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HUNTINGDON, Q., MARCH 3, 1898

Notes on the News of the Week.
The Ontario elections on Tuesday
resulted in sustaining the Hardy min-
istry, but by a greatly reduced major-
ity. The latest returns are:
Liberals elected..... 49
Conservatives elected..... 43
Patron elected..... 1

This gives the government a certain
majority of 6, possibly of 7. That is
a small margin to work on, and it is
doubtful whether the business of the
province can be carried on by a gov-
ernment with so small a majority. It
may be increased, before the house
meets next fall, by by-elections. If it
is not, Mr Hardy's tenure of office will
be precarious. In the contest the Con-
servatives made a gain of 19, but not
all from the Liberals, for they won 11
constituencies that had been held by
Patrons of Industry. The causes for
this reversal of opinion are palpable. The
elections of Ontario realized that
Hardy is not Mowat, and the feeling
abroad distrust in him as a shifty
politician lost the Liberal cause thou-
sands of votes. In particular the jugg-
ling with the finances injured the gov-
ernment, alleging there was a surplus
of several millions in the face of a
balance-sheet that showed a serious
volume of liabilities standing against
the province. How much the disap-
pointment with the Laurier adminis-
tration in its failure to uproot protec-
tion and apply a rigid system of econ-
omy affected the result it is impossible
to say, but it is palpable if the Ottawa
record had been more favorable the
charges of inconsistency which were
so vehemently urged by the Conserva-
tives during the contest would have
fallen flat. The defeat of the Patrons
was decisive. In the late house they
had 14 members; in the new one, they
will have a solitary representative.
They nominated 18 candidates and
have elected one. Among the rejected
is the leader, Haycock, and such pro-
minent members as A. Currie and D.
M. Macpherson. Two of the minis-
ters, Gibson and Dryden, are among
the fallen, and it is hardly likely seats
can be found for them.

The Dominion parliament re-as-
sembled on Tuesday but the attend-
ance was small, and those present
were more interested in the Ontario
elections than the Yukon railway con-
tract, so that little was done. It is
understood the government will en-
deavor to bring the bill to a vote on
Friday and pass it through its final
stages next week. As nothing is to be
gained by further debate the Opposi-
tion will likely agree to this. It is ex-
pected several Liberals will vote
against the bill. The Senate is relied
on to kill it.

Railway or no railway does not af-
fect the rush to Klondike, which daily
grows in volume. Although winter is
not over, the passes are already
choked, and what the jam will be in
another six weeks passes imagination.
As if anticipating trouble from the
mass of humanity, eager to force its
way through narrow mountain gaps,
the Washington government has sent
detachments of soldiers to the coast
ports. That there will be inevitable
suffering is certain, possibly appal-
ling loss of life. The U. S. au-
thorities have abandoned the project
of relief expedition, believing there is
no danger of famine along the Yukon.
A steamer arrived at New York on
Saturday with 537 reindeer and over
a hundred Lapplanders to manage
them. The reindeer will be sold to
Klondikers, and the Lappes give their
choice of returning home or staying
in America. Had the expedition been
prevented in, it could not have got
across the passes, so choked are they
with reindeer and their baggage.

The rate war now being waged be-
tween the C. P. R. and its U. S. rivals
is having the result of increasing the
number of emigrants to Alaska. A
fortnight ago it cost \$150 to go to
Dyea; today tickets are sold for \$65.
The low fares between points nearer
home is increasing travel and city
merchants are seeing more country
customers.

The produce market is not as firm as
it was a week ago, and both wheat
and flour are a shade lower, while
there has been a decided fall in peas
and oats. Cheese continues very dull,
and with no sign of improvement. An
active export demand has sent up
creamery butter.

Much anxiety was felt regarding the
failure of the French liner Champagne
to reach New York at her usual date.
She is one of the largest vessels afloat
and between passengers and crew had
500 on board. The suspense was ended
by her being towed into Halifax har-
bor on Sunday morning. It seems
while off Newfoundland her shaft
broke and she became the sport of the
winds and waves. Hoping to get help,
a small boat with 10 men were des-
patched, which soon disappeared. For
5 days the big steamship was tossed on
the Atlantic until the night of the 23rd,
when the lights of two passing steam-
ships were seen. Rockets were sent
up and one of the vessels bore down
on the Champagne and learned her
condition. Cables were soon passed
and at daylight the rescuing ship, the
Roman, started to tow the Champagne
to Halifax, which, after a hard fight,
for the weather was stormy and the
tow ropes snapped more than once, was
reached in three days. The escape was
a narrow one, for it is easy to see
how had a gale sprung up, the Cham-
pagne might have been engulfed and
left no trace. The men in the small
boat were picked up after suffering
much from hunger and cold during
their 6 days' experience on the deep.
A serious defect in modern steamships
is their helplessness when an accident
happens to their machinery.

Were one to judge of the situation
at Washington by what U. S. papers
say, war with Spain would seem to be
certain. Page after page of the dailies
is given up to sensational despatches
about alleged preparations for im-
mediate war. The demand is, that
Spain be offered the ultimatum of aban-
doning Cuba or of fighting the re-
public. Some journals are inclined
to favor compensation being offered
Spain to renounce her claim on Cuba,
but the majority are for paying in shot
and shell. The idea grows and is un-
questionably settling into a fixed pur-
pose among our neighbors, that Spain
must be sent out of the new world, bag
and baggage. However insistent the
popular clamor may be, it is impos-
sible that either congress or the pres-
ident will yield to it before the report
of the investigating committee into the
cause of the destruction of the Maine
is received, and it is not expected for
two or three weeks. Supposing the
report to show the cause to be acci-
dental, it would not avert the threat-
ened collision, for assistance is now
being given by American citizens so
openly to the Cuban rebels, that Spain
will be compelled to take action in de-
fence of her international rights, and
doing so would bring on war. The
situation is grave, but is treated
lightly by our neighbors who regard a
war with Spain as a mere bagatelle.

The conviction of Zola and the pen-
alties imposed on all who gave evi-
dence in his behalf has had a calming
effect on France. Zola's sentence has
satisfied the army and the Jew-haters
and Paris is more tranquil than it has
been for three months. Zola has ap-
pealed to a higher court, but the gen-
eral belief is that his sentence will be
confirmed. The French government is
exerting itself to prevent any renewal
of the Dreyfus agitation, and with
good reason, for fresh provocation
would be to give an opportunity to
the army to seize the reins of power.
The Jews are having an unpleasant
time all over France and fears are ex-
pressed of a rising to drive them out.
Outside of France the opinion seems
to be that the Zola trial has estab-
lished beyond question that Dreyfus was
convicted unjustly.

The war cloud that shadowed Eng-
land a fortnight ago has passed. The
French government has given every
satisfaction asked regarding the acts
of its officials in Western Africa and
of its intentions in China. Russia
continues to cling to its purpose in
northern China, thereby exciting the
apprehensions of Japan, which con-
tinues its war preparations. Britain
and Germany are now in accord as to
the course to be pursued with regard
to China. In view of the fact, made
known the other day, that Britain's
trade with China is more than eight
times that of all the other nations put

together, it does look like impudence
for Germany and France to be giving
so much trouble about what concerns
them so little.

On Friday a bill was introduced in-
to the imperial house of commons to
provide for increasing the army by
23,000 men, and to increase the reserve
by placing 5000 infantry men who
have served their time on a shilling a
day, if they agree to return to the
ranks when called on. The intention
is to have on hand in the United
Kingdom three complete army corps
of 10,000 each always ready for service.
The secretary in introducing the bill
stated "so great is the Empire's de-
mand now that one in every sixteen
able-bodied men in the country is serv-
ing either in the army or navy, and
one in every four youths reaching the
age of 18 years, has joined one of the
two services." This implies a serious
drain on the industrial wealth of the
nation, more serious, indeed, than the
money paid for the army and navy.
The waste in being ready for war is
only second to the losses of war itself.

On the same day, in the house of
lords, the premier made a statement
with regard to the Eastern question.
He said Russia, France, and Britain
had come to an understanding about
guaranteeing the loan with which
Greece will pay Turkey. He said:
When the loan is announced and of-
fered in the market, the Sultan's li-
ability to evacuate Thessaly will be-
gin. England has guaranteed the loan
but she has not guaranteed the execu-
tion of the treaty of peace. We have
every reason to believe that a state
of things will be speedily reached
wherein the Sultan will be under the
obligation of evacuating Thessaly. I
quite agree that that is a consumma-
tion devoutly to be wished, because
the sufferings to those people in the
interval must be perfectly terrible.

The hope here expressed is not
shared in by many, the belief being
that Turkey will not give up Thessaly
until coerced by the united Powers.
They may be spared the trouble by
Russia undertaking the task alone.
Her massing of troops and the prepara-
tions of the Bulgarians forebode no
good to the Turk.

INTEREST IN THE FARMERS' PETITION
against further increase of the public
debt is widening and applications
come in for copies from persons resid-
ing outside the district. These have
not been responded to for this reason,
that it would not be judicious to start
the petitions in any county where
there is not a reasonable prospect of
its being canvassed as a whole. The
subject has not been talked over and
come to be as thoroughly understood
in other parts of the country as it is
in this district, and the result would
be that where an earnest man would
start out for signatures he would meet
with an indifferent response, and the
petition would not represent the true
sentiment of the people. For instance,
a man in Glengarry asks for copies of
the petition. If he returned them with
two or three hundred signatures, the
government organs would exultingly
proclaim that, in a county of over
six thousand electors, only a few beg-
garly hundreds could be induced to
sign a remonstrance to Laurier against
adding to the debt, and so the cause
would be injured. Unless in counties
where public opinion is ripe on the
subject, and there is a proper provi-
sion to have the petitions circulated in
every part of it, no attempt should be
made just now. A few scattering
petitions from here and there in the
Dominion would be a drawback rather
than a help. Every farmer should un-
derstand that the movement is on its
trial in this district, and on how it
stands the test depends whether it will
go beyond its bounds. It is only fair
to those interested to say, How the
farmers of the district deal with the
petition, where it was first presented to
them, decides its fate; if they do not
respond, how can farmers elsewhere
be expected to do so? Proof must be
given by the farmers of the district of
Beauharnois that they are in earnest
in declaring they will submit to no in-
crease of the public debt, before an
organization be effected to arouse
their fellow-farmers throughout the
Dominion. If the farmers who read
this will show, by circulating and
signing the petition, that they are un-
animous in their demand that not an-
other dollar be added to the public
debt, then proof will be given that is
not to be challenged of the state of
feeling among them, warranting steps
being taken to organize a movement
that will take in the Dominion as a
whole. Should, however, the petition
not be supported generally in our dis-
trict, no more will be heard of it. The
responsibility rests on the farmers of
the district of Beauharnois of the suc-
cess or failure of the movement. The
test is being made with them, and on
how they do their duty depends wheth-
er it will be made a triumphant suc-
cess. So far the prospect is there will
be a noble response. Starting under

the disadvantage of having no organ-
ization, and depending on volunteer
effort, all the petitions so far received
are signed more largely than anti-
cipated and the united evidence of those
who carried them is, that the farmers
are eager to bear testimony against
adding to the debt. On whether the
petition shall represent the body of
electors in each municipality depends
on men offering their services to
carry it round. Elgin is the only
municipality so far that has unitedly
spoken, and it has done so emphati-
cally. All the other municipalities
will do likewise if only canvassed as
it was. The call is for volunteers. If
no petition has passed along your
concession, send for one and give it a
start. In Ormstown, St. Sacrement,
Godmanchester, and Hinchinbrook
good work has been done in several
concessions, but others are yet un-
touched. In St. Louis de Gonzague,
St. Martin, Hemmingford, Havelock,
and Franklin petitions are being cir-
culated, but to what extent or with
what success we have yet to learn. In
St. Anicet and Dundee and all other
municipalities not mentioned not even
a commencement has been made. There
is work to be done and to be of use it
must be done at once. Do you want
the blanket mortgage on your farms
for the payment of the public debt in-
creased? If you do not, speak out
like men and tell the government you
are determined to stand no more non-
sense and will not submit to another
dollar being borrowed to pay railway
subsidies or provide new public works.

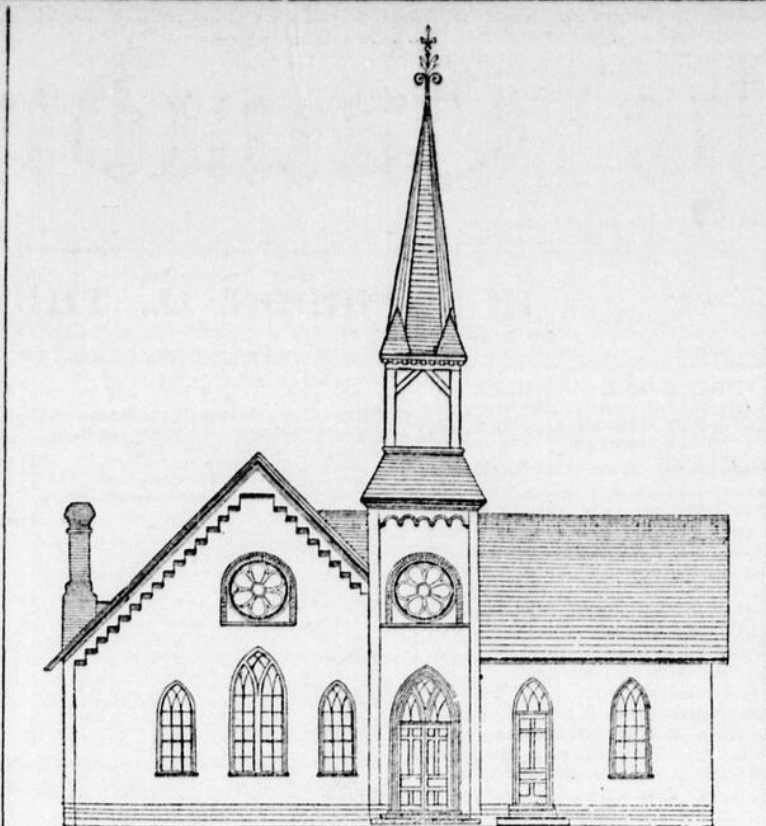
It is winning that end not worth the
labor of a day or two in carrying
about a petition? Drop a card to the
Gleaner, and a petition will be sent,
which has signed and at once return.
A little push, a little sacrifice for the
cause you believe in, and a movement
will be started that will show the
farmers, and not party wirepullers
and railway jobbers, are the rulers of
Canada.

ORMSTOWN
Mr James Cottingham has sold the
cheese factory to the original prop-
rietors, which he purchased lately at
the auction sale, for \$1000. He re-sold
it for that sum.
Miss Barbara McNaughton of Hunt-
ingdon has been engaged to teach in
upper Ormstown concession school in
place of Miss M. Carley, who resigned.
Miss Alice Darby is teaching the
primary department here. Miss Spear-
man is away for a month, owing to ill
health. Miss Charlotte Moe is in the
model school, Miss Burwash being
still absent.

HOWICK
Mr Bagge's mammoth art union ex-
hibition, given in the school house, on
Tuesday night, failed to draw over a
dozen children. The views thrown on
the canvas were diminutive but not un-
interesting. The professor exhibited in
all the schools in this district.
The immense quantity of snow,
spread so evenly over the country, is
suggesting the possibility of a big
flood this spring. There has been but
one thaw of any consequence this win-
ter, and very little of the snow melted
away into the rivers. The great depth
of snow in the bush prevents the haul-
ing of wood and timber, and scarcely
any logs have so far been drawn to
the village mills.
All the officers of the I. O. F. society
were re-elected for another year, Dr.
Cooper being C. R. and T. Gebbie R. S.
Monsieur Dame, alias Adams, big
sale of carriages, &c., drew a large
crowd last week and bidding was fair-
ly brisk, although farmers hesitated a
little on account of the property hav-
ing been brought across the lines in
a hurry a year or so ago. The prop-
rietor took abrupt leave after the
sale, and there are a few uneasy
creditors.

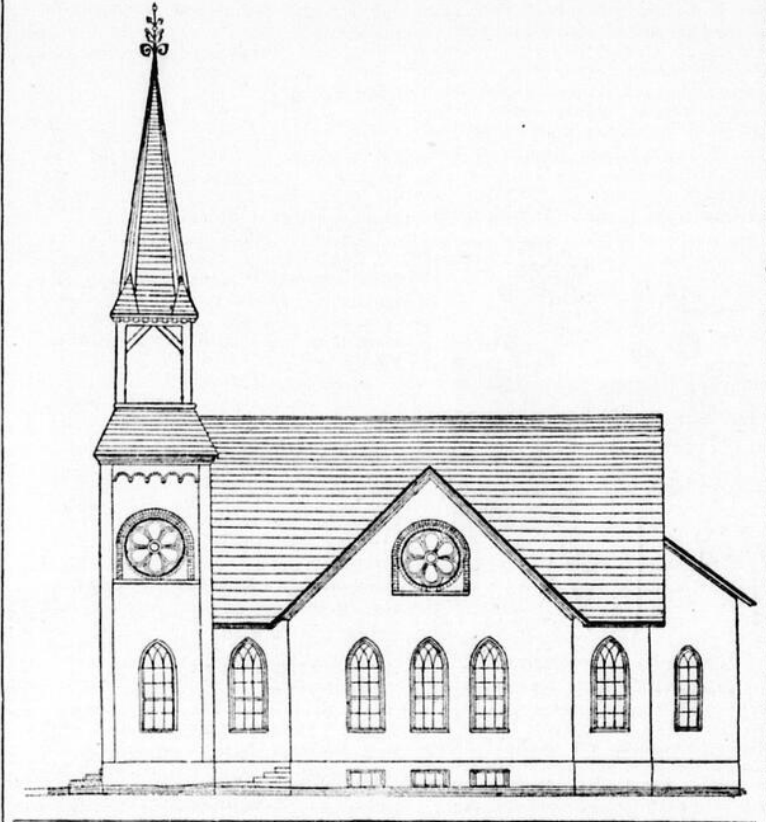
KELSO
The church tea-meeting, held here on
the 18th inst., was well attended con-
sidering the state of the roads. The
Rev Mr Pearson of Huntingdon and
the Rev Mr Quinn were present and
gave short addresses. Dr and Miss
Rowat kindly assisted in entertaining
the audience by singing. A social was
held in the basement on the 23rd inst.
Seventeen of our young men enlisted
as cavalrymen at the meeting called
by Capt. Scriven.

A FARMERS' PROTEST.—The farmers
of the Eastern Townships in Quebec
are determined to make Sir Wilfrid
Laurier understand that they are not
satisfied with his course since reach-
ing power. They are presenting a
petition largely signed praying him
to cease borrowing money, to suspend
subsidies to railways and other public
works, and to reduce expenditure so
that protective duties may be reduced.
The consistent Liberalism of the Hunt-
ingdon Gleaner is bearing fruit.
Economy is the most important ques-
tion of Canadian politics. So long as
the expenditure is increasing, the pol-
itician will be able to plead the needs
of the public service as an excuse for
the cessation of tariff reform. The
protectionists see this clearly enough,
and, therefore, encourage extrava-
gance. It is to be hoped that this
petition will not be confined to the
eastern townships.—The Sun, Toronto.



THE NEW METHODIST CHURCH, ORMSTOWN.

The two accompanying pictures give a front and side view of the church.
The side view shows the classroom gable. Details of size and material were
given in the Gleaner of the 17th February, and need not be repeated. Count-
ing the labor of the congregation and of the material contributed, the church
will cost \$4,000, and will seat 250, or over 300 when the doors of the classroom
are thrown open. It is expected to be finished by 1st December. The archi-
tect is R. H. Crawford of this village, who has also the contract for the car-
penter-work and finishing. Through the energy of the pastor, Rev. Robt. C.
McConnell, the subscription list now nearly covers the cost and it is hoped
nothing will yet be subscribed to open the church free of any unprovided bal-
ance.



VALLEYFIELD

The Malone hockey combination
visited Valleyfield Thursday evening
last week and played the Valleyfield
team. The first half of the game was
fast and marked by several bright
plays, but the staying power of their
home team was too much for their
cousins over the line, who gradually
weakened to the continued onslaughts
of the Valleyfield players. When time
was called the score stood 11 to 3 in
favor of Valleyfield.

One of the most delightful musical
entertainments heard in Valleyfield
was given Friday evening in the Gault
institute, under the auspices of the
"Willing Workers." The overture
was an instrumental duet by Miss
Shannon and Mr Birks, then followed
a most enjoyable program of song
from Mr J. Marshall Williams, who
possesses a bass voice of wonderful
culture. His singing was highly ap-
preciated by the audience, and he very
good naturedly responded to several
encores. Master Freddie Ulley, a
youth of about fourteen, who is known
in musical circles far and wide as
Montreal's boy soprano, and who has
a sweet voice, reflected great credit
upon his teacher, Mr Birks.
The contestation proceedings against
Councillor Belanger, resulting out of
the late town elections, has been with-
drawn. This removes the uncertainty
as to the office of secretary-treasurer,
as the contestation of Belanger's seat
was really the result of his vote on
the question of the change in the office
of secretary-treasurer.

Although we are now in the month
of March the ice harvest in Valleyfield
has not commenced. It would be
strange if Valleyfield next summer
should have an ice famine.
The town auditor's report has been
printed in French and distributed. It
shows that Valleyfield is now paying
interest amounting to \$11,702. The
market receipts for 1897 were \$1368,
a gain of \$43 over the previous year.
Amongst other recommendations the
auditors suggest a daily register of
market and public scale receipts.
The idea is correct. The wonder is
it has not been adopted long ago.
The year's business shows a surplus
of \$1856 revenue over expenditure.

The citizens' committee appointed to
investigate and report upon the gen-
eral question of tax exemptions to
manufacturers and the claim the Mon-
treal Cotton company made for further
exemption, have submitted a lengthy
report. The committee recommend
that all by-laws providing for ex-
emptions to manufacturers be abol-
ished, and that in future no exemp-
tions be granted, but, instead, a
reasonable bonus be offered to re-
liable manufacturers to establish
themselves here. They recommend
that a bonus of \$30,000 be paid to the
Montreal Cotton company for the
work done in the construction of their
new power house, and that the water-
works system of the Montreal Cotton
company be taken over for \$20,000,
conditional on the company's agree-
ing that their houses now outside the
town limits be annexed. The com-
mittee regrets to learn that in May,
1897, the Flynn government sold to
the Montreal Cotton company the
river's rights along the banks of the
river (tail-water) from the dam at
Valleyfield to the boundary line of
the parish of St. Timothy for the sum
of \$1500, thus placing all water power
from the dam and also from the Beau-
harnois canal under the control of the
M. C. Co. The committee consider
this an iniquitous sale and likely to
prove disastrous to the future devel-
opment of new industries in Valleyfield.
At a citizens' meeting, held Monday
evening, the report of the committee
was favorably considered. A con-
ference will likely be held soon with
the company's manager and directors,
when it is hoped an arrangement will
be effected which will be mutually
advantageous to both Valleyfield and
the company.

DUNDEE
The following extracts are from the
"Mining and Scientific Press" of
San Francisco. The writer is speak-
ing of the Cariboo gold excitement:
The rich strike on Williams creek
in the fall of 1861 caused a stampede
to the north in the following spring,
similar to the present rush to Klondike.
The sufferings and hardships endured
along those trails and through the
rough and dangerous canyons of the
Fraser river was something never to
be forgotten by those who went to
Cariboo in the spring of 1862. The
writer speaks from experience, for he
was one of the multitude that sailed
from San Francisco early in the month
of June, '62, for Victoria and the
Fraser river, there to take up the
march for the new Eldorado. Many
thousands went and about as many re-

turned the same year, poorer but
wiser. . . . Five hundred dol-
lars to the pan sounds like exaggera-
tion, and as an old miner would say,
'it's big ground,' but many pans taken
from the drifts in several of the claims
on Williams creek, when they were
paying at their best, contained 30 to 35
ounces of gold, equal to \$500 and over.
The Cameron claim on Williams
creek was one of the richest. The for-
man of that mine during '63 and '64,
who handled most of the clean-up from
that mine, is still living in Cariboo.
He is considered a very conservative
and reliable man. In talking over old
times with the writer last summer, he
related an instance that occurred one
day at the Cameron mine, when they
were working in some of the richest
ground. Cameron, who was a jolly,
good natured fellow, had a couple of
friends visiting his claim one day, and
after looking it over he said to the
foreman: 'Jim, take a couple of pans
and go down and get each of my friends
a pan of dirt.' Jim did as he was di-
rected and, wishing to do the thing in
good shape, took a miner's candlestick,
and with the point selected from the
face of the drifts two pans of the
very best and richest dirt near the
bed-rock, and taking them to the sur-
face washed them. One of the pans
contained 30 ounces and the other 31
ounces, over \$500 each."

The Cameron here mentioned was
the late Cariboo Cameron of Summers-
town. The writer goes on to say:
"Other claims above, for a distance
of a mile, paid nearly as well, and in
one of these claims a shaft was sunk
from which 150 lbs. of gold were taken
from the bottom alone. Any shaft I
helped to sink, if square, would be
about 3 1/2 feet, and if round, about 5
feet in diameter, so if their shaft was
no larger the ground must have been
very rich. All the drifting on this
creek was abandoned in the latter part
of the '60 period. Lower down the
creek, the ground became deeper and
difficult to drain, and when the pumps
stopped the lower part was flooded.
Since then hydraulic claims in the
gulches above have deposited some 15
or 20 feet of tailings upon the drifted
portion of the creek. A company has
been formed with a view of sluicing
the entire deposit through hydraulic
gravel elevators. It is estimated that
from 20 to 25 millions of gold was
taken from this creek alone for a dis-
tance of three miles."

A man and team from Glengarry,
having 12 bushels of potatoes, drove
to Fort Covington, where the man put
his team into the mill shed. A cus-
toms officer saw him, went to the shed,
and found a boy in charge. The offi-
cer sent the boy for his father, and
when he arrived he was told he had
laid himself liable to have his team,
etc., seized. The man said he had not
been in the Fort for a long time, and
he thought the custom house was
where it used to be, and another thing
he did not know there was any duty
on potatoes. The officer concluded to
let him off by paying the duties, 25c.
per bushel. He would have done better
to sell his potatoes at home, than seek
a Yankee market now-a-days.
*A miner's candlestick is made of a
small piece of iron about six inches
long, one end sharpened and at the
other a socket to hold a candle. This
is stuck into the earth or a timber to
light your work. Spermaceti candles
are generally used.

**HOW NO LICENSE WORKS IN
HEMINGFORD.**
It having been asserted in Orms-
town that no-license was a failure in
Hemmingford, for liquor was being
freely sold, a letter of inquiry was sent
to a well-known resident asking him if
it were so. The following is his reply:
In December, 1886, the councils of
the village and the township of Hem-
mingford each passed a by-law pro-
hibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor
in quantities less than three gallons
within their respective limits, and I
am happy to say that although eleven
years have come and gone since, the
ratepayers have found these laws so
beneficial that they refuse to go back
to the license system. Those who were
dealing in liquor at the time loyally
submitted, and I think it has only
been necessary to prosecute two for
selling without license in the village,
during these eleven years, except at
the province line, where it is, as we
all know, much harder to control
either liquor-selling or smuggling,
than any other place. There is no
doubt but prohibition does prohibit
in the village, and that there is much
less drinking under it than there was
under the license system. Of course,
some who had acquired an appetite
for intoxicants before the stuff was
prohibited, sometimes procure a little
for their own use, and we do occa-
sionally see an intoxicated person;
but it is quite a hardship, for even
those who like it, to travel three or
four miles to procure it, so that I feel
quite sure that even they would not
have acquired an appetite for in-
toxicants, if it were not for the
village, and are being gradually
weaned from it. As to those who
have not acquired an appetite for
stimulants, they of course do not
bother their heads about it, and will
not put themselves out in the least to
procure it. If it were next door to
them, and they saw drinking going on
all the time, many no doubt would be
tempted to drink, would acquire the
terrible appetite and thus perpetuate
the abomination. We have good
reason to hope, therefore, that the
rising generation will have no desire
for intoxicants as a beverage.

I know the argument has been often
used that it is impossible to keep a
good hotel for the accommodation of
the travelling public without retailing
spiruous liquors therein. Now we
have proved that to be a fallacy, for
we have here a hotel where you could
not procure any kind of intoxicant

for love or money, and I believe the
travelling public will bear me out in
saying, that nowhere outside of the
cities can you enjoy more real home
comforts than you can obtain here.
Indeed, I have known commercial
travellers to leave the licensed hotels
and come long distances to spend
nights and Sundays in our hotel, be-
cause of the quiet homelike comforts
and restfulness they obtain here.
Mothers feel it a great blessing that
their children are being brought up in
a place where there is no bar-room,
where they are not familiarized with
the vice of the drunkard or tempted
by the example of moderate drinkers.
In fact, there is no doubt in the
minds of the great majority of the
ratepayers and respectable inhabi-
tants of Hemmingford that prohibition
has been a great success, and I be-
lieve there is no desire at all on their
part to return to the license system.

**HUNTINGDON DAIRYMEN'S
ASSOCIATION.**
The 16th annual convention took
place on Friday in this village. There
were three sessions, and all held in
the Moir hall. When Robt. Ness of
Howick, in his capacity of president,
called the meeting to order, there
were about 100 present, and the at-
tendance increased as the meeting pro-
gressed. Mr Ness said he anticipated
a successful convention, as the best
talent available had been secured, and
touched on several points connected
with the prospects of the farmer. The
Gleaner does not give a report of his
remarks or of the subsequent proceed-
ings of the convention, because the as-
sociation has arranged to publish a
report in pamphlet form, and which
will be issued with as little delay as
possible, and at a price that will
place it within reach of everybody.
Anything like a full newspaper report
would injure its sale.

Secretary-treasurer W. H. Walker
read the minutes of last convention
and the financial statement, which
showed a balance on hand.
Wm. Greig of Cairnsdale gave his
views on hog feeding and ensilage.
James Alexander of Montreal, as a
buyer, gave some practical advice,
particularly about creamery butter.
AFTERNOON SESSION.
There was a good attendance, the
body of the hall being filled.
Mr Scriven, M.P., reported that the
committee on nominations recommend-
ed the re-election of the old board with
the change of substituting the name of
Wm. Scott, Valleyfield, for that of
Godfroy Beaudet. The judges on the
competition of butter and ensilage re-
ported as follows:
Ensilage. 11 entries.
Judges: Geo. Bustard, John A. Scriven,
and Wm. Greig.
1 R. R. Ness, Howick \$3
2 T. Drysdale, Allan's Corners. 2
3 John Cross, Allan's Corners. 1
WINTER BUTTER.
Judges: James Alexander, and Mr
Murray, buyer for A. W. Grant.
Dairy Prints. 11 entries.
1 Neil Sangster, Tachurst. \$3
2 J. G. Mair, Howick. 2
3 Wm. Goodall, St. Louis de G. 1
The prints of Thos. White were com-
mended as adapted for shipment to
England.
Dairy Tubs. 9 entries.
1 Neil Sangster, Ormstown. \$3
2 W. Goodall, St. Louis de G. 2
3 Thos. White, Huntingdon. 1
Creamery Tubs. 2 entries.
1 Huntingdon. \$3
2 Kelso. 2
Dr. Walsh, V. S., gave a valuable
address on the housing of stock with
a view to the prevention of tuberculosis.
Prof. Van Slyke, chemist of the N. Y.
agricultural station at Geneva, N. Y.,
read a paper which contained much
important information on milk and its
relation to cheese-making.
Dr. McCormick, V. S., reported his
experience with tuberculosis, which he
said existed in the district, although
he believed it was rare. He agreed
with all Dr. Walsh had said as to the
necessity of adopting better hygienic
measures to stop its spreading and
the need of a law to compensate own-
ers whose cattle might be killed to
stamp out the plague. The only sure
method of detecting it was the tuber-
culin test.
Prof. Fletcher, of the experimental
farm, Ottawa, spoke brightly and en-
tertainingly on weeds and how to get
rid of them. He held the chief cause
of weeds to be cheap seed, and said if
farmers would pay the seedmen its
price they could always get pure seed.
Rev. F. S. McCusker of St. Louis de
Gonzague, was called to the platform
and explained an invention of his own
designed to give good winter roads,
which he held were essential if winter
dairying was to succeed. With the aid
of a beautifully constructed model, he
made his device and its method of
working clear. The machine has three
working parts—a double mouldboard
plow to level the snow, a row of seven
runners to make a uniform track, and
a large roller that leaves a smooth
roadbed. The machine is
designed to make a roadway of 12 feet
in width. It has a number of ingenious
devices to make it flexible and to put
it under complete control of the op-
erator. The whole can be raised or low-
ered at will and there is a scraper to
keep the roller clean when snow ad-
heres. A number of farmers expressed
their conviction as to the machine
being well contrived to do its work. A
local wheelwright had offered to make
one for \$45, but, if manufactured in
quantities, they could be furnished for
much less.

EVENING.
The hall was filled by an audience
of over 600; many ladies were present.
Mr Scriven, M.P., explained the ab-
sence of the Hon. S. Fisher, who had
sent in his deed Prof. Robertson.
Prof. Fletcher spoke for over an

hour on the management of house and garden plants.

Wm. Ewing, the well-known seedsmen, advised encouraging children to take an interest in flowers, and told of what was being done in Montreal schools in that way.

Prof. Robertson touched on a number of subjects in the course of an able address. He urged every farmer to secure a supply of ice, saying it was a mistake to suppose cold water could take its place in cooling milk.

During the evening the proceedings were pleasantly varied by piano duets by Misses Walker and Anderson, and Misses McGregor and LeBlanc, while W. D. Shanks brought down the house with two comic songs.

The usual motions of votes of thanks closed the proceedings.

GOOD ROADS.

To the Editor of the Canadian Gleaner.

SIR,—Your last issue contains a report of the meeting in the town hall, Elgin, for the discussion of the propriety of improving our roads. At this meeting the ratepayers present expressed themselves as favorable to the improving of our roads, but the great obstacle seemed to be, how this was to be obtained, as each road district seemed to want its money spent in its own district. Those on the high land seemed to have the idea that those on the clay land wished to have their roads macadamized and then stop. Such is not the case. What we on the clay land, who have commenced this agitation, want is this, let us all unite together and macadamize all our roads, commencing at the outlet that is common to the majority of the ratepayers, and make one main road through the centre of the township till the first concession is reached; then do the next main road till all is finished.

In all we have 32½ miles of road, two-thirds of this would have to be fully macadamized, the balance, where there is already a good solid bottom, would only require about half the depth of stone.

Now as to the cost. According to the report of the agent of the crusher, a mile of road can be made at a cost of \$800, but as all culverts would have to be made permanent the cost per mile would be nearly \$1000. This would involve an outlay of \$28,000. At the present time our tax for road purposes is two mills on the dollar and amounts to \$1050. (In Godmanchester the tax is 2½ mills.)

I find that the village of Huntingdon, in order to purchase the water-works and electric light plant, have raised on their bonds \$42,500, which at 5½ per cent., or \$2300 yearly, extinguishes itself in 40 years.

In this way, at the same percentage on \$28,000, viz., \$1540 per year, which is only a half more than we are at present paying for road purposes, we can have all our roads completed inside of three years.

The agent of the crusher instanced the county of Sherbrooke, which had bought a machine and were working it now. The plan they had adopted was paying their road tax in money and expending each year's tax as it was raised, the council hiring a superintendent who hired men by the day for the work, any ratepayer by the day for the privilege of working in his tax at the same rate of pay as was given others. According to this plan, it would take 25 years to have all our roads completed at the same tax, viz: \$1540 per year, at the same time all uncompleted roads would have to be kept in repair.

Now, Mr. Editor, I leave it to any sensible minded ratepayer to judge for himself, which of these two plans is best, and perhaps some one else may suggest a better plan which we will all be only too ready to adopt, but let us commence this year if possible, so that the present generation may have some benefit from the much needed improvement.

Respectfully yours,
G. L. MACFARLANE.

TEACHERS' ENGAGEMENTS.

To the Editor of the Gleaner.

SIR,—As the season of the year is approaching when school teachers are engaged, with your permission I would like to make a few comments upon the method, or, perhaps, better to say, lack of method in which this duty is performed.

(a) Lately many school boards have adopted the unique plan of notifying all their teachers that their term of engagement expires at the end of the present scholastic year. Next they advertise for new applicants, and it matters not how efficient or satisfactory the work of the teacher may have been in the past, if she wants the place again, her application must be forwarded to the board to be deliberated upon amongst a dozen or more new applicants. A method more disastrous or injurious to the welfare of any school could scarcely be devised. Imagine any other corporation, firm, company, or individual adopting such drastic measures in order to dispense with the services of a few incompetent employees—naming their entire staff that their services were no longer required! No, the judicious employers of skilled labor are rather inclined to offer inducements by way of higher wages and better positions to their best hands, in order to retain, if possible, their services. In like manner it should be the aim of every school board to try and retain the services of the best and most competent teachers.

(b) Fault number two. Usually all the applications are read over and discussed by individual commissioners before the meeting of the board takes place, and, as in most cases, nearly every commissioner has one or more friends or acquaintances amongst the applicants, a mutual understanding is arrived at in this respect. If you

will support the application of my friend for district No. 3, then I will support the claims of your friend for district No. 15," and so on. By this "family compact" arrangement poor teachers are appointed and good ones rejected, no matter how much better they may be fitted for the work.

(c) Again the tender system of employing teachers is highly censurable. Any board mean enough to ask a teacher to state "lowest salary," deserves to get the poorest article in the market—and as a rule this is the case.

(d) It is a mistake for a board to call a meeting of parents to ascertain their opinions as to the merits or demerits of the teacher, and if they want her to be re-engaged. The members of the board should be capable of judging the work of the teacher themselves, and if they are not, then competent men should be chosen at next election to fill their places. Too many cooks spoil the broth, and too many judges or bosses will ruin any school.

(e) Another mistake is for a board to have different grades of salary for different schools under their control. When a school is too large—say over 40 pupils—the better way would be to employ an assistant to help with the extra work. Under the new method of instruction, no teacher can do justice to more than 35 or 40 children in an elementary school, with four separate grades, having sometimes two classes in each grade.

A better way would be for each board to adopt a minimum and maximum rate of salary, to be graded according to the length of service of the teacher in the same school in the municipality. For example, say that all teachers begin with the lowest salary of \$17 per month until a maximum of \$25 is reached by a yearly advance of \$1 per month. In this manner a teacher in 7 consecutive years' labor in the same school would be able to rise from the lowest to the highest position under the board. By this method a healthy system of rivalry would be produced amongst the teachers, not by leaving a school to get a higher salary, but on the contrary by trying to remain as long as possible in the same district, as every time a teacher changed a school of her own accord, she would be obliged to begin again with the lowest salary.

If those of your readers who are interested in this matter will give these facts due consideration, perhaps it will help them in their work of selecting teachers for the ensuing year, then my time, and the space occupied by these notes in your paper, will be lost by the

CRITIC WHO KNOWS.

KLONDIKE ITEMS.

Ottawa, Feb. 24.—H. W. Canavan, late of the geological survey, who is now in Dawson City, writes on New Year's day to a friend here. He says: "Things here are red hot, and money is loaned at 10 per cent. per month. Next spring \$25,000,000 in gold will be taken out. To any one coming in I would say: Get on the way at once, and bring plenty of grub, for you can't get it here. No place to go to but the saloons. Thousands are gambling daily and nightly; it never stops. One man last week lost \$21,000 at one sitting. I am going out again next autumn, and you bet I will have my stake made by that time. Moccasins are \$10 a pair; drinks, 50c; grub not for sale; everything out of reason; money loaned at 10 per cent., and lots borrowed."

Winnipeg, Feb. 24.—Dan Coates, a Winnipegger, writing from Dawson City, under date of January 22, says the sun has not been seen there since November 6, and is not expected to reappear until February 6. He advises everybody very strongly to keep away from Dawson City. Numerous Manitobans who intended going to the Klondike have already abandoned the trip. They think that if the Winnipeggers who were in there early last year had not made a strike, there is little prospect for newcomers.

Dawson, N.V.T., Feb. 18.—Scurvy has developed among the miners to such an extent that there are now seventeen cases in the public hospital. It is estimated that there are from 12 to 15 cases in private cabins, swelling the whole number to 30.

On Friday evening a party of 60 French Canadians left Montreal for Klondike, among them M. and E. Picotte of St. Remi. N. E. Picotte, of St. Remi, watched the departure. He returned from Dawson last summer. He owns claim 17 on Eldorado, and numbers 17 and 14 on Bonanza, above Discovery. He leaves here early next month, and expects to overtake the party, which includes two of his brothers. Mr. Picotte's claims are now being worked by 50 miners in his employ. He said a million-dollar offer would not tempt him to sell his mines. He went into the Yukon nine years ago, and had independent luck until he joined in the stampede of eighteen months ago from Circle City to the Klondike.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 23.—The steamer Noyo, which arrived here from Skagway, Alaska, brings news of many deaths on the White pass, resulting from cold and exposure. On Tuesday, February 15, the bodies of 5 men who had died on the trail were brought into Skagway. It was impossible to learn the names of any of them. All died from what is called cerebro spinal meningitis, which is quite prevalent in Skagway and along the trail. It has its origin in exposure and a lack of sufficient clothing to withstand the severe cold. Stormy weather was encountered by the Noyo. Thirty-one vessels were passed, bound for the north.

Dawson City, January 19.—The Hunter, Dominion and Sulphur creeks, as well as the Bear and

Chateauguay Farmers who are not afraid to sign their names to what they think.

To the Right Hon. Sir WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G., P.C., Premier of Canada.

The Petition of the undersigned Electors of the County of Chateauguay, respectfully sheweth: That your Petitioners are Farmers in the Parish of St. Malachie D'Ormaton; That their properties have, during the past fifteen years, fallen in value fully one third, and are difficult of sale even at that great reduction; That the fall in value of their farms is due to the decrease in their earning capacity, for even where the land is skillfully cultivated and industry and economy prevail the income derived affords little more than a bare living; That being in this serious plight, your petitioners view with anxiety the continued increase of the public debt, which means to them additional taxation and a heavier lien on their real estate; That the necessity of raising a large revenue to meet the interest on the public debt, ensures the continuance of protective duties, so that the farmer loses doubly, for he has not only to help to pay the interest but to pay more for goods manufactured in Canada than he otherwise would; That instead of, as we fondly hoped would be the case, the debt being reduced, or at least kept at a standstill, under your administration, it has risen from 326 million dollars to 340 millions; That having regard to their own solvency and the future of their children, your petitioners regard it as imperatively necessary that there be no more loans; That if it be urged putting an end to borrowing would stop the development of Canada, we would remind you that no interests can be of more importance to the welfare of the Dominion than those of its farmers, and that a suspension of subsidies to railways and the extension of public works would be less injurious to the general weal than the continued decay of the farming industry; Therefore we pray, that no further additions be made to the debt of the Dominion, and that money needed for extraordinary expenditure be found by reducing the public establishment to a standard in keeping with the means of its laboring classes, of which the farmers form the most important part.

Tatehurst, Feb. 24, 1896.

Wm. McGerrigle, sr.	George Tate	Don. Finlayson	Wm. Graham, sr.	Wm. Rember
Robt. Whiteford, sr. John Orr	Henry Tate	John Gibbank	David Chambers	Robert Gruer
George M. Rice	W. H. Hooker	Wm. Tate	John Leitch	William Leitch
John Whiteford, jr.	Thomas Beattie	Thomas Ovens	D. Thomson	Preston A. Chambers
Robert Lindsay	Andrew Reeves	John Walker	Jas. Donaldson	Hugh H. Chambers
John Cook	P. H. Curran	John McIntosh	Geo. McWhinnie	E. W. Sadler
Nell Sangster	James Ovens	George McWhinnie	Thos. Rutherford	John Graham
Francis J. St. Louis	David Ovens	Albert McWhinnie	Chas. McDonald	John McMillan
David J. Ovens	Wm. Rice	John McGerrigle	Arch. McDonald	Joseph McWhinnie
Herbert Ovens	Willie Finlayson	D. McDougall	Wm. Wylie	John Sadler
James Elliot	Wm. Bryson	Robert Russell	Robert Cairns	Wm. Gruer
John W. Sadler	J. A. McBain	John McNeil	James Brodie	Robert McNeil
Samuel McGerrigle	E. Logan	Robert Campbell	Wm. W. Bryson	Wm. Collum
James Sangster	J. B. Walsh	Donald Campbell	Wm. Gardner	Wm. Murray
Alex. Rember	D. C. Carroll	Wm. Spruill	Archd. Sangster	John Beattie
W. J. McGerrigle	Malcolm Lang	James McClenaghan	A. W. Sangster	John McMillan
W. T. Rice	John Ligget	Robert Lindsay	Wm. Gale	David McMillan
Oliver St. Louis	S. Cottingham	Scott C. Lindsay	Jas. McGerrigle	Wm. G. McGerrigle
Charles Tate	W. G. Elliot	Michael McWhinnie	A. McCormick	Peter Reid
J. Cottingham	George Elliot	Thomas McKee	John Blackett	John Whealon
James Tate	Geo. T. Sadler	F. W. Kee	A. L. Gibson	Robt. J. McNeil
Thomas Tate	Mar. H. Dudley	Matthew Kee	Wm. Maw	

The credit of the above petition belongs to Robert Whiteford, and it speaks for itself of his energy and public spirit. In his letter, accompanying the petition, he says: "I spent four days and got no help, as it is very scarce here in that direction. All intelligent men, and men who read and have the welfare of their country at heart, signed the petition readily, and I feel pleased to think they are the majority."

orous minor creeks are proving valuable far beyond expectation, especially the former three, and I consider now that the Klondike boom is only in its infancy.

Fort Wrangel, Feb. 23.—This place is crowded beyond my power to describe. Everything is wide open. Roulette, black jack, faro, three card monte, and old fake games are running full blast. Lumber is extremely scarce. It has all been bought up at a fabulous price. People are sleeping on verandas, in the Catholic mission house, and on boards in the open. Wherever there is a sheltered spot they are packed together like sardines in a can. For pork and beans and a six-by-three board, you are assessed a dollar and a half a day. Many sleep in the snow and cerebro-spinal meningitis is carrying off numbers. The miners call it "Come and get us." Heaven only knows where the next rush of people are going to put up. No one is going over the trail. It took four men and ten dogs 15 days to make ten miles. The road is clear for 15 miles, then the cold wind cannot be faced by man or beast. The snow is 15 feet deep on the ice. By these means 1,000 miners are blocked at the Stikkeen river. People coming in from Skagway and Dyea declare that death is king and chaos reigns. Death camps on the trails and in the towns. At Skagway the death rate, chiefly from spinal meningitis, is 10 per day. On the trails many deaths are occurring, but the names of and the number of victims will not be known for a long time to come.

ATTEMPT TO SHOOT THE KING OF GREECE.

An attempt was made to assassinate King George of Greece, on Saturday. The king was returning home at five o'clock in the evening in an open carriage accompanied by the Princess Marie, when two men who were hidden in a ditch alongside the road, opened fire with guns upon the occupants of the carriage. The first shot missed, but the second wounded a footman in the arm. The coachman whipped up his horses, and the royal party dashed away at a gallop. The men fired seven more shots after them, none of which took effect, and the King and Princess returned to the palace unhurt. When the second shot whizzed past the carriage the king rose and stood in front of his daughter in order to shield her. One of the horses was slightly wounded. One of the assailants stood in the middle of the road, and aimed straight at the king, who noticed that the man's hand was shaking. The shot missed, and the king had a clear view of this man, who His Majesty says, was barely 20 years old. He continued to fire after the carriage until it was out of range. His companion, who was more cowardly, did not leave the ditch. The action of the king in shielding the princess at the risk of his own life has aroused great enthusiasm.

Athens, Feb. 28.—One of the would-be assassins of the King was arrested today. He does not express any regret, and declares that if the gun had not been in the hands of his

ing its resources, the wooded portions of the country, the kinds of wood, the nature of the soil, the depth and character generally of the watercourses, minerals, the climate, etc.

Arnprior, Ont., March 1.—Alex. McNab, a well known resident of this town, was killed on Saturday evening by a C. P. R. express while crossing the railway track. He had been helplessly intoxicated a few minutes before the accident. [Deceased a member of the McNab family of Teafield, Godmanchester.]

Archbishop Cleary of Kingston died on Thursday and was buried with great pomp on Tuesday.

The Progress publishes a report recently made to the mayor of Valleyfield by a general committee of residents appointed to consider certain questions of public interest, which in turn were submitted to a special sub-committee. The report recommends that the system of exemption from or commutation of taxes be abandoned, and that the bonus system be adopted instead. It recommends specially that the bylaw exempting the Montreal Cotton company from taxes be abolished; that in future the company be obliged to pay annual taxes in accordance with the assessment roll, and that an indemnity of \$30,000 be paid the company on account of the electric power erected by them. The report expresses regret at having discovered that in 1897, the provincial government sold \$1,500 a crop of land, thus placing all the water power from the basin or canal under the exclusive control of the company, and preventing, by means of such an iniquitous contract, the establishment of new industries and impeding the future prosperity of Valleyfield. Referring editorially to the above mentioned sale, the Progress says that it was made secretly, no one having any knowledge of it, with a view to secure the company's influence for Mr. Beaubien's election, but, by a kind of inspiration, the people felt that they should drive these men from power.

Valleyfield, March 1.—There was a serious accident last evening. As the express of the New York Central was entering the town, it crashed into a freight train standing on the track, and the engine and tender were thrown from the rails. The baggage-car had its end badly smashed and the seats in several of the coaches were torn from their fastenings, and passengers were thrown about on all sides. Happily the worst injuries were a few bruises, but the train was delayed 5 hours.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 25.—A deputa-tion of brewers had a conference in regard to the Plebiscite bill this morning with Sir Wilfrid Laurier. They refused to allow reporters to be present, and tried in every possible way to keep the interview secret. It is understood the brewers asked the Premier not to submit the question of prohibition as a single issue, but to point out at the same time that a prohibitive policy would involve direct taxation and other consequences.

Quebec, Feb. 26.—It is learned that it is the intention of the Marchand government to have a thorough exploration made of the new territory acquired by the province, north of the height of land to James Bay, in order to be in a position to supply to the lumber trade and all other interests with reliable information, regard-

HUNTINGDON.

—The Academy hockey team gave their annual social on Friday evening in Watson hall. Invitations were issued to members of the different hockey teams of the village as well as a number of other friends. The program consisted of games and music, closing with a grand promenade.

—The hockey match on Tuesday evening, between the G.T.R. office team, Montreal, and the Huntingdon team, resulted in a victory for the visitors. It was one of the most lively and closely contested matches played here this season. The attendance was good. The teams were as follows:

G.T.R. AUDIT HUNTINGDON
P. D. Hall, Goal. J. Ellsworth
J. T. Brennan, Point. A. Hunter
W. Smith, Cover Point. A. Lunan
J. McGee, Forward. G. McCollum
C. H. Minto, " " F. McGinnis
G. S. Stott, " " F. Hunter
T. W. Rosser, " " J. Duquette
G. G. MacPherson, Umpire. C. J. Boyd
Referee, Jack Marshall.

1st game.....Huntingdon
2nd ".....G.T.R.
3rd ".....Huntingdon
4th ".....G.T.R.
5th ".....G.T.R.
—40 members of Beaver Council Royal Templars of Temperance of this village visited Dundee on Tuesday evening. The weather was fine and the drive delightful. A feature of the program was songs from the male quartette of Fort Covington. Each quartette assisted with dialogues, speeches, recitations and songs. Oysters were served at the close. The Templars speak in loud praise of Dundee hospitality.

—The county sale of land for taxes was held yesterday when the following properties were sold: Village of Hemmingford—Thomas McLellan, lots 74, 76, 83, adjudged to E. J. Kenny for \$13.64.

Township of Elgin—Widow Nary, lot 28c, 4th range, 6 acres, adjudged to John Flynn, jr., for \$10.48.

Parish of Ste Barbe—Stanislas Lapierre, lot 75c, adjudged to Elie Filiatreault for \$2.03.

—A new postoffice was opened on Tuesday at Coffee's Corners. It will be kept by Mr. Smith, and adds no cost to the government, as the mail carrier to Clyde's Corners passes the door.

—While the G. T. train from Montreal to Sherbrooke was speeding along the Richelieu, in rounding a curve the hindmost car left the rails and rolled down the embankment. Among the passengers was Mrs. Williams, wife of Rev. Dr. T. G. Williams, so well-known here and in Franklin, who was seriously but not dangerously injured. Mr. Dupont, M. P., was so badly hurt in the head that his recovery is doubtful.

—The following changes have been made in the 50th battalion:—No 1 company to be captain, 2nd Lieutenant William Arthur Gardner, from No 2 company, vice Gardner, promoted. To be lieutenant, 2nd Lieutenant James Albert McGregor, to complete establishment.

—John Tully has sold his residence at Helena to Wm. Duncan, painter, for \$1450.

Lecture on Charles Dickens
And his Writings, by Rev. C. B. Ross, B.D., of Lachine, in
WATSON HALL
FRIDAY, MARCH 4th, 1896.
Doors open at 7.30 p.m. Admission 10c. Under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid of St Andrew's.

METHODIST CHURCH,
Huntingdon.
The Anniversary Sermons will be preached in the Methodist Church on Sunday, March 6th, by the
Rev. T. C. BROWN, of Cornwall.
And on MONDAY evening, the Anniversary Tea will be served, after which the Rev. Mr. Brown will deliver his celebrated Lecture, "Mind Your Own Business."

The local clergy are also invited. Special music by the Choir. Tea from 6 to 8. Tickets 25c. Academy students 10c. Special collections on Sunday.

A Night in Bonnie Scotland
GRAND SCOTCH CONCERT
TO BE GIVEN IN
MOIR HALL, HUNTINGDON,
Tuesday Evening, March 8th.
When the following distinguished Artists will appear: MR. ALEX. SMITH, Scotland's celebrated Comedian and Singer; FRED KINGDOLL, Champion Highland Dancer of America; D. McINNIS, Highland Piper, winner of the Championship Gold Medal of Montreal in 1895; Miss M. AGGIE STARKIE, Montreal's principal Contralto, the best exponent of Scottish Song in Canada; Mrs. ALEX. SMITH, Pianist and accompanist, famous as a Reel and Strathspey player.

DR. MCINNIS is expected to give an address Admission: Adults 35c; Children under 14, 10c; Reserved seats, 25c, to be had at W. D. Shanks' store, where plan of hall, with program, can be seen.

This Concert will also be given at the following places: Ormaton, March 9th; Temperance hall; Howick, March 10th; Temperance hall; and at Valleyfield March 11th, Gault hall. Doors open 7.30 p.m. Concerts to begin at 8 o'clock sharp.

AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY, MARCH 7th, at residence of JAMES HENRY, Huntingdon: all the Household Furniture, together with the Crochery, Glassware, Stoves, and Growing Plants. No reserve. Over \$5, 4 months' credit. Sale at 1 o'clock p.m.

CARD OF THANKS.
The members of the Viscount Hockey Club, Huntingdon, wish to acknowledge with thanks, the kind donation of \$10 from Mr. G. W. Stephens, junr., towards their funds.
D. A. McMILLAN, Secy.

ALL ABOUT THE KLONDIKE.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE with 150 Stereoscopic views, at the Temperance Hall, HOWICK, on TUESDAY, March 8th, at 8 p.m. Admission 15 cents; children 10c.

Notice to the Travelling Public

O. DUMAS wishes to inform the public that he has opened a Boarding house opposite Beaulieu's hotel, in the village of Howick, for the accommodation of travellers. Good stables in connection.

To be Sold by Andw. Philips, Auctioneer
On SATURDAY, March 6th, at residence of WILLIAM DREWS, Huntingdon: 1 organ, 1 parlor set, 2 centre tables, 1 card table, sideboards, dining room and kitchen tables, dining room and kitchen chairs, pictures, 2 bedroom sets, mattresses, single beds, bureau, rocking chairs, coal stoves, wood and kitchen stoves, dishes and kitchen utensils. Terms on furniture, 6 months. Also, HOUSE AND LOT with a stable thereon. Terms on day of sale. Sale at 2 o'clock p.m.

On SATURDAY, March 12, at residence of Wm. H. HENDERSON, 4 mile west of Anderson's Corners: horses, 14 milch cows, young cattle, sheep, hogs, implements, vehicles, grain, hay, potatoes, &c. 10 months' credit.

On MONDAY, March 14th, at residence of JOHN MCNAIR, 1 mile west of Clyde's Corners: 25 milch cows, young and nearly all purebred Ayrshires, and 1 purebred Ayrshire bull, 2 years old, 9 months' credit. Sale at 1 o'clock.

CARD OF THANKS.
As I have disposed of my business to Mr. CHAS. H. LAMB I take the opportunity, through this medium, to sincerely thank one and all of my customers, and the kind patronage and strong support they gave me during my stay of fourteen years in Huntingdon. In thanking you once more, I beg, you will, in behalf of my successor, continue the same support, as I can recommend him and his workman earnestly, knowing they will give all full satisfaction, close and prompt attention. WILLIAM DREWS, Barber.

WANTED, a girl for general housework. Apply to Mrs. CLOUSTON, Huntingdon.

LOST, on the 25th inst., on Trout River road, or Front street, Huntingdon village, a Lady's Gold Hunting case Watch. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same with W. D. Shanks, jeweller, or Miss EMMA PEASE, Trout River.

FAIRM TO RENT.
P. BRADY offers to rent his two farms of 320 acres situated in the western part of township of Godmanchester, either with or without stock. Can be worked separately or together. This is a rare chance to a good farmer who wishes to carry on the dairy business extensively, as it is one of the best farms in the country. Situated 4½ miles from cheese factory and 2 miles from Whites Station. For particulars see or write me, to Huntingdon, Que.

BORN
At Valleyfield, February 16th, the wife of James Watt, of a daughter.
At Danville, Que., Feb. 22nd, the wife of C. W. Ford, of a son.
At Huntingdon, Que., on the 25th February, the wife of Charles Dewick of a daughter.

MARRIED
At Marmora, Ont., on Feb. 16th, by Rev. G. L. Johnston, Mr. John Fletcher to Edith Waterson, formerly of Kensington.
At Portland, Oregon, Feb. 17th, of paralysis, Eliza Broder, wife of John Hennick and sister of Mrs. J. B. Manning, Franklin Centre, Que.

Montreal, Feb. 28.—The receipts of live stock at the East End abattoir market this morning were 500 cattle, 50 calves, 25 sheep and 25 lambs. The supply of cattle was somewhat larger than on last Thursday, and in consequence of which an easier feeling prevailed, and the advance of 1 to 2 ¢ per lb in prices noted at the previous market, was lost. The attendance of local buyers was large and holders generally anticipated an active trade early, but they were disappointed to some extent, as buyers refused to pay the same figures that ruled last Thursday, and until the above reduction was made sales were slow. The demand, however, later improved considerably and by the close of the market all stock was well cleaned up. Choice calves sold at 4¢; prime at 4¢; good at 3¢; and lower grades at 2¢; 2½ ¢ lb, live weight. The offerings of sheep and lambs continue exceedingly small in consequence prices are fully maintained. The demand was fair and sheep sold at 3¢; 3½ ¢ lb, and lambs at 4¢; 5¢ lb, live weight. Calves were more plentiful, for which the demand was good and prices ranged from 2¢; 2½ ¢ each, as to size and quality. Fat hogs are plentiful, and sold at from 5¢; 6¢ lb.

Montreal, March 2.—Manitoba Strong Bakers' Flour, best \$4.90 @ 80.00; second \$4.50 @ 80.00 ¢ bbl. Straight Roller in bags \$2.25 @ \$2.30. Rolled Oats \$4.00 @ 80.00 ¢ bbl; \$1.65 @ 80.00 ¢ bag.
Peas, 7¢; 6¢; 5¢ @ 80.00.
Oats, No. 2, 7¢; 6¢; 5¢ @ 33¢.
Hay, 4¢.
Feed Barley, 7¢; 5¢; 3¢ @ 25¢.
Bran, 7¢; Ontario \$14; Manitoba \$12 @ 80.00.
Shorts, \$16.00 @ \$17.00.
Hay, No 1 \$10.50 @ \$10.00 ¢ ton; No 2 \$8.00 @ 85.50.
Cheese 7¢ @ 7¢.
Butter, Creamery, fresh 20¢ @ 20¢; and kept 18¢ @ 19¢. Dairy rolls 16¢.
Eggs—new laid 19¢ @ 20¢.
Potatoes, 70¢ @ 75¢ ¢ bag.
Oats on the street markets sold at 70¢ @ 75¢ ¢ bag of 80 lb, and Buckwheat at 75¢ @ 80¢.

Dressed Hogs—Light weights \$6.75 @ 80.00; heavy \$6.25 @ 6.40.
Honey—Clover comb at 12¢ @ 12¢; bright extracted at 8¢ @ 9¢, and dark at 7¢ @ 8¢.
Dressed Poultry—Turkeys 10¢ @ 10¢; chickens at 8¢ @ 9¢; ducks at 8¢ @ 9¢; and geese at 6¢ @ 7¢ ¢ lb.

Conservators were surprised when it became known that Dalton McCarthy had written a letter to Archibald Currie, the Patron candidate in West Simcoe, endorsing his candidature against Mr. Duff, who is running in the Conservative interest. Mr. McCarthy's action is regarded as being an indication of his complete severance from the Conservative party.

London, Feb. 26.—The Queen seems to be enjoying wonderfully good health. She walks better than she did at the time of her jubilee. There are large and enthusiastic crowds about the Palace whenever she drives out, and when she arrived in London on Thursday last she seemed to be the only occupant of the open carriage who did not feel the cold east wind. Later in the afternoon the same day she again went out, in an open landau, and took a long drive through Pall Mall, Piccadilly, Hyde Park, Chelsea and Battersea Park. On Friday, after the drawing-room, the Queen drove to Kensington Palace, which will shortly be opened to the public, and in the evening she gave a large dinner.

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!

English We have received control of the famous English Print No. 103. It is known everywhere, and every piece guaranteed fast color, and we sell it 2½ cents per yard cheaper than any other English Print on the market.

Cottons Now is the time to buy Beach Cottons. We have just received two bales of Grey Cotton, worth 8c, for 7c. Grey and Bleached Sheetings, special value.

Tweeds Remnants of Tweeds, suitable for Boys' Pants, to be sold cheap.

Dress Remnants of Dress Goods to be sold cheap.

Shoes 50 pairs odd Boots and Shoes at half price.

Coffee 4¢ coffee, ground to your order, for \$1.

Sugar A car load of Sugar to be sold cheap.

Highest Price Paid for Eggs.

PRINGLE, STARK & CO
POST OFFICE BLOCK
HUNTINGDON, - QUE.

FOR SALE half bred Jersey Bull Calves, from 2 to 5 weeks old, bred from Ayrshire and Holstein dams; can supply dairymen from now until May at from \$2 to \$5, according to breeding and age. Two well bred ones now 4 weeks old. The sire of those calves is bred from Mrs. Jones' stock of Brockville, Ont. Apply personally or by letter to A. GILMAN, Ayleston, Que.

TEETH TEETH TEETH
Filled Inserted Extracted

JAMES A. HAZIN, L.D.S., D.D.S.,
Surgeon Dentist
Office and residence, Ormaton, near Model school. AT ORMATON TOWN Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday only. Special attention to filling of children's teeth. Gold work of best quality.

Will, till May next, make sets of teeth for residents of Huntingdon, Fort Covington and vicinity for eight dollars, if they come on Saturday or Monday with this card.

UNITED STATES
The Malone banks have reduced interest to two per cent. per annum.
H. A. Rees and R. B. Kirkland, State milk inspectors, visited Malone Monday for the purpose of testing the milk sold by dealers to local customers. All of the samples of milk tested showed 4 per cent. of butter fat and some samples as high as 5.6. The inspectors were much gratified with the result of their test.—Gazette.</

SPECIAL OFFER

For One Month.

We will make any of our Tweed Suits, worth \$16, for \$12. BLACK WORSTED, bound, worth \$20, for \$17. BLACK AND BLUE BEAVER OVERCOATS, worth \$16, for \$13.

JOHN FINDLAY,

MERCHANT TAILOR, HUNTINGDON.

FLOUR! FLOUR!

And Fresh Rolled Oats.

Groceries in every Novelty. Table Baking and Seedless Raisins, Currants, Evaporated Apples, Apricots, Prunes, Candied Peel, Sweet Oranges, Lemons, Dates, Spices and Extracts, Coconut, Pulverized Sugar, Fresh Cookies and Biscuits.

A. CHALMERS

P. BRADY

Huntingdon

Dealer in Pianos and Organs

Sole Agent for the Celebrated Evans Bros. Pianos and Doherty Organs, as well as other first-class makes. Having had many years' experience in the business, which has enabled me to buy right, and buying direct from the manufacturers, I am in a position to sell a first-class instrument at the lowest possible prices, for cash or on easy terms.

Mill Property for Sale.

Owing to the expiration of the partnership, by reason of the death of one of the partners, and also on account of the necessity of a change of employment by the surviving partner, the flour and Grist Mills of the late firm of J. Cameron & Co., situated at Atholston, Que., are offered for sale as a reasonable figure and on easy terms. The property is in good condition and in connection with it is a neat dwelling in good garden.

FARMS FOR SALE

Situate in the Township of Dundee

In the County of Huntingdon.

The Executors of the Estate of PATRICK

McCALL are prepared to sell the

two fine farm properties hereinafter

described at a reasonable figure:

Parcel No 1 is described as being

undivided ten-elevenths of those certain

lots of land situate in the township

of Dundee in the District of

Beauharnois, known and designated

on the official plan and book of

reference as lots numbers thirteen A, B, C

and thirteen B, (13A) in the fourth

division of Dundee in view of chapters

118, 51 and 52 Vic., Quebec. This

parcel was formerly the property of

one George S. Miller.

Parcel No 2 is described as being

undivided ten-elevenths of those certain

lots of land situate in the township

of Dundee in the District of

Beauharnois, known and designated

on the official plan and book of

reference as lots numbers two, three and

four, (2, 3 and 4) in the fourth

division of Dundee in view of chapters

118, 51 and 52 Vic., Quebec. This

parcel was formerly the property of

one George S. Miller.

Terms—A sufficient cash payment to

insure the carrying out of the sale by

the purchaser and the balance to be

secured by mortgage for a term of

years, with interest at five per centum

per annum.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN B. TYO, Jr., Dundee, Que.,

ALEXANDER LECLAIR, North Lancaster,

Ont., or to D. B. MACLENNAN,

Cornwall, Ont., Dec. 27, 1907.

BROSSOTT & BROSSOTT

Advocates - Beauharnois.

THOS. BROSSOTT, Q.C.

NUMA E. BROSSOTT, B.C.L.

M. M. and H. B. have an office at

Valleyfield, St. Lawrence, where

one of these will be in attendance

MAT PATTERNS

We have now on hand a large assortment of Stamped Mats, in 3 sizes, 32-inch and 44-inch long. These patterns are on heavy Hessian shaded in the required colors, all ready for working. Prices, 15, 20 and 25 number of patterns to choose from.

New Oilcloths

We have just received a new stock of oilcloths in 3 widths. Prices to suit all. New stock of Window Shades and Pole fixtures.

Crockery and Silverware

Dinner Sets Biscuit Jars China Tea Sets Sugars and Creams Berry Sets Fruit Dishes Butter Dishes Berry Spoons Cheese Dishes Pickle Dishes Lamps Silver Mugs.

THOS. BAIRD

ORMSTOWN, QUE.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

EXILED TO SIBERIA.

CHAPTER I.

A REMARKABLE INTERVIEW.

It was November in Paris. The proverbial gloominess, however, was not in the air, the stimulation of Colonel Hercules Hoffman as he looked down on the gay and crowded boulevard from his apartment in the Rue de Valenciennes. The Colonel Hoffman was a New Yorker, a man of wealth, position, and a gentleman of the French capital he was congratulating himself on the completion of the deal which had taken him abroad and the prospects of a speedy return home.

CHAPTER II.

ACROSS THE FRONTIER.

On a certain March morning of the year following the events related in the preceding chapter, two young Americans left the office of the Russian Consul-General at Berlin, and an hour later were speeding as fast as steam could carry them toward the distant frontier of the Russian empire. Maurice Hammond and Philip Danvers were the names registered on their passports, and while they are hastening toward St. Petersburg, they were the names registered on the telegrams which were being sent to the family in New York.

CHAPTER III.

ARRIVED.

One day Maurice Hammond and Philip Danvers spent the grandeur and magnificence of St. Petersburg—a day so vivid in contrast to the dark, dreary, and uninteresting days of London, and then they were telegraphed from Berlin yesterday afternoon that they had arrived in St. Petersburg.

CHAPTER IV.

THE FIRST MEETING.

It was a fine, bright day in St. Petersburg, and the sun shone brightly on the snow-covered roofs of the city. The streets were filled with people, and the air was filled with the sound of bells and the music of the city.

CHAPTER V.

THE RECEPTION.

As the train pulled into the station, a large crowd of people gathered to see the newcomers. The Russian officials were waiting to receive them, and the atmosphere was one of excitement and anticipation.

CHAPTER VI.

THE VISIT.

Maurice Hammond and Philip Danvers were taken to their apartments, and they were shown the sights of the city. They were met by a friend of their father's, and they were shown the sights of the city.

CHAPTER VII.

THE DISCOVERY.

While they were in the city, they discovered a secret that would change their lives. They found a document that revealed a conspiracy that had been planned for years.

"Spare me!" he whispered. "Spare me! I will make restitution, I will!" "Sit down!" commanded the Russian. "I know all, even where the stolen goods are, and what became of the malachite box. They were old family jewels, and they netted you the sum of nearly 300,000 rubles. I possess all the proofs of your guilt."

"Yes," continued the Russian, in the same cutting tones. "I hold in my hand the proofs of your guilt. I can consign you to a felon's cell. I can consign you to a felon's cell. I can consign you to a felon's cell."

"Do you mean it?" he cried. "Can it be possible?" "Yes," replied the Russian, and then added:—"But I have concluded to take no action. Your secret is safe with me."

"I will spare you," he said—"on one condition. You must give me 100,000 rubles. I will spare you, he said—"on one condition. You must give me 100,000 rubles. I will spare you, he said—"on one condition. You must give me 100,000 rubles."

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Smiling pleasantly, the Russian flung his cap, and stepped forward. He was dressed in a military uniform, and he had a sword at his side. He was a man of high rank, and he was a man of high rank.

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It held that he held most dear—his prestige in the Russian society and his ancestral heritage. He concentrated his thoughts on two objects, the attainment of a long deferred vengeance, and the acquisition of the badly needed wealth.

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hour later, he sealed that in the same manner, and addressed it to "Captain Semple, Commandant of the Forwarding Prison, Moscow."

"I will spare you," he said—"on one condition. You must give me 100,000 rubles. I will spare you, he said—"on one condition. You must give me 100,000 rubles. I will spare you, he said—"on one condition. You must give me 100,000 rubles."

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