

The Canadian Gleaner

NO. 1569

HUNTINGDON, Q., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1893.

A DOLLAR A YEAR
No Credit

Chateauguy Advertiser.

Advertisements for this column, notices of marriages or deaths, and items of local news, if handed in to James Anderson, Ormstown, not later than Wednesday noon, will be attended to.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

To the Ratepayers of the Parish of St Malachie d'Ormstown:

The 20 days having expired, all parties in arrears for taxes will be served with special notices, after ten days from date. Ormstown, Oct. 31, 1893.

ALEX. MILLS,
Secy.-Treas.

T. BAIRD GENERAL MERCHANT

NEW DRESS GOODS

A variety of all the latest and most stylish Dress fabrics of the season.

CALL AND SEE our new Costume cloths, Figured Serges, Shot Diagonal Serges, Bedford Cords, &c.

SHOT VELVETS, BRAIDS and all the newest trimmings.

HANDKERCHIEFS

White Silk Handkerchiefs
Colored Silk Handkerchiefs
Embroidered Silk Handkerchiefs
Embroidered Lawn Handkerchiefs
Black Lawn Handkerchiefs.

YARNS of all kinds at very low figures
Carpets, Floor Oilcloths,
Blankets, Comforters, Art Muslins,
Cretones, Lace Curtains.

OUR TAILORING ROOM is now complete. We have all that is new and prices cannot be beaten.

1 carload Oil	1 car Wheat
Cement	Lime
Blacksmiths' Coal	Stove Coal
Clapboards	Flooring
Shingles X XX XXX.	

Cash paid for all kinds of grain.
T. BAIRD.
Ormstown, Sept. 28.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX ESTABLISHED 1869.

Capital paid up	\$1,100,000
Reserve Fund	510,000
Assets	7,640,000
Deposits	4,866,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Thomas E. Kenny, M.P., President
Thomas Ritchie, Vice-President
Michael Dwyer
Henry G. Bauld
W. H. Fuller.

HEAD OFFICE - HALIFAX, N.S.

D. H. Duncan, Cashier.

AGENCIES IN QUEBEC.

Montreal, E. L. Pease, Manager
do West End Branch,
E. A. McCurdy, Manager
Ormstown, P. H. M. Somerville, Agent.

AGENCIES IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Antigonish Lunenburg Sydney
Bridgewater Maitland (Hantsco.)
Guysborough Pictou Weymouth
Londonderry PortHawkesbury Truro

AGENCIES IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

Bathurst Kingston (Kent co.)
Fredericton Moncton Sackville
Dorchester Newcastle Woodstock.

AGENCIES IN P. E. ISLAND.

Charlottetown Summerside.
Sterling Exchange and American Currency Bought and Sold.

Collections made throughout the Dominion and the United States.

SAVINGS' DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of ONE DOLLAR and upwards received and interest allowed from day of deposit to date of withdrawal.

ORMSTOWN AGENCY (in J. C. Lockerby's building) open from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.; Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
P. H. M. SOMERVILLE, Agent.

J. B. WALSH

General Merchant
ORMSTOWN, Que.

DO YOU DRINK TEA?

If so, give us a call, and be convinced that you can

Buy Teas from us Cheaper than Elsewhere.

Ask for a sample of our leaders.
3lbs for \$1 4lbs for \$1.

We also have Teas at 25, 28, 30, 33 and 45 cents, and have the agency for Tetley's Ceylon Teas. The finest Black Teas grown.

NEW FALL DRESS GOODS Arriving Daily

And which we can offer at reasonable figures.

Highest market prices paid for all kinds of Grain.

Yours respectfully,
J. B. WALSH.

THE LADIES' MANTLE HOUSE

Having been awarded a diploma for Ladies' garment cutting, by the best Publishing Co. of New York, I am prepared to make up all kinds of Ladies' Mantles in the very latest styles, comprising Jackets, Ulsters, Dolmans, Circulars, Riding Habits, &c.

A full and complete range of Mantle cloths and trimmings kept on hand.

Men's Department.

Suits and Overcoats made to order, in the very latest styles, and a full range of Scotch Tweeds, Suitings, Trimmings always on hand.

JOHN LIGGET,
Merchant Tailor,
Ormstown, Que.

N.B.—None but the most competent workhands employed. Fit and workmanship guaranteed.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN.

I sell the celebrated (B. Bell & Son) Ensilage Cutters, Carriers made to run in any direction. Also the "Alpha" De Laval Cream Separator, for hand power, capacity of No 2, 3000 lbs per hour, of No 3, 6000 lbs per hour. Is simple and easy to operate. I warrant these machines in every respect, and they can be seen at work on my farm, at any time. Call and see, or write for catalogue and prices. 71 Address JOHN LOCKERBY, Allan's Corners

MONTREAL INVESTMENT TRUST.

After the 10th of November next, every person indebted to the company, shall be sued without any further delay for all arrears of seigniorial rent.

A. C. LYMAN,
Per E. H. BISSON, M.P.,
Beauharnois.
Beauharnois, 28th October, 1893.

FIRST Premium pedigree Yorkshire Boar; took first prize at Huntingdon, bred by W. J. McGerrigle off imported stock; by J. G. Mair. Kept for service at stables of T. BAIRD, jr., 1 mile east of Ormstown. Service \$1. 70

WILL be kept for service at the stables of the undersigned, 3 pure bred Boars, namely: Royal Lad, No 2277, Berkshire; McNulty, No 102, Berkshire; and one pure Yorkshire, Royal Winner. Terms for either \$1. ROBERT J. MCNEIL, 3rd con. Ormstown. 72

Province of Quebec, } No 1222
District of Beauharnois }

In the Superior Court.

DAME ALBINA PARENT, wife common as to property of SAMUEL COUSINEAU, of the parish of Ste Philomene, said district, farmer, hereby gives notice that she has, this day, instituted against her said husband, an action in separation as to property.

Beauharnois, 27th October, 1893.
SEERS & LAURENDEAU,
Attorneys for plaintiff.

FARM FOR SALE in the 3rd concession of Ormstown, containing 100 acres, 75 of which are under cultivation, and the remainder in good bush and pasture; well fenced and ditched, with dwelling-house, good barns and stables, also a young orchard in bearing. Is convenient to cheese factory, school and post-office. For further particulars apply to P. H. RICHIE, Dewittville, Q. 70

HUNTINGDON.

—The court of review has confirmed the judgment in the case of Watson vs. Ouimet, altho on different grounds from those of the lower court.

—The case of Thomas Lee, Cazaville, for selling liquor illegally, was again postponed. There were over half a dozen witnesses in attendance, but as 3 held to be essential were absent, the prosecution asked that the hearing be put over until the 28th inst., then to be disposed of.

—There have been no new cases of typhoid fever for over 3 weeks and those who were ill are convalescent.

—The more hardy flowers, such as pinks, chrysanthemums, and pansies, are still blooming in gardens, but a more striking proof of the mildness of the season was, while plowing, John Furey of New Ireland coming on a clump of strawberries in blossom, with one berry fully formed. Grass is still green and so are Wisconsin willows and the Lombardy poplar still retains part of its foliage. It has been hard to turn the furrow, but the strain on the horses has been balanced by their having good footing.

—On Monday the report was current that James Sparrow, the me-

chanical superintendent of the Valleyfield cotton mills, had his arm shattered by a gun going off unexpectedly. The injury was exaggerated, for the wound was merely a flesh one and will not keep him from his duties.

—Just after 6 o'clock on Monday evening Patk. Foran from the Ridge, Godmanchester, drove into the village in quest of a doctor for his mother, who had taken a quantity of Paris green that afternoon. She had driven out to the village with her son John in the forenoon and reached home between one and two in the afternoon. She had not taken any dinner, it would seem, and about a quarter-past 3 p.m. she swallowed about half a cupful of Paris green which had been left over from its summer use in killing potato bugs. The 3 sons with whom she lived say that she was alone in the house at the time, but shortly after taking the poison she told her son Lawrence, who had entered with an armful of wood, what she had done. Lawrence says he went and told his brothers who were in the granary, but they doubted the story until they found the cup from which the poison had been drunk and the empty pail which had contained the Paris green. One of the sons went to a neighbor, Mrs Hare's, for help, and Miss Hare returned with him. Miss Hare says that she tried to get Mrs Foran to take mustard and water as an emetic, but that she refused to do so. She vomited twice, however, shortly after Miss Hare's arrival and was also purging and suffering much pain. When doctor Clouston reached the place, which is about 8 miles from Huntingdon, he found the suffering woman dressed in her usual clothes, sitting on the edge of the bed lamenting her pains and occasionally vomiting up watery phlegm with some Paris green in it. Her hands and feet were cold, but she was perfectly conscious. The doctor gave an antidote in repeated doses to destroy what poison was still remaining in the stomach, but unfortunately she had swallowed enough to kill a score of persons, and much of what she had taken had long before begun to exert its deadly effect throughout the system so that there was really no hope for the sufferer. At 9 p.m. she showed signs of sinking and died at 1.15 on Wednesday morning. An inquest was held on Wednesday by Dr J. A. Cardinal of Ste Martine, at which the above facts were testified to and a verdict in accordance with them returned. The deceased woman was over 70 years, a native of Kerry, Ireland. Her husband died 15 years ago, since which time she has lived with her sons on the old home farm. Last spring her house was burned down and she herself was burned on one side of the face, resulting in loss of sight of the left eye. She had suffered a good deal since from pain in the eye and in that side of the head, but had never shown any signs of derangement of the mind. Asked as to how much Paris green she had taken and why, she replied that she had taken half a cupful, that she had to use a good deal of water with it to enable her to swallow it, and that she had taken it because she was tired of this world. Paris green owes its deadly properties to the copper and arsenic from which it is made. It is known as an irritant poison and has the property of exciting a violent inflammation of the stomach and bowels with symptoms often resembling Asiatic cholera. The swallowing of ten grains or even less is sufficient to produce death in an adult, and if Mrs Foran took half a cupful, as stated, she had enough to poison a carload of people.

FARM TO RENT,
One mile west of Dewittville, on the front road, 150 acres of land, with a good sugar bush, convenient to the house; with good buildings. For terms and particulars apply to Mrs EDWARD DONNELLY, on the premises.

HUNTINGDON LACROSSE CLUB.

Semi-Annual Meeting.

All members and friends are invited to attend a meeting to be held in Odd-fellows' Hall on FRIDAY, at 8 p.m. Business of importance.

W. S. RICHARDSON, Secy.

SERVICE on Sunday in the Second Presbyterian church as follows:

Afternoon, at half-past two.
Evening, at seven.

Until announced otherwise, there will be no service in the forenoon.

Y. P. S. of C. E.

Beauharnois District.

The first annual and fourth meeting of Beauharnois District Christian Endeavor Union will be held at Covey Hill on the 21st November. The Executive Committee will meet at 10.30 a.m., in the Methodist church, and at 2 p.m. the Delegates will meet in the same place, and in the evening in the Presbyterian church, at 7 o'clock.

"The Consecration Meeting, its Scope and Possibilities,"
"Junior Work,"
"Open Parliament on Missions,"
"The Christian Endeavorers, their life, their work,"
"Christian Youth, strength and resources,"

Are the subjects which will be taken up by Revs. Williamson of Kensington, Gooding of Mooers, N.Y., Mr Thomas H. Allan of the Endeavor Banner, Montreal, and others. Mr Allan will have a supply of C. E. literature, &c., on hand for sale; also take subscriptions for Golden Rule and Banner. Sacred Songs and Solos, (750 pieces) will be used.

A collection will be taken up at evening meeting to defray expenses.

The people of Covey Hill will make all welcome who attend.

J. F. LANGTON, W. F. STEPHEN,
President, Secy.-Treas.
Trout River, Nov. 8th, 1893.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SOCIAL.

The teachers and scholars in connection with the Elgin Presbyterian Sunday School will give a social entertainment and oyster supper in the basement of the church, on Friday evening, Nov. 24. Entertainment to consist of dialogues, readings, recitations, vocal and instrumental music, &c. Refreshments sold during the evening. Admission 15 cts; children 10 cts. Proceeds in aid of Dr Paton's Mission Ship. Doors open at 6.30; entertainment to commence at 7.30. 71

To be Sold by C. A. Gavin, Auctioneer.

On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15, at the residence of JOHN SMYTH, 1 mile south of Cazaville: 25 firstclass milch cows, 22 good young sheep, 12 No 1 ewe lambs. The whole to be sold without reserve as Mr Smyth has sold one of his farms and is giving up the dairy business. 12 months credit. Sale at 12 o'clock sharp.

On MONDAY, Nov. 20, on the farm now occupied by DOUGAL LANG, 1 1/2 miles east of Ormstown village, on the Chateauguy river: 3 work horses, 1 brood mare with foal, 1 spring colt, 8 milch cows, 3 heifers 2 years old, 1 bull 2 years old, 1 bull 1 year old, 3 yearling heifers, 2 calves, double wagon, milk wagon, set harrows, wagon rack, land roller, seeder, 1 Standard mower and reaper combined, horse rake, threshing mill (nearly new) fanning mill, set bobsleighs, set double harness, set plow harness, double stove, cooking stove, 40 sap buckets, factory can, about 8 tons of hay, a quantity of straw. The whole to be sold without reserve as Mr Lang is giving up farming. 12 months credit. Sale to begin at 11 o'clock a.m. sharp. 70

On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22, at residence of SAMUEL RANKIN, 2 miles north of Cazaville, property belonging to ANGUS RANKIN: horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, hay, &c. 12 months credit.

BLACKSMITHING.

HAVING leased for a term of years the well-known Gamble shop, lately occupied by Findlay Bell, we are prepared to do all kinds of general blacksmithing. Work entrusted to us will be carefully executed and a firstclass job guaranteed. HORSESHOEING a speciality. 70 CHAMBERS & CUNNINGHAM.

Province of Quebec,
School Municipality of the
Township of Elgin.

Public Notice

IS hereby given by the undersigned, C. Gillies, secretary-treasurer of the Board of School Commissioners of said municipality, that the School Collection Roll for the ensuing year came into force on SATURDAY, the fourth instant. All taxes or sums therein mentioned must be paid within twenty days from the date hereof, as required by law.

W. C. GILLIES,
Secy.-Treas. Elgin B.S.C.
Elgin, Nov. 4th, 1893. 71

WILL SELL a first-class grade of Bread FLOUR for \$1.85 per bag of 98lbs, while this notice remains. 62 A. CHALMERS.

NO SALE.—The auction sale advertised in last Gleaner of JAMES McCracken of the Gore will not take place, he having disposed of the stock and other property by private arrangement with the person who gets his farm.

NOTICE.—The sale notes given on the occasion of the late Mrs McBride's sale, Dewittville, are in my hands for collection and fall due on the 30th of this month. After due the notes carry 8 per cent. interest.
THOS. OLIVER, Rockburn.

To be Sold by Andw. Philips, Auctioneer

On SATURDAY, Nov. 11, at the residence of the late CHARLES FUREY, 2 miles north-east of Huntingdon, at New Ireland: 20 firstclass milch cows all between 4 and 10 years of age, 1 2-year old bull, 12 spring pigs. The whole to be sold without reserve. 11 months credit. Sale to begin at 12 o'clock sharp.

On THURSDAY, Nov. 16, at the residence of the late DUNCAN CURRIE, Newfoundout, 1 1/2 miles west of the Plank road: 3 working horses, 1 mare 8 years old, 1 2-year old colt, 1 spring colt, 1 yearling colt, 18 well-bred milch cows, 1 2-year old heifer, 5 calves, double wagon milk wagon, set bobsleighs, horse rake mowing machine, reaper, seeder (nearly new), land roller, set iron harrows, iron plow, wooden plow, hay rack, wheelbarrow, set double harness, set single harness, cutter, 2 buffalo robes, circular saw, grindstone, set platform scales, hay fork and rope, churning machine, stone-bowl, 2 milk cans, churn, box stove, a quantity of hay, forks, rakes, spades, chains, shovels, &c. The whole to be sold without reserve as the farm is rented. 12 months credit. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock sharp.

On FRIDAY, Nov. 17, on the farm of GABRIEL PREVOST, at Ste Barbe: 1 pair working horses, 1 mare 8 years old, 2 2-year old colts, 1 yearling colt, 1 spring colt, 3 cows, 10 yearlings, 2 bulls, 13 calves, 30 sheep, 35 tons hay, 6000 shingles, 1 double wagon, 1 buggy, 1 set double harness, 1 set single harness, 50 bushels potatoes, 1 threshing mill, &c. The whole to be sold without reserve as the farm is rented. 11 months credit. Sale at 12 o'clock noon.

Province of Quebec
School Municipality of the
Township of FRANKLIN.

Special Notice

IS hereby given that the School rates and fees for said municipality are now due. All parties interested are required to pay the same within 20 days from the date hereof.

Franklin, November 4th, 1893.

WM. GENTLE,
Secy.-Treas.

FOR SALE, that desirable and splendid paying property, used as a dwelling-house, butcher's shop and barber's shop, by Messrs Munro and Handy, and situate near the post-office, on Chateauguy street, in the village of Huntingdon, the property of Mrs PROVENCHER (Dame Alice Leahy). Price reasonable and terms easy. A clear title given. A platform scale to be sold cheap. Apply to WM. HASSAN, Huntingdon. 71

Gold & Silver Watches

OF ALL SIZES.

Chains, Charms, Lockets,
and Bead Necklets,
Brooches, Earrings,
Bar and Stick Pins,
Gold and Silver Bracelets
and Fancy Hair Pins,
Gold and Silver Thimbles and Pencils
Black Brooches,
Earrings and Bracelets,
Gents' rolled plate Chains
and Silk Guards,
Emblem Pins,
Cuff and Collar Studs
and Match Safes,
Pocket-Books,
Ladies' Purses
and Belts,
Souvenir Spoons,
Carving sets
and Table Mats,
Dairy Thermometers,
Stereoscopes
and Views,
Silverware, Knives, Forks and Spoons
and a variety of goods suitable
for presents.

Spectacles and Eyeglasses in Gold, Silver and Steel Frames.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Spectacles promptly attended to.

W. B. SAUNDERS
Opposite Post-Office.

The fall elections, held in several states on Tuesday, resulted in advantage to the Republicans, who made gains in New York, Massachusetts, Ohio, and Iowa.

AGRICULTURAL.

God's Farm.

As a rainbow above life's evening,
As a poem that soothe the care,
Like apples of gold in pictures of light,
The silver of here and there—
A vision, the rarest and dearest,
Spreads o'er me its radiant charm,
The scent of the orchard and meadow,
The glamour and glow of the farm.

I remember the home on the hillside,
House, garden, old well and the lane,
The wide-spreading fields of the upland,
And the leeward with billows of grain,
Again, the fair red-breasts are mating,
And building soft nests 'mid the trees;
Of cherries, blood red, I am dreaming,
As I sleep 'mid the hum of the trees.

The path to the woodland familiar,
Close bordered with clover and thyme,
I am treading again 'mid the daisies,
Green aisles of the dear olden time,
The umbrellas were brighter and sweeter
The cool springing fountain of nook,
I drank, and I splashed, and I laughed,
To behold that urchin's queer look.

Twice me, and 'tis I am advising
(If the sage of the years, growing gray,
The youth the dreamer no longer,
With the flowers and the fountain to stay;
Stay close to the heart of the homestead,
Where the rainbow of hope goes not down,
Expand thy dear life in the sunshine—
God's farm! who would change for man's town!

Bloat in Cattle.

A correspondent of Hoard's Dairyman gives the following remedy for bloat in cattle:

When an animal is attacked with bloat, the best, quickest, surest, one may say infallible, remedy is a stick about 18 inches long and as thick as one's wrist. When a cow is attacked she should immediately be put into the stanchion, or tied up so that she can be handled. The stick is then forced crosswise into her mouth. It is kept in its place, like a bit in a horse's mouth, by a cord attached to one end of the stick and passed over the neck just behind the horns and fastened to the other end. The cow will immediately begin to struggle with the tongue to get rid of the stick and simultaneously will begin to throw the wind up from the stomach. In ten to fifteen minutes the animal will be well. Before using this remedy, we lost many cattle from bloat. Now, none are lost.

Round in the Farm Ladder.

You should always make it a point to save as much labor as possible on the farm, and about the barns. Don't have your granary or feed bins on the second floor, unless you have a small elevator to raise and lower the corn, oats and ground feed. I know of dairymen who will keep their hired help lugging grain and feed up stairs hours at a time when the work could have been accomplished in a few moments if the building had been so constructed as to save labor. The extra hours thus lost could have been profitably spent at other farm work and a lot of human strength needlessly expended have been husbanded.

In feeding corn to a large drove of swine we saw a farmer throw the ears of grain into the same old muddy rut for the hogs to eat from. If he had selected a new place on the turf occasionally for the feeding table, the swine would not have got quite so much mud in their stomachs with their corn, and considerable grain that was stamped into the mire would have been saved. If you have so much straw that a portion of it will be unused and rot down this winter, why not give the swine the benefit of it? A warm burrow of straw under shelter sufficient for the hogs to cover up out of sight in it, will save nearly a third of their winter's feed. I have tried it, and that is the way it worked with me.

A calf that stands in a big cold stable all day, bleating and pulling at a halter, is not on the high road to make a flourishing heifer, or a prosperous cow. The poor calf is not to blame, but her shiftless owner is, and her lactical failure as a cow is on his head. The importance of keeping all domestic animals in warm snug quarters during fall and winter, is too great to be neglected in the least.

One of the most handy utensils about a farm and barnyard is a wheelbarrow whose wheel has a broad tire. The common narrow tire on a barrow wheel cuts into the soft ground so that it makes it a very hard vehicle to propel.

I have noticed that on many farms the Plymouth Rock and Leghorn hens are rapidly degenerating into dunghill fowls. The reason of this because they get their living off of the barnyard dunghill, and roost on the reaper, mowing-machine and lay-rake that are stored under a neighboring shed. "Our hens don't lay" is the universal complaint on such farms, and they never will as long as they receive no more care than the doves that flutter about the barnyard.

Do you fully realize that wagons that are left standing uncovered through a storm, are damaged more by the wetting than by three months of ordinary decent usage? Even where wagons are comparatively new the paint soon wears off from the felloes, and the soaking the felloes get where the spokes fit into them starts decay of the wood very quickly. Moral, always keep the wagon under cover when not in use, even if it does not look like rain.

I hear a great deal about hired men going on and using their own judgment in conducting their master's farm work. The plan may seem quite smart when viewed superficially, but I am radical enough to doubt its good policy. The very best of hired men work for wages, and however good their judgment in going ahead with the farm work, it is not the judgment of the owners of the land. If you expect even decent profit from your land and dairy, you must personally supervise the details of the work. You must lay your plans with sagacity and from experience, and tell your hired hand what to do, and not depend upon him to tell you.

Don't ever buy a cow or plant a crop unless you expect to make at least a little money by it. Many farmers have financially run into the ground through fancy or experimental cultivation of the soil. As an example, I knew a farmer once who sowed a large piece of oats without dragging them in following out the crazy idea of some agricultural experiments. Of course he lost the use of his land and labor too. When you experiment, do so on a very small scale, and then be guided by the best made.

I passed a farm two days ago where I was told that the owner was making lots

of money, but was putting it all in his pocket. What was meant by this statement? It meant that he was letting farm improvements all go to the dogs, distrusting banks, and every dollar he could scrape off from his land he added to the hoard he carried on his person. In other words, like the person cited in the bible, he buried his one talent. How did his farm look? Well, it looked as if it had been deserted for ten years. The buildings were actually crumbling to pieces, and the fences were marked by a hedge of bushes and briars, through which here and there penetrated a decayed post with a piece of rusty barbed wire clinging to it. The owner of this farm was a parasite on agriculture, and so is every one like him. No man who holds a plow can benefit good farming or benefit himself unless he "keeps up" the premises and the fertility of the soil. Farm parasites, who are misers, are a curse to agriculture.

Some farmers never cut down a tree in the open field unless they grub the stump out. If this is contemplated, the best and easiest way to grub the stump is to cut the roots loose before the tree is felled, and the falling tree, especially in a strong wind acting as a lever, will do half of the stump pulling.

I have eaten meals at many hotels and boarding houses, but never yet sat down to a board that suited me so well as a typical farmer's table. The reason is that the food eaten by average farmers and their families possesses the highest degree of wholesomeness of that eaten by any class of laboring people. The reason that we hear of so few farmers dropping dead of apoplexy and kindred diseases, is that, unlike the exclusive business men, their brains are not overworked by speculative strife, that may make them rich to-day, and ruined to-morrow. A wise and industrious farmer should be a king of health. Possessing just as much mental capacity as his brother speculator, he does not, like him, quench the life of his brain by burning the candle at both ends. The boy who has left the farm to make money, only realizes that he has left true happiness and comfort behind him after years of strife and hard brain work in professional or speculative life. Let us bring up the farm boys to make human ambition subservient to human reason.

Winter is so near at hand that we can begin to smell his cold breath in the air, and we should remember that we have warm clothes, and warm fires in snug houses to keep us comfortable, while our horses, cows, pigs and fowls have only such shelter as we may erect over them for winter protection. Thought is father to the act, so let us think deeply on this subject and act energetically. —[Geo. E. Newell, in Ohio Farmer.]

A New Milking Machine.

The Danish Milking Machine, illustrated herewith, is the invention of Jens Nielson of Denmark. He describes it as follows: "In this machine, all four teats are milked simultaneously by two pairs of elastic and feathering roller segments, having rocking, approaching and receding movements. The teats are squeezed from the upper ends



A NEW MILKING MACHINE.

or roots, down to the bottom. When one pair of the rocking segments approach each other, squeezing the two teats on the right side of the udder, the other pair of segments, on the left side, recede from each other, and vice versa. The operator turns a handle, situated an arm's length from the right side of the cow, and connected with the shaft by a link chain. The machine rests in a self-adjusting frame suspended on the cow, and is not affected by any movements the cow may make during the milking. The machine is put in place in a few seconds, and removed simply by a turn of the hand. The milk flows through a funnel into the milk can, and the operator is thus able to see when the cow is milked clean, that is when no more milk flows." One of the machines is on exhibition at the World's Fair in the Agriculture Building. It was tested near Elgin, Ill., recently and was generally credited with doing good work. A number of the dairymen of the community witnessed the test and report it as satisfactory so far as they could determine from one milking, removing all of the milk and doing it quickly. The cow did not seem to be disturbed by the process. Mr. Nielson states that in Europe a number of dairymen have used it constantly for intervals varying from two weeks to one year with good results. It is made in two sizes, one for the dairyman and one for the small farmer.

Rancid Butter and Cream.

The following is taken from an article by Walter Thorp, B. Sc., (London, Eng.) medalist in dairying, printed in the Dairy, an English publication: Rancidity of butter, although more or less connected with the life history of the butyric acid bacillus, is, in all probability, more dependent for its intensity upon the amount of lactic acid left in the butter by indifferent washing than upon the actual number of the butyric bacilli contained in it. It is well known among butter factors that samples of butter which have developed rancidity will often alter very little indeed for months afterward, even if kept without preservative, the degree of rancidity having little connection with time. The development of rancidity in butter is probably more of a chemical than of a bacteriological character. If we deal only with well made butter it will be found that long before any rancidity can be detected there will be a peculiar aroma developed on the surface of the butter exposed to the air, this peculiar aroma being gradually produced by some oxidation process, and existing only in the surface layers. When rancidity is discernible it is not limited to the outside, but is

almost at once common to the whole mass of butter.

The ripening of cream, then, is the general practice, though the degree of ripening varies considerably. Some dairy experts say that the cream should be kept until it has a decided sour taste, others say that the cream should be churned as soon as it begins to turn sour. This latter plan I have found does not give a full yield of butter.

Scouring can be detected before the cream thickens and until thickening has taken place, churning will invariably result in the loss of butter fat. By cooling separated cream rapidly after separation, keeping at a temperature of 55° Fahrenheit, and then churning at that temperature one may get a very fair butter yield from only slightly ripened cream. I have found using various kinds of cream churns, that it is not sufficient to churn sweet cream at 55° Fahrenheit, the cream after separation must be cooled at once and kept at or below 55° Fahrenheit, the whole time before churning. This is the usual practice in factories where cream is handled by the ton.

Although no ripening at all involves a deficiency in flavor and a loss of butter fat; it is equally unwise to allow cream to become over-ripe. As the development of too great an amount of acidity in cheese-making will cause a loss of fat in the whey, so the same cause in over-ripe cream may result in a butter rich in fat. So far as our present knowledge goes, it would indicate that this excess of lactic acid favors the production of butyric acid, and it is this latter substance which gives the rancid odor to bad butter. Consequently we argue that over-ripe cream should be most carefully and thoroughly washed, in order to free it as far as possible from all traces of lactic acid.

Death of an Indian Nabob.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh died from a paralytic stroke in Paris on Monday last. His was a strange experience. He was a son of the famous Runjeet Singh, the Rajah of the Punjab, and was born in 1838. Dhuleep was an infant when his father died, and the demoralized state of the regency and army induced the British Ministry to annex the principality under certain conditions, one being that the young Maharajah should receive four lacs of rupees, equivalent to £40,000 sterling per annum. Afterwards the Maharajah became a Christian, took up his abode in England, and was naturalized. His mother, the notorious Ranees, also resided in England until her death 1863, but resisted steadfastly all persuasion to become a convert to Christianity. It was at one time supposed that the Maharajah would take for a wife the Princess Victoria of Coburg; but in 1864 he was married at the British Consulate at Alexandria, to a young Protestant lady, a British subject. She died in September, 1887; and in May, 1889, he married, in Paris, Miss Ada Douglas Wetherall. The Maharajah purchased an estate near Theford, where he resided for some years. In 1885 he presented to the British Government a claim for increase of pension, payment of personal debts, and other things to which he considered himself entitled. The claim being disallowed he left England for India, but was not permitted to land. He afterwards returned, the greater part of his time being spent in Paris. Dhuleep Singh was an earnest sportsman, and at one time was a warm friend of the Prince of Wales, the pair taking great pleasure in shooting over their preserves in each other's company.

Wheat Crops of the World.

The wheat crops of different parts of the world are now substantially reported. In the southern districts of Great Britain the crops are deficient, but in the northern districts they are so large that the total amount will not be much below the average. In France the official estimate is that the total production will be 280,000,000 bushels, which is 24,000,000 below that of last year. In Austria and in Hungary the crop is better than last year by about the same amount that France falls short. In Italy and Spain the yield is about an average. In the greater part of Russia the wheat crop is reported as very good, and it may be that it will be 40,000,000 bushels in excess of last year. India and Australia are about stationary. The Argentine Republic will have a surplus to export for this year. In America the wheat crop is officially estimated at only two-thirds of a full crop for the year, and the result is that the United States has very little more than is required for home consumption and seed. The great deficiency in that country is due to a severe winter, to wet and cold spring, with intense heat and drought in summer. The scant production of wheat this year for the supply of the whole world is not such as to furnish much cause for alarm because the exchanges between different countries will equalize the amount required for each nationality. Though the American crop is said to be 141,000,000 bushels less than it was last year, the world's surplus is 50,000,000 bushels over requirements, and it is thus seen that there is a large margin over starvation or even pinching, and that no one need go hungry because he cannot purchase wheat flour in the open market. There will be no famine, but there is no large margin to go upon.

A Great Telescope.

The Bruce photographic telescope, which has so long been in process of construction, at Alvan Clark & Sons, Cambridgeport, will soon be set up at the Cambridge Observatory, and will probably be in operation in the course of a month. Its completion will mark a new epoch in this branch of science, as it is the largest and is thought to be the most powerful instrument of its kind which has yet been set up. It is expected that with this instrument stars can be photographed which have never been seen through the most powerful visual telescopes. The instrument is superior to the ordinary one, not only in power, but in the expanse of sky which can be taken upon a single plate. The ordinary telescope will cover only about four degrees at a single exposure and as there are 40,000 degrees in the whole expanse of the heavens, 10,000 plates would be necessary for a complete record of their whole area. The new telescope will cover six times the area, and will take the whole heavens in 1,600 photographs. The photographs, when taken, will not only show many hitherto unknown stars, but will be

AN ENGINEERING FEAT OF RED ANTS.

It Was Almost Achieved When Black Invaders Interrupted Their Work.

"One day last summer, at the farm house in northern Ontario where I was staying," said a Torontonian the other day, "one of the hired men brought in from the garden an immense tomato worm and laid it on the front porch for me to look at—a great, fat, hideous-looking green worm, easily three inches long and as big around as my finger, and with a horn in its snout nearly a quarter of an inch in length. While I was examining the worm where it lay a big reddish brown ant came up through a crack in the floor from somewhere under the porch. The ant was nearly half an inch long. There is a black ant common up there also, that is much more powerfully built than the red one, but not so long, and between the two races there is a deadly enmity.

"The red ant came into sight as much as four feet away from where the dead tomato worm lay, but I could see by its actions that it scented the big carcass, just as plainly as I could have seen by the actions of a dog in the field that he had got scent of a bird. The ant ran here and there, to and fro, up and down, stopping every few seconds to lift its head as high as it could and moving it about as if to take the wind of its gams, and then resuming its hunt, all the time drawing toward the worm. I guess it must have been three or four minutes before the ant got the direct line of the worm, when about a foot away. Then it dashed

STRAIGHT FOR IT.

and if ever anything showed surprise, it was that when it brought up alongside the big carcass. It stood stock still for at least a quarter of a minute, with its head raised, looking up at the huge proportions of the find it had made, much as a man might if he had come suddenly upon a stranded whale. Its first surprise over, the ant ran two or three inches away from the worm, and turned and viewed it from a distance. Then it dashed back and around to the other side of the carcass, and inspected it there, passing all along it, as if pacing off its length. Then the ant climbed upon the worm and ran over every part of it, even climbing the big horn and taking a survey of the find from the tip of that, after which it came down to the floor, and struck a bee line for the crack it had come up through and disappeared in the same opening.

"Ah!" said I, laughing to myself. "He ran up against too much of a good thing, and has gone off to kick himself because he couldn't handle it."

"But I soon found out that I didn't know ants. I looked the tomato worm over for two or three minutes longer, and was about to kick it off of the porch, when I saw the ant suddenly appear again at the crack, followed by two others as big as itself. Although there was no difference in the appearance of the three ants, there was no mistaking which was the ant that had discovered the dead tomato worm, for it came straight toward it again, in the lead of the other two. When they reached the carcass, and had looked it over, the three ants got their heads together and seemed to be holding a consultation. They evidently agreed on the proper course to pursue, for one of them went tearing back to the place they had come from, while the other two acted as if they were calculating the dimensions and weight of the worm.

"The ant that went back to headquarters, wherever it was, wasn't long gone, and when he reappeared he was followed by a small army of big red ants. There must have been a hundred or more of them, and they swarmed about the carcass for a while in an apparently aimless and disconcerted way, but presently they got down to business. At first they tried to pull the carcass along bodily by a row of ants getting on each side and others at the front and rear, but enough could not get a good hold on the worm to make this a success. Then the ants

MASSED THEMSELVES.

on one side of the carcass and made a grand effort to roll it. They succeeded in turning the worm over until the big horn struck the floor, and that stuck them again. After frantic rushings about by the body of ants they were got in hand by the ones that were engineering the job, and taking advantage of the horn's being an obstruction to the moving of that end of the body, they shoved the other end clear around until it lay in the opposite direction, which brought the horn on the side they had first rolled the carcass from. Then they gave the worm another roll, until the horn struck, when they twirled the body around again, and once more had it so they could roll it as before. In this way they labored patiently and industriously until they got the carcass all the way to the crack. Then there was dismay! A grave engineering error had been made. The size of the crack had not been considered in laying the plans for the transportation of the worm to the place where they wanted it, and it was many sizes too small to let the great worm pass through. Ants ran frantically up and down the crack its entire length, plainly searching for some possibly sufficient widening of it. Others gathered in excited groups, probably denouncing the stupidity of the engineers who had made such a terrible blunder. The ant nest was evidently under the porch, and there was no way to get anything as large as the worm to it except by the opening between the ground and the floor at one end of the porch. The only way to get to that was to go down off of the porch by two steps and follow a narrow plank walk along one side of it for ten feet to the open end. I hadn't the slightest idea that the ants would attempt such a journey with the ponderous worm, but I found again that I didn't know ants.

"In two or three minutes the excitement among the disappointed ants quieted down, and they got together for business again. After a consultation they must have come to the conclusion that it was too fatiguing a task to move the worm in the way they had moved it to the crack, and they adopted new and

MOST SURPRISING TACTICS.

I saw first one ant, then another, and then a score or more of ants force their way under the carcass until it began to rise from the floor and was at last entirely clear of it, resting on the backs of the ants that had one by one wedged themselves beneath it. Then the big carcass began to move, carried on the backs of two parallel rows of ants! The rest of the army marched along as an escort, and, as I found out, as a relief corps for the detachment bearing the burden.

"The steps that led from the porch to the plank walk were within a foot of the spot where the carcass of the worm had been found by the skirmishing ant, and so they had to come back all that distance to carry out their new plan. The burden was borne along in a steady march, and so rapidly that it was in a very short time brought to the edge of the porch at the steps, where it was put down. The ants came out from beneath it and the carcass was quickly tumbled over the edge to the first step, carried to the edge of that and tumbled to the second, and then to the third. There a detachment of the army took up the lead in the way it had been done before, and the march proceeded along the plank toward the open end of the porch. Half way down the walk the burden carriers put it down and another detachment relieved them and the march was resumed.

"The caravan had proceeded but a short distance further, though, when a panic seemed to strike the group of ants that formed the advance guard. They began running excitedly to and fro, and the panic spread to the entire force. The army halted, and the burden ants came running out from beneath the body of the worm, and it rolled over on the walk. I soon discovered that this excitement had been caused by the appearance of a big black ant, which had come skirmishing up the walk and come face to face with the caravan of red ants. The black ants are the deadly and

DREADED FOES.

of the red ants, and the sudden appearance of this one had caused all the alarm. If the red ants had been as good soldiers as they were engineers they would have avoided the disaster that overtook them, for they would have at once made the solitary black ant a prisoner, and the dire result that allowed his movements would not have been seen.

"Upon seeing the advance guard of the red ants the black ant turned and dashed back down the walk. He followed it a couple of yards, and then disappeared at one side of it. The panic that this ant had thrown the red ones in lasted so long that they had not recovered from it for some time after the black ant disappeared. They then resumed their march as before, and I could see that it was a more rapid one and that there was much more uneasiness in the army. And there was need to be, for before the ants had reached the end of the porch where they were to turn off to go under it, up the walk, on the double quick, came a horde of black ants, an army as large as the forces of the red ants, if not larger. The latter were quickly surrounded by the blacks, and in less than a minute fell victims to their foes. I don't think one of them escaped. The more powerful black ants seemed to have no difficulty in dragging the carcass of the worm away, and in a short time they had disappeared with their plunder in their nest down the walk, every member of their army that was not required in handling the worm carrying the body of a red ant home with him.

France and Russia.

The exuberant demonstrations made by the French in the reception of the Russian naval officers at Toulon is a curious phase of human nature. The Russians no doubt have a regard for the French. All educated men in Russia, speak the French language. The ladies copy French fashions, the families employ French cooks, and there are other methods of French origin, for which the Russians have shown a marked partiality. But for the French themselves and for their political system, the governing powers in Russia have a hearty contempt, and if such things were now possible, we fancy the czar would like to copy the practices of his predecessors, and put down by force this practical illustration of popular government. In the event of a great European war, Russia would no doubt like to have French assistance in much the same manner that in the eighteenth century Frederick the Great made use of French support, that is, availing himself of it when it served his purposes and throwing the French over when he thought he could gain his purposes by playing a single hand. One would suppose that an understanding—for it can hardly be termed an alliance—between parties with such divergent views would be made in a cool manner, and that neither side would cherish illusions. The Russians certainly do not fall into this error; but the demonstrations of welcome and friendship poured upon the Russian representatives now in France make it clear that a very considerable number of the French people are carried away by beliefs which have little foundation in fact.

The Royal Niger Company.

The Royal Niger company, operating in Central Africa, has at its head Lord Aberdeen, Canada's present Governor-General. The company possesses about half a million square miles of the finest part of the continent, but is just now having considerable difficulty with French rivals. Lord Aberdeen has recently been explaining their difficulties in the London Times. In his last letter, which was called forth by Mr. H. M. Stanley's proposal that East Africa should be developed in the interest of Wales, Lord Aberdeen points out that the Niger company's sphere of influence comprises native cities of 100,000 inhabitants, and that one of these, Kuka, is called the Manchester of the Dark Continent from its manufactures and trade. The region of which Kuka is the centre he qualifies as civilized—the population being mainly composed of Moslem. The Royal Niger company was chartered on the 10th of July, 1886. The population of which it has oversight numbers about 20,000,000. On the Gulf of Guinea it has a coast line of 120 miles. The Kingdom of Borgou is within its jurisdiction. The capital is Asaba. The troops, chiefly Houssas under English officers, are in charge of Major Ewart. The chief products are rubber, gums, hides, ivory, palm oil and palm kernels. While the river Delta is unhealthy, the inland portions are salubrious enough.

The Americans sought to obtain the record for fast Atlantic passages by purchasing the ships of the Inman Company and placing them under American management. At the present moment the Yankees seem to be completely out of the race, as the two lines which are struggling for supremacy are British.

MY FATHER'S FRIEND.

BY HARKLEY HARKER.

"Your father and I were good friends, sir, long before you were born."

We were at a public reception, and the old man who said it stood grasping the hand of a younger man, who was a candidate for high office.

"Indeed?" I overheard the young man reply. And he turned with more than passing cordiality to say: "Any man whom my father honored with his confidence and high regard shall have mine, with compound interest."

It must be an impressive experience in an old man's life to see the son of his dead friend advanced to high honors. After all the years, the little fellow, whose birth in his friend's household he remembers as if it were yesterday, has grown to be great, and talked about.

"Can it be possible? That boy? And what would his father have given to live to see what I see now? I must congratulate the young man. I wonder if I shall detect his father's lineaments in his younger face. Yes; he is a chip of the old block. I can shut my eyes and imagine I hear his father's voice in his tones, as that voice sounded five-and-thirty years away. Of course the boy will not know me. I wonder if he is proud and vain. If he only knew it, I once lent his sire a helping hand that saved his fate. But let's see. I knew his father and loved him, as he did me, forty years ago!"

For my part a friend of my father's is always dear to me. To meet him is always a bit saddening. It is a pathetic reminder of the shadowy past. I see such a man approaching, and it seems, almost, as if I could detect a shadowy form walking at his side, as he always used to be.

He always recalls father to my mind, whether anything is said or not. I associate him with father. And, while I know, of course, that he had many other surroundings in life, and still has, to see him is to bring just that one thought to my mind. I have even detected in myself the half thought that he belongs to another world, that his tarry here is a mistake. How hard it is not to complain that he lives to be a father to his sons, while my father left his sons orphans too soon in a lonely world. So it transpires that the sight of my dead father's friend fills me with conflicting emotions. I am sad and glad as I grasp his hand.

How the sight of my father's friend affects my mother. And I can read unutterable things in her face when she calls, saluting her with, "How are you, Martha?" in the old familiar way. I know she likes to have him come, inquires after him if he does not come in so often. But after he is gone—oh, my mother!

If your father's friend is a strong man, he will serve you. He will protect you. It will be a pleasure to do a thousand things for his dead friend's children. He will regard such service as a sort of debt. Hence he is willing to act as administrator or executor for your father. Heaven forbid that you quarrel with him. Whatever pay he gets, the office is a thankless task at best. If he be a good man, he is vastly more troubled and anxious over your estate than he is over his own affairs; he has a sense of the dead looking down on him. With his own money a man can do what he will and if he lose it, it is nobody's business. But trust-money is a sacred and a worrying care.

I beg you, trust the man whom your father trusted. Do this, by all means till you have something more substantial than mere suspicion and natural irritations to make you do otherwise. It is natural that you are annoyed in "settling up." But, if you remember, you and your own father were not always able to wholly agree; he thought you often careless if not worse. Do not strain mere friendship, when you recollect that natural affection sometimes hardly brooked your fretfulness. What would you do if your father's friend should throw up your cares entirely? Could you select better than father?

I stood, a few months ago, among the throng at the funeral of a neighbor. The clergyman, instead of talking about the dead, did a sensible thing; he talked to the living. He exhorted any of us, who had reason to remember the dead man with gratitude, not to waste all our gratitude in idle tears that day.

"But," quoth he, "as often in after days as you meet the children of this departed friend, remember your debt to your father. They will need a friend. Act like the friends of the man who has gone."

It struck me as about as sensible talk as I had heard in a house of mourning for a long time.

If your father's friend is a weak man—that is, if his after life has gone hard with him—ought you not to be kind to him for your father's sake? Ought you not to treat him somewhat as your father used to?

What a misery it is that the children of a good man are often cold-hearted! The poor knew your father's door! But since he has gone, they often look on the door as they pass, and sigh. It is your door now, and it is not open as your father kept it.

There is an old clerk in your store whom your father befriended. But after you boys came into possession, you made the old clerk's life so wretched that you broke his heart. If your father is permitted to look down, what do you suppose he thinks of you? There are scores of men who used to look to your father for a helping hand. You are not your father's successors.

Are there honorable and high-minded men and women, citizens of the better class, who were your father's friends, and who would not to-day associate with you? If so, whose fault is it? Hardly theirs. Did they not try you? Did they not begin by receiving you into good society? But you cared not for such companionship. Is it possible that the trade is full of your father's friends, but you have not a friend in the trade? Whose fault is that? Is it possible that the whole town were your father's friends, and the same town your enemies? Whose fault is that? The church over there, whose spire you see from your window, all your father's old friends were or are there. You were brought up in those aisles. But to-day you would walk in there a stranger. The more's the pity.

It is a wise thing to heed your father's friend in advice. He can tell you many of your father's ideas. He can recall many of your sire's sayings and doings which you never heard of. If he loved your father he loves you, provided he be a decent man. It is doubtful if a man can leave a better legacy than a town full of friends who will be kind to his children, as he was once kind

to them. It is first-view evidence that a man means you well that he was once admitted into your father's confidence.

He Wanted Sharing Cross.

One afternoon I jumped upon a 'bus in the Seven Sisters-road.

An elderly Frenchman was the only other occupant of the vehicle.

"You will not forget me," the Frenchman was saying as I entered. "I desire Sharing Cross."

"I won't forget yer," answered the conductor; "you shall 'ave yer Sharing Cross. Don't make a fuss about it. That's the third time 'ee's 'art me not to forget 'im," he remarked to me in a stentorian aside.

"'Ee don't giv' yer 'much chance of doin' it, does 'ee?"

At the corner of Holloway-road we drew up, and our conductor began to shout after the manner of his species.

"Charing Cross—Charing Cross—ere you are, lady—Charing Cross."

The little Frenchman jumped up and prepared to alight; the conductor pushed him back.

"Sit down, and don't be silly," he said, "this ain't Charing Cross."

The Frenchman looked puzzled, but collapsed meekly.

We picked up a few passengers and proceeded on our way. At the Angel we, of course, stopped.

"Charing Cross," shouted the conductor, and up sprang the Frenchman. The conductor collared him as he was getting off.

"Can't yer keep still a minute," he cried, indignantly. "Blessed if you don't want looking after like a bloomin' kid."

"I vont to be put down at Sharing Cross," answered the little Frenchman humbly.

"You vont to be put down at Sharing Cross," repeated the other bitterly, as he led him back to his seat. "I shall put yer down in the middle of the road if I 'ave much more of yer. Yer stop there until I yer go much past yer Sharing Cross. I shall be too jolly glad to get rid of 'er."

The poor Frenchman subsided, and we jolted on. At the top of Chancery-lane the same scene took place, and the little Frenchman became exasperated.

"He keep on saying Sharing Cross—Sharing Cross," he exclaimed, turning to the other passengers, "and it is not Sharing Cross. He is a fool."

"Can't yer understand," retorted the conductor, equally indignant; "of course I say Sharing Cross—I mean Charing Cross—but that don't mean that it is Charing Cross. That means that—"

perceiving from the blank look in the Frenchman's face the utter impossibility of ever making the matter clear to him, he turned to us with an appealing gesture and asked:

"Does any gentleman know the French for 'bloomin' idiot'?"

A day or two afterwards I happened to enter his omnibus again.

"Well," I asked, "did you get your French friend to Charing Cross all right?"

"No, sir," he replied; "you'll 'ardly believe it, but I'd a bit of a row with a policeman just before I'd got to the corner, and it put 'im clean out of 'is 'ead. Bless if I didn't run 'im on to Victoria."

The Guillotine at Work.

Eugene Beaujean, who in July murdered an unfortunate named Valentine Dolbeau, was guillotined on Friday morning last near the Pont Colbert at Versailles. Pauline Siller, his accomplice, who urged Beaujean to commit the crime, and stamped on the dying victim, was informed that her sentence was commuted. Beaujean had been awake two hours when the magistrates and the executioner entered his cell. He displayed great courage, and was left with the chaplain, to whom he confessed, but declined to hear Mass or receive the communion. He was then taken on a cart to a slow pace to the Pont Colbert, about half a mile from the prison. Beaujean jeered at the crowd and the mounted gendarmes in thoroughly Parisian slang. Arrived at the scaffold, he embraced the chaplain and delivered himself up to Diebler. Forty seconds after, all was over. The body, which was buried at the Gonarts Cemetery at Versailles, was not handed over to the medical faculty, at the special request of the condemned man. It is noted by the Debats that among the "privileged" spectators who were allowed to take up a position within a few yards of the guillotine was one of the jailers, who had brought to witness the ghastly sight his little boy, about 12 years of age.

Boomers Outwitted by a Girl.

The Chicago Tribune relates the following incident in connection with the rush for the Cherokee territory. A little girl about 14 years old came through the jam of teams and horses near the booths, dismounted, and tied her horse to the hedge. Going to a coffee stand, she procured a tray and two cups of coffee and started for the dense throng of men about the booths, now at least fifty deep. At the outer edge her piping voice was heard saying:

"Please make way, gentlemen, I have lunch for the clerks."

She slowly made her way between the Strippers until she reached the magic circle marked by barb wire. The stolid soldiers on guard refused her entreaties, but when she said Col. Gallagher (chief clerk) wanted his lunch she was admitted ahead of the first desk in check. Walking up to the first desk she put down her load and said:

"I am an orphan, and, therefore, am the head of my family. I want to register."

The men gathered about looked upon this proceeding with glowering faces until a great hulking fellow in the crowd cried out "Bully for the little gal!" Then a hearty shout went up from the men she had so clearly outwitted, and she received her certificate and proudly held it aloft as she passed out to her waiting horse. Her name is Cora Wiley, from Sedgewick county, an orphan, whose widowed mother died about a year ago.

Death Preferred to Siberia.

A tragic incident has just occurred at Warsaw on the occasion of the trial of a young ensign of the Novobrinsk Regiment, who was charged with having struck a soldier on duty. While the sentence of the court was being read out, condemning the accused to the loss of all rights, degradation to the ranks, and exile to Siberia, his pocket suddenly drew a revolver from before the military officials present could interfere.

DR. PETERS, OF AFRICA.

The Celebrated German Explorer Interviewed in Toronto.

Thinks Emin Pasha is Alive—European Settlers in Africa—They Should be Masters—Britain will Retain Uganda—Has no fear of Matabele.

When the story of African settlement, not the missionary enterprise, comes to be written, the records of the last two decades of this century will be principally devoted to the doings of three men, namely, H. M. Stanley, Dr. Carl Peters, and Emin Pasha. Stanley has begun the study of British politics, and has already fought and lost an election. Emin Pasha is reported to have been killed and eaten by some hungry African, but Dr. Carl Peters is alive and well, and spent five or six hours the other day in viewing Toronto. In the register of the Queen's hotel was this entry: "Dr. Peters, German-Africa," and a reporter of the Mail had no difficulty in locating the man whose actions once or twice, very nearly involved Britain and Germany in war.

Whoever has seen the portrait of the explorer in the illustrated papers would have no difficulty in picking him out even in a crowded hotel corridor. He was most affable, and readily granted an interview. In answer to questions, Dr. Peters said he organized the German Colonization Society in 1884, a charter for which was granted by Emperor William I, who acted on the advice of Prince Bismarck. Immediately the charter was received Dr. Peters proceeded to Africa, and opposite Zanzibar began his work. His staff consisted of two officers and two non-commissioned officers of the German army, and his first duty was to organize and equip a force of native soldiers. Having got his small army ready for the work of exploration he began, not for the sake of discovery, but for business purposes exclusively. After many adventures and several angry discussions with the British Consul at Zanzibar, Dr. Peters returned to Germany in 1890, consulted with the members of the society, and received increased powers from the Government. Returning to Africa towards the latter part of 1892 he immediately commenced an extension of German influence in the "Dark Continent." So critical did the position of affairs between Britain and Germany over the claims of the two nations in Africa become, that debates were raised on the subject in the Parliament of both countries, but eventually certain arrangements were made by which peace was secured, and on the 25 of July, this year, Dr. Peters and Consul Smith, Britain's representative in Zanzibar, completed a treaty at Berlin which settles the territorial questions between the two Empires so far as Africa is concerned.

EUROPEANS IN AFRICA.

What is your opinion of Africa as a place for European settlers?

A tropical country is never a success for settlers from Europe. Africa has immense possibilities for trade, so immense that we do not realize them, but Europeans cannot do hard work there except in certain well-defined districts. White men going to Africa must go as masters or not at all.

You went in search of Emin Pasha, doctor?

Oh, yes, I did, from 1888 to 1890, and I found him. You know when I was on that search it was reported I had been killed, and many papers wrote my obituary. When I feel low-spirited I read the many kind things they said about me when they thought I was dead.

Do you think Emin Pasha is dead now?

He may be, but all the stories about his death vary so that it does not convince me. In fact, I fully expect to hear of his appearance in some unexpected place. There have been so many different stories about his death that I am a little skeptical.

Did you prefer to fight the natives rather than make treaties with them?

No, no, although I am put down as a firebrand and one always ready to fight, I am misrepresented. I never fight if I can possibly avoid it, but I always take care to strike a sharp and decisive blow when I have to fight. My followers were mostly Sudanese and as my band was very small I was more frequently attacked than if I had had a larger force.

Have you traversed much of Africa?

I have travelled over 6,000 miles, but as my business was colonization, and not exploration, I did not travel merely for discovery. I surveyed the Tana district, which is now a British possession. The Tana river is a magnificent stream, navigable for over 240 miles. Then I went all over the Kilimandsharo, or Snow Mountain kingdom.

Have you seen much of Uganda, Mashonaland, or Matabele Land?

I have seen a good deal of them, all three. Uganda reminds me of our own Thuringia, mountain and valley, wood and fertile plains. Mashonaland and Matabele Land are also rich and valuable territories, and Britain will not be likely to let go an inch of either. The Matabele have no chance of doing even temporary injury to British prestige or British property in Africa.

Is there much chance for Canadian trade with Africa?

I cannot say. German trade we desire, and Britain will seek her own interest there, but Africa will be an immense field for trade, and that very soon, too.

ABOUT HIMSELF.

What is your opinion of Stanley?

I met Stanley recently, but I do not wish to talk of him or his work. It would not be polite.

The traveller did not care to enter into the story of his personal adventures, but admitted he had fought 11 duels in Germany, nine with the sword and two with pistols.

Were any of those duels fought recently?

No, I have not had any duels since I have been in Africa. I am old now, and I hope I have more sense than to fight duels.

The doctor smiled as he spoke of his age, for he was born in North Hanover, near Hamburg, in 1856, and is consequently only 37 years of age. He is about five feet six inches in height, wears no whiskers, has a light brown moustache pointed in the true military style. He is rather slightly built, but wiry, and, although a pleasant-looking gentleman, when he talks about his work he seems to be all on fire, and his countenance assumes a set determined look.

He has been visiting the Chicago Fair, and is now on his return journey. He did not purpose staying in Toronto at all, but in view of the beauty of the country he decided

to see Toronto. He was delighted with all he had been able to see, especially the wide, clean streets and the apparent effort of all the citizens.

THE DOOM OF MEN CLERKS.

They Are Rapidly Being Elbowed Out of Existence by Young Women.

Mr. J. L. Hayne writing in the Canadian Magazine says that girls are much more clever as clerks than men, that the male clerk is doomed to extinction like the dodo, and he thinks the results are most disastrous both to women and to men. The following are the salient passages of his paper, which is entitled "The Displacement of Clerical Work." Nearly all classes of clerical work are passing rapidly into the hands of young women. These young women enter the offices with skillful fingers, winning manners, industrious ways and general aptness to write letters, keep books, count cash, and discharge the multitudinous duties attaching to business life. They do their work satisfactorily and well. Taken together, they are neater, better behaved, and quicker than young men. Nor can it be said any longer that physical disabilities render them inferior to young men in clerical positions where endurance sometimes becomes a factor. Experience has clearly demonstrated that these young women can do whatever is required of them, and do it to the satisfaction of their employers. From observation, I should say that two young women now enter the departments at Ottawa and Washington to one young man. What is true of the Civil Service is unquestionably true of

ALL BRANCHES OF BUSINESS.

where clerks are employed. Shops and offices are all but closed to young men and each year the situation assumes a more fixed form. Into all the lighter branches of labor women are entering in steadily increasing numbers, to the exclusion of men. The result is, that these bright young fellows, capable of doing excellent work, are forced to toil for long hours, often at night, for the meagre salary of \$15 a month. After two or three years of hard and faithful service, promotion to the \$25 a month class is possible; while \$35 to \$50 is the outside figure to which a clerk may aspire if he exhibits special qualifications and sustained devotion to his task. If the next twenty years witness the same relative increase in the number of working girls and women as has taken place since 1870 in this country and the United States, we shall see young men doing the house work, and their sisters and mothers carrying on half the business of the land. As an instance of how the pinch is commencing already to be felt, I might cite the case of a family, consisting of two girls and a boy, all old enough to earn their living. The young man is a wide-awake, industrious and clever fellow; but while his sisters are in good situations, he finds it impossible to secure an opening in which he could hope to make even the price of his board. This is by no means an exceptional case. Marriages are on the decrease in proportion to the population. Some months ago I took occasion, in writing for an American magazine, to prove by statistics,

TWO REALLY GRAVE FACTS:

First, that the proportion of marriages on the part of young men between the ages of twenty-three and thirty had materially declined during the past twenty years; and, second, that the number of unmarried persons, in relation to the total population, had very materially increased. I hold, after giving the matter careful thought, that the increasing number of working girls, and the falling off in the relative number of marriages are connected in the relation of cause and effect. Neither young men nor young women are content to live as did their fathers and mothers a generation ago—a thing which is natural and in most respects commendable, but it is only accomplished by the payment of a high price. A part of this price is, that the daughters shall earn their living as well as the sons, and that neither the daughters nor sons shall have the willingness to begin married life on a humble scale. I am honestly in doubt as to whether or not a remedy for this state of affairs can be successfully applied at the present time, or in the near future. Any means at all practicable would have to be educational in character, and should aim to simplify the general conditions of life. Take away this artificial basis of social and domestic life, this imprudent and wasteful effort on the part of common people to live as if they were opulent, and by that one act you would return half the girls who now work to their homes. I say this because I believe that

MORE THAN FIFTY PER CENT.

of all the girls who now toil do not need to do so. Twenty-five years ago only one girl earned her living to ten who do so to-day. Will any one say necessity has caused this great change? I think not. A very large proportion of the additional ninety per cent. have entered the field of toil in order that their parents may keep up appearances and they themselves enjoy many luxuries. No girl should work who does not need to. If this rule was observed it would create an opening for at least two hundred young men in this city of Ottawa alone; for there are at least that number in the capital who have no other excuse for working than comes from consideration of cupidity, selfishness and pride. I know something of the circumstances of at least fifty girls who earn their living, and it is the simple truth to say that thirty of them should be at home. Young women must realize these two things in chief: First, that in working, if they do not need to, they take the places properly belonging to young men; and secondly, that modern notions about the independence of women, coupled with extravagant ways of living, are partly responsible for the conditions which are bringing about a steadily declining marriage rate on the part of young men. In other words, when girls work they intensify the conditions which are filling this country with spinsters and bachelors.

Doing Penal Servitude.

Father (who had caught Tommy stealing): "I thought you knew better than to commit a theft; you know how the law punishes people for small offences."

Tommy: "How about you, father, when you stole mother's heart?—you never got punished for that."

Father: "I got a very severe punishment, my son—I got penal servitude for life and I am doing it now."

BRIEF AND INTERESTING.

White is the mourning color in China, Japan, and Siam.

One thousand ships annually cross the Atlantic Ocean.

The British have \$500,000,000 invested in United States railroads.

Honey, kept in the light, granulates therefore, the bees always store it in the dark.

Queens have been worn by Chinamen since 1627. They were first worn as a sign of degradation.

Pious Russians do not eat pigeons, because of the sanctity conferred on the dove in the Scriptures.

A five-pound nugget of gold was recently mined at Mojave, Cal. It contained \$1,100 worth of pure gold.

The Swiss postoffice conveys anything from a postal card to barrels of wine, scythes and bundles of old iron.

Australian rabbits have lately become tree-climbers, and scientists note that their claws are growing longer.

A coal mine at Nanaimo, British Columbia, has galleries which extend twelve miles under the ocean.

Chinese burglars wear not a scrap of clothing and artfully braid their pigtails full of fishhooks for obvious reasons.

A wonderful pig is owned by J. W. Garrison, of Flat Creek, N. C. It has two heads, two tails, three eyes, and six legs.

Forty-three women were recently interviewed as to the animals they feared most, and not one of them named the mouse.

A special trolley car in San Francisco is intended to carry the dead to the cemeteries, while the mourners follow in other cars.

The hat worn by Napoleon at the battle of Eylau was sold in Paris in 1835 for a sum equal to \$400 in United States currency.

Children in India have to learn the multiplication table up to 40 times 40, and this is further complicated by the introduction of fractional parts.

Baron Felder, of Vienna, has occupied his time for many years in gathering rare butterflies. Recently he sold his collection to Lord Rothschild for the sum of \$5,000.

Someone who has figured on the work done at Pompeii since June, 1872, says that it will take until 1947 to unearth the entire ruins with eighty-five men working every day.

Waste paper in the U. S. States Department, of a private character, is carefully burned in an open grate in the Secretary's own room.

A Liverpool dentist, being without work, thought he would get his hand in at a new occupation; so he attempted pocket-picking, and was caught at it.

People who fail to clean their teeth after eating fruit invite early decay of their masticators. In California, where fruit is cheap and plenty, sound teeth are rare.

A flock of geese is used by Dr. McBride of Orange, Va., as a team. In winter they are attached to an iceboat and draw him over the ice at a speed of a mile in forty-eight seconds.

The poet Shelley feared being buried alive. In order to guard against it he ordered his heart removed. This queer relic is still preserved at Bascombe Manor, Bournemouth, England.

Frederick the Great revolutionized the cavalry of his time. All evolutions were executed at full speed, and the charging and rallying of the Prussian cavalry were deemed marvellous.

Members of the Royal Irish Constabulary, when appointed, must be between nineteen and twenty-five years of age, unmarried, and are not allowed to serve in a country where they have relatives.

The Japanese tattoo likenesses of individuals on the bodies of persons who are fond of this kind of ornamentation. The likenesses are copied from photograph, and are usually remarkably accurate.

A strange experience came to Thomas Somers, a resident of Brooklyn. A friend was drowning in the Wallabout Canal, and Somers plunged in to save him. He dove, and brought up the body of a strange man.

A Brooklyn girl, while on a lonely street at night, on her way to summon a doctor, was approached by a rowdy, who insisted on escorting her. She plunged the point of her umbrella into his eye, and destroyed the sight.

Some incautious burglars, while blowing open a safe in Lebanon, Ill., used such a big stick of dynamite that the explosion startled the town. Everybody seemed to have been awakened, and the burglars were easily captured.

Emma Holland, aged twelve, of Lyons, N. Y., while laying her wraps on the bed, felt something cold and clammy. It was a black snake over six feet long. The child was so terrified that she went into convulsions, and it was feared she would not recover.

The Sultan of Turkey is a monomaniac on the subject of carriages. He has been steadily engaged in making a collection of such vehicles for the past twenty years and now has nearly 500 of all makes and kinds.

A Rahway, N. J., widow, who had stowed away \$500 in small bills in an old bureau drawer, discovered two days ago that her hoard had been converted into fractional currency by mice. The moral is that hoarding at home in nooks and corners is a raw way of banking.

Judge McDonnell, of the City Court, Savannah, was tardy in attending court, because he had to stop at the house of a physician, to have a wounded arm dressed. On arriving at court he fined himself \$10 for being late, and then directed the clerk to remit the fine.

A clergyman in Springburn, England, noticed that his sermons made several members of his congregation sleepy. On a recent Sabbath, he took a snap-shot picture of the congregation, and has it hung in the vestry, with the sleepers made conspicuous in a red border.

Only women of extraordinary merit are permitted to wear trousers in France, and for this privilege they are each taxed from \$10 to \$12 a year. So far the privilege has only been granted to George Sand, Rosa Bonheur, Madame Dieuiafoy, the Persian archeologist; Madame Foucault, the bearded woman; and two feminine stonecutters, Mesdames Fourreau and La Jeannette.



Canadian Gleaner

HUNTINGDON, Q., Nov. 9, 1893

*Subscribers will please look at the dates after their names and when they see their time is nearly up, renew promptly. Many subscriptions run out during November and December. The cash system is being impartially carried out, and as all are treated alike by credit being given to nobody, none need take offence when they find their paper stopped because of neglect to renew. In consideration of the amount being paid in advance, the subscriber pays half a dollar less. That is an arrangement by which the publisher has the worst of the bargain, and his carrying it out by stopping the paper when the term paid for runs out, should not be regarded by anybody as other than a necessary consequence of a plain business transaction.

There has been some hot fighting in Southern Africa. On the 31st of October the forces of the land company were assailed by 5000 natives, who came with a rush. They were met with a fire so deadly that they broke and fled, leaving 509 killed and wounded. The British are following up their success and are now likely in possession of the capital of the enemy. The company's course is being severely criticised in England and is alleged to be one of spoliation.

The Montreal paper which is suing Archbishop Fabre for damages for putting it under the ban, is ventilating anew the old subject of the seminary of St Sulpice, its revenues and how it uses them. The Revue estimates that the seminary has a revenue of nearly a million dollars a year, and wants to know what it does with it. On receiving the seignior of the island of Montreal it bound itself to provide for the education of the young, for the care of the sick, and the maintenance of the poor. Instead the Revue asserts the money is spent on other purposes, and that a public enquiry will be demanded at the approaching session of the legislature. If the seminary fulfilled the conditions on which it received its great endowment, the Catholics of Montreal would be relieved of part, at least, of their church dues and school rates.

The World's fair is not to be so dissolved that not a wrack shall be left behind, for it has been provided, through the liberality of a number of wealthy citizens of Chicago, that some of the best features will remain, so that, in years to come, Jackson park will be a national attraction.

The preliminary hearing of the charge against Hooper for poisoning his wife, ended in his committal for trial, which will take place at Joliette next month. No direct proof was adduced at the hearing, but it was abundantly established that Hooper wanted to get rid of his wife, that he had told a great many lies about her, that he had bought poison, that she died under suspicious circumstances, and that he proposed marriage to a young lady before his wife was buried. Despite all this, the inability to prove that the wife died from other than natural causes may render the prosecution ineffectual.

An Ottawa man went to a Father Murphy gold cure office and was told that for \$75 he would be relieved of his appetite for strong drink. He agreed and was put through the process. On its completion he refused to pay the balance due on the \$75 on the ground that he had not been cured, that he still had the craving for liquor and drank it

with relish, instead of shrinking from it with loathing, as he was assured would be the result. The judge held he was not bound to pay, the contract not having been fulfilled.

There has been no lack of instances of the destructive power of dynamite, but there have been none so appalling as that which occurred in a sea-coast town of Spain on Friday evening. A large steamship, the Carbo Machicaco, had come in and moored at a wharf alongside the town of Sautander, where she began to discharge her cargo. While so engaged, it was discovered fire had broken out in her coal bunkers. Twenty kegs of dynamite were taken out of her hold and deposited in a safe place, and then energetic steps were taken to put out the flames. The fire spread, however, and on reaching that part of her cargo which consisted of coaloil, it became ungovernable. Suddenly there was an explosion which blew the vessel to atoms, sank the ships that were near her, while the wharf, which was covered by spectators, rose in the air and fell shattered into the sea, which was tossed as if by an earthquake. Tremendous waves broke upon the water front and large vessels were tossed like shells against the docks. Meanwhile pieces of burning wood were scattered far and wide, and those falling on houses set them on fire. The street facing the harbor was in a blaze and before the fire burned itself out, nigh a hundred houses were burned. 500 persons are supposed to have been killed, while 250 wounded are in the hospitals. Of the crew of the ill fated vessel two escaped. They went into the air on the explosion taking place, and fell into the sea, and were able to swim ashore. It is supposed all the dynamite had not been landed, and that its presence was the cause of this unprecedented disaster.

CHARLES LUCKEY was found guilty of murder on Friday and sentenced to be hanged at Brockville on the 14th of next month. His crime is without precedent in Canada, for his victims were his father, sister, and stepmother. Old Mr Luckey was a respectable and well-to-do farmer who had spent a lifetime near Smith's Falls. Charles was the black sheep of a decent family, and went from bad to worse, until, to supply money for his extravagances, he became a thief. On the afternoon of the 8th October of last year, the house of the Luckeys was observed to be on fire. Neighbors hastened to it and found they could not get in—doors and windows being fastened from the inside. After some delay a door was forced but it was then too late, the interior being in a blaze. The house was a log one, and burned long. Through the flames the bodies of the father and daughter were seen in one corner and that of Mrs Luckey in another. Their charred remains left no indication of how they met their death, but the discovery of two axes stained with blood pointed to their having been murdered. They must have been. The barred entrances, their making no attempt to escape, their perishing in a small house in daylight, all indicated that they had been murdered and that the murderer had tried to cover his deed by setting fire to the house. A man was seen entering the house that forenoon. It was Charles Luckey. The day before he had been released from prison and had gone straight home. He was at once suspected and that night he was arrested at Smith's Falls, where he had put up at an hotel under a false name. There were bloodstains on his clothes; in his pockets were \$35. At the trial it was proved that he had repeatedly stolen from his father and that he had made home unhappy by his quarrelsome disposition and irregular habits. He had often been heard to threaten his father and stepmother, and while in prison had said

he would get even with them when released. Availing himself of the privilege under the new law, he asked to be examined at his trial in his own defence. He admitted having gone straight to his father's house from prison but denied that he entered it. He said he was ashamed to show himself and lurked in the bush all day, unable to make up his mind to go and see them. He declared he had concealed in his mouth the money found upon him when taken to prison. On cross-examination he contradicted himself and was silent when asked why he did not go to the scene of the old home when he heard of what had happened. While the evidence was wholly circumstantial it was of so conclusive a character that the jury had no hesitation in finding him guilty.

Those who watch the trend of sentiment in this province have been surprised by the development of late years of a warm feeling towards France. Time was when the French Canadian had no sympathy with modern France, which he regarded as a country that had lost its faith and sunk into immoralities not to be mentioned. Even yet, natives of old France who come here are not welcomed, and rightly, for, as a rule, their views of right and wrong are not conducive to the well-being of society. In spite of this, there has been a steady growth of patriotic feeling towards the French government; an evident tendency to make it supplant that of Britain as the standard of the political aspirations of this province. The Nationalist movement stimulated this sentiment and, in the cities especially, there is a considerable class who look to France as the country with which they ought to be allied, whose political course they watch with admiration, and whose cause they warmly advocate. Three instances of this have been furnished within the past few weeks. First, the French press of this province violently sided with France as against Britain in the dispute about Siam; second, it clamors to have Nelson's monument in Montreal removed as an insult to the French Canadians; third, it holds as a reproach to the seminary of St Sulpice that, during Napoleon's time, it contributed towards defending Canada against threatened assaults from France. The nature of this remarkable growth of sentiment in favor of France is focussed in a couple of letters printed last week. A gentleman in Paris wrote to Mercier expressing surprise that he should advocate annexation, for he had understood Mercier desired the independence of Quebec, an end towards which France would assist. To this letter Mercier replied that he does not desire annexation; what he wants is independence of Great Britain and the formation of his compatriots into a nation. Mercier writes:

I am French by origin and education, and am proud of it. If I had been willing to barter that noble title and to become English, I would still be at the head of the province, and those who now insult me most would have been the first to surround me with the respect and esteem which they lavish, apparently, at least, upon those of our people who betray the national cause and sacrifice it for honors. I am not of that class. I am French, and I remain French, and my two sons, the hope and consolation of my old age, are French and will remain French. You say in your letter that France may do for Canada what it has done for other nations that were strangers to it. May your hope be realized, and may France, so noble and so great, remember the three million Frenchmen who have not forgotten her on the American soil, and Canada will soon take its place among the nations of the world, enjoying the plenitude of rights as an independent nation.

To have a certain portion of the inhabitants of this province cherishing the hope of completing its autonomy and steadily working towards that end is serious enough, but to have them looking to a foreign country for help to do so, enhances the gravity of the situation. Canada

can never prosper while it has such a disintegrating force at work within it. A warm side for France as the home of their ancestors is natural and to be admired in French Canadians. Regard not for the country of France but for its government, not for its past history as intertwined with that of Canada but for its present institutions, in a word, a deliberate preferring of French rule to that of Britain, is quite another thing—all the difference between an affection of the heart and a political decision. To love and esteem the land of France for cherished memories is one thing; to seek identity with the French government of today is quite another. A French Canadian who recalls the France of his fathers and loves its very soil may, at the same time, as has been and is daily proved, be truly loyal to the British government, but one who is lost in admiration of the French republic and who seeks its aid to overthrow British authority in Quebec is a traitor. The pity of it is, that this treason is growing, and under favorable conditions will cause trouble.

Canada is peopled by men of many origins. If each nationality, like those French Canadians of whom Mercier is a type, sought to establish their separate existence here, Canada would be rent by divisions. If we are to have peace and progress, each nationality has to sink its preference in one common allegiance. Right or wrong, Canada is British, and to seek to disturb the settlement of a century and more by endeavoring to drag down the Union Jack and hoist the tricolor means civil war. Mercier knows full well that his compatriots stand on an equality with all the other inhabitants of Canada, that as British subjects they enjoy privileges they never would have known under French rule, why, then, when they are as well off as their neighbors, should they keep up an irritating and divisive agitation?

ORMSTOWN PARISH COUNCIL
MET on Monday; mayor Wm. Greig, and Couns Smith, Bryson, McClintock and Sauve.

Moved by Coun Bryson, seconded by Coun McClintock, that the petition of G. Winter, Chas. Poisson, and James Gibeau be left over till next meeting.

Moved by Coun McClintock, seconded by Coun Bryson, that the following accounts be paid:
T. H. Smith for work done on byroad leading to St Antoine \$54 02
J. W. Todd, repairing the McCurdy bridge..... 4 30
A. Mills for teams to work the road machine..... 10 00
Robert Whiteford for repairing bridge at Yellow house..... 9 31
Wm. Sadler for cleaning out the Sadler discharge..... 1 20

Moved by Coun Smith, seconded by Coun McClintock, that the following contractors for byroads receive the amount of their contracts:
Dominique Chatigny, byroad thru 1st and 2nd ranges of Ormstown.....\$150 00
Michael McWhinnie, byroad thru 1st and 2nd ranges of Jamestown..... 67 50
George Patton, Seignior line road..... 130 00
William Tebo, byroad thru 5th and 6th ranges Jamestown..... 75 00
Eli Crete, byroad thru 1st range of Jamestown and S. Georgetown..... 34 00
Eli Crete, byroad thru 3rd range of Jamestown and S. Georgetown..... 22 00
Eli Crete, byroad thru 5th and 6th ranges of Jamestown and S. Georgetown..... 10 50
John C. Cook, byroad thru 4th range of North Georgetown..... 35 00
James Sangster, byroad thru 3rd range of Ormstown..... 70 00

Moved by Coun Bryson, seconded by Coun McClintock, that Moses Dumas, road inspector, make a stone bridge across the byroad between the 5th and 6th range of Jamestown and fyle his account before next meeting.

Moved by Coun Bryson, seconded by Coun McClintock, that the road machine be free for use on all public roads in the parish and any party using it shall pay the wages of the man appointed by the council to work it. Any ratepayer wishing to

use the machine on their private property, shall pay \$5 per day, the man appointed to work the machine included. All parties wanting the machine to apply to the secy.-treas.

Moved by Coun Sauve, seconded by Coun Bryson, that James Gibeau be appointed road inspector over the front road between the 6th and 7th ranges of Jamestown between the byroad leading to St Antoine and byroad leading to Franklin Centre, and to have a passable winter road made on or before the 15th Dec.

DUNDEE COUNCIL
MET on Monday; present, Mayor McLennan and Couns Millar, Murchison, Colquhoun and Vass.

The agreement on a ditch at the rear of the village lots, laid over for further consideration from last meeting, was confirmed.

The transfer of a portion of the town hall lot, as decided at last meeting, was made out and signed by the mayor, and the boundaries staked out.

ELGIN SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS
MET on the 4th inst; all the members present, Chas. Brown, chairman, presiding.

The collection roll was examined and homologated without amendment.

Com Sriver was authorized to have the contract of repairing schoolhouse No 2 sold by public auction.

The secretary was authorized to sell by public auction the contract or contracts of providing wood for the schools.

GODMANCHESTER COUNCIL
MET on Monday; all present except Coun McNaughton.

The mayor reported they had called on the proprietors of lands adjoining the new Carr road, but were unable to purchase the land from any except John Tannahill, who agreed to sell his at the rate of \$40 per acre, to which they had agreed. They reported that they considered the following prices would be ample remuneration: John White \$60 per acre, David White \$55, John Tannahill \$40, John Tully \$40, Geo. Burnside \$40 for bush and \$45 where cleared; Alex Anderson \$47.50. W. F. Anderson \$40 for scrub and \$47.50 where cleared. It was decided to close the matter as far as John Tannahill and John White were concerned and to proceed to expropriate the other lands necessary.

The secretary reported he had received from W. Edwards, P.L.S., the area taken off each lot for said road. The following accounts were ordered to be paid:

Boyd & Co., for hammers.....\$ 3 35
W. Edwards, for list of lands for Carr road..... 2 00
Secretary, posting notices, &c. 44 90

An act of agreement signed by Jas. Bannon and Mrs Castello, was confirmed.

The council decided to purchase from Mr Burr a road-making machine.

Messrs Sutherland and McArthur asked for aid to repair the new road west from Whites station. It was decided to set the new road-making machine at work on said road on Wednesday.

The secretary was instructed to notify Wm. Lunan to remove rails and timber placed over the ditch on said road.

A. S. Cunningham complained that the culvert on the Adirondack railway, where it crosses the Connaught road, was not large enough to carry off the water. The secretary was instructed to notify the railway company.

A petition, signed by P. Brady, was presented, asking for a special superintendent to visit his and adjoining lands and regulate the drainage of the same. Mr Crevier was appointed, with instructions to file his report or proces-verbal on or before Dec. 20th.

HINCHINBROOK COUNCIL
MET on Monday; members all present excepting Coun Oliver; Mayor James Cameron in the chair.

Hiram Maiter, superintendent, reported the completion of the McCurry bridge. His bill of \$7 for overseeing the work of building the bridge, and clearing the brook, was ordered to be paid, and James Johnston to be paid the price of his contract for the bridge

and \$4.75 for extra work thereon. On report of Archd. Maclaren, special superintendent, William Tebo was ordered to be paid the price of his contract for the McIntosh bridge, and \$3 extra for breakwater, also his contract for the Williams bridge \$85. Mr Maclaren was ordered to be paid for plans, selling and superintending work on the above named bridges \$11, and for plans and selling work on the McCurry bridge and brook \$7.

The following bills were passed: Henry Duffin, for work on the McCoy and Rennie bridges. \$22 27 Richard Finn, for work on the Furey and Kelly bridges. . . 26 00 James Anderson, jr., for plank and work done on the Coulter bridges. 20 00 An act of agreement, between Dame Barbara Merrit, widow of the late Patrick Mooney, and others, regulating a watercourse on lot No 40a; and other lands in the 2nd range, was ratified.

A petition signed by James and Mack Simpson, praying for a road across lots No 1 and 2 in the 8th range, was received and left over for consideration at next meeting.

The sum of \$5 each, received from the Episcopal and Methodist congregations for use of hall, was refunded.

A motion to submit a bylaw levying a tax on dogs, was lost on division—2 yeas, 3 nays.

The secretary was instructed to pay Martin Connell, special superintendent, appointed on petition of Joseph Nash, his bill of costs, and collect the same from Nash.

ORMSTOWN VILLAGE COUNCIL
MET on Monday evening; present: councillors Walsh, Smith, Lang, and Chambers. Absent: the mayor and councillors Baird and Mahue.

On motion, Coun Walsh took the chair.

The secretary-treasurer was instructed to pay the following accounts:

Joseph McWhinnie, for lumber	\$ 6 58
Thos. Baird, for nails and drain pipes	62 58
Thomas and James Winter, on account of gravel	60 00
John Sadler, for work done on plankwalk	6 25
John Chambers, for lamp-lighting	10 20
Michael Mulvaney, for work on roads	10 00
A. McCurdy, services on roads	13 43
Martin Heper, work on roads	4 38

ST ANICET COUNCIL
MET on Monday; Mayor A. B. Caza and councillors D. Moriarty, P. W. Leehy, J. D. MacDonald and O. Caza.

On motion of Coun Moriarty, seconded by Coun Leehy, an account of \$4.70, filed by Joseph Beauchene, sr., road inspector, for labor performed on Jean Bte. Hurteau's section of the Dundee road, was approved of and ordered to be collected from the latter.

On motion of Coun MacDonald, seconded by Coun Leehy, Francois Dagenais was allowed \$15 for the building of a public bridge on byroad between 40 and 41, 1st range, near St Charles road.

On motion of Coun Leehy, seconded by Coun MacDonald, the mayor's proceedings, so far, in connection with the Lee case, were approved of and ratified.

On motion of Coun MacDonald, seconded by Coun Leehy, the road inspectors are requested to cause to be cut and removed all bush along public roads and the fences along front roads to be lowered in due time.

HUNTINGDON VILLAGE COUNCIL
MET on Monday; present: the mayor and councillors Levers, Pringle, Philips and Hunter.

The secretary laid before the council a list of the arrears of rates as required by Art. 371 of the code. He was instructed to hand over to the county secretary for collection the arrears due by the following persons: Charles Marshall, Angus McNaughton, and Mrs Allan McMillan.

An account of \$257, due Boyd & Co., viz., land roller \$250 and dog tags \$7, was ordered to be paid.

A petition, signed by C. S. Burrows and 12 other traders, was presented, asking the council to impose a heavier license on non-resident traders than that paid by residents. The secretary was instructed to procure the opinion of L. A. Seers, Q.C., as to the powers of the council in the matter, and if they have the necessary power, to

have a bylaw prepared to submit to the council at next session.

The council adjourned to the evening of 13th instant.

THE WORLD'S FAIR AWARDS.

To the Editor of Gleaner:

Sir,—In giving the report in your last issue of the points gained at the World's fair by cheese from the district of Beauharnois you omitted Thos. Durnin of Landreville, who scored 99 points. He also is in Mr Lloyd's syndicate.

I would draw the attention of your readers to the fact, that Mr Durnin and Mr Barrington of Ste Martine, who both scored 99 points, were supplied with milk from nearly all Canadian cows, as were also three of those in other sections of the province who scored 99½ points, the highest score made. Two of them were made in Arthabasca and one in Yamaska, where there is hardly anything else but French cows, known as "Canadian Jerseys." This fact is significant, as the makers of these cheeses were, in my opinion, no better qualified than many other makers in the province.

Yours truly,
PETER MACFARLANE,
Gen. Inspector.
St Hyacinthe, Nov. 6th, 1893.

VALLEYFIELD.

The steam yacht Vivid of Montreal passed up Monday in charge of Capt Robineault. She is a very comfortable pleasure vessel owned by Wood of Montreal and is en route for New York via the Erie canal.

Mrs Simpson and daughter have returned from an extended visit to friends in England and on the Continent.

Monday Mr A. F. Gault and Mr Stevenson of the Cotton company were in town looking over the improvements to the works. J. G. H. Bergeron, M.P., also paid a visit to the town.

Last Thursday morning the men employed by the contractor for the Bellerive drain went out on strike. They contended that they had worked nearly three weeks and had not received any pay, while the contractor had promised, when they were hired, to pay every two weeks. As he was unknown to them they would not run any chances. Mr Simpson, manager of the M. C. company, hearing of the trouble, saw the men and gave his personal guarantee that their wages would be paid. This was satisfactory and the men returned to work. The contractor says that the delay in paying wages was owing to the government engineer not reporting an estimate on the work done.

Our council have decided that Valleyfield requires a fire alarm system, and have advertised for tenders. They have not decided what system they will adopt nor how many boxes will be put in.

Already this season thirteen carloads, aggregating about 8500 bush. of potatoes, have been brought in here from the lower Quebec district and disposed of. Farmers should make a note of this.

Monday afternoon the session of the parish council was largely taken up discussing whether or not the municipality should take over, when completed, the new drain being made by the government to drain the leakage from the bay which formerly has kept Bellerive water-soaked eight months in the year. The members of the council were not disposed to assume any responsibility whatever over the drain. They held that they had not been consulted as to the location of the drain, that it was not within the limits of the parish, and that inasmuch as the leakage from the bay caused the necessity of this large drain, the government were bound to keep it in repair. Mr Parizeau, a member of the government staff of engineers, was present and threatened that should the municipality refuse to assume charge of the drain, the department would not allow any of the land to be drained through the new sewer. The parish council is composed of men who are gifted with too much intelligence to be bull-dozed by any such unwarranted argument as that submitted by Mr Parizeau.

An accident occurred at McDonald & Robb's mill Tuesday night whereby John McFadden, night miller, had

the fingers of both hands badly jammed, so much so that one finger had to be amputated. The accident happened about three o'clock in the morning. The mill became choked and while McFadden was working to clear away the wheat, so that the roll might start, with his hands on the roll, he pressed the belt with his foot, when the machine started, pulling in both hands. The wonder is that his arms were not crushed. Drs Sutherland and Groulx found it necessary, as stated, to amputate one finger but hope to save the others. Mr McFadden is unmarried, he comes from Toronto and has only been a short time here.

HEMINGFORD.

Another week of fine weather since my last notes were written. Except for a little shower of rain on Thursday last, the weather during the past eight days, has been uniformly bright and clear. So far as I can learn, the oldest inhabitant has no remembrance of a season in which the first week of November was so mild and sunshiny as the first week of the present month has been. Most of our farmers have done all the fall plowing that they desired to do.

Today is the fifty-fifth anniversary of the day upon which the loyal men of this township tramped through mud and slush to Odelltown—there to risk their lives on the battlefield in defence of what they believed to be the just and the right. Talking a little ago with one of the few survivors of that memorable day, an octogenarian almost, and yet, still comparatively active and vigorous, he spoke of the contrast between the delightful weather and excellent roads of today (Tuesday) and the cold, raw weather and almost impassable roads which the loyal men of this neighborhood had to face on their march to Odelltown on the morning of the 7th November, 1838. Ah, said the gallant veteran, sadly shaking his head, could we have had for our thirteen miles' tramp on that day, such weather and roads as we are enjoying today, the Hemmingford and Sherrington lads would have given even a better account of themselves than they did. They would certainly have been in a better condition than they were to pursue the flying foe and would have taken more prisoners than they did. Apropos of troublous times in our past history, I was shown not long since, by the still saddened father of the gallant man who laid down his young and promising life in the service of his country in that miserable outbreak of 1838 in the Northwest, an interesting relic of an earlier and even more interesting period in the history of that great and growing portion of our young dominion. It was a pass given by the man who, for a brief time, exercised autocratic power at Fort Garry. With my friend's permission I took a copy of the pass, and I now give it to the readers of the Gleaner.

It is written in French, as follows:
Fort Garry, 26 Fev., 1870.
Mons. Pat. Boileau:
Monsieur,—S'il vous plait, laissez passer Monsieur J. B. Holmes.
(Signed) LOUIS RIEL.

The translation is as follows:
Fort Garry, 26 Feb., 1870.
Mr Pat. Boileau:
Sir,—If you please, allow Mr J. B. Holmes to pass.
(Signed) LOUIS RIEL.

It will be a matter of sincere regret to the many readers of the Gleaner who have the pleasure of an acquaintance with the gentleman, to learn that the Rev Mr Robertson, pastor of the Presbyterian church of this place, is seriously ill. Being unable to attend to his ministerial duties last Sabbath, a religious service, the devotional portions of which were conducted by the ruling elder of the church, was held in the church at the usual morning hour. An excellent sermon on True Christian Manliness, by the late Hugh Stowell Brown, was read by a member of the congregation, and the service altogether seemed to be a satisfactory and acceptable one to the large congregation assembled. A similar service was held at Knox church, in the Robson neighborhood, in the afternoon. The sympathy felt for Mr Robertson in his sickness, is general with the people of all creeds and nationalities in this neighborhood and the hope that he

may soon be restored to health and usefulness is an earnest and sincere one in this whole community.

Mr Boyes made sale, last week, at 22½c, delivered in Montreal, of the product of his creameries for September and October. The quantity sold is about 21,300lbs. This will provide for a distribution among the patrons of Mr Boyes' factories, of the handsome sum of nearly \$5000. The creamery at Barrington was closed for the season, last week. That at the Frontier will be kept open till the close of the present week.

Mr Boyes has just completed several contracts made by him with our township corporation for the construction and repair of bridges in various parts of the municipality. He has built a new bridge across the English river at Robson's, has thoroughly repaired the one spanning the west branch of the same stream at Corbin, has built a new bridge across the east branch of the Norton creek, about two miles west of the village, and one across the east branch of the same stream near Barrington. The cost of all these structures is about \$1200. To meet this outlay (as the amount received by the municipality from the seigniorial tenure fund some years ago, has been at last exhausted), a special rate has been imposed on the taxable property in the township. Though the tax is not a very heavy one, the ratepayers of the township have so long been exempt from municipal taxation that the present call creates some grumbling.

A trial of the road-making machine was made on Saturday last, on the road leading from the main road to Scriver's Flats. A goodly number of municipal councillors and of ratepayers generally were present: I was unable to be present myself. From what I have been told, I judge that the spectators were favorably impressed with the work done by the machine and that the general opinion of those present was that it would be for the advantage of the municipality to become the owner of at least one of the machines in question.

ORMSTOWN.

The dwelling house that was occupied by old Mr Lockerby has been sold by Mr Walsh to John Rutherford of Tullochgorum, who is retiring from farming.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION

Took evidence last week at Toronto with regard to public sentiment for and against prohibition. Among those examined was a gentleman well-known in this district.

Mr J. J. Maclaren, Q.C., chairman of the executive of the Dominion alliance, and also of the executive of the Ontario branch of the Dominion alliance. He said that organization had formulated its position on the prohibition question, which had been submitted time and again in the house of commons. It declared that the only effective remedy for the evils of intemperance was the prohibition of the importation and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes.

The object of the alliance, he took it, was to extinguish the traffic in liquor for beverage purposes. Asked by Sir Joseph Hickson if the resolution would prevent an individual from bringing liquor into Canada from the United States, not for sale but for his own private use, Mr Maclaren said that that was a matter of detail, and all prohibitionists were not agreed as to matters of detail. He believed that a straight and unconditional prohibitive law would be more easily enforced than one with numerous exceptions. As to the question of compensation, he said that it would be a departure from all principles of legislation that had been recognized in this or any other constitutional country with which he was acquainted. He saw nothing in this case to justify compensation. There were reasons why compensation should not be claimed by the traffic, even if it were admitted in other branches of trade. The history of the traffic in this country precluded any idea of compensation in Canada, whatever there might be in other countries. But he was of the opinion that a prohibitive law would not stop the business. It would not stop the manufacture and sale for other purposes. His impression was that the sale would still go

on, but in more limited quantities. If any of the manufacturing plant was rendered idle by prohibition he did not think compensation should be granted. The trend of legislation had been such as to give notice to those who had gone into the business that its suppression might be expected. His impression was that it would be necessary for the success of a prohibitive law to prevent the importation for private use of intoxicating liquors. Mr Maclaren expressed the belief that the license law is more effectually administered in Toronto than in any other city of the same population. Speaking as president of the Young Men's Christian association, Mr Maclaren said that of the numerous cases he had investigated of young men having become addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors there was not one in which the victim had contracted the habit in unlicensed dives. He believed that a prohibitive law would be beneficial to the country commercially, socially, industrially and morally. In his opinion such a law was possible of enforcement.

Geo. Gooderham, president of Toronto's big distillery, said it turned out 1,300,000 gallons yearly, consuming 400,000 bushels of grain, two-thirds of which was Indian corn, worth \$275,000. From the refuse of this grain after it had passed thru the distillery they fed 2,500 head of cattle.

Dr Clarke, head of the lunatic asylum at Toronto, stated that statistics as to causes of insanity were very unreliable, because it was very difficult to get at the facts of antecedents, and there were often two or three causes combining. In respect to the percentage caused by intemperance, he had examined into about 6,000 cases, and he found about 9½ per cent arising from this cause. In the United States the figures were given at 13 per cent., and in England 15 per cent. He was satisfied that the 9½ per cent. he had arrived at was about correct for Canada. In round numbers, one in every ten admitted might trace their disease back to intemperance. He had no doubt in his own mind that intemperance in parents produced degeneracy in the children, both physically and morally. In addition to the 9½ per cent. he had referred to, there were, no doubt, a large number who were degenerated by the intemperance of the parents. There was no doubt that the entire absence of intoxicants would improve the general condition of the people.

To Sir Joseph Hickson—Of course, abstinence is best. As to other intoxicants, I may say that there is a steady increase in their use—opium, absinthe, chloral, for instance. This is becoming a serious matter, and it is a question if these will not soon have to be classed with spirituous liquors. They are so insidious, and cases of indulgence in these are far more hopeless than indulgence in liquors.

The Irish lasses who had charge of the Irish village at the World's fair were entertained at Montreal Friday evening, before taking ship next day for home. The governor-general and Lady Aberdeen were present. Among the speakers was Father Quinlivan who took occasion to remark that a few political speculators have been dealing with the subject of Canadian independence. Let me say how happy we are all under the wise and gentle sway of our gracious Queen (applause), and we pray God to add yet many years to a reign already more than illustrious in the long line of England's sovereigns. Britain must decree our separation or we leave her, and, in that case, we should need a queen, and I can assure your ladyship that if you should be in the country our choice would soon be made. (Loud cheers.)

J. A. Lepailleur, a well-known Montreal bailiff, died suddenly last week. As usual, he rose early in the morning, and while on his knees in his room at prayer suddenly dropped dead on the floor. Deceased was about sixty years old, and was much respected. He came from Chateaugay Basin and was son of Francois Maurice Lepailleur, who, 63 years ago, carried the first mail to Huntingdon, and, who, later on, was involved in the rebellion,

D. R. CLOUSTON,
Physician and Surgeon,
Huntingdon.
Telephone No. 33.
Office days: Tuesdays and Fridays till 1 p.m.

D. R. CHAS. MARSHALL,
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Office hours: 8 to 12 Wednesday morning and 8 to 12 Saturday morning.

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(Medallist McGill University)
Telephone 42. Huntingdon.
Horses can be left at my stable for treatment. Best of care guaranteed.

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181 St. James Street, Montreal, and care of W. D. McCALLUM, Huntingdon.

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Next door to Eastern Townships bank. Prompt collections and returns guaranteed.

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Temple Building, 185 St. James-st.,
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Claims may be left with W. S. MacLAREN, Huntingdon.

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Advocates, Commissioners for Ontario, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, British Columbia, &c.
Room 79, Imperial Building,
No. 107 St. James street, Montreal.
D. McCormick, A. B. Claxton,
Q.C.
Will attend all the Courts in the District of Beauharnois, and will be at the Central Hotel, Huntingdon, on the last Friday in every month, barring unforeseen circumstances.
Telephone No. 2497.
Claims for collection and correspondence can be addressed to CHARLES DEWICK, County Building, Huntingdon.

J. C. BRUCE,
General Insurance Agent,
Huntingdon, P.Q.
Fire, Life, and Accident Insurance.

NOTARIAL.
The undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he will be in attendance, in the office of R. Hyndman, Secy.-Treas. of the Municipal Council of the County of Huntingdon, in the County Building in the village of Huntingdon, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY, non-judicial days excepted.
I. I. CREVIER, N. P.

CASKETS AND COFFINS.
The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large stock of Caskets and Coffins of all sizes, styles and prices. Coffin plates, burial robes, and other trimmings always in stock. Prices reasonable.
A HANDSOME HEARSE KEPT,
Orders promptly attended to.
ESTATE OF MRS. A. HENDERSON,
Huntingdon.

UNEQUALLED FACILITIES FOR HANDLING BUTTER CHEESE EGGS HONEY BEESWAX
AND FARM PRODUCE GENERALLY.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED
Quotations for Flour, Oatmeal, Grain or Mill Feed on application.
All correspondence promptly attended to.
HOWE, McINTYRE CO.,
Flour, Grain and Commission men,
299 Commissioners-st.,
MONTREAL.

MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS,
Huntingdon, Que.

R. BRUNET would inform the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of Monumental and cut stone work in the best style and at prices as low as any. He imports all kinds of Granite, making a specialty of Scotch Granite.
Work entrusted to him will be carefully executed and a first-class job guaranteed.



I KEEP constantly on hand a good assortment of SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSSES, suitable for "Rupture" either double or single.
These Trusses give great satisfaction, owing to their being light, cool, cleanly and durable.
Call at my Drug Store and be fitted on the spot and thus avoid the expense of travelling to the city.
Dr. G. B. SHIRPES,
Huntingdon, Que.

W. A. SHARPE
Franklin Centre

WILL keep constantly on hand a large stock of CASSETS AND COFFINS of all sizes. Different styles and prices. A splendid Hearse in connection.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of the County of Beauharnois, authorized by law to issue policies both on the mutual and single payment system as insurers may prefer.

President: WILLIAM H. WALKER, Esq. Vice-President: JOHN SYMONS, Esq. Directors: FARQUHAR McLENNAN, AND OLIVER, JAMES SYMONS, JOHN WHITE, and JOHN YOUNG, Esqs.
The directors of the above company would draw attention of insurers to the following facts:
During the past year the assets of the company have increased \$2896.00.
No assessment has been made during the past ten years.

For the past seven years, the cost of insurance on the mutual plan, upon stone and brick buildings, has been 1 1/2 cents per \$100 per annum, equal to \$5 per one thousand dollars for three years; and on wooden buildings, covered with shingles, has been 2 1/2 cents per \$100 per annum, equal to \$6 66 2/3 for one thousand dollars for three years. Can any other company beat this record?

In the stock companies, the rate charged for three years, \$13.50 per one thousand dollars, being more than double the above. Parties desiring to insure are requested to apply to the General Agent, Mr. Philops. ANDREW SOMERVILLE, Secretary.
Huntingdon, 8th October.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Items of Interest to Business People and Others.

Japan produced 64,925,041 pounds of tea last year, the largest crop since 1886, and 5,788,391 pounds more than the crop of 1891; but this increase is offset by the decrease of 6,178,223 pounds in Assam, which produced 84,221,133 pounds of tea last year, as compared with 90,390,362 pounds the year before.

Both the Customs and the Inland Revenue collections at Vancouver for the month of September showed an increase over last year. The customs returns for the month were \$29,332.90, against \$26,829.81 being an increase of 2,512.09. The collections of the inland revenue for the month amounted to \$9,361.14, against \$8,338.62 for the corresponding month of 1892.

Despatches from the Pacific coast indicate a slight improvement in the business situation. Some grain vessels have been taken up at from 30s. to 33s. 9d. The lumber freight market, though firm, does not show much change. The demand from Australia seems to be reviving slightly. At the close of the month a highly successful canning season was reported, there being no less than 550,000 cases put up, and it is already well provided for in England and Eastern Canada.

Large beds of oysters have been discovered in the Pacific waters of Alaska. It had been thought that the water was too cold, but there are places where it is warmed by the Japan current, which modifies the temperature of the Pacific coast more than the Gulf stream does the Atlantic coast. The Alaskan oysters are pronounced a very superior variety, much better than the small oysters grown near the coast of California.

As a result of a steadily increasing competition there is a strong tendency to cut prices in nearly every line of business; and some ostensibly honorable business men will not even talk business until a special "cut" is offered them. Both manufacturers and wholesale merchants find it a mistake to sell goods below cost, and should not encourage travelers having this tendency even when promising large sales. As a rule, when some goods are sold below cost this is made up by increasing unduly and sometimes unreasonably the price of others. The entire blame may not always rest with the traveler, who frequently hears in all directions that other houses are giving concessions, and he purposes not to be outdone even though he feels sure the merchant is simply bluffing him. Even when it is true that other houses are underselling, travelers should, instead of sacrificing goods and demoralizing the market, report the matter to the house and let them act as they deem best. This, in many cases, would have a salutary effect upon business.

Since and during the epoch of financial depression in the United States, a good deal of comparison had been made between their banking system and that which is in vogue in Canada; and the most of these had been flattering to the Canadian system. The only valid objections that even Americans can raise to it is that the system of chartering banks would be styled monopoly in the United States. In reviewing the subject the Rhode's Journal of Banking deplores that the American banks cannot have branches, and suggests the "extending of the clearing house principle to country banks bringing them by that means into closer relations with their city correspondents, so that each could better understand and mutually support their affairs." A clearing house association made up of banks all over the country, could maintain by means of the proper officers, a scrutiny into the business done by each that would protect all. There is nothing that will prevent lack of confidence better than accurate knowledge. This is evidently suggested to offset unquestioned advantage of our branch system. A bank with branches all over the country can send the surplus money gathered in one branch to be loaned at another, thus establishing a general level throughout its territory. Naturally there are places where capital is plentiful, and not so much in demand, and the branch established in such a place receives more deposits than it makes loan. Altogether, a parent bank and branches form one institution with greater strength than can be expected of any bank without branches having but one locality to draw from. No bank in the United States can have the same knowledge of its country correspondents that Canadian parent bank can have of its branches, since they are part of itself. This fact has lately become apparent at home and abroad, and has done not a little towards sustaining the good credit of Canada and the good sense of her financiers.

ONTARIO'S GOLD MINES.

A Mining Man Says We Do Not Appreciate Them.

Mr. J.K. Owen, of the firm of Fraser & Chalmers, Chicago, is in Toronto. Mr. Owen, who is a Canadian by birth, has been intimately connected with the mining business for nearly forty years, during which time he has visited the gold districts of Mexico, South Africa, and the various States. This is, however, his first visit to Canada, he having just completed the erection of a 20-stamp mill at the Ophir mine, situated near the Bruce mines, in the Algoma district. He gave a most interesting description of the property. The vein of gold-bearing quartz has a width of about sixteen feet, and the mill tests so far made give an average result of about \$40 per ton of free milling gold, in addition to the sulphurites, which go about \$100. The work done on the property during the last year has disclosed a large body of

and the character of the lead as a true fissure vein has been proved. The company's mode of operation is by running the ore through the stamps and over the mill, and then through Froevanner concentrators, by which means the refractory constituents in the ore are saved. The mill has been in operation about two weeks, working forty tons per day, and the owners intend operating the works to their full extent from now on.

Mr. Owen says that in all his mining experience he has never seen a mineral prospect equal to this property. While there are many larger veins, he has never met a lead of such magnitude giving anything like such good assay results. He compared it with the Homestake mine in the Black Hills, Dakota, which is also a large body of free-milling ore, and which, though averaging only \$4.50 per ton in gold, has paid its owners millions of dollars in dividends. Mr. Owen cannot understand the apathy which seems to exist in Canada regarding

THE MINERAL RESOURCES

of the country. He says that a district that contains a mine such as the Ophir must also contain many other valuable mineral properties, and that if the Ophir were in the United States the results attained from its development would flood the adjoining district with prospectors and investors, while here he has found not only a lack of interest, but even an almost entire ignorance of the existence of such a property. The Ophir mine was floated in Chicago and Duluth last year. The principal promoters were Americans, and the bulk of the stock is in American hands, though several small blocks are held in Toronto. Mr. Owen cannot understand why Canadians should have permitted such a property to pass them by, or why the properties in the same district are left undeveloped. American mining men do not know of the mineral

WEALTH OF THIS PROVINCE,

and such properties as the Ophir will always find ready capital for their development in the States if Canadians refuse to take them up. Perhaps one reason for the inactivity in mining operations in this province, he says, is on account of there being no reduction works of any kind to handle the output, if there were any to handle. But that argument works both ways. Col. W.E. Wallace, who was the godfather of the mining town of Wallace, Idaho, is superintendent of the Ophir, and to his energy and ability is largely due the success which has attended the development of the property.

Mr. Owen will be in town for some days, and expects to make arrangements for placing machinery on several other gold properties in this province. He says that from what he has seen during his trip large developments are bound to take place as soon as the character of our mineral claims becomes generally known.

Keep the Birds.

How seldom do we see the coral honey-suckle, and how generally the trumpet-creeper has given place to exotic vines of far more striking bloom, but, as will appear, of less utility! If the old time vines that I have mentioned bore less showy flowers, they had at least the merit of attracting humming-birds, that so grandly rounded out our complement of summer birds. These feathered fairies are not difficult to see, even though so small, and, if so inclined, we can always study them to great advantage. They become quite tame, and in the old-fashioned gardens were always a prominent feature by reason of their numbers. They are not forever on the wing, and when preening their feathers let the sunshine fall upon them, and we have emeralds and rubies that cost nothing, but are none the less valuable because of this. In changing the botanical features of our yards we have had but one thought, gorgeous flowers; but was it wise to give no heed to the loss of birds as the result? I fancy there are many who would turn with delight from formal clusters of unfamiliar shrubs, however showy, to a gooseberry hedge or a lilac thicket with song-sparrows and a catbird hidden in its shade. We have been unwise in this too radical change. We have abolished bird-music in our eagerness for color, gaining a little, but losing more. We have paid too dear, not for a whistle, but for its loss. But it is not too late. Carry a little of the home forest to our yards, and birds will follow it.

And what of the old-time arbors, with the straggling grape-vine and perhaps a rude wren-box perched at the entrance? Is there better shade than the grape-vine offers, a sweeter odor than its bloom affords, or more charming music than the song of the restless house-wren? Certainly there have been no improvements upon these features of the old-time garden: yet how seldom do we see them now! We must travel far, too, to find a martin-box. As a matter of fact, the bluebird, wren, and martin might, if we chose, be restored to the very hearts of our largest towns. People have no more terror for them than for the English sparrow, and they can all hold out against these piratical aliens, if we would consider their few and simple needs. The wrens need but nesting-boxes with an entrance through which the shoulders of a sparrow cannot pass; and the bluebirds and martins require only that their houses be closed during the winter and very early spring, or until they have returned from their winter quarters. This is easily done, and when the birds are ready to occupy the

accommodations provided for them they will take possession and successfully hold the forts against all intruders. This is not a fancy merely, suggested as the basis of experimentation, but the result of the experience of several people in widely separated localities. I vividly recall visiting at a house in a large town, where martins for more than fifty years had occupied boxes placed upon the eaves of a one-story kitchen.—[Charles C. Abbott, in November Lippincott's.]

Lost Lives.

"A mile further! Only a mile further to water!" the guide had called out over and over again that afternoon as we rode over the plains on which the August sun beat down till every breath seemed to burn the lungs.

Of the thirty troopers, five were lashed to their saddles and little better than dead. Of the thirty horses, seven had dropped in their tracks since 10 o'clock and been left behind. Of the seven dismounted troopers, only two were with the column. The others had lingered along until left far behind. No water for man or beast for thirty hours, and we were pushing ahead for Lost River. There was a selfish spirit in the looks and actions of every man. When the last horse dropped down, every man hurried on for fear he would be asked to add some burden. Now and then a man stood up in his stirrups to look ahead. You could read his thoughts in his crafty looks. If he discovered signs of water he was going to put spurs to his jaded horse and be the first to taste the precious fluid. Some looked back over our trail to see if the dismounted men were coming up, not because they were anxious for their safety, but because we might find only a little water, and it would have to be doled out.

The sergeant on my right had extracted a bullet from its shell and was holding it in his mouth and mumbling about lakes and rivers and springs. The man on my left was sucking at his dry and fevered fingers, and cursing himself because he did not drink more before we left the fort. Had one man in that detachment come upon a spring flowing a barrel of water to waste for every second of time, he would have defended it with his life against the thirst of his comrades. As the column toiled along, lurching and stumbling like an animal seeking a covert in which to die, men cursed each other without the slightest provocation and refused their sympathy for those still more distressed. Corporal Johnston whispered to me that if his horse gave out he would stay beside him and drink his blood, but before I had answered a word he struck at me and hoarsely shouted:

"No! No! I tell you no! You shall not have one single drop! If you try to steal any I will kill you!"

"The river! The river! It is right ahead, and we are saved!"

A thin fringe of grass and bushes which seemed dead for years extended east and west across our course and ran back to the mountains, twenty miles away. There was the bed of Lost River. Men screamed out instead of cheering as they urged their horses forward towards the blessed water which was to quench their thirst. We looked down from the bank on a winding channel of yellow dirt, so dry that the puffs of wind raised little clouds of dirt here and there. Not a drop of water had run down that channel for weeks. Despair fell upon the men—silent, hopeless despair—and its effect was curious. No one cursed or muttered. On the far bank were a few stunted cottonwoods struggling for life and furnishing scarcely any shade. One by one we followed the officer across and pulled the saddles from our horses and turned them loose. We had meat and bread, but no fires were kindled. When a man's throat aches and throbs, and his tongue fills his mouth, and his lips are like paper, he cannot eat. The officer issued no orders, the men had no word for each other. Each one threw himself down with the feeling that the end had come. There were oceans of water forty miles to the south, but neither horse nor man could travel another mile.

It wasn't sleep, but that dim consciousness one has just before chloroform benumbs his senses. We knew when one of the dismounted troopers dragged himself into camp and fell among us with a groan. We knew when the sun went down. We felt the cool night wind off the mountains, but if any one moved it was only to turn over. Night fell and the canopy of heaven was attended with stars. Nine o'clock 10, 11 midnight, found us still lying there. Then came a curious sound—a sound like a gale advancing upon a ship over a calm sea. It grew louder and louder, and with it was mingled the neighing and galloping of our horses. Men who had fallen down to die sprang to their feet to behold a wonderful spectacle. From bank to bank Lost River was full of rushing, foaming water, sent down by a cloudburst in the mountains miles away.

"Water! Water!" shouted a dozen husky voices in chorus, and next moment there was a mad rush. Men and horses mingled together. Men and horses rushed into the flood to be swept down and drowned together. A quarter of an hour after that rush there were only eleven of us to answer to our names, and only half a dozen horses were nibbling at the parched grass around us. Back on the trail were three or four corpses in uniform. The rest of the troop were victims of the flood which rolled past us.

A Child Found in a Soap Box.

Mr. F. Price, Salford borough coroner, held an inquest on Tuesday, at the Royal Thistle Inn, on the body of an infant female child, found in a soap box. Police-Constable Hadfield said that on Sunday morning, shortly before nine o'clock, he was on duty in Back Vine Street, Broughton, when he found a Hudson's dry soap box lying partly on the footpath and partly on the field used by St. Paul's Cricket Club. The lid of the box was nailed down, and on opening it he found inside the dead body of an infant female child wrapped in a piece of calico. He took it to the police mortuary in Silk Street. Dr. Wilson, of Board Street, Pendleton, said he had made a post mortem examination, and was of the opinion that the child had been born alive, and died of suffocation, which might have been wilful or accidental. A verdict in accordance with the medical evidence was returned. The police are making inquiries with a view to finding the mother.

TO EUROPE IN A BALLOON.

An American Who Expects to Make the Trip After a Land Trial.

Prof. Hazen, of the United States Weather Bureau in Washington, is going to make an aerial voyage across the Atlantic. He will travel in a balloon made of strange material and equipped with hitherto unheard of devices. It will be moved by propellers and directed by a rudder, and is expected to stay aloft two weeks or more, though the trans-oceanic trip may require only fifty hours. The enterprise will be paid for out of private funds, but instruments for observations will be furnished by the Government.

The balloon will be a small one, comparatively speaking. Prof. Hazen considers an envelope containing 100,000 cubic feet big enough. If enough money for the purchase of such a one cannot be obtained, the attempt may be made in a balloon of 50,000 cubic feet. The chief difficulty in aerial voyages is leakage of gas. But science has recently learned how to construct balloons that will not leak. At all events, gas bags are now made in Europe which lose gas only at the rate of one-half of one per cent. a day. The Signal Office has purchased one. The material is goldbeaters' skin, which is obtained from a part of the intestines of the ox, called the caecum. It is so new that more costly than cotton or silk, but a tight balloon can be made of it.

The balloon will be filled with hydrogen, which has a lifting power of seventy pounds for each 1,000 cubic feet. The bag contemplated to hold 100,000 cubic feet would thus have a total lifting power of 7,000 pounds. It is estimated that the whole aerial machine, including the net, basket, drag-rope, anchor, &c., will weigh 800 pounds. Three men will add 450 pounds, and 250 pounds more may be allowed for provisions and water. This leaves a margin of 5,500 pounds, which would be taken along as ballast.

The balloon ought not to lose more than one-half of one per cent. of gas in twenty-four hours. If it lost as much as one per cent. it would probably do ten times as well as any other that has ever been built in the United States. It should keep aloft thirty days whereas it is likely that no balloon of its weight is ever made in this country that would stay up more than two days. However, to make allowance for error, suppose that the loss of gas were 2 per cent. a day. This would amount to 30,000 cubic feet in fifteen days. The machine could afford to lose that much and yet get to the other side comfortably. But the journey might be accomplished in fifty hours. Speed is best obtained by travelling as high as 6,000 feet because the currents at that elevation are two or three times as fast as those near the ocean. But at such a level gas escapes at the neck of the bag. In order to avoid that Prof. Hazen intends to hitch a smaller balloon alongside the big one, the necks of the two being joined. When the hydrogen flows out of the large bag it will enter the little one.

When the high current is in the wrong direction Prof. Hazen has a plan for reaching a low level by lowering a large bucket, which can be filled with water by a small ball as fast as weight might be required to hold the balloon down. The bucket could be emptied from the car when desired by opening a valve.

It is important that the aeronaut should be able to place his balloon at any level. There may be an unfavorable wind at 1,000 feet, and at the same time just the right breeze at 10,000 feet. The currents at the latter altitude always blow from west to east over the Atlantic, and for that reason there should be no difficulty in accomplishing the trip quickly. Prof. Hazen thinks of taking a small pilot balloon, which may be run up a mile to indicate the direction of the breeze.

There will be no complicated machinery, but merely a rudder and propellers. The latter will be worked by man power. The problem of propelling balloons has already been solved to some extent. In France airships have succeeded in travelling in the teeth of a fifteen-mile wind.

It is too early to say from what point the start for Europe will be made. A preliminary voyage from Denver to New York or from San Francisco to New York is proposed. If that can be accomplished there should be no difficulty about crossing the ocean. To come back across the Atlantic would not be practicable, because the air currents are in the opposite direction. In order to return by balloon it would be necessary to go around the world. Prof. Hazen thinks there is no reason why balloon voyages around the globe should not be made some day. He believes the North Pole will eventually be reached by aerial navigation.

The Professor's airship, holding 100,000 cubic feet of gas, will cost \$5,000 or \$6,000. He can get one with a capacity of 50,000 cubic feet for \$3,000. One of his ideas is to make the basket a lifeboat, so that it will serve for a journey by water in case of accident.

Some of the phenomena observed at great elevations are interesting. There are wonderful echoes among the clouds, and sometimes beautiful mirages are seen. Voyagers in the balloon-car have thunder storms from above, and find themselves surrounded by orange-colored flames of sheet-lightning. Thistle seeds are found floating at a height of a mile or more. Owing to diminished pressure, the human body seems to expand, and an old and wrinkled man becomes full and plump two or three miles up in the air. Noises from the earth, such as band playing and even voices, are clearly audible. At three and one-half miles up the atmosphere is one-half as dense as on the earth; at seven miles it is only one-quarter as dense, and at seventeen and one-half miles it has only one-thirtieth of the density. Accordingly the aeronaut finds it desirable so stay within about three miles of the earth.

Dosing the Boys in Squads.

To-day in England, at Harrow, the boys are doctored en masse. Each one is served with two grains of quinine at morning and night as a safeguard against the influenza. The drug is administered after prayer, and the ceremony has thus a double solemnity. As the boys go out in single file they are met by the matron, who gives each one his choice of powder or pill. The choice made, the drug is swallowed, and so the line is gradually shortened.

Uncle Sam makes more paper than any other country in the world. The biggest paper mill is at Westbrook, Me.

AN OTTAWA NOTABLE,

The Auditor-General of Canada.

Something About the Only Man on Parliament Hill Who is Independent of the Government.

"The Auditor-General is the Bible." So said the Minister of Finance during the last session, speaking from his place in Parliament. There is nothing inspired about the Auditor-General, however. His department is a sort of cold storage for hard, high and dry facts. He would not take the word of the Prime Minister as to an account, unless accompanied by a voucher. He would not even accept the word of a clerk in the Department of the Interior. The Auditor-General might be called by many other names. He is the Parliamentary watch dog, the inquisitor, the censor, the very letter of the law. It is his duty to audit all the accounts paid by the Federal Government and to see before passing them that they are properly covered by some of the appropriations voted by Parliament. When an account does not appear to be regular he enquires into it; if he finds it charged against an appropriation which should not bear it he censures. His duties are defined and his whole course governed by an Act of Parliament. All Acts of Parliament appropriating public moneys are a guide to him and an instruction, and if the administration tries to take money from an appropriation and apply it in another direction the Auditor-General will quote the statute in support of his veto.

AN APPEAL TO CAESAR.

The veto of even the President of the United States is not final, so there is an appeal from the Auditor-General's dicta to the Treasury Board, which consists of six Cabinet Ministers always including the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Justice. This body may over-rule the decision of the Auditor-General, who then passes the account in dispute, giving the ruling of the Treasury Board as authority for it. Under such circumstances, however, the Auditor-General is obliged to report the case to the House of Commons and submit the correspondence, so that the Treasury Board acting under this search-light is less liable to sanction anything which would be hard to defend in Parliament.

EXAMPLES OF AUTHORITY.

At times even an order-in-council is ignored by the Auditor-General, if he thinks its operation would infringe an Act of Parliament, as, for instance, when he writes as follows to the secretary of the Department of Railways and Canals:—

"I have an Order-in-Council of the 19th instant, authorizing the employment until the 31st instant of certain employees of your department. There is no indication in the Order-in-Council that the employment conforms to the requirements of the Civil Service Act. Will you therefore send me your recommendation to Council, and any other information which may be necessary to show that the employment in each case is legal."

Or again:

"My reason for declining to honor the Chief Engineer's certificate for \$618.50 is that the work is not done. The Order-in-Council, under which the Chief Engineer is allowed in this case to accept incomplete work as complete, is, I think, ultra vires. The contractor's argument—that the work, although not up to specification, is as good as they have done for the Intercolonial before—is not one which should count for them."

This was referred to the Treasury Board and as it was never again heard of it is to be presumed the Government could not sustain their own action in conflict with the Auditor-General.

A few other extracts from letters written by him to the heads of departments will serve as examples of the various ways in which this officer acts as a check on the public expenditure:—

"Sir,—I have your application for a general letter of credit of \$100,000 for your department. I regret that I am obliged to decline to pass this credit, except in a restricted form. It will not apply to the following appropriations under 'Miscellaneous':—The payments have been irregularly made for several months, and, therefore, I do not feel justified in continuing the credit under which they are made."

"Sir,—Let me acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday's date with reference to an over-expenditure to which I had called your attention on your vote for amendment. I regret that your contentions that unexpended balances on other appropriations might be utilized for this over-expenditure, or that the annual sale of extra ammunition, which is credited to revenue, might be considered as an offset against it, seem to be against the provisions of the Audit Act. Under section 21 of that Act I am to see that no cheque issues which would cause an excess of any direct parliamentary appropriation. I am unable, therefore, to pass your requisition for the bill of exchange."

The cheque of July 27, for \$250 in favor of Mr. Louis Coste, for his July services, should be charged to 'Chief Engineer's staff,' instead of to 'River St. Lawrence deepening.' And the payment should have been deferred until the end of the month."

The chief reason why the Auditor-General is such an important officer is that he is an independent one. He is accountable only to Parliament and can only be moved from office on address from the Senate and House of Commons. He is as independent as a judge on the bench.

PAST AND PRESENT SYSTEMS.

The office of Auditor-General was created in 1873 by Mr. Mackenzie. Prior to that date there was no parliamentary audit and the system in vogue was a loose one. All checks on expenditure were left to the separate departments.

At present a large part of the expenditure is made by letter of credit issued on the joint authority of the Deputy Minister of Finance, and the Auditor-General to the various departments. Against these bulk sums the departments, through the Deputy Minister and Accountant, draw the cheques, and at the end of each month a Receiver-General's cheque is given to the bank on the production of the cashed cheques. At the end of the following month the departments return all cheques with vouchers to the Auditor-General. Under this system no

public money is handled by anybody in the employ of the Government.

All pay lists are sent to the Audit Office to be certified before any can be paid. When found correct they are returned to the departments and the departmental officers make out the cheques, which, however, are not cashed until the pay lists are deposited in the bank. After a lapse of time these pay sheets all come back to the Auditor-General. No money can be transferred by the Receiver-General except on the joint action of the Auditor-General. The periodical statements sent out by the Government's financial agents in London are examined by the Auditor-General.

In the case of public contracts, the resident engineer certifies to the work done, and this is endorsed at headquarters by the deputy minister, or chief engineer. Application is then made by the deputy to the Auditor-General, who sees that there is a parliamentary appropriation, and that it covers the class of work certified to. The Auditor-General then makes a certificate for this payment, which goes to the finance department, whose deputy says, "let a cheque issue." The cheque, when made out, goes back to the Auditor-General to be countersigned. It is then ready for the contractor. This system of securing certificates of work done from the engineer on the spot is a growth of the system since 1873. The Audit Act was drafted on the lines of the English act, but is more stringent in the way of keeping officials from handling the public cash. There are numerous safeguards in the public interest which need not be enumerated here. The closest supervision of the public expenditure cannot be too close where there are so many thousands of employees spread over territory some of which is so far removed from headquarters. Mr. Mackenzie's memory is entitled to the benefit of the Audit Act.

THE OCCUPANT OF THE OFFICE.

There has been but one Auditor-General. John Lorn McDougall was appointed by Mr. Mackenzie when the office was created and he is there yet, good for another fifteen years. He is a native Canadian, having been born in Renfrew 54 years ago. He is a graduate and gold medalist of Toronto University. His father was elected to the old Parliament of Canada. At the age of 29 he was elected to the first Ontario Legislature, and allied himself with the Opposition, then led by Archibald McKellar, afterwards by Mr. Blake. Not content with these legislative honors Mr. McDougall ran for the House of Commons in 1869 as the Reform candidate and was elected and sat in both Houses. He defeated his opponent, the Hon. Malcolm Cameron, by 218 majority. The boundaries of the riding of South Renfrew were altered by the Act of 1872 and in that year Mr. McDougall was defeated by James O'Reilly, the celebrated Queen's Counsel, who died suddenly in Kingston a dozen years ago.

Mr. McDougall has a rugged Scotch appearance, an open, cheery manner, silvered hair, iron gray moustache and a hard unsympathetic voice. Among the civil servants he is regarded as adamant. He is certainly no respecter of persons. His correspondence reveals him as a man who is thoroughly posted in his duties, intelligent beyond the usual degree and absolutely fearless in the discharge of his duties. There is a robust ring about his official letters, and it is much in these days that Canada has at least one public officer whose administration of an important office has been beyond suspicion and above reproach.

VERY SAD STORY.

A Pathetic Tale in Connection With an English Victim in the Battle Creek Wreck.

George Dawson, of Essex, Eng., is numbered among the dead. The story in his instance is a very sad one. Robert Henry Dawson, of Tacoma, Washington, left his home in England about six years ago and came to America. George, his brother, was on his way to visit him, and had written his brother in Tacoma to meet him in Chicago, and they were to do the World's Fair before going on west. At Buffalo George wrote his brother in Chicago, and this letter was the only means of identification. In this letter he said: "We are now the only two that are left. It is more than 10 years since our mother died, and although it seems only yesterday, I cannot bear being alone any longer. You write me that you have not been doing very well in the west. I have enough to take you back home with me, and we will live in the old home together the rest of our lives. I have stopped over here in Buffalo to-day that I may let you know how you may know me when you see me. It has been six years since you saw me, and perhaps you would not know me."

Here follows an accurate description of his dress and his baggage. Then he tells what he has in his pockets and the number of his watch, even adding that the key to his watch will be found in his vest pocket. "I may get wrecked, or captured by Indians, and this will serve to let you know who I am in case anything happens. I shall leave Buffalo over the Grand Trunk on the Pacific express."

This letter was received in Chicago Saturday morning by Robert. He had waited all day Saturday and Sunday for the arrival of his brother on one of the trains. He arrived this morning, and the identity of the remains of his dead brother was soon determined upon. His watch, with the number, was found in one of the little paper sacks, and in the pocket of a tweed vest was found the key to the watch. The surviving brother is the most hopelessly heartbroken of relatives that have yet arrived. The letter which he has from his brother is as affectionate and tender as though from a sweetheart, and the fact that this had been written from one middle-aged man to another tells of a bond of love that years could not weaken.

There are 15,170 free schools in England and Wales, with 3,429,577 children. The total number paying a fee in schools receiving the fee grant; but still charging a fee ranging from under one penny to a little over sixpence, is 849,091.

The emigration returns just issued by the Board of Trade show that during the eight months ending 31st August 236,342 persons left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe, as against 241,093 in the corresponding period of last year. Of the 236,342 the English numbered 96,853, the Scotch 16,961, and the Irish 41,207, the remainder being foreigners or persons whose nationality had not been distinguished.

BRIEF AND INTERESTING.

Liverpool has more exports than London. The average value of the houses of Great Britain is £380.

The cost of an ironclad is about \$400 a ton; this includes guns and all equipments. Mashonaland has a white population of 1,490, of whom over 800 belong to the local police force.

The largest private house in England is Wentworth Woodhouse, which belongs to Earl Fitzwilliam.

According to the latest returns the number of schools in Basutoland is 113, with an enrolment of 6,932 scholars.

The making of lucifer matches is a State monopoly in France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece, Roumania and Servia.

On a recent day no fewer than 6,936 letters, 206 postcards, and 9,381 book packets were dealt with by the officials of the Dead Letter Office.

In the two years 1891-93 the paper used in the public department of the Government amounted to 768,680 reams, with a gross weight of 7,870 tons.

Since 1843 the Free Church of Scotland has raised no less than £22,000,000 by voluntary effort. It has now 1,100 ministers, 1,000 manse, and an annual income of £800,000.

It is estimated that the total production of coffee in the world is about 600,000 to 650,000 tons, of which Brazil alone produces between 340,000 and 380,000 tons, and Java 60,000 to 90,000 tons.

Of the recruits in the British Army 32,094 were last year raised in England 3,567 in Scotland, and 3,860 in Ireland. One thousand three hundred and five of these young soldiers were under seventeen years of age.

Fifty-three per cent. of the lunatics in the asylums of Bengal are there entirely as the result of using "hasniah," a poisonous drug. In Egypt, Greece, and Turkey the use of the drug is forbidden by a stringent law.

On the tower of the parish church of Bicknoller, Somerset, is growing a yew tree, now 5 feet high. It is supposed that it owes its origin to a seed dropped by a bird.

The authorities in Finland will not have active members of the Salvation Army in their midst. It is declared illegal for the Salvationists to wear their uniform or make money collections.

At the beginning of the century the Bible was accessible to but one-fifth of the population of the world. Now it may be read by nine-tenths of the people of the globe, so rapidly has its translation been carried on.

Quill toothpicks came first of all from France. The largest factory in the world is near Paris, where several million quills are dealt with yearly. The factory started to make quill pens, but when these went out of general use it was converted into a toothpick mill.

The great turtle found in the Artillery Barracks at Port Louis in 1810, when Mauritius was ceded to Great Britain, is still alive. Though it is believed to be 200 years old at least, it has enormous strength, and can with apparent ease carry two men on its back.

The cabman's lot at Melbourne cannot be a happy one. In order to meet the competition of omnibuses and tram cars penny fares have been started as an experiment.

The first envelope-making machine was invented by Edwin Hill, brother of Rowland Hill; and De La Rue's machine for folding envelopes was patented March 17, 1845.

It is said that 30,000 ferns alone are uprooted and sold from the Cheviots yearly. Botanists assert that unless something is done the rarer flora of Northumberland and the Border will soon become extinct.

In the Colony of Natal tea continues to be largely grown in the coast districts, chiefly in Victoria County and the Lower Umzimkulu Division. The area under cultivation may be put down at about 2,200 acres.

Oyster cultivation is a very important industry in many parts of the Continent. At Arcachon, on the French coast, there is a huge salt water lake open to the sea at high tide, and this has become the centre for rearing and fattening the oysters.

The Huddersfield Municipal Lodging House has been flourishing for forty years. There a bed, use of cooking and table utensils, smoke-room, reading-room, conversation room, and library is provided at the inclusive charge of threepence per day, or sixpence per day for married couples.

Since the system of effecting insurances and annuities through the Post Office was established in 1865, annuities to the number of 27,658 have been purchased at a cost of £4,484,513; and 313,763 insurances effected, the total premiums for the whole period amounting to £271,658.

"The number of benefices with net income between £100 and £200 a year," says the Bishop of London, "appears to be about 4,200. To raise them all to £200 a year would require, at an average of £50 a year for each, an income of £210,000 a year, or a capital sum of £7,000,000."

The Skinners' Company claim to be one of the oldest in the City of London. In the reign of Henry VIII. many rich foreign furs were imported, and then the trade of the skinners was a flourishing and important industry. At that time the company had as their headquarters Copped Hall, which is believed to have occupied the site of their present hall in Dowgate-hill.

Wool, like wool, requires to be shrunk before being used for manufacturing purposes. Pitchpine beams will shrink in thickness from 18½ inches to 18¼; spruce, from 8½ inches to 8¼; white pine, from 15 inches to 14½; yellow pine a trifle less. Cedar beams will shrink from a width of 12 inches to 23¼; elm, from 11 to 10¾; oak, from 12 to 11¾.

Next to Paris, Lyons, and Marseilles Bordeaux is the most populous town in France. Though during the last ten years the population has increased by about 30,000 persons, this increase has been almost entirely due to the immigration from the neighbouring rural districts and from foreign countries; for in late years the number of births in this town has been less than that of the deaths. At the last census the population of Bordeaux was 252,054.

BULL LINES IN BRITAIN.

Circular Issued Drawing Attention to the Scarcity of Work.

A despatch from London says:—The local government board has issued a circular to various sanitary authorities drawing the attention to the scarcity of employment which now exists in many parts of the country and to the great probability of this becoming more general and being intensified during the winter months, and urging the great importance of aiding artisans and others who make great personal sacrifices in order to avoid the stigma of pauperism to maintain their independence. This, says the circular, can be secured by the local authorities proceeding with the execution of the works which, in the interest of their district as regards its sanitary condition or local improvement or otherwise, is desirable should be carried out at the time when other employment is difficult to obtain.

What is required in the endeavor to relieve artisans and others who have hitherto avoided poor law assistance and who are temporarily deprived of employment is: (1) Work which will not involve the stigma of pauperism; (2) work which all can perform, whatever may have been their previous avocations; (3) work which does not compete with that of other laborers at present employment; and, lastly, work which is not likely to interfere with the resumption of regular employment in their own trades by those who seek it.

John Jewers, the organizer of the unemployed agitation, says there are in London alone 100,000 unemployed men, the majority of whom have wives and children dependent upon them.

THE POOR OF RUSSIA.

Awful Poverty of the Lower Classes in Russia.

In a report just made public the British vice consul at Cronstadt dwells at some length on what he describes as the growing impoverishment of the Russian peasantry. He says it is painfully evident that the efforts of the government to ameliorate the condition of the rural classes by the establishment of the peasants' banks, the remission of arrears, aid in money and grain, and in other ways have not been attended with success. The economic decadence of the peasantry may be said to have commenced with their emancipation, and it has become more sharply accentuated since 1891, which was a year of widespread famine in Russia, while last year was marked by a failure of the crops in most of the districts formerly famous for the fertility of the soil and the prosperity of their population.

This decrease in the fertility of the land, with a consequent impoverishing of the agricultural class, is ascribed to a series of causes, one being the reckless destruction of the forests, which has seriously affected the climate and the humidity of the soil, while another cause is the primitive system of cultivation pursued by the people, which rapidly exhausts the soil. The economic decline of the peasantry is also attributable to the decrease in the number of their cattle, for which, especially during the last two years, there has been little fodder in consequence of the failure of the grain and hay crops.

Another cause which, the vice consul says, is erroneously assigned for the distress of the rural class, is the insufficiency of existing peasants and allotments, which are now being more and more subdivided by the natural increase of the population.

The Road To Acadia.

With talk of the historic and picturesque past, surrounded with what might be called "the local color," we drove the wretched weather out of mind until we reached a watery corner and turned out of the mighty river into the Atohafalaya. This we called "Chafferlyer," to be in harmony with our acquaintances. It is fed out of the Mississippi where the Red River joins the Father of Waters, and immediately that we entered it a new scene was presented—a view of a narrow stream between groves which grow not merely to the water's edge, but into the water. It does not look like any river that we know in the North, it is rather like water running through woods, as a flood might appear, or a greatly swollen stream. Suddenly what is called the Grand pours into it, but the Grand is merely a wider belt of liquid mud flowing through a wilderness. Next the land begins to rise, higher banks are formed, and with these come views of cottages, freight-houses, ruins of old brick sugar-mills, fishermen's tents, negro cabins, bits of greensward, banks of rose-bushes, and patches of cultivated farm land. Our first stop was at a honey plantation, where the half-acre lot filled with beehives, novel as the sight proved, was not as peculiar as the honey-planter himself. He is famous up and down the Teche route as a man who so loves to argue that nothing can possibly happen which will not arouse his instinct for debate. He has some little learning, and even in his worn old suit of homespun suggested traces of gentle blood and breeding as he stood on the river-bank flinging long sentences and uncommon words up at our captain up on the main-deck, while his daughter, the only other white person for miles around, leaned her spare form against the side of the cabin doorway, and smiled with affectionate pride as she reflected upon the good time her father was having with his vocal organs. Something which had been ordered by him from New Orleans had not come, and he was begging leave to differ with the captain, no matter how the captain sought to account for the delay. I think I remember that the sum of this man's income each year was computed at five hundred dollars, which proved, it seemed, that he was in very comfortable circumstances, could well afford to go to New Orleans twice a year, and was able to support the position of a man of consequence in that region.—[From "Along the Bayou Teche," by Julian Ralph, in Harper's Magazine for November.]

He Telephoned.

Sweet Girl: "I am so glad to see you alive and well. I was afraid papa would lose all control of himself when you asked him for my hand, and he has such an awful temper. What did he say?"

Brave Adorer: "I—I couldn't quite understand."

Sweet Girl: "Couldn't understand?"

Brave Adorer: "N—o; the—er—wires got crossed."

IN THE FAR NORTH.

A Missionary Tells Wonderful Tales of Reindeer, the Aurora, and the Cold.

A remarkable story, says the San Francisco Examiner, is told by the Rev. E. C. Wallis, a missionary who arrived here recently from the Porcupine River, in the British possessions, just over the line of Alaska, on the edge of the Rocky Mountains. It is mainly about the intense cold, the immense herds of reindeer, and the sublime magnificence of the aurora borealis. Dr. Wallis has been seven years in the wilds of the Porcupine River, and for the last eighteen months his wife has been with him assisting in teaching the Indians.

It does not appear to be generally known that there are vast herds of reindeer in that part of the country. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, Superintendent of Education for Alaska, and Capt. Healy of the Bear have for a couple of years been importing reindeer from Siberia, and this is the reason for the supposed scarcity throughout that region; but the scarcity appears to be towards the southern, south-western, and northern coasts. In the far interior there are myriads of them.

"They are remarkably numerous everywhere about my mission near the mouth of the Porcupine River," said the reverend gentleman. "Back towards the mountains from my house I have seen great bands of them, and almost everywhere I looked I could see them. This summer when the ice broke up on the river I remember seeing six or seven of them on a cake of ice floating down, and I saw many others floating on the ice."

"For much of the time I have lived at the mission, I have subsisted almost exclusively on reindeer meat. It is very good, and I may say it is about the only kind of meat you don't get tired of. I think it is better, all things considered, than beef, and you eat it longer without its palling on you. The Indians eat it almost exclusively, and they are very big and strong. Some of them are six feet in height, and the average is about five feet ten inches. They are genuine North America Indians, and not the Aleuts, Eskimaux, or a mixture of the two."

"I keep an Indian hunter, and he supplies me with all the reindeer meat I want. He also brings in grouse, ducks, bear, and other game as I need it. I have learned to shoot pretty well myself, as all white men do in that region. The ducks and grouse, like the reindeer, are remarkably good eating."

"It is fearfully cold there. Last winter the thermometer was for a week at a time down to 60°, and I have seen it go even considerably lower. At no time in the winter, nor during other winters that I have been there, was it higher than 40°. This cold is excruciating. We lived in a solid log house, a good warm one, but many a time I have awakened in the night and found the blankets, which were kept up well under the nose, frozen into a cake of ice. Sometimes the intense cold cakes the blankets for a long distance down."

"Meats and everything froze, and you would throw them anywhere without thinking. The worst experience was trying to make bread. The yeast would freeze in spite of you, of ten times even when the greatest care was exercised. If you stepped out, everything was so still and so intensely cold you could hear yourself breathe. It had a rustling sound."

"I discovered a queer thing about the cold, and it was this: Below 40 degrees you didn't notice it any more than 40 degrees. It might go to 60 degrees, or even more, but it made so little difference that you didn't notice it. It was all practically the same to you."

"The wonders of the aurora borealis in that region cannot be told. The heavens all winter long are lit up with a golden glow. Indeed, I may say the colors—the sparkles and flashes—are so many, constant, and varied that no one can describe them. There is practically no day during the year. For two or three months, up to Dec. 15 from 9 to 12 o'clock, there is a sort of dawn, but the rest of the time it is night. It is so clear that you can go out and read a newspaper anywhere."

"The 400 or 500 Indians at my mission are bright, and good progress has been made in instructing them. Nearly all of them can read in their own language. I have translated various religious and other books which have been printed in England, for their use. They have an entirely different language from any other Indians. There are five different languages, for instance, from there down to the mouth of the Yukon, and no one tribe can understand the other. The languages are all as different as French is from German."

NEW ZEALAND WOMEN VOTE.

The First to Confer Full Suffrage on the Other Sex.

Both Houses of the New Zealand Parliament have passed a bill to confer full suffrage upon women, the bill has received the formal assent of the Governor, and this enterprising community has become a true republic instead of an aristocracy of sex.

Women in the Isle of Man enjoy Parliamentary suffrage; women in Iceland, too, have full right to vote; unmarried women and widows in England, Scotland, and most of the Canadian provinces have municipal suffrage, and the women of Wyoming exercise the right of franchise to the full, but the New Zealand women will be the first to vote for what may be called a real Parliament in a practically independent State—a self-governing country of 950,000 citizens.

Foreign Bank Bills.

The Bank of England note is five inches by eight in size, and is printed in black ink on Irish paper with ragged edges. The notes of the Bank of France are made of white water-lined paper, printed in blue and black, with numerous mythological and allegorical pictures, and running in denominations from the 20-franc note to the 1000-franc. The German bills are printed in green and black. They run in denominations from 5000 to 1000 marks. Their later bills are printed on silk fibre paper. Italian notes are of all sizes, shapes and colors. The smaller bills—5 and 10-lire notes—are printed on white paper in pink, blue and carmine inks. The 100-ruble note of Russia is barred from top to bottom with all the colors of the rainbow blended as when shown through a prism.

The recruiting in England for the Cape Mounted Riflemen has been suspended.

BIRTHS.

At the township of Dundee, on the 30th ult., the wife of John Fraser, Fraser's Point, of a son.

At Ormstown, on Nov. 6th, the wife of William Lindsay, of a son.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, 154 Mance-st., on the 31st of Oct., by the Rev. Jas. M. Boyd, M.A., B.D., Beauharnois, assisted by the Rev. A. J. Mowatt, pastor of Erskine church, Montreal, William Hunter Forsyth of Manchester, England, to Grace Young, youngest daughter of William Ross, Esq.

At the residence of Mrs Donald Stalker, the bride's aunt, Port Lewis, near Huntingdon, on the 7th Novr., by the Rev. J. B. Muir, D.D., Donald McFarlane, Montreal, to Maggie M., youngest daughter of the late Duncan Brown.

DIED.

At Kensington, on the 2nd Novr., William Waterson, aged 71 years and 7 months.

At Fort Covington village, on the 3rd inst., John Cameron (of late years a resident of Chicago), of heart trouble, aged 72 years, a native of Glengarry. He died just five weeks after the death of his wife.

At Dewittville, on 6th November, Letitia Gardner, wife of Charles P. McNaughton, aged 33 years.

New Fall & Winter Goods

DRESS BERRIES in all shades, Cashmeres, Henrietta Cloth, World's Fair Cloth, Jacket Cloth, white and colored Flannels, Flannelettes, Underwear, Gloves and Hosiery.

Ladies' Ready-made Jackets

\$5, \$6.50, \$7, \$8, \$10, \$12 and \$15.

ENGLISH, SCOTCH and CANADIAN TWEEDS.

Ready-made Clothing

Men's Overcoats—\$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$10, \$12, and \$15.

Youths' Overcoats—\$4, \$5, \$6, \$8, and \$10.

Boys' Overcoats—\$3, \$4, \$5, and \$6.

Children's Overcoats—\$2, \$2.50, \$3, and \$4.

Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's Suits in great variety.

Large Stock of Boots and Shoes

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, CARPETS, &c.

Come and examine our stock and compare quality and prices, and you will find we are the cheapest.

MORRISON BROS.

HUNTINGDON.

FARMERS AND EVERYBODY

LOOK HERE

If you are in want of anything in

DRY GOODS

MANTELES

JACKETS

Men's, Boys', Youths', or Children's Clothing,

Caps in fur or cloth. Boas, Muffs, Capes, &c.

Boots, either long or short, coarse or fine. Wall Paper and Borders.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass and Putty. Crockery, Lamps, and Glassware.

Hardware, Tar Paper and Felt Paper.

Groceries—a fine stock; do not fail to try our Teas.

Call and see me. If you do not buy it will not be on account of too high prices, or of not having a large and well selected stock to choose from.

All kinds of grain, dried apples, butter, eggs, and other produce taken in exchange at highest prices at

THE OLD HUNTER STAND

JOHN HUNTER.

P.S.—A stock of coal and wood always on hand.

FOR IMPROVEMENT OF STOCK.

Will be kept, at the stables of the undersigned, the Yorkshire Boar Sharer, which took first prize for two years in succession at our District fair; also, a young Yorkshire Boar, from the herd of Joseph Featherston, M.P., Ont. Both first-class animals. Terms \$1.

JAMES STEPHEN & SONS, Brook Hill Farm, Trout River, Q.

73

KEPT at the stables of the undersigned a purebred Berkshire boar eligible for registration. Terms \$1.

JAMES FARQUHAR, 70 1st Concession Hinchinbrook.

Chateaugay Record: Potato shipments average about one carload a day from this station. The price remains the same as last quoted, 45 cents.—Andrew Mullen sold his farm, situate about two miles north-east of Chateaugay, to Henry McCracken of Canada.

Province of Quebec, District of Beauharnois, No 4974

In the Circuit Court in and for the County of Huntingdon.

TUESDAY, the thirty-first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

OWEN KERNAN of the township of Godmanchester, in said county and district, Plaintiff

vs.

PATRICK KERNAN of some part of the United States of America; Mary Rice, wife of James Castelle of the said township of Godmanchester, and the said James Castelle, as well for himself as to authorize his said wife to *ester en justice*; Dame Ellen Rice, wife of John Bresnanan, of the town of Burlington, in the state of Vermont, United States; Margaret, John, and Richard Rice, minor children, issue of the marriage of the late Dame Mary Kernan, wife of Michael Rice, of the township of Hinchinbrook, in said district, tutor, duly appointed to the said minor children, and the said Michael Rice, as well for himself individually as in his said quality; Bridget Kernan, wife of James Kennedy, of the city of Burlington, in the state of Vermont, one of the United States of America, and the said James Kennedy, as well for himself personally, as to authorize his said wife to *ester en justice*; Dame Annie Kernan, wife of Edward Devlin, of the said city of Burlington, and the said Edward Devlin as well for himself as to authorize his said wife to *ester en justice*, and Frank Kernan of the state of California, in the said United States of America, defendants.

The defendants are ordered to appear within two months.

WM. HASSAN, Clerk of said Court.

J. A. FERGUSON, St Agnes, Dundee, Que., Agent for the celebrated barrel churn, Daisy Pattern No 5. Price \$8. Call and see them. 69

A. G. HENDERSON

STILL TO THE FRONT IN THE

FURNITURE BUSINESS.

WE buy all our goods for "SPOT CASH" consequently are in a position to sell as low as the lowest. We have a nice line of

BEDROOM SUITES

In light dark Antique or XVI. Century finish, which we have reduced to prices that sell every time.

Also, something nice and cheap in

SIDEBOARDS AND EXT. TABLES.

In 2 and 2½ inch Window Poles and Chairs of all kinds, we can suit you every time, and when you want anything in the line of Parlor Suites and Lounges, we have something neat,

cheap and tasty, and are selling them at hard times prices.

Instead of going to Montreal to buy, just drop in and see our stock, and I think, by quoting you right prices, we can induce you to leave your money in Huntingdon at

A. G. HENDERSON'S

Huntingdon, Dec. 20, 1892.

Point St Charles is not exactly Montreal but it is its chief suburb and the fact that on Sunday an Orange procession took place in it is remarkable. The Gazette reports the circumstance in these words: Sunday afternoon Point St Charles, that is, that part of it past the Wellington street subway, was, long before the hour set for the after event, crowded with men in full regalia, who were wending their way to their different

Orange meeting halls to take part in the celebration of the anniversary of Guy Fawkes day by a parade through the streets and afterwards to listen to the anniversary sermon preached in the Congregational church by the Rev Thomas Hall, chaplain of the 'Prentices. Not only were the Orange-

men, True Blues and 'Prentices on the streets, but there were thousands of other citizens. The principal part of the procession, over 1,000 strong, had in its ranks members of sister lodges from Ontario, who met at Fraternity hall, while the city lodges met at Lomas' hall, on the other side of the subway. The procession was headed by the grand marshal of the day, Thomas C. Lidstone, county director of ceremonies, who was followed by the Royal Britannia flute band of 26 pieces, and then came the following Loyal Orange lodges: Derry, 224; Boyne, 401; Diamond, 1,474; Lorne, 1,373; Prince of Wales, 364; Hackett, 304; Victoria, 350; Duke of York, 413, and representa-

tives from the Lurgan Purple Guards, 304; Glasgow, Scotland, and Daniel Whale, 241, and Chicago. The second division was headed by grand marshal D. Cameron and assistant grand marshals O. Castleman, J. Bell, and W. Caldwell of the Prentice Boys. They were followed by the True Blue

sife and drum band, and then came 300 members of Mount Royal lodge, No 22, True Blues, followed by the

Island City lodge of Brockville, Prentice Boys and Mount Royal lodge, No 20, of the same order, a large number of their friends and sympathizers falling in behind. After a parade through the streets to the music of the bands, which consisted wholly of sacred selections, the church was entered and the anniversary services held. The discourse of the Rev T. Hall consisted mostly of a review of the order and what led to its being formed. At the close of the service the procession was reformed, and at the different lodge rooms the members were dismissed.

Palladium: A stranger had just called for a drink at the Howard House bar, Malone, on Friday Oct. 27, when he heard his train starting to pull out from the depot. Leaving his liquor untasted, he made a dash for the street, with the result that he went through one of the large plate glass windows in the office of the hotel as if it had been paper. The glass was three-eighths of an inch thick, and an irregular section of it measuring about three by six feet was broken out. He did not stop, however, to ask any questions nor to offer explanations, but kept on and caught the train.

Samuel Davis, whose home is in Huntingdon, P.Q., but who is employed as brakeman on the O. & L.C. railroad, met with a serious accident while coupling cars at Burke Monday night, 30th October. As he stepped between the cars to make his coupling he slipped and received a severe bruising about the chest. Mr Davis was brought to Malone and Dr Cameron summoned, who made the young man as comfortable as possible.—Gazette.

London, Nov. 4.—Prince Henry of Battenberg, husband of Princess Beatrice, youngest daughter of the Queen, while inspecting the Armstrong gun works at Elswick on Wednesday, sustained an injury to his left eye. It is now reported his condition is serious and that he will, perhaps, lose the sight of his eye.

London, November 6.—Sir Andrew Clarke, the well known physician, died this afternoon.

Sarnia, Ont., November 3.—Hog cholera has broken out in the quarantine yards at Point Edward. Animals infected are the property of Messrs Brethour, of Burford, and Featherston, of Guelph, and comprised these gentlemen's exhibits at the World's fair. It appears that while being loaded at Chicago for their return home they came in contact with a number of diseased American animals. A number have died in the Point Edward yard and the others are badly affected.

A peculiar case has been decided in Prince Edward island. In dying a man named Gillies willed one-third of his estate to the parish priest for masses. The judge held that, altho in England such a bequest was void, in Canada, where neither the mortmain act nor the statute of Edward VI. against superstitious trusts was in force, such a bequest was valid.

President Cleveland has set apart November 30 as Thanksgiving day.

Quebec has decided on having a winter carnival sometime after New Year, which is to eclipse anything Montreal has attempted. The historical feature is to be predominant.

The old city gates are to be reconstructed in ice and a fac simile of the Grande Hermine, Jacques Cartier's ship, is to be constructed on the St Charles river on the spot where she wintered. Then there is to be a representation of the famous battle on the Plains of Abraham, which decided the fate of Quebec. The snowshoers are to make the attack, which will be met by the regular troops and volunteers, assisted in all probability by an American regiment. The government steamer Alert will also be placed on exhibition as a relic of the Franklin expedition to the North pole. The inner basin of the Louise dock is to be utilized for toboggan slides, Russian slides, Indian camps, etc., while a race track will be constructed on the ice at the mouth of the St Charles river. Other attractions will be an illumination of the Montmorency falls, sliding on the cone, and other amusements of like nature.

Sir Donald Smith has purchased the late Alex. Buntin's residence on Sherbrooke street, Montreal, for \$65,000.

SPECIAL SPECIAL SPECIAL PRICES! PRICES! PRICES!

Having secured a large quantity of Scotch Suitings at a very low price, we offer the following bargains:

Men's Scotch Tweed Pants made to order; regular price \$4.25—for \$2.95. Scotch Tweed Suits, regular price \$17—for \$13.

Overcoatings in Meltons, Friezes, Serges and Naps—\$10 to \$16. Gents' Underwear ranging from 40, 55, 65, 75c, \$1 to \$1.50. Children's Undervests—20, 25, 30 and 35c.

Boys' Underwear—40, 50 and 60c. Men's Socks—20, 25, 30, 40, 50 and 60c. Plain and Fancy Flannel—15, 20, 22, 25, 30 and 35c.

Cheap Dress Goods in double width—20, 23, 26 and 30c. Best quality of Black Dress Goods in all prices.

Ladies' Cashmere Gloves, Kid Tipped.

Ladies' and Children's Cashmere Hose, good weight for fall and winter—prices: 15, 20, 23, 25; 35, 45 and 50c. Yarns, in Scotch Fingering, Bee Hive, Saxony and Canadian Wheeling. Men's Fur Coats in Coon, Astrachan and Woombat.

Ladies' Astrachan Jackets. Ladies' Jacket Cloth—a full range.

New Fresh Groceries.

New Valencia Raisins. Larger Valencia Raisins at 5c per lb. New Teas—ranging from 25, 30, 35 to 40c. Special value.

Try Our Pure Ground Coffee.

Five gallons Headlight American Oil for \$1.

Taken in Exchange: Dried Apples, Grain, Butter and Eggs.

SEWING GIRLS WANTED.

MARSHALL, PRINGLE & CO.

Oct. 19th, 1893.

VALLEYFIELD MARKET PRICES

Oats 40lb.....36@38c
Barley 50lb.....45@00c
Peas 70lb.....68@70c
Buckwheat 48lb.....43@45c
Bran 1 ton.....\$15.00@300.00

Shorts " " " " 18.00@ 00.00
Moulie " " " " 24.00@ 00.00
Barley Meal 1 ton..... 22.00@ 00.00
Pea Meal..... 24.00@ 00.00
Eggs 1/2 dozen.....18@20c
Butter 1/2 lb.....19@23c
Potatoes 1/2 bag, 90lb.....60@70c
Dressed Hogs 1/2 100lb..... 8.25@ 0.00
Live Hogs 1/2 100lb..... 6.25 0.00

Montreal, November 7.—Manitoba strong bakers' Flour \$3.60@3.70 per bb.

Straight Roller Flour \$3.10@3.15
Oatmeal 1/2 bag \$1.90@2.00.
Manitoba No 1 Hard Wheat 69@70c
Buckwheat 57@59c.
Peas 66lb, 67@68c.
Oats 34lb, 35@36c.
Barley, malting, 50@55c.
Barley, 50lb feed 43@44c.
Bran 2000lb, \$13.50@14.00;
Shorts \$15.00@16.00, and Moulie, \$21@22.

Eggs 1/2 dozen, 16@16½c.
Butter, creamery, 22½@23c; dairy 18@20c.
Cheese, finest, 10½@11c.
Potatoes per bag 60@70c.
At Bonsecours market Oats 70@75c per bag. Peas 70@75c per bushel, Buckwheat 45@50c, and Beans \$1.50 @1.75. Dressed Hogs \$8.50@9.90. Fowls 9 to 10½c a lb; Turkeys 10 to 11½c. Pressed Hay No 2 \$9.00 to \$9.50.

Montreal, November 6.—There were about 550 head of butchers' cattle, 75 calves and 700 sheep and lambs offered at the East End abattoir today. Good cattle were scarce as usual and brought higher prices, but common and inferior animals are dull of sale and bring very low rates. A few of the best heaves sold at from 4¼@4½c per lb, with pretty good stock at from 3¼@4c do. Common dry cows and half-fatted steers sold at from 2¼@3c and the leaner beasts at about 2c per lb. Calves were in fair demand at about last week's prices, good ones selling at from \$7@12 each and common ones at from \$3.50 @4 each. Joseph Richard bought two good calves for \$17, and he offered \$10.50 for another, but the owner would not sell it at that price. Mutton critters continue pretty low in price. A few good sheep were bought for shipment to Britain at 3c per lb, and the others sell down at 2c per lb. Good lambs sell at from 3½c to nearly 4c per lb, and common ones at from 3@3½c do. McDuff Lamb bought 50 good lambs at 3½c per lb, and Joseph Richard bought as many more at \$3.60 per 100lb. Fat hogs are less plentiful and are advancing in price, selling at from 5½@0½c per lb.

Payment of Subscriptions to The Gleaner will be received at—
Ormstown by James Anderson.
Allan's Corners: Wm. Blackett.
Valleyfield: Geo. W. Shannon.
Howick: Thos. Gebbie & Sons and D. K. Hay.
Riverfield: Miss McLeod.
Hemmingford: Scriver Brothers.
Covey Hill: C. W. Potter.
Franklin: F. A. Cantwell or Wm. Sharpe.
Rockburn: Andrew Oliver.
Dundee: John Davidson.
J. J. Logan of Howick.

MOST COMPLETE STOCK.

We are now showing the most complete and the most extensive

Fall and Winter Stock

We have yet offered in Ladies' trimmed Coats, in Ladies' plain Cloth Coats, Ulsterings, light and dark.

DRESS GOODS

An immense Stock. Scaletts and Jacket Cloths, Overcoatings, Suitings, Shawls, Carpets, Oilcloths, Blankets, Boots and Shoes.

Tailoring a Specialty, in Ladies and Gents' Garments.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

In Ladies' Astrachan Jackets, Muffs, Caps, Capes, Collars, &c.

Men's Caps, Collars and Cuffs. Coats and Ready-made Suits. Overcoats including Cape. Coats all sizes for men and boys, Rubber goods, Knitted goods. Dress and

Mantle trimmings, Imitation Lamb in black and in grey, Overshoes, Sleigh Robes, Gents' furnishings, fancy Dry Goods, Trunks, Satchels, &c.

ALEX. McNAUGHTON & BRO.

Oct. 17, 1893.

KEPT at my stables, a pure-bred BERKSHIRE BOAR, bred by R. J. McNeil, Ormstown. Terms \$1.

70 W. S. DALGLISH, Clyde's Corners.

KEPT at our stables a purebred Berkshire boar. Terms \$1.

71 HYDE BROS., Hinchinbrook.

Municipality of the Township of GODMANCHESTER.

THE general rate for the said municipality is now due. All parties are required to pay the same within twenty days from the date hereof.

The municipal code provides that special notices must be served on all in arrears after said date (to-wit Novr. 9, 1893).

Huntingdon, October 18, 1893.

W. S. MACLAREN, Secy.-Treasr.

Municipality of the Village of Huntingdon.

THE general rate for said municipality is now due. All parties are required to pay the same within 20 days from date hereof.

The code provides that special notices must be served on all in arrears after said date (to-wit Novr. 9, 1893).

Huntingdon, October 18, 1893.

W. S. MACLAREN, Secy.-Treasr.

Dewittville Carding Mill.

THERE has been placed in this mill a set of fine cards, which will be run on white and fine wool. The capacity of the mill being now doubled, customers may rely on having their carding done promptly.

L. C. McARTHUR, Dewittville, 13th June. 74

Province of Quebec, School Municipality of the Township of GODMANCHESTER, In the Counties of Huntingdon and Chateaugay.

SPECIAL NOTICE

IS hereby given that the thirty days during which the Assessment Roll for said municipality must be deposited in my office, have this day expired.

Therefore, within the next TWENTY days following the said date all School Rates and Fees must be paid, otherwise costs will be incurred. Make prompt payment.

By order of the Board.

R. HYNDMAN, Secy.-Treasr.

Huntingdon, Oct. 25, 1893.

ALEX. CAMERON, B.A., B.C.L., Notary,

Huntingdon.

Office in McNaughton's building, opposite Post-office.

A limited amount of money to lend on real estate.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, &c.

HEMLOCK LUMBER, Cedar and Hemlock Shingles, Pine, Laths and Spruce Clapboards always in stock at the Huntingdon mills. Prices as low as the lowest.

ESTATE MRS A. HENDERSON.

THE CANADIAN GLEANER is printed and published every Thursday at noon, by Robert Sellar, at his office on Chateaugay-st., Huntingdon, Q. Subscription one dollar per year strictly in advance. All subscriptions discontinued when the time for which they have been paid has expired. The date to which every subscription is paid is denoted on the address label. Advertisements of 50 words or less, 50 cents first insertion and 25 cents each subsequent insertion. Legal and other transient advertisements 7 cents a line for the first and 3c for each subsequent insertion. No notice taken of Cards of Thanks and other short advertisements unless accompanied by price, which may be remitted in postage stamps. Rates for longer advertisements on application. Address letters to THE GLEANER, Huntingdon, Q.