); Straight Roller in bags \$1.65 (\$1.75).
Rolled Oats \$3.50 (\$4.00) bbl; \$1.70 (\$2.00) P bag.
Barley 50 lb. 41 to 42
Bran 1 ton Manitoba \$14.00 (\$16.00)
Shorts, \$15.50 (\$16.00)
Moullie, \$16.50 (\$17.00)
Hay, No 1 \$6.50 (\$7.00) ton; No 2 extra \$5.00 (\$6.00); No 2 clover mixture \$4.50 to \$5.00; clover \$4.
Butter—4¢ @ 9¢
Cheese, Creamery, 20¢ @ 20¢.
Eggs—25¢ for newly laid; candled 15¢ @ 16¢.
Dressed Hogs per 100 lb light weights \$5.60 to \$5.75; heavy \$5.20 to \$5.40.
Potatoes per bag 50 to 55¢
Dressed Poultry—Turkeys per lb. 8 to 9¢ Chickens 6¢ to 8¢ Ducks 7¢ to 8¢ Geese 4 to 6¢

Lecture tomorrow, Friday.

At the request of the Y.P.S.C.E. of St. Andrew's, Rev. P. H. HITCHINSON will deliver a Lecture on "Tennyson," in Watson Hall, on FRIDAY, 16th inst., at 8 p.m. Vocal and instrumental music will be provided. Admission 15 cents. Academy pupils 10 cents.

Huntingdon Liberal Association.

A Meeting of Sub-Divisions Nos 1 and 2 of the Village of Huntingdon, will be held in the Town Hall, 16th inst., at 8 o'clock p.m. Election of officers and other business.

A Meeting of the Patrons of Hillside Factory will take place at my residence on SATURDAY, 17th inst., at 7 p.m. W. H. WALKER, Godmanchester

ORMSTOWN

McDODD GALL HALL will be opened on MONDAY, Dec. 19th. The formal opening will take place at 2 p.m., with a singing and singing. Tea will be served at 5 p.m. A Concert with addresses will open at 7 p.m. Admission to the whole, 25c. 36

MERRY XMAS.

The Annual Xmas Tree in connection with the Sunday School of St. John's Church will be held in the School room of the church on MONDAY evening, Dec. 19th, at 8 o'clock. A pleasing program of songs and recitations has been prepared. Admission 10c. 4

A Meeting of the Liberals for Polling the 5th Division No 2, Godmanchester will be held in Clyde's Corners Schoolhouse on MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 7 p.m. Election of officers.

THIRD ANNUAL CONCERT by the pupils of the Huntingdon Convent, presided over by the Rev. T. NEPVEU, P.P., TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20th, 1898, in Moir Hall. A fine program will be rendered. Doors open at 7 p.m. Concert at 7.30 p.m. Refreshments served during intermission. Admission 25c; School children 15c; Reserved seats 35c. Tickets for sale at W. D. SHARPE'S Store.

HUNTINGDON CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, DIV. A. The annual meeting of this Society will be held in the County Building, Huntingdon, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 p.m.

Huntingdon, Dec. 12, 1898. W. S. MACLEAREN, Secy.-Treas.

XMAS.

The Methodist Sabbath School Festival will be held on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23rd, at 7.30 p.m. A program will be given, consisting of Music by School children and Recitations, Readings and Dialogues by the children. Chair taken at 7 p.m. Admission 10c. W. W. DALGLISH, Supt. of S.S.

Xmas Entertainment.

The Annual Xmas Entertainment of the S.S. of St. Andrew's Church, Huntingdon, will be held in Watson Hall, on THURSDAY, the 22nd inst. Tea will be served to the children from 6 p.m. Entertainment will commence at 7.30 p.m. Silver collection in aid of the S.S. funds. All the children of the congregation are cordially invited to attend.

CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT in the Hall, Howick, on FRIDAY evening, Dec. 23rd, at 7.30. Program will consist of Music, Recitations, and Dialogues, including a most amusing Canada entitled Santa's Decision, containing fairly marching and colloquial songs, &c. Admission 10c. Oysters 15c. 7

A Christmas Entertainment will be held in Georgetown Church on the 26th inst., at 7.30 p.m.

Oyster Supper.

The first Anniversary of the Trout River Fishing Club will be held in the basement of the church, Elgin, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 26th, '98. A select program of music, readings, &c. Addresses by the Rev. A. Rowat, Mr. James Patton and others. Admission 10c. Oysters 15c. 37

WANTED, a Girl to do general house work. Apply to Mrs. W. G. McCULLOUGH, at the G.T. station, Huntingdon.

WANTED, a general Servant. Apply to Mrs. F. H. HENDERSON, Huntingdon.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, Montreal, Dec. 7, 1898.

We take great pleasure in testifying that we have handled all the cheese made by the bearer, Mr. Frederick Allard, Athelstan, and have found his cheese first-class in every particular. We have not had occasion to find fault even with a single cheese coming from his hands and he is fully competent to take charge of any factory entrusted to his care and work it to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Respectfully yours, HODGSON BROS.

Pay Your Taxes.

Province of Quebec, Municipality of the Township of ELGIN.

SPECIAL NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, that the time allowed for the payment of the School taxes, arrears of the Municipal taxes, and costs on process-verbal for Spring Creek, having expired, an additional delay of charge of any factory entrusted to his care and work it to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Malone, N. Y., Dec. 14.—Three United States custom officers have been dismissed for connivance at smuggling. Their names are Porter, Clements, and Moy Loy, the latter being a Chinese interpreter who was employed at the custom office. The smuggling traffic, which has been carried on for some time, has been the subject of an enquiry which has lasted a fortnight. The interpreter's place has been taken by Dr. Moy, a Chinaman, who is well known on both sides of the border.

USEFUL HOLIDAY GOODS

CHINA and GLASSWARE
Dinner Sets Tea Sets
Berry Sets Celery Dishes
Cheese Dishes Porridge Sets
Fancy Cake Plates Fruit Dishes
Fancy Cups and Saucers
From 10 to 75c
Jardinieres in three sizes.

SILVERWARE
Bread Trays Breakfast Cruets
Card Plates Bon-bon Dishes
Pie Knives Fruit Spoons
Berry Dishes Sugars & Creams
Biscuit Jars Beggars & Sails
Tea and Coffee Spoons
Knives and Forks

WE ARE SHOWING a large range of Silk and Lawn Handkerchiefs, Silk and Cashmere Scarfs, for Xmas.

GROCERIES
A FRESH STOCK of the choicest Groceries, Raisins, Currants, Peels, Essences, Prunes, Canned Goods, Fancy Biscuits.

THOS. BAIRD
ORMSTOWN, QUE.

CHRISTMAS GROCERIES
Raisins, Currants, shelled Almonds and Walnuts, Lemon, Orange and Citron Peel, SPICES & EXTRACTS, Cocoa, Chocolate, Cocoa, and powdered Sugar. A large variety in CANNED GOODS, Oranges, Lemons, Prunes, Apricots, Sage, Tapioca, &c. Delicious Mince Meat, Oysters, Fresh and Salt Fish, Flour and Meal of all kinds. A good selection of Biscuits, Try Mc Cormick's Soda Biscuits, Try Shredded Wheat Biscuits, TEAS AND COFFEES, All and low in price.

Our new and well equipped Bakery is now in operation. Send in your order for Christmas Currant Loaf, Buns, Fruit Cake, Cookies, &c. First-class Bread delivered at a low rate.

A. CHALMERS

SANTA CLAUS HAS ARRIVED.
Owing to the roads being so bad, he was obliged to discharge his full load at W. A. SHARPE'S, Franklin Centre, consequently leaving an enormous stock of all kinds of Toys, Candles, Games, etc. for the children. Such a stock has never been seen in Franklin before. And for the growing people he has brought a fine stock of dainty China, Glassware, fancy Lamps, etc. To enable us to dispose of this extra large stock, we have marked everything at very low prices and feel sure there will be no little ones, or even big ones, that will leave the Store without an armful of our new Games, Toys and other pretty presents.

FROM NOW until the 1st January we will give a large discount off on Rubbers, Leggings, Ulsters and Overcoats.

W. A. SHARPE wishes through this medium to thank his customers for all past favors and wishes them all a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Fresh Oysters continually on hand.

W. A. SHARPE, GENERAL MERCHANT AND COUNTRY STORE, FRANKLIN CENTRE.

For 1899

JUST OPENED OUT, a large and attractive stock of Holiday Goods

OF EVERY DAY GOODS
OF VISITING GOODS
OF FROSTPROOF GOODS
OF GOODS FOR ALL
ESPECIALLY FOR LADIES

McNaughton Bros.
Dec. 14th, '98.

A. TEDSTONE, BAKER, & Co.

Huntingdon, Que.

Xmas and New Year Cakes.

All kinds of Cookies, Rolls, Buns, Pastry, etc., always in stock, and fresh daily.
Try our genuine Scotch Short Bread.

HEADQUARTERS FOR WEDDING CAKES.

BREAD! BREAD! BREAD!
Our Bread needs no puffing.

A. TEDSTONE.

The British Foreign office has received news that Lieuts. Keating and Gale and 12 native soldiers, who were massacred in October last, were killed while parleying with tribesmen of the Niger territory.

XMAS GOODS

JUST RECEIVED, Twelve Hard wood Bedroom Suites, beech plate glass, ONLY \$25 EACH
And before passing on to enumerate other lines, I would call your attention to the fact, that I purchase from only the largest and best Furniture factories in Ontario, "where none but skilled labor is employed." I purchase for cash only, and you get the benefit of all cash discounts, and it is utterly impossible for small factories to compete with the above goods.

SEE my Polished, not varnished, Extension Tables, from \$5 to \$7
My Curtains Poles, complete, 25c
My Portier and Swinging Poles

Solid Oak Hat Racks, British Plate glass, beveled in chair patterns, complete with Rubber closet and Umbrella holder ONLY \$8

CARPET SQUARES
In great variety. German Tapestry, 3x5 yards, \$3. Larger sizes in proportion.

MATTRESSES from \$1.80 to \$4 for the best. The same Mattresses for \$4 that you have been paying \$6 for before.

SOLID OAK PARLOR SUITE. Newest design . . . ONLY \$17.75. Pure Raw Silk Suite, latest design, \$29.
Mahogany frame, Corduroy Suits from \$25 to \$30.

If these prices are not cheap enough, can get you a real good suite, five pieces, Rocker, Armchair, Sofa and two Ladies' chairs, for ONLY \$14.
See my Lace Curtains at \$1 and upwards. Many other lines not mentioned. A pleasure to show goods.

W. D. McCALLUM

NOTICE
All persons indebted to the late firm of J. CAMERON & Co., now J. Cameron, are requested to pay the same at the MILL, AT ATHELSTAN, P.Q., within thirty days from this date.

All persons having claims against the said late firm are requested to send the same, duly attested, to the undersigned executor, within the above mentioned delay.
J. A. CAMERON, N.P., Huntingdon, December 6th, 1898.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Round trip tickets will be sold between stations East of Port Arthur as under:

CHRISTMAS
AT ONE WAY FIRST CLASS FARE, December 23rd, 24th and 25th. Good to return until December 27th, 1898.

NEW YEAR
AT ONE WAY FIRST CLASS FARE AND ONE THIRD, December 26th, 27th and 28th. Good to return until January 3rd, 1899.

SCHOOL
AT ONE WAY FIRST CLASS FARE AND ONE THIRD, from December 29th to January 18th, 1899. Good to return until January 18th, 1899.

Special fares to points in Maritime Provinces. For tickets and conditions, apply to T. B. PRINGLE, Ticket Agent.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

COINS Dec. 23rd, 24th and 25th, valid return from destination, and later than Dec. 26th, 1898; also on Dec. 26th and 31st, and later than Jan. 4th, 1899.

Fare and One Third
COINS Dec. 26th, 27th and 28th, valid return from destination, and later than Dec. 29th, 1898; also on Dec. 29th, 30th and 31st, and later than Jan. 4th, 1899.

Reduced Rates apply between all Stations in Canada, and in Canada to Detroit and Port Huron, Mich.; St. Joseph, Mo.; Niagara Falls, Black Rock and Buffalo, N.Y.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.—On presentation of Commercial Travellers Railway Certificate, and on payment of 25c, reduced rates between Stations in Canada only, at ONE WAY FIRST CLASS FARE AND ONE THIRD. For full particulars, apply to Commercial Travellers' Fare, good going Dec. 15th to 26th, inclusive, and valid for return, leaving destination not later than Jan. 4th, 1899.

For particulars as to reduced fares on other Canadian lines, and all information, apply to A. PHILIPS, G.T.R. Ticket Agent, Huntingdon.

Montreal, Dec. 12.—At the East End market this morning business was much better and fewer complaints were heard. The weather was more favorable for business, and as the demand was good and receipts not extra large, prices were somewhat better all around. Best stock brought from \$4.00 to \$4.25 a hundred pound; live weight; mediums brought \$3.50 to \$3.75; common, \$2.50 to \$3.00, and culls, \$2.00 of calves, receipts were light, being only about 25 head. Demand was good and prices unchanged at \$2 to \$3 each, according to size. There were about 100 head of sheep, and there was an active demand for everything offered at \$2.75 to \$3 each. Of lambs, receipts were fairly large, being about 600 head. Prices were good and from \$4 to \$4.50 per hundred lb. was realized for good stock. At the Point the receipts of hogs were not large. Some stock came in on contract at \$4.40 per hundred pounds, off the car the balance sold readily at \$4.15 to \$4.20, being the average for