The Canadian Gleaner

1650 HUNTINGDON, Q., THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1895. A DOLLAR A YEAR No Credit

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Ottawa, May 15.—The House resumed the budget debate yesterday as the first order of the day.

Mr. McMullen alluded to the acquittal of Contractor Emanuel St. Louis, and mentioned one of the judge's reasons therefor, which was that the contract had been so loosely drawn as to leave room for corruption and extravagance.

One of the ways of saving money mentioned by Mr. McMullen was to dispense with a few of the Ministers who lag superfluous on the stage at $8,000 a year. he also spoke of Rev. Manly Benson's $1,100, which, he said, ought to have been saved. Mr. McMullen concluded a capital speech with a plea for the adoption of a more rational and profitable fiscal policy, a policy that would allow the people to sell in the dearest market and to buy in the cheapest, restricted only by the necessities of the revenue.

Mr. Northrup discussed the trade question in all its bearings, and made the assertion that the Government was justified in asking the people to stand by the policy that had done what it was said it would do. He began with the contention that the words "tariff for revenue only" did not mean anything definite. He did not hold the Liberal party responsible for the depression which occurred under their administration, and of course he would not admit that the National Policy had any responsibility for the hard times of the past few years but what he did claim fot protection was that it had at least saved this country during the recent depression from the additional evils which would have resulted if Canada had been made a slaughter market, as she was in the seventies.

The last speaker of the day was Mr. McMillan of South Huron. He extracted from English blue-books and other authoritative sources evidence that the condition of the British farmer and artisan is better under free trade than that of the Canadian farmer and artisan under the National Policy. By a comparison of the prices in Canada and the United States of agricultural products, he completely refuted the claims set up by Government that the farmers had benefited by protection. He declared that there was no market in the world that was equal to the American market for Canadian farm products.

Ottawa, May 16.—The debate on the Budget was resumed yesterday by Mr. Cockburn, who proceeded to sketch the trade policies of the Liberal party during the past five or six years. He would like the Opposition to explain, when they had abandoned the policy of unrestricted reciprocity and adopted that of free trade, how they would be able to secure the market of sixty millions and induce the people of the United States to throw in their lot with us. Mr. Devlin said that Mr. Cockburn had little cause to say anything against the Opposition policy. Two years ago he had gone to Chicago and drawn nearly $5,000 of the people's money in his capacity as commissioner to the World's Fair. Mr. Devlin wound up, as he began, with an ornate eulogy of Sir Richard Cartwright, which was warmly applauded by the Opposition. Mr. Craig pointed out that there was simply the choice between two policies—the indefinite shifty policy of the Opposition and the protective policy of the Conservative. The policy of taxation for revenue raised by a moderately protective tariff, that he conceived to be a sound Canadian policy—a policy framed in belief in Canada's resources. Mr. Edwards agreed that Canada was a country of grand resources; the trouble was they were not being developed by a policy suitable to the country's requirements. While he was an out and out free trader he would support a revenue tariff as the nearest approach to free trade for which the country was prepared. Hon. Mr. Wallace said that it was proposed to reduce the expenditure by two and a half millions this year, and he would like to know how the Opposition would still further economize in that regard. For additions to the public debt in recent years the Conservative Government has splendid assets to show. Mr. Charlton moved the adjournment of the debate.

Ottawa, May 17.—In the House yesterday the budget debate was continued by Mr. John Charlton, Col. Amyot and Mr. Legris. Nothing new was brought to light.

Two petitions against interference with Manitoba were presented.

TheCanadian Government agent at Bristol in his report says there is a good market for Canadian cider in England

The company which want to bridge the Detroit River has got its charter through the Railway Committee.

Ottawa, May 18.—The budget debate was continued yesterday by Mr. Smith (Ontario), Mr. Flint, and Mr. Macdonald, of King's. It is expected that a division will be reached by Tuesday

Ottawa, May 21. — The Budget debate was continued yesterday by Mr. Semple, and after him the following spoke in the order named: Messrs. Josiah Wood, McIsaac, Perry, Cameron and Dawson, and the House adjourned. The annual report of the penitentiaries of Canada was presented to Parliament yester day. It was written by the late inspector, Mr. Moylan, who doubtless having in view his approaching retirement, writes with a frankness not usually found in an official document. He states that the number of convicts in the Kingston Penitentiary on July 1 last was 494, of whom thirty-two were females. He commends the prison of isolation as calculated to have a salutary effect on incorrigibles. The Inspector enters into an elaborate review of affairs of the Westminster Penitentiary, and admits as a result of the troubles of the last two years the institution has deteriorated.

EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

Florence the Scene of a Seismic Sensation that Extends all Over Tuscany.

Florence, May 21.—The most violent series of earthquakes that have occurred here since 1445 happened Saturday night. The houses swayed like ships in a seaway and many roofs fell in. Wild scenes ensued at the theatres and even an omnibus was in one instance upset. It is estimated that 3,000 houses were damaged, and the Cathedral di Santa Maria del Fiora suffered heavily.

The disturbance was felt at Gassian and Lapaggi and even in Snicca and Ponteced and almost throughout all Tucany.

Teaching Uncle Sam a Lesson.

Managua, Nicaragua, May 21.—Admiral Stephenson and other officers of the British squadron which invested Corinto, both before and after the occupation of the town publicly declared to a party of Americans that the Monroe doctrine was a myth, which the United States would not and could not enforce, and that the British occupation of Corinto was simply intended as a test to definitely dispose of that question.

TAUGHT THE YANKEES TO LAUGH.

So Said an Eminent Frenchman of Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Discussing the late Oliver Wendell Holmes, an eminent Frenchman once said that it was he who had taught the Yankees to laugh. The poet's wit was such as put every one around him in the best of humor.

It was Holmes who said that although it was Eve who tempted man to eat, he had an idea that she had nothing to do with his drinking, for he undoubtedly took to that on his own account. Then the poet removed his cigar from his lips and remarked:

"I really must not smoke so persistently. I must turn over a new leaf—a tobacco leaf—and have a cigar only after each"—and as most of those present imagined he was about to say "meal," he continued—"after each meal." Leaning back in his chair he added—"A foreigner is an alien; a foreigner who drinks too much is an acchabian; and why should not a foreigner who smokes too much be called a tobacconalian."

When dining with Lord Coleridge, the subject of lawyers came up, and referring to the American man of the Bar, Holmes said that the poverty of the American lawyer and the wealth of his client was his glory. On another occasion Mrs. Siddons was being discussed, and some one said that the statesman Fox had been smitten by the great actress. To this the poet replied that from all he had ever heard of her he could not understand a man falling in love with her. His reason was that she was so grand that a man might as well fall in love with the Pyramids. She might have been loved by the Worshipful Company of Coachmakers or a Board of Aldermen, but it was beyond the range of possibility that one man could ever love her.

After he had been lionized by a delegation of Westerners, some one asked him how he liked it. "Like it?" he said, "I felt like the small elephant at the Zoo with a cheap excursion party on his back."

Professor Agassiz, he used to say, was the Liebig's extract of the wisdom of ages, "and," he would add, "whenever he goes off on long voyages to remote islands I can't help thinking what a feast the cannibals would have if they boiled down such an extract."

A VENERABLE STUDENT.

Having Fought and Preached, Dr. Stevens is Now Studying Law at Seventy.

There are many queer people in attendance at the Kansas State University at Lawrence, Kan., but probably the most interestng of these is a law student who is at least seventy years of age. He is Dr. Martin Van Buren Stevens. This is his second year at the university, and he expects to graduate this spring and become a full-fledged lawyer.

The doctor's life has been one of much education. Wilkesbarre, Pa., was the place of his birth. He married at twenty a pretty Pennsylvania German girl. Soon after this he enlisted in Company D, Fifth New Hampshire, and went to the war.

The old gentleman has received the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Oberlin College, in Ohio, and that of Doctor of Medicine at the Adelbert College, at Cleveland, O., 1871. His first wife having died, he married again, this time selecting a Michigan girl, a niece of "Fighting Jim" Richardson. At one time he studied theology and preached for awhile, but gave it up, and studied phrenology under Fowler, of New York.

In a cozy little house on the side of the hill this queer old man lives alone. He keeps everything about the place scrupulously clean. One warm meal a day he considers sufficient; the other two he carries to school with him in a small shoe box. Very little meat passes his lips, in fact he might almost be called a vegetarian. "People eat entirely too much," he says.

Last year he was somewhat conspicuous on account of the number of badges and emblems he wore on the front of his coat. They were badges of the G.A.R., Christian Endeavor Society, Phrenological Society, the Y.M.C.A., a medical society and C. L. S. C. Another of his peculiarities is that he carries a watch which is fully four inches in diameter. He winds it with a pair of six-inch nippers.

Dr. Stevens has been in every State and Territory of the United States. Every summer he goes out on a lecturing tour, and tells the people all about phrenology, physiology and physiognomy.

Grief from a Medical Standpoint.

The nervous system requires complete rest after blows caused by sorrow. Recent medical observations show that the physical results of depressing emotions are similar to those caused by bodily accidents, fatigue, chill, partial starvation, and loss of blood. Birds, moles, and dogs, which apparently died in consequence of capture, and from conditions that correspond in human beings to acute nostalgia and "broken heart," were examined after death as to the condition of their internal organs, and it was found that the nutrition of the tissues had been interfered with, and the substance proper of various vital organs had undergone the same kind of degeneration as that brought about by phosphorus or the germs of infectious disease. The poison of grief is more than a name. To urge work, study, travel, the vain search for amusements, is both useless and dangerous. For a time the whole organism is overthrown, and temporary seclusion is imperative for proper readjustment.

Grief cannot be ignored, neither can it be cheered up. It must be accepted and allowed to wear itself away. Readjustment comes slowly. Sorrow, grief, and all great misfortunes should be regarded as conditions similar to acute infectious diseases, which they resemble in result; and later, as convalescence from such diseases. Seclusion, rest, sleep, appropriate food, fresh air, sunshine, interests that tax neither mind nor body, these are requirements in this class of illness.—The Charlotte Medical Journal.

What They Might Plant.

The wagon maker—An axle tree.
The blue bloods—A family tree.
The shivering poor—A fir tree.
The carpenter—A plane tree.
The epicure—A spice tree.
The summer girl—A beech tree.
The victim of stale jokes—A chestnut tree.
The college athlete—A rowan tree.
A dude—A spruce tree.
The schoolteacher—A birch tree.
The politician—A plum tree.
The old folks—A roof tree.
Married couples—A pear tree.
The melancholy—A pine tree.
The children—A Christmas tree.

A new dainty for afternoon tea, which can be cordially recommended, is a macaroon sandwich. It is made with two macaroons between which is placed a very thin slice of sage cheese.—Comfort.

ANOTHER PARKHURST.

A Hamilton Minister in Disguise Goes Out Investigating.

Hamilton, May 18.—Rev. R. S. Boville, pastor of James street Baptist church, disguised himself last evening, and in company with a Herald reporter secured admission to the Star theatre, occupying one of the boxes throughout the performance. He had been there a considerable time before the management was aware of his presence, and the character of the show was not much different from what was given earlier in the week. Parts of it are far from elevating in tone, and at its conclusion Rev. Mr. Boville stated that while it was less immoral than he had been led to believe, it was bad enough to warrant the City Council in refusing the theatre a license. Probably his experience will furnish material for denunciatory sermons.

BIG BLAZE AT HALIFAX.

Another Destructive Fire that Wipes Out a Valuable Government Wharf.

Halifax, N.S., May 21.—Fire on Sunday destroyed the long wharf, freight sheds and coaling pier at Richmond, which has been the busy centre since the Intercolonial was burned last winter. Sixty head of cattle belonging to J. A. Leaman & Co., of Guelph, were roasted alive. The loss is $250,000, uninsured, because it is Dominion property.

Ald. Murray Dead.

Toronto, May 21.—From the after effects of an attack of la grippe, which seized him several months ago, Alderman Thomas Murray died Sunday at his residence in Parkdale. Mr. Murray had only been confined to bed for about two weeks.

Mr. Murray was an active Conservative, and was connected with several fraternal societies, which, with the City Council, will attend the funeral to St. James' cemetery on Wednesday.

Deceased leaves a widow, one son and six daughters, of whom five are married.

Mr. Edward Blake.

London, May 20.—There is a rumor afloat to the effect that Mr. Edward Blake intends to resign his seat in South Longford, retire from the arena of Imperial politics, to return to Canada, and devote himself to his profession. It is learned that there is positively no foundation for such a story. Mr. Blake will not only continue to be of material assistance to the Home Rule party in the House of Commons, but it is on the cards to elect him a member of the Council of the National Federation League.

A Ministerial Caucus.

Ottawa, May 16.—The first ministerial caucus of the session was held yesterday morning. There was a large attendance of senators and members. Several congratulatory speeches were made and various subjects concerning the party welfare were discussed. The premier promised that when the Government had decided on a policy in regard to Manitoba schools and the Hudson Bay Railway, they would lay that policy before a caucus previous to announcing it in Parliament.

Ontario Society of Artists.

Toronto, May 15.—The annual meeting of the Ontario Society of Artists was held last night and the following officers were elected—Honorary President, Hon. G. W. Allan; President, M. Matthews; Vice-President and Treasurer, W. Revell; Secretary, Robt. F. Gagen; Auditor, Jas. Sm[illegible]h. Executive Council—Robt. F. G[illegible], F. L. Foster, Miss G. E. Spurr, W. D. Blatchly, F. S. Challener, A. M. Manly, R. W. Cuttis, T. M. Martin and W. Revell.

The Military Camps.

Ottawa, May 15.—An extra of the Canada Gazette has been issued ordering about forty rural battalions out for their annual twelve days' drill, beginning in Ontario June 18, and in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces June 25. The London camp will consist of the 1st Hussars, 21st, 22nd, 27th, 29th and 32nd Battalions, and the Niagara camp of the 2nd Dragoons and 12th, 34th, 37th and 77th Battalions.

J. P.'s Want More Power.

Ottawa, May 15.—Judge McDougall, Messrs. J. C. Stokes, J. P., and E. Jackson, J.P., of the County of York, had an interview with Deputy Minister Newcombe yesterday. They want an amendment to the criminal code giving more power to Justices of the Peace in the way of treating with small felonies in place of sending them to the County Judge.

Swallowed Carbolic Acid.

Kansas City, May 15.—John Shaw, fifty years of age, committed suicide at the Colorado Hotel, by swallowing carboli acid. Shaw left a long letter, in which he said he was a banker in Warwick Township, western Ontario, at one time, but failed and went to the United States.

Admits His Guilt at Last.

London, May 17.—The People publishes a sensational statement by the Tichborne claimant, which is a virtual confession of the fraudulent attempts to obtain the Tichborne estates and title. He admits that he is Arthur Orton, the son of a butcher of Wapping.

Montreal City Hall Condemned.

Montreal, May 15.—The Provincial Board of Health is suing the corporation on account of the unsanitary condition of the City Hall, which has long been a disgrace. The penalty claimed is $25 a day, from March 1 last.

Zimmerman Insane.

Toronto May 15.—A. F. Zimmerman, who attempted to kill his wife by hitting her on the head with a hammer and afterwards stabbed himself in the breast, has been committed as a lunatic and will be taken to the Asylum at once.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

Toronto Breadstuffs Market.

Toronto, May 21.—Flour—There is a limited demand, with prices ruling strong. Straight rollers are $4 to $4.10, and Manitobas at $4.65 for patents and $4.40 for bakers.

Bran—Trade full and prices nominal at $13, Toronto freights.

Wheat—The demand is good and prices firmer. Sales of white were made to-day at 90c on the Northern. No. 1 Manitoba hard 95c bid, west, with sales at $1, east.

Barley—There is a good demand and prices are firm at 46c to 47c for feed.

Oats—The demand is moderate and prices steady; white sold at 36c to 36½c west, and mixed at 35c.

Peas—The demand is fair and prices unchanged, sales being made outside at 60c.

Rye—Business dull and prices nominal at 58c to 60c.

Buckwheat—Prices are purely nominal

CROWN'S CASE FINISHED

The Hyams' Previous Records Not To Be Told at Present.

SEVERAL DOCTORS EXAMINED

All Say Two Severe Blows Were Given—Coroner Aikins, the First Witness for the Defence, Tells Why He Did Not Hold an Inquest.

Toronto, May 15.—The evidence of Mrs. Harry Hyams was delayed this morning until the Crown fixed the date on which it is said that Sullivan warned Dallas Hyams through Fox, the expressman, to let up on pressing Wilson or something would be exposed. She was carefully cross-examined by Mr. Lount. The history of the courtship and marriage were repeated.

Mr. John Wright, a practical plumber, proved by actual experiment that the weight could not have been severed from the hook. This seemed so convincing that it is probable that the theory will be abandoned by the defence.

Samuel Grandige, a money lender, by his evidence, pointed out that the prisoners were in need of money before Wells was killed.

Another witness described blood stains which she found on a pair of Harry Hyams' trousers.

Mrs. Hyams was most positive in her evidence, and had no doubt but that her husband told her a story which from the evidence already given is shown to be a subterfuge.

Richard Lane, a broker and money lender, said the warehouse business was one in which there was very keen opposition and he would not expect new hands to succeed very well, and he was not at all surprised if they did no business between November and February.

Dr. McPherson, a physician and money lender, who had made loans through Lane to Hyams, said he had never been engaged in the building trade, and corroborated Lane in his statements of a number of transactions.

Dr. King, who was called late yesterday afternoon, said that Dallas Hyams seemed very much pleased to see him when he entered the warehouse, and the three at once proceeded to the scene of the tragedy. He described the position of the body, and said that he had been told that it had been moved, and he saw no blood nor a scratch on Dallas Hyams nor anything that would lead him to believe that a struggle had taken place. The Dr. was certain that the deceased did not have glasses on when he saw the body, and he did not believe that there were gloves on the hands.

Toronto, May 17.—Mr. C. S. Smoke yesterday told of the business transaction between Mrs. Hyams and H. P. Hyams, and B. D. Humphrey, an undertaker, described the condition of the body of Wells when he found it on the day of the tragedy.

George H. Grundy, general agent of the New York Life Insurance Company, in the afternoon told of the insurance which was placed on the life of W. C. Wells. The policy on his life was for $30,000 and in the form of a twenty-year endowment.

Thomas G. McConkey, another agent of the New York Life Insurance Company, corroborated the evidence of Grundy.

William Dark, the third of the agents of the New York Life, talked life assurance to the court, and very carefully explained what had already been minutely described.

S. W. Hughson, of the Covenant Mutual, said that W. C. Wells had placed two policies on his life for $1,000 each, payable to Miss Martha. He said, too, that H. P. Hyams had applied for $10,000 of insurance on his own life.

Dr. Little said that he had endeavored to find Hyams to examine him, and when one day he did see him the question was evaded, and said that he was busy and made an engagement for the following day, but he never called again.

Toronto, May 18.—Two events happened yesterday morning at the Hyams trial which made the session interesting and important.

The defence revealed its hand, and will attempt to show that it was or could be possible for the weight to rest on the very tip of the nose of the hook, and if in this position a projection was encountered the weight would leave the hook with a bound. The defence has made experiments to satisfy them on this. The Crown, however, will attempt to show that the weight could not have got in such a position.

The last line of the Crown's evidence began this morning, when Dr. Caven, in a scholarly and highly intellectual way, began to describe the fractures on the dome of the skull. This occupied the entire morning, and he told of the fractures of the base of the skull in the afternoon.

Detective Cuddy told of having interviewed H. P. Hyams shortly after the tragedy regarding the insurance on young Wells' body. He was referred to Miss Wells, now Mrs. Hyams, but although he went directly to the house where she lived he did not see her until she had a conversation with the prisoner.

Toronto, May 20.—At four o'clock on Saturday afternoon Mr. Osler announced that for the present the Crown would not call any more witnesses for the prosecution in the charge against the Hyams brothers.

The judge ruled against admitting the evidence of Detective Heidelberg, New York, and Detective Pearson, Jersey City, relative of the career of the prisoners in these places before coming to Toronto. Should, however, the defence put in evidence of good character the Crown may then call the detectives to the stand. Further evidence was offered by the Crown on Saturday relative to the elevator, and several medical men were also called to speak as to the probable causes of the injuries which resulted in death. They were all of the opinion that two severe blows had been struck. To clearly understand the medical testimony it should be stated that the doctors speak of the skull of deceased as if it were in two sections. The top, or first section, is the part which it has been possible to piece together, and to see clearly the fractures which caused death; and the lower half, or second section, is the portion which was so smashed that it could not be put together. The case for the Crown closed with the production of a photograph and crayon portrait of deceased for the inspection of the jury.

Inspector Stark said the weight now in court weighed exactly 200 pounds.

Coroner Aikins was called by the defence. He remembered the morning of [illegible]ary 15th, 1893. He got on that day, about ten o'clock in the morning, a telephone message from Dr. E. E. King to the effect that an accident had occurred in the warehouse at 28 Colborne street. He took the necessary papers for an inquest and proceeded with all possible haste to the scene of the accident. He saw the body in the basement. It lay with the head about a foot or eighteen inches away form the shaft. The body was stretched from north to south. He had a dim recollection of seeing Fox, the expressman, there. He saw one of the prisoners, but did not know which. He did not notice any injury to the hand of the prisoner he saw. There were two pools of blood, and the appearance of the blood led the witness to suppose that the body had been dragged back from the elevator. He remembered touching the head of deceased. He thought it was up on the third floor that he saw the rope and hook, but he was not sure about it. He telephoned Dr. King, and told him that he could not take the necessary oath of a coroner to the effect that an inquest was necessary. He did not know the prisoners, and was in the premises about half an hour. He believed the weight was lying on the floor on its narrow side when he saw it, and not leaning against the weight shaft casing, as several of the previous witnesses had said it was. He did not see glasses on the face and was sure there were none. He did not observe gloves on the hands. The sides of the head were pressed together as if by a terrific blow. He did not recollect making any examination of the premises on the first floor. He went up to the top floor and saw the hook and rope.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Osler. The hook now produced in court was not the hook he was shown in the warehouse on the day of the accident. The hook the accused showed him had a longer shaft and a shorter turn.

Toronto, May 21.—Many surgeons summoned by the defence in the trial of the Hyams twins at the York Assize Court yesterday swore that what Mr. Osler described as the "Johnstonian theory" would account for the injuries found on the skull of the alleged murdered boy, William Wells. The Johnstonian theory is that the boy was looking up the weight shaft when the weight fell off the hook, hit him on the head and knocked him insensible. In order to account for the fact that the weight, having a greater momentum than the falling body of the boy, would reach the earth first, the Johnstonian theory is that either the weight carried the boy down with it, or that it struck the edge of the buffer, that during the time it was resting on the buffer the boy's head reached the earth and the weight tilted over upon it. The doctors were unanimous that the injuries of the head could not have been occasioned while it was poised in the air, but must have been inflicted while the head was lying upon a resisting force.

Equally were they unanimous that there was nothing to show that the head had received a blow while poised in the air. If it had there might or might not have been a fracture of the skull, and if there was the fracture would have been obliterated by the second blow.

To Mr. Osler, all admitted that there was nothing inconsistent with Wells having received a blow and then been laid on the buffer and the weight dropped on the head. Even the smaller weight, if dropped four or five feet, would have occasioned all the fractures found. While he thought the Johnstonian theory was the most reasonable to account for the injuries, Dr. Cameron said that was, of course, presuming no murder had been committed.

The doctors who testified for the Crown were unanimous that there were two lines of force. Those for the defence thought one line of force could have occasioned the injuries, but admitted that the injuries of the first blow might have been obliterated by the second.

The defence put a witness in the box who swore that on Sunday noon, twenty hours before the killing, he was in the warehouse with Willie Wells, that the latter experimented with the hoist, and the weight stuck in the shaft, that he had to utilize a walking stick to dislodge it; that after it reached the ground young Wells, unaided, changed the heavy weight for the lighter one, again substituting the heavy one, that he was once more pulling up the weight when this man noticed the hook was only partially in the weight, and spoke to Wells about it, and that the latter lowered the weight, but did not securely fasten in the hook. What the defence seeks to prove by this is that when Wells left the elevator on Sunday the hook was unsafe, that he was the first man to use it on the next morning, and tha forgetting the hook was partially out went to work the elevator, with the result that the weight fell and killed him. The Crown claim that they can prove that Wells was not at the warehouse at all on the Sunday. When all evidence is in as to the truth or falsity of this story the jury will be in a position to decide what importance is to be attached to this man's testimony and what opinion to entertain on the question of the prisoners' guilt or innocence.

The interest in the trial grows apace. The court room was thronged yesterday, many ladies being present. The prisoners demeanor has not altered since Saturday, although it is more hopeful than at the opening of the trial.

[illegible] Season for [illegible]s Changed.

[illegible]a, May 21.—A change has been made [illegible] season for bass fishing in Ontario and Quebec, which will interest the anglers of the two provinces. At the present time the close season extends from May 15 to June 30. The experience of the departmental experts is that this period is too long, and an order-in-council has been passed fixing the close season from May 15 to June 15, or two weeks earlier than at present. The change will apply this season.

May Result Fatally.

Toronto, May 21.—Thomas Beaver, 674 Parliament street, was working on a scaffold at the ruins of the Darling Building in Wellington street at about 4.30 p.m. yesterday, when he slipped and fell about six feet to the ground, alighting on his head. He was removed to the General Hospital, where he now lies suffering from concussion of the brain, which may perhaps result fatally.

Could not Fight the Trust.

Montreal, May 21.—Lightbound, Ralston & Co., one of the oldest grocery firms in the east, who have been financially embarrassed for a year past, have gone into liquidation. The failure of this firm, it is claimed, is due to their persistent fight against what is termed a sugar trust existing here.

Coming to Canada.

London, May 21.—Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, the new president of the G.T.R., is expected to visit Canada about the end of this month.

Income Tax Unconstitutional.

Washington, May 21.—The Supreme Court has declared the income tax law unconstitutional.

FORMATION OF COAL.

In Some Places the Perfect Form of the Decayed Trees Have Been Found.

The formation of coal, according to Dr. Homer Greene's cosmical theory, was due to the solar orb bringing forth, millions of years ago, when it was larger and hotter than to-day, a wonderfully luxuriant vegetation, including plants of strange kinds, mosses as large as forest trees, and ferns thirty feet in height, growing up richly from the clayey soil and forming dense jungles in the vast marshes, the latter covering great areas of the earth's surface; these ferns, mosses, and the leaves, branches, and trunks of trees in time falling and decaying where they grew, only to render the soil more fertile and the next growth more luxuriant—year after year, century after century, this process of growth and decay going on, until the beds of vegetable matter thus deposted became of great thickness; the earth's body, however, still continued to shrink, in consequence of which her crust at times contracted and fell in, the land then sinking throughout vast areas, the beds of vegetable matter going down and the water sweeping again over the great marshes. Sand and mud and gravel were laid down anew over the deposits, and the clayey soil from which the next rich growth would spring was spread out on the surface, this process being repeated again and again, as often, indeed, as seams of coal in any coal bed.

In this way, according to Dr. Greene, the conditions for the formation of coal were made complete, atmospheric air being entirely excluded while the vegetable beds underwent the processes of decomposition, so that in some beds of coal whole trees have been found, with roots, branches, leaves and seeds complete, and all converted into the same kind of coal as that by which they were surrounded.

LINCOLN'S COUSIN A PAUPER.

Resembles the Martyred President, and Proves His Family Relationship.

The discovery has been made that John Lincoln, eighty-six years old, a cousin of ex-President Abraham Lincoln, is in the almshouse at Reading, Pa. His features much resemble those of the martyred president. His mind has given way, and his answers to questions are very childish. He is a son of Thomas Lincoln, a wealthy farmer and hotel keeper, who died in 1859. John inherited $30,000, and in his time was regarded as a great sport. His money went rapidly, and he was finally compelled, through family estrangements, to go to the county almshouse. His wife, Mrs. Annie Lincoln, died at her home in Exeter a few years ago, and this circumstance recalled the fact that the husband still lived and was a ward of the county. During the war John Lincoln made a trip to Washington and called on the president, and the two cousins had quite a lengthy chat, during which their relationship was fully established.

Two Colossal Children.

The quaint little town of St. Nicholas, in East Flanders, boasts the possession of two children of such extraordinary abnormal growth as to put completely in the shade all similar infant prodigies of the past or present. These Brobdignagian youngsters are boy and girl. The elder, Master Clement Smedst, is fifteen years of age and weighs no less than 420 pounds; the circumference of his body is six feet six inches; he measures thirty-six inches around the leg and twenty-eight inches around the arm. His sister, Bertha, is eight years old, and turns the scale at 224 pounds. In spite of their dimensions their activity is remarkable, for they trip and skip about with all the agility of other children of an equal age. It is an astonishing sight to see these infant mountains of humanity romping about in country lanes with other children of the village. One would imagine them to be the offspring of a race of giants, so high do they tower over the heads of their little playfellows. Their appearance is interesting, both having extremely handsome and regular features. Bertha, like other girls of tender years, delights in nursing a doll, which seems ludicrously out of place and proportion in the arms of the young giantess. The couple are attracting the attention of the country around, and on fine days crowds of people flock into the quiet little town in order to catch a glimpse of these colossal children.

Mexico's Varied Climate.

For variety of climate New Mexico is said to lead the other territories of the Union. This is due in part to her extent from north to south, covering as it does seven degrees of latitude. More still is perhaps due to differences in altitude, which, within her borders, ranges from 4,000 to 16,000 feet. Conditions of aridity and rarefaction and highly electrical conditions of the atmosphere dependent upon altitude increase the diversity beyond the mere question of cold and heat. In establishing an arbor day for the territory the legislature at first selected two days, one for the northern and the other for the southern half of New Mexico, but these proved insufficient to meet the conditions of climate to all localities. So the designation of the day in each county is now left with the county school superintendent, who is supposed to fix it at the best season for tree planting in his locality.

Simple Cure for Lockjaw.

A writer in Clark's Horse Review gives his experience in curing lockjaw, in which he says: "If a nail is picked up get it out, of course, as soon as possible; then get a half pail of hot water—as hot as the horse can possibly stand it—pour in plenty of vinegar and also plenty of salt. This is all, only it must be so hot that at first when you put the horse's foot in it he will pull the foot out of the water; put in again; and hold the foot in steadily Hold it in an hour or longer and repeat it again after two hours. Do this at least four times or more the first day and repeat the process next day. In nine cases out of ten it will save the horse. It has been tried on man, and I used it myself on my own horse. Some one may say that this remedy is no good, but if I had a valuable horse it is the remedy I would try. Nothing will kill the poison quicker if taken in time."

These are Chinese Maxims.

When the sword is rusty, the plough bright, the prisons empty, the granaries full, the steps of the temples worn down and those of the law courts grass grown, when doctors go afoot, the bakers on horseback, and the men of letters drive in their own carriages, the empire is well governed.—L'Arlequin.

Modern Buildings.

"How was it the building fell down with a crash?"

"One of the bricklayers took a pinch of snuff, contrary to strict orders; he was compelled to sneeze and—the mischief was done!"—Dorfbarbier.

HE HAD COLLECTED THE SILVER.

Mrs. Noboddie Was Mistaken in Thinking She Had Found a Burglar.

Young Mrs. Noboddie, returning from her mother's birthday party, let herself into the flat, which seemed strangely quiet and deserted.

"Freddie isn't home yet, of course," she said to herself. "That Mr. Goldlink is sure to keep him late talking over all that business, and of course, as he came to town on purpose for it, Freddie couldn't leave him even to go to mamma's party. I am home earlier than I expected, too. What airs Sarah does give herself, just because she is married to a rich man! Well, I hate pride, and I won't be snubbed by her, so I just came home."

She proceeded to remove her wraps and take a good look at herself in the mirror.

"My goodness!" she whispered, "That sounds like somebody in the dining-room! Oh, nonsense! It can't be. I'm only nervous. Dear me, I hope this business will turn out well. Freddie says it will double our income if it does, and then I can snub Sarah a bit, if I choose. That is surely someone in the dining-room. I shall creep out and see."

The dining-room door was ajar. The gas was turned on full, and a man in his shirt sleeves was deliberately squeezing lemons into her best punch bowl, while nearly all of her silver spoons, the sugar basin and the tea-kettle were laid ready.

"The wretch! he thinks he will have a feast and then get away with all my silver," she whispered, "I'll show him"

A moment later, the bell of the flat below rang violently, and when Mr. Blanque opened the door Mrs. Noboddie staggered in, and, pronouncing the one word "burglars," fainted.

Mr. Blanque turned very pale. "I—suppose I had better go and see," he remarked.

"You will do nothing of the kind, Augustus Blanque," responded his wife, "you shan't be shot defending another woman's silver. Go for the police."

Fifteen minutes later the intruder had been surprised and taken away to the station, protesting that it was all right, he was no burglar and that Mr. Noboddie was his friend "The very idea!" cried Mrs. Noboddie indignantly, "when I never set eyes on his ferocious countenance before in my life."

"Oh, that's nothing," replied Mr. Blanque, "these hardened criminals will make any excuse; he was desperate, too, and they had to handle him pertty roughly."

Just then Mr. Noboddie came blithely up the stairs with various suspicious looking bottles in his arms. "There I am, old man," he called, "I had to go further than I thought, but it's all right, my wife won't be—why, what on earth is the matter?"

"Oh, Freddy," cried his wife, "only think. I came home early from mamma's party and found a horrid burglar in the dining-room with all my silver out; they have taken him to the police station now. And, oh, aren't you proud of your little wife? I never screamed once—why, Freddie, what is the matter? I'm not hurt."

"Taken him to the police station! no hurt!" yelled Freddie, when he could get his voice, "Good gracious, woman, that was Goldlink; we wanted a quiet place to talk over our business and came up here. We were making punch and he agreed to squeeze the lemons while I went for—for some other ingredients, and now you've sent him to the police station and the most profitable deal I've made this year is all up!"

And gloom settled down upon the flat.

Sea Island Dialect.

Alfred was a lanky, loose-jointed youth with the shambling gait of a racoon, and more that his share of Afro-American laziness. In color, says the Columbia State, he was a chinquapin brown, or as the hands on the plantation called it, a bay kind of nigguh, suh." With the arrogance of the copper-alloyed negro he looked down upon the darker-hued members of his race.

He was employed in doing odd lobs about the plantation, and one day was coming over the railroad crossing on his way from the "big spring," balancing a bucket of water upon the hatless crown of his woolly head, when, as he paused to look up and down the lines of glittering steel rail, ostensibly to see "wedder de shoo fly train dey on time," he caught sight of a rival and enemy, Paul Youngblood, a thick-set bullet-headed black, a year or two older and many pounds heavier than our hero. Putting down his bucket and lounging toward the new comer, who had paused at the crossing, Alfred demanded:

"Paul, wat you tell Pink 'bout me to de settin' up las' Sattyday nite?"

"Tell w'ich Pink?"

"Aun' Sarah gran'darter Pink. You know um berry well!"

"Who tell you I know she?"

"Ef you ain' know 'um you 'quaintan' wid 'um."

"Well, ef I is 'quaintan' wid 'um I nebber tell 'um.

"You tell 'um dat I could'n specify."

"Who tell you I tell 'um?"

"Lizzybett' tell me,."

"W'ich 'Lizzybet' dat?"

"Same Lizzybet'; you mus' be fool, enty?"

"Don't you cuss me a fool."

"I cuss you a fool, yaas, en' I cuss you a lie, en' I cuss you a nigguh!"

"Ef you cuss me a nigguh, yourself is a nigguh!"

"Who—me?"

"Yaas, you."

"Bipp." Alfred took a heavy lightwood knot from a pile of engine wood near by and brought it down with a whack on the thick skull of his opponent. The blow didn't seem to trouble the recipient much, and he stood looking dazedly at his assailant until the sight of his own blood trickling down on the planks reminded him that he had been despitefully used. Seizing Alfred suddenly by the ears he butted him full in the forehead and the two skulls crashed together with the sound like the coupling of freight cars with automatic bumpers. The battle was a short one. Alfred fell to earth and was soundly belabored before I could make the now thoroughly aroused Paul abandon the fight.

"Now, Alfud," said the conqueror, "I done bruk yo' mout', you is satisfy, enty?"

Alfred rose from the fray with a triumphant face, his "head bloody but unbowed."

"N'mine," said he through his swollen lips as he took up his burden and moved slowly away. "Anyhow, I git een de fuss' lick."

Language is a curious assortment of incongruities. We say, for example, that a man is in his cups when as a matter of fact the contents of his cups are in him.

ABOUT THE ALASKA MAIDEN.

Remarks About Her by a White Man Who has Studied Her.

Some of the early Americansettlers who went to Alaska as bachelors married native women. One of them who died several years ago left behind the following description of the Alaska maiden, which was published in the last number of the Alaska News:

"The Alaska maiden is a very queer and unnatural being. She may live with a white man, or be lawfully wedded to him, but such tender sentiments as love for her white master never entered her dusky bosom. She may dwell in a fine cottage, wear silk and white and fine raiment and live upon dainty food and in ease, but to be good and true to him who labors to supply her with these fine things is not according to the Hoyle of her clan, and she keeps the head of the house constantly in hot water through the intrusions of some swarthy lover upon his domestic happiness. The cottage, silks, well-supplied table and liberal allowances of cash are her demands for living with him, and if financial embarrassments cause a shortage in such luxuries the frisky damsel suddenly has home affairs that demand her attention, and 'Mr. Parker' 'baches' until he makes another stake. She is a very dutiful child to her aged parents, and the persistency of her demands for cash and the depletion of her own larder for their support is only equalled by the amount that these old people seem able to consume. She is very aboriginal in her habits, and when she can escape the argus eye of her better half and make a sneak from under the roof of civilization for a time, and can always be found rolling in the sand in front of the parental hovel, munching dried salmon or cakes of seaweed and seal grease. But when she has gorged herself sufficiently on this odoriferous food and visited and gossiped to her heart's content, she returns to her cottage again, and, with silks soiled and torn and a breath flavored like the breeze from a fish-drying rack, sues for that forgivness she is always sure to receive. She is then thoroughly soap-sudsed, a new gown is purchased, and the head of the house breathes a sigh of relief, knowing that it will be several days at least before his domestic happiness is again broken."

Abutilons For Next Winter.

Abutilons that are started from cuttings in the spring, potted and plunged in the border, make fine plants for fall and winter bloom if well cut back to make them compact and shapely.

They are very showy and attractive plants, easily grown, and adapting themselves to all kinds of treatment, but readily responding to generous culture. They grow vigorously under almost any circumstances. Plant them in rather small pots, and use the knife freely to keep them in shape.

Give plenty of heat, light and moisture. And to keep away aphis, one of their greatest enemies, smoke with tobacco, and keep tobacco stems liberally spread over the soil, so that when watering the fumes arising will keep this pest at bay. To wash a plant very badly affected in tobacco soap-suds is an effectual remedy, keeping up the process until all signs of them disappear.

Thompsonu Plena has beautifully variegated foliage, perfectly double flowers of a rich orange, shaded with crimson. Golden Fleece, bright golden-yellow, and very free flowering; Boule de Niege, white flowers; Arthur Belsham, a clear crimson; Mlle. L. Arrival, a soft creamy-white, veined with pink. These make a very desirable collection of this pretty plant, although there are many other named ones probably equally as fine.

Few plants will give more pleasure when well grown. They are natives of a tropical country, are sensitive to cold, and thrive in warmth and sunshine.

An Independent Lawyer.

A lawyer with his client called one day at the office of a gentleman who is considered to be one of the leading men of the Philadelphia bar. The lawyer had an important case and he wanted to take the legal big gun in as advisor. He explained his business and said he and the client would be back in the afternoon. I won't be here then," said the legal giant. "I have an engagement at 3 o'clock and I won't be here after that hour." "But there is a $5,000 fee in this for you," explained the young lawyer. "Can't help it; I won't be here. You will have to come to-morrow."

"But my client can't come to-morrow."

"Well, I can't break my engagement," said the senior. After some further talk it was agreed that a meeting be held that night. That afternoon, having nothing else to do the young lawyer and his client went to a ball game. The first man they saw inside the grounds was the great lawyer, who was hurrahing for the "Phillies" with all the vigor of his lungs. That was his important engagement. Needless to say the lawyers' practice nets him enough money each year to make him independent.

How a Crowd Gathers.

"Ever see a crowd gather?" asked the man with chin whiskers as he lit a cigar.

"No; can't say that I ever did."

"I thought not. The crowd was there when you came along. But I helped form this one."

"What did you do?"

"Stopped to admire a cute little shaver in a baby-cab The child was playing with a small dog, and the two made a picture."

"But about the crowd?"

"Some ladies stopped to look at the baby, then some children to play with the dog. That made a gathering on the sidewalk, and others wanted to see what they were looking at, and there was soon a big crowd that couldn't see anything."

"Meanwhile you were obstructing the sidewalk."

"But you never saw a crowd disperse as quickly."

"Policeman?"

"Not much! That baby wrinkled up its nose and began to cry. In two seconds there wasn't a soul in sight. The crowd had melted into thin air."

Think of Other People.

We ought to think of other people's convenience more than some of us do. The home is the place where this thoughtfulness ought to begin and be cultivated. One who comes late to brackfast admits that he has been guilty of an amiable self-indulgence, but forgets that he has marred the harmonious flow of the household life, and caused confusion and extra work. The other day an important committee of fifteen was kept waiting ten minutes for one tardy member, who came sauntering in at last, without even an apology for causing fifteen men a loss of time that to them was very valuable, besides having put a sore strain on their patience and good nature. Common life is full of just such thoughtlessness.

Chateauquay Advertiser

Advertisements for this column, notices of marriages or death, and items of local news, if left with JAMES ANDERSON, ORMSTOWN, not later than three o'clock Wednesday afternoon, will be attended to.

WANTED, a Secretary-Treasurer for the scholastic municipality of St Malachie D'Ormstown, to commence 1st July. Salary, $120 per annum. Must furnish room for the sittings, and heat and light when required. Names of two good sureties to be given. Sealed applications received by the undersigned up to the 10th June. M. KEE,
Secy.-Treas., Ormstown.

NOTICE.

The house-cleaning time is now at hand, and so I am prepared to supply you with a very large variety of Window Shades, Curtain Poles and Lace Curtains, Curtain Chains, Draping Pins, etc.

GENTS, for a nobby fitting Suit or Spring Overcoat, a neat Hat, a fine pair of Shoes, a stylish Shirt, Tie or Gloves, this is the place.

LADIES, bear in mind that you can get a Mantle to fit you, made to order, in the very latest Paris fashion.

I have now on hand the new Fibre Chamois for Ladies' Dresses, so highly recommended.

N.B.—Am agent for the British American Dyeing Company of Montreal, Gold medalist. Old faded clothing made to look like new. GIVE IT A TRIAL.

JOHN LIGGET
THE FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
ORMSTOWN.

SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT.

Once more we come before you
As humble suppliants for trade,
Asking you visit our storeroom
Before your purchase is made.
We are here to trade with the people,
Who confidence in us may place;
And in goods, whether fancy or staple,
You'll find us far on in the race.
We keep right abreast of the times,
Though hard some claim they may be;
Yet we've had a good share of your dimes,
Which keeps us both easy and free.
Many thanks to our customers all,
For your liberal patronage here,
And, indeed, it has not been small
Since we entered the merchant's career.
Still we want the trade of the people,
As well as the custom of yore,
And trust we'll always be able
To welcome you at "Yellow Store."
We cannot here mention all lines,
In which we excel to the letter,
But you'll make a mistake, bear in mind,
By attempting to do any better.
Some stores may, in order to blind,
Keep a few things down to the bottom,
And some away up "d'ye mind?"
Not even forgetting the cotton.
Beware of the baits that are so oft
In your paths so frequently thrown,
And shun them before you "get left"
And have a hard bargain to mourn.
But I'm testing your patience too long,
And not wishing to say any more,
No matter who sings the best song,
The right place to trade is "Yellow Store.'

JAMES McGERRIGLE.
Ormstown, March, 1895. 51

LADIES, try the Yellow Store for Dress Goods
GENTS, see our Tweeds and Worsteds and you are sure to order your Spring Suits here. Men's Suits from $4.50 up.
WALL PAPERS in endless quantity at Yellow Store.
☞ Car load of extra Granulated Sugar; also Barb Wire, Salt, &c., cheap at
James McGerrigle's Yellow Store.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

Clover Seeds

Choice Timothy

Seed Peas

Seed Oats

A Car of Ensilage Corn to arrive, made up of the following varieties:—
Golden Beauty
Southern White, and
Red Cob
Samples and prices sent on application.

J. B. WALSH
GENERAL MERCHANT
ORMSTOWN, Que.

NEW GOODS.

STYLISH DRESS GOODS
In all choice colorings.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.
An endless variety of black goods.

BLACK { Serge, Figured goods, Costume Cloth, Crepon, Silk Warp Henrietta

NEW PRINTS! NEW PRINTS!
Our Prints are the prettiest we have shown for many seasons.

Sateens worth 20c, for 15c a yard.

NEW { Jet trimmings, Colored Beaded trimmings, Braids, Velvets and Ribbons, Silks, fancy Flannels, and Muslins for Blouses, Felts for fancy work.

NEW DRESS LININGS.
Fibre Chamois, Hair Cloth.

FOR SPRING SUITS.
New Suitings
Vestings
Trouserings, &c.

NEW SPRING HATS.
Black
Brown
Fawn
Grey.
Hard & Soft Felt Hats for men and boys.

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES
Feather weight Rubbers.

SPRUCE, Hemlock and Pine Lumber, Clapboards, Lathe, Shingles, Tarpaper, Lime, Salt, Cement, Flour, Moulie, &c.

THOS. BAIRD
P.S.—Cash paid for all kinds of Grain.

WM. OLIVER, B. A., M.D.
(Honor Graduate McGill Univ.)
Office in the residence of Mrs Geo. Walsh, first house west of the Presbyterian church, Ormstown. 54

D. CHAMBERS,
CARRIAGE MAKER, ORMSTOWN,

Has now on hand a complete assortment of Top Carriages, Concords in all styles, and Double Wagons, all of his own make. All sorts of Buggy painting done on short notice and in the best style.

☞ Having a first-class Blacksmith, I am prepared to do all kinds of work. Horse-shoeing a specialty.

ADVERTISEMENTS for the Gleaner must be handed in not later than Wednesday afternoon. No use leaving them on Thursday.

THE GLEANER is not sent after the subscription expires. Those who would secure every number should renew promptly at least a week before the expiring of their time.

THESE WE MAINTAIN

Canadian Gleaner

HUNTINGDON, Q., MAY 23, 1895.

THE house was to adjourn last night until Tuesday. That it disposed of the budget debate before taking its brief holiday is doubtful. Mr Laurier said a number of his friends wished to speak, and so, to afford opportunity to a few obscure members to give a weak dilution of what has been said fifty times before, the business of the country is delayed.

A CONFERENCE, called at the suggestion of the governor-general, to see if a compromise cannot be reached with regard to the Manitoba school difficulty, met at Ottawa on Tuesday, and will likely last a day or two. Manitoba is represented by its premier, Mr Greenway, and Mr Sifton, who confer with the Dominion ministers. What the prospect is of a settlement being reached, it is impossible to say.

THE supreme court at Washington decided on Monday that all the provisions of the income tax act are unconstitutional. The decision places the U. S. government in the position of being deprived of 30 million dollars expected revenue. The deficiency will be tided over by a loan. The finding of the court, that taxes on real estate, or the rents or incomes derived from real estate, are direct taxes, is of interest to our own public men, for it defines the relative powers of the legislatures and the federal government. For instance, Mr Foster could not levy a land tax, but Mr Taillon could.

THE break in prices for dairy products is a serious blow to Canada—how serious and far-reaching few people who do not live in the country seem to realize. Creamery butter at 15 cents and cheese at 6¼ means only 45 cents the hundred pounds of milk, and no farmer can furnish milk at that price without loss, for 45 cents the hundred-weight is much below the cost of production. If our farmers are going to sell their milk at a loss for any length of time, there will be a crisis. It cannot be otherwise. The dairy is the chief dependence of the farmers of Ontario and Quebec and if it goes, times will become worse. Let us hope that the depression is only temporary, and that with the June make an improvement will come in prices. The low price is increasing consumption, and with beef dearer than it has been, cheese should have a chance as a substitute. The situation is aggravated by large offerings, mainly from the States, of fodder cheese, a grade nobody wants. If the system of combined factories were generally adopted, the making of fodder cheese would cease, which would be of great benefit, for it is a drug on the English market, has to be sold at any price, and spoils the sale of the grass product. The proposal by the Quebec government, to relieve the difficulty with regard to butter by granting a bonus of a cent a pound on all creamery exported, is well-meant but will be an injury to the farmer in the long run. Our local legislature has no gold mine from which it can take the subsidy. It is head and heels in debt, and will have to collect from the farmers in some way the contemplated subsidy. To give a dollar to the farmer to put into one pocket, and afterwards take it out of another pocket with interest and cost of collection will leave the farmer poorer in the long run.

LORD ROSEBERY'S administration is developing a degree of weakness that indicates early dissolution. The trouble comes not from without, but from within. The premier has not a hearty coadjutor in Sir V. Harcourt, the leader of the commons, and the lack of co-operation in the latter ruins the Liberal cause. With judicious handling in the commons there is no apparent reason why Rosebery should not fill out the present term of the present parliament. As it is he may have to appeal to the country within a month. That he will be returned to office again is unlikely. The Unionist cause has gained in strength vastly since Gladstone retired, and the prospects of Salisbury, Balfour, and Chamberlin carrying the day are encouraging.

A DEPUTATION waited on Mr Foster last week to ask a grant of a quarter million dollars from the Dominion government towards an international exhibition which a few persons are proposing to hold in Montreal next year. Mr Foster evidently knows the professional promoter of such affairs, and poured cold water on the scheme. The government has since decided to give no assistance to the project, which will likely collapse. While the book fiend is still around with his "very best account of the World's fair" it would be cruelty to the public to spring another big show. By the way, counting what the local and federal governments paid, the Chicago exhibition cost them a cool million.

THE application of Newfoundland for admission into the Confederation has failed. It asked the Dominion, over and above the statutory allowances for local purposes, to take over ten million dollars of its debt and complete its railway. The Ottawa government offered $6000 a mile towards completing the rail way, which was refused. Our government went as far as prudence permitted in endeavoring to meet the views of Newfoundland, and is not to blame for the result. In some respects the annexation of Newfoundland is not advisable. 1st, its interests are diverse from those of Canada; 2nd, its people have shown themselves incapable of self-government; 3rd, its public men are corrupt beyond even the continental type of politicians; 4th, it has a vexatious question to settle with France. On the whole, it will be better for all parties if Newfoundland again becomes a crown colony.

A WRITER in the Farmers' Sun gives the figures to show that 14 million dollars a year are spent on snuff, cigarettes, cigars, and tobacco by the people of the Dominion—a pretty big sum to go in smoke.

ORMSTOWN.

The little daughter of the Rev Mr Wright is ill with diphtheria. The prescribed precautions are being enforced to prevent the disease spreading. Measles of a mild type are prevalent.

Vegetation during the last ten days has made slow progress, owing to the low temperature with touches of frost

Best flour sells here at $2.20 the 100lb and bakers' bread at 18c the 6 pound loaf. Potatoes 60c the bag, butter 16 to 18c, and eggs 10c.

Charles Thibault of Land O'Cakes, a young man who jobs about as a mason, while experimenting with tubing for water conveyance, discovered a new and cheap method of obtaining water, so simple that one wonders it was not not long ago thought of. He is getting a patent for the discovery and appliances.

HOWICK.

Rev H. Gomery, agent of the Bible society, visited Howick last Sabbath and preached in the three churches in this vicinity. His sermons were favorably commented on by his hearers and were calculated to accomplish even more than the usual week-night addresses, in the way of arousing deeper interest in the spread of the Bible.

The continued cold, backward weather is retarding the growth of grain, grass and vegetables, and the fall of the temperature, two nights last week to 8° below freezing point, has seriously affected flowers and fruit blossoms.

Two gipsy wagons passed through the place this week with the usual accompaniment of lean horses, hungry dogs, and persistent vendors of lacework. They camped out in the sawmill yard on the bank of the river, but the close proximity of the water did not, to all appearance, induce them to avail themselves of its cleansing powers. They are a source of curiosity to the village children, who gazed at them with mingled feelings of fear and amusement.

Twenty trains now cross Howick junction over the Canada Atlantic and Grand Trunk roads every 24 hours.

VALLEYFIELD.

Reports of the local damage to crops by the recent frosts are conflicting. While it is certain that some damage has been done to fruit and garden stuff, it is scarcely credible that much damage has been done to field crops beyond retarding the growth. Warm showers and bright sunny days would improve crop prospects very much.

Thursday Valleyfield narrowly escaped a big fire. Some men singeing a pig at Tailfer's yard noticed smoke in one of the adjoining stables. In a moment the flames burst forth and the whole building was on fire. The firemen quickly responded to the alarm and two heavy streams were soon playing on the flames, which were put out before spreading beyond the next building.

The new bridge has been in use for the past week, a team of horses being kept to open and close. At present writing, the scow is again brought into play and the bridge is open to allow of further tinkering. How long the farce will continue and the public put up with the inconvenience remains to be seen.

Two gentlemen, who were willing to locate in Valleyfield and establish a manufacturing industry could they have obtained power, have about completed arrangements to start in Montreal. We hear a great deal about Valleyfield's enormous water power, and of what a large manufacturing centre we are sure to become, but is it true that our water powers are all locked up, and that, as a manufacturing centre, Valleyfield has reached its zenith?

The Valleyfield foot-ball team will meet the McGill college team in Montreal Saturday. Valleyfield will be weakened by the absence of Morgan, who has gone to England, and Rowland Hill, whose business will not permit his absence on Saturday.

A meeting of delegates is to be held at Coteau Saturday to arrange a lacrosse league for the season. It is expected that Cornwall, Lancaster, Alexandria, Valleyfield, and possibly Maxville, may form the league.

The St Jean Baptiste society have reconsidered their resolution not to hold their annual celebration, and are perfecting arrangements for a grand rally on the 1st July. Amongst the proposed attractions is a band competition for a prize of about $150.

The railways have for a few years past been selling commutation tickets from Valleyfield to Montreal for 26 and 52 one-way trips at greatly reduced rates, making the round trip a cheap one to those whose business called them frequently to the city. The ticket was restricted to members of one firm or family and were what is commonly called iron clad. Now, it is contended by the railway people, that the privileges of reduced fares have been abused, and they threaten to withdraw the sale of these tickets unless their regulations are strictly adhered to.

HEMMINGFORD.

The frost which struck this part of the country on the night of the 14th inst. did some injury. Early vegetables in our gardens were cut off and the blossoms on the early varieties of apples—such as Duchesses and Red Astrachan—were more or less damaged. The extent of the injury it is impossible yet to determine, but the fact that the blossoms of those early varieties of apples, and of cherries and plums, wear a brown and scorched appearance is good proof of serious injury. I do not think any considerable harm was caused to Fameuse and to winter fruit, nor is it apparent that grass or grain suffered. Though these crops have made scarcely any progress during the cold term that has prevailed during the past ten days, they present generally a green and healthy appearance. The genial showers which visited this neighbourhood on Sunday evening last, were of great benefit to the growing crops as the surface of the ground had become quite dry and parched.

A very sudden death occurred in this township on Tuesday last, that of John Emerson, who fell dead while under the shed attached to his house. His death was caused by heart failure. Mr Emerson was one of the older residents of the township, the eldest son of the late Samuel Emerson, who came to this township from Ireland nearly seventy years ago. Mr Emerson was a man much respected and liked in the community, in which he had passed a long and unobtrusive life. The respect and good will, as well as the sympathy felt for his family in their severe affliction, were shown by the large attendance at the funeral, which was held at the Presbyterian church on Thursday, 16th, the pastor, the Rev. Mr McKay officiating.

The anniversary meeting of the Hemmingford branch of the M. A. Bible society was held at the Methodist church, in this village, on Tuesday, 14th. In the absence of the pastor, who was in attendance at the district meeting at Huntingdon, the Rev Mr McKay of the Presbyterian church presided. The report of the treasurer showed that the free contributions for 1894 amounted to over $40. The retiring officers were re-elected, except that Mr McKay was chosen a vice-president in place of Mr Robertson, deceased. Rev H. Gomery, district secretary of the parent society, spoke at some length concerning the work done by the society. The Rev Mr Jenkins, pastor of the Anglican church, made a few very appropriate remarks. The attendance at the meeting was not large.

The congregation at the Presbyterian church, notwithstanding the somewhat unfavorable weather, was a fairly good one on Sabbath. The fact that the special collection, taken on that day, in behalf of the foreign mission scheme, was more than double the amount of what has been the usual contribution in years gone by, augurs favorably for the work and influence of the newly settled pastor.

VALLEYFIELD COUNCIL

AT a special meeting held 11th May, it was carried unanimously that the council pay the power required by Mr Johnson for the new industry which he intends establishing in Valleyfield, and that his factory be exempt from taxes for ten years, the whole subject to the approval of the ratepayers.

The regular meeting was held on 15th May; all present.

Reports from the finance and aqueduct committees were read and approved.

Bylaw No 120, for a loan of $28,000, was read a second time and adopted. This bylaw will be submitted to the ratepayers on 27th instant.

The accts. of W. Bourdon, $39.65, and Geo. H. Thibault $122.96, were referred to the finance committee.

The council decided to ask for tenders for at least twenty arpents of land in the vicinity of the town, which ground shall be used as a dumping place for the refuse of the town.

A letter from John Forman, about dynamos, was referred to the finance committee.

Moved by Coun Guindon, seconded by Coun Solis, that the salary to be paid to a recorder be fixed at $500, provided that this position be filled by one of the advocates now practising in the town.

The motion being put to the vote, there voted for: Couns Solis, Daignault and Guindon. Against: Couns Leger, Barrette and Bourassa.

The mayor gave the casting vote in favor of the motion, which was adopted.

Moved by Coun Guindon, seconded by Coun Solis, that this council request the government to establish at once a recorder's court in this town, according to the terms of the charter, and that the council recommend to the government J. R. R. Lapointe, advocate, as recorder.

The motion was carried.

For: Couns Solis, Leger and Daignault.

Against: Couns Bourassa and Barrette.

ELGIN COUNCIL

MET on Monday; all the members present.

The proces-verbal of Thos. Levers, special superintendent, on the petition of John Barrie, relating to certain watercourses draining lands in the 1st and 2nd ranges, was duly homologated with slight amendments, and the bill of costs ordered to be paid by the interested parties—in proportion to the number of acres drained.

The road committee reported the municipal roads as being in a very bad state of repair, and recommended the council to pass a resolution regarding the system of making stone roads, &c.

It was therefore moved by Coun Mack, seconded by Coun Donnelly, that the road inspectors be notified, that hereafter all municipal roads made or repaired with stones shall be completed as follows:

The centre of the roads shall be plowed out nine inches deep and ten feet wide; the cobble stones used shall be broken so as not to be more than five inches thick; where gravel cannot be obtained, the stones shall be broken small on top, to a size of not more than two inches square, the bed of stones shall be made ten inches thick, and no clay soil placed on any gravel or stone roads.

The secretary was authorized to have 50 copies of the above resolution, and also of the bylaws regulating the building of stone and wire fences along municipal roads, &c., printed and distributed to the road inspectors.

It was moved by Coun Gavin, seconded by Coun Barrie, that the secretary notify the road inspector of district No 10, to have the road near Wm. Pelton's barn, and also Thomas Clark to remove certain stones opposite his lot, at his own expense, and that all road inspectors be notified to have all the brush cut before the 1st day of July next.

By request of J. R. Cameron, it was moved by Coun Donnelly, seconded by Coun Gavin, that his municipal and school taxes be reduced $5 on account of his grist mill not being repaired and in working order.

A VOICE FROM THE EAST.

THE following letter is from a former resident of the county of Huntingdon and who now lives in Asiatic Turkey. His description of the country is interesting, and the light he throws on Turkish rule and the Armenian persecutions is valuable:

HADJIN, March 10, 1895.

Hadjin is situated on the heights of the Taurus mountains. Owing to its elevation the climate of this region is, on the whole, temperate and differs greatly from that of Adana and Tarsus, one hundred miles distant. Although we have frost and snow for several months in the year, the winter is by no means severe, and in summer while the heat at times is intense, it does not produce such injurious effects as one experiences from the heat just below us. Malaria prevails in all parts of the land, but Hadjin is more exempt from it than most places.

The town has a population of 20,000, all, with the exception of 300 who are Turks, being Armenians, and the villages in its neighborhood contain nearly as many more inhabitants—these consisting of Greeks, Armenians, Turks and Circassians. In past times, the people occupying this district were quite prosperous, it appears, but their descendants have sadly fallen from that state to one of extreme poverty, brought about by various causes. Successive failures of crops, oppression by the government, robber raids, and, within the past ten years, two conflagrations which swept over a great part of the town have co-operated to make the people absolutely destitute.

Last year Hadjin and its villages were famine stricken, and it taxed all our energies to save the people from starvation. The government aided Moslem Circassians, but Greek and Armenian Christians received no help from that quarter. Notwithstanding all that was done many died of sickness resulting from insufficient food and clothing. This year one-fifth of the town has been laid waste by fire, and thus hundreds of families had to face the winter with neither food nor shelter. The fire occurred at the particular time when almost all the people were out in their vineyards, three or four miles distant. Consequently, almost all the houses were without inhabitants and locked and scarcely anything was saved of the supplies put in for the winter. It is to be regretted that reports of this fire as published in some American and British newspapers are incorrect, and some particulars unjustly false. The statement that the fire was started by Moslems and that the Christians who were first to arrive on the scene, when they attempted to extinguish it, were killed and their bodies thrown into the flames, is utterly untrue. It is unfortunate that there are persons who make it their business to fabricate such falsehoods regarding the dominant race in this country, and probably nothing else does so much injury to the cause of the oppressed and downtrodden Christians, as the work of those lying spirits who have gone out from them. The truth regarding the state of this country, if set forth even without any admixture of color, is sufficiently shocking and blood-curdling to arouse men's feelings into sympathy for their oppressed brother man.

As to the late fire in Hadjin, this much is true, that it could have been extinguished without much difficulty when first discovered were it not that as much as a cask of raku—native alcohol—was by mistake poured on the flames, the men who first arrived on the scene not having any water near at hand and supposing this to have been unfermented wine, recently brought from the vineyards. Notwithstanding the fuel added to the fire in this way, its progress could have been checked before very many houses had been destroyed, were it not that the supply of water was repeatedly turned off. This was certainly done with a malicious purpose. The government made a pretence of trying to find out the guilty party or parties by indiscriminately imprisoning a number of Christians, but nothing could be proved against them, and so the matter was allowed to drop.

We are now providing with food the most needy of those fire sufferers—chiefly widows and orphan children. Out of the more than three hundred houses destroyed, not more than ten, or at the most fifteen, can be rebuilt without aid from outside. So far nothing has been done in the way of rebuilding. As many as were able moved elsewhere to seek work and food, while those who remained have all found transient shelter—some in stables, some sharing one room with another or even with two other families. No aid has yet come from America to assist these poor people to put a roof over their heads ere next winter comes. The extent of our loss consisted of a school building consumed. Our dwelling is two or three furlongs distant from the town.

There is a very general feeling throughout the land that a crisis is at hand. Not a few Moslems declare "the crown is about to fall from our head, our end is certainly at hand; that is our fate, God is great." Nevertheless there is no indication that the leopard will change his spots or that the oppressor will suddenly become humane. On the contrary more letters are being forged and the furnace prepared for the persecuted is being made seven times hotter.

Within recent times there has sprung up a revival of Moslem fanaticism, which, spreading with marvellous rapidity, has already attained a degree of fervor such as has not been witnessed probably for centuries. This Moslem revival, which is daily becoming more intense, is chiefly characterized by bitter hatred and enmity towards Christians of all sects and classes, and particularly towards missionaries and their work. The animus towards foreigners is neither concealed nor restrained. "Turkey for the Turks" is the watchword of this new movement.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

CANADA.

On Saturday, while the Massena train, which leaves Montreal seven a. m., was slowing up at St. Lambert the locomotive struck a man, throwing him over and either breaking or dislocating his hip. The man appeared to be a stranger and was looking at another train which had just arrived from an opposite direction when he was struck. About two hours afterwards he was brought to the general hospital on its ambulance.—Witness.

Adolphe Daoust, jnr., of St Timothy, has become insolvent.

At a special meeting of presbytery in Montreal on Tuesday, D. Hutchinson, B. A.; W. T. Morison, and P. D. Muir, B. A., were duly licensed as ministers. Mr Muir having accepted a call from Harrington and Avoca is to be ordained and inducted June 6.

Ottawa, May 21st.—Mr Beaubien, minister of agriculture for the province of Quebec had an interview today with Mr Angers, minister of agriculture, and asked that arrangements be made for the cold storage of butter in transit. In reply Hon. Mr Angers made the important announcement that the government had made arrangements, through Prof. Robertson, with the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk railways that they will place a refrigerator car at the disposal of the butter trade, and that there shall be a fortnightly cold storage service from Montreal by the Allan line.

Quebec, May 22.—At Isle aux Lievres the day before yesterday an officer of the inland revenue department seized 35 barrels of contraband whiskey hidden in the sand.

Much damage was caused last week by frosts in the parishes along the lower St Lawrence, and so much snow fell at Little Metis that there was sleighing at the end of the week.

An order-in-council has been passed changing the date of closing of the close season for bass in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec from June 30th to June 15th, that is, the close season ends 15 days earlier.

Rev. Abbé Noiseux and his parishioners of Ste. Victorie, extinguished a fire in a barn last week by stifling some one thousand gallons of milk, gathered in a creamery, the water supply having failed.

Dr. Laberge and the staff of the city health department, were busy Monday morning investigating a report that a number of cattle received in Montreal from the West for export had been stopped here because suffering from lump jaw and sold to local butchers. Doctor Laberge stated that lump-jaw or actinomicosis is a very contagious disease, more or less prevalent in herds on several parts of this Continent. Medical experts are agreed that the meat of animals affected with the disease is unwholesome for public food, producing a disgusting and dangerous form of the disease in people eating it. Professor McEachran said 8 cattle on an average were culled each week for this cause. No cattle affected with the disease are allowed to go on shipboard. It is unsafe to eat the beef of cattle so affected. The disease is not confined to the head, and every organ in the body may be invaded by the fungii, (omyces) and a person or an animal with a sore or broken surface in the mouth, throat, stomach or intestines may contract the disease.—Star.

S. P. Leet, in the Court of Appeal, Thursday morning, made application to have certain law points reserved in the case of the Queen vs. Bustard. Bustard has been found guilty of simple assault in the court at Beauharnois. The circumstances of the case were as follows: A customs officer, named Kingsbury, had information that Bustard had in his possession a set of harness which had been smuggled some two or three years before. On the 14th of October, 1893, Bustard drove in to Hemmingford, his horse being harnessed with the supposed smuggled harness. Kingsbury followed him and waited about the village for about four hours. When Bustard was preparing to drive back, Kingsbury entered the yard where the horse and rig had been left, and, placing his hand upon the horse, said he seized them in the Queen's name. Bustard had then assaulted Kingsbury. During the scuffle Kingsbury took out a revolver, but dropped it and Bustard, getting him down, held him down by the beard. A man named Ryan entering the yard, Bustard told him to secure the revolver, which having been done he released Kingsbury. Proceedings for assault followed, with the result mentioned above. The point raised by Mr Leet this morning was that Kingsbury had no right to attempt to seize the horse and buggy, seeing that the harness alone was alleged to have been smuggled. The horse and buggy were not liable to seizure unless they had been actually in use for the purpose of smuggling. It was contended on the part of the petitioner that the officer had no right to make the seizure at the time and place he did; that the horse and rig could not be seized, and that the petitioner had a perfect right to defend his property with the force necessary for that purpose, and that he could not be found guilty of any offence unless it were shown that he used more force than was necessary to protect his property. Judgment was reserved.—Montreal Star.

Saturday morning in the court of appeals, composed of Hon. Justices Baby, Bosse, Wurtele, Hall and Blanchet, Mr A. W. Atwater announced that he had received instructions from the Hon. Thos. Chase Casgrain, attorney-general, to appear for the Crown with Mr J. K. Elliot, of Beauharnois, in the reserved case of Boyd & Somerville, whose trial at the last named place caused so much interest a few months ago. Mr Atwater consequently asked that a day be set for the hearing of the case during the present week. Mr Smith, who represented the defence, said they were not ready to proceed, so the case was set for the first day of the next term and the arguments will no doubt be exceedingly interesting.—Gazette.

Mr L. Woolverton, secretary of the fruit growers' association of Ontario, writes from Grimsby to The Globe, under date of May 16, as follows:—A few days having elapsed since the occurence of the frost on the evening of the 12th inst., a more just estimate of the amount of damage can be made. In the Grimsby section, the fruit-growers do not think the loss will be very great. It will only amount to a thinning out of the grapes, peaches and cherries, and still leave a sufficient number to mature a fair crop, and possibly the quality of the crop will be the better of this thinning. Fortunately the blossoms had not yet fallen, and the young fruit already formed underneath was protected from the frost by this floral envelope. Cherries and peaches on the more exposed portions of the trees show change of color when examined, and this means that they are destroyed, but, in the under

portion of the limbs and throughout the middle of the tree, the fruit appears to have entirely escaped injury.

Ottawa, May 21.—Supplementary estimates were presented to parliament tonight. They total $1,143,206. There is an item of $311,000 for militia, which includes $4000 for monuments on battlefields, and $220,000 for militia camps. There is $25,000 to cover the expenses of the funeral of the late Sir John Thompson, and $25,000 as a contribution to the Lady Thompson fund. There is also a sum of $55,000 for distribution of seed grain in the Northwest territories.

TOPICS OF A WEEK.

The Important Events in a Few Words For Busy Readers.

The annual meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge of British America has been postponed till the last Tuesday in July.

The Boards of Trade of Vancouver and New Westminster, B. C., join in the request for the appointment of a board of Customs experts.

All the union coal handlers employed on the wharves at Montreal went out on strike on Friday because of the employment of non-unionists.

No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat, all rail, Montreal, sold Friday at $1.01 per bushel. White wheat on the Toronto market sold at 87 cents a bushel.

General Herbert's residence in Ottawa is advertised for sale and his family are reported to have engaged passages to England for the 15th of June.

Importations into Canada during April aggregated $8,909,796 and the duty paid was $1,468,431. The value of the exports for the same month was $4,369,804.

Owing to the extreme range of the Lee-Metford rifle used by the Imperial troops, vessels have been warned to keep 3,000 yards away from the stop butts at Halifax.

The commander of the Fishery Protection Service has noticed the Marine Department at Ottawa that there are fifty American seiners on the Nova Scotia coast.

Mr. T. B. Gillard, who was for a number of years reeve of the village of Wallaceburg, and warden of the County of Kent in 1891, died on Thursday night, aged forty-nine.

Many residents of the Niagara peninsula on Friday petitioned the Dominion Parliament to enact an alien labor law on the lines of the one in force in the United States.

The Rev. Father Dumortier, S.J., of Guelph, on Friday celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his induction as a priest, which took place on the 17th of May, 1845, in the Lyons cathedral.

Dr. Fred. Morden, of Demorestville, Ont., who graduated at Queen's University, Kingston, a year ago, securing the gold medal, was found dead in his office, at eleven o'clock Sunday morning.

As the steamer Nipegon, loaded with lumber, bound down the new canal, was entering lock 11 early Wednesday morning Frank Bushaw, mate, slipped from the deck and was drowned.

The Dominion cruiser Petrel on Thursday night captured five miles of fishing nets in Lake Erie near Rondeau harbor. The owners of the nets, who are U. S. citizens, have not been heard from.

Mr. Sifton, Attorney-General of Manitoba, arrived in Ottawa on Saturday afternoon. Premier Greenway is not expected to reach Ottawa until Tuesday, after which the conference on the school question with the Governor-General will be held.

Mr. Robert Bond, the Newfoundland representative, who was delegated by his Government to come to Canada and raise a loan of two million dollars, has failed in his mission, and on Saturday left Montreal for Boston, to confer with American capitalists.

On Saturday morning John Spence, a blacksmith, was discovered by a policeman in the act of setting fire to a furniture store in Owen Sound and after a desperate struggle was captured. He was taken before the Police Magistrate and remanded for a week.

At the closing business session of the Royal Society of Canada in Ottawa on Friday a resolution was adopted recommending the appointment of a permanent forestry commissioner to inquire into and administer the various interests involved in the preservation of our timber resources.

Lieutenant-Governor Schultz, of Manitoba, calls attention in his annual report to the depredations of American whalers in Hudson's Bay. He is of opinion that without some control over the slaughter of the whale, walrus, and seal, the last of these creatures in Canadian waters will be destroyed. He advises the adoption of more restrictive measures.

AMERICAN.

The Earl of Westmeath has arrived in Washington to assume his duties of attache to the British Embassy.

The Salem Wire Nail Company and the Findlay Company of Findlay, Ohio, have advanced wages ten per cent. The advance affects six thousand men.

The 18th annual convention of the Western Gas Association, composed of gas engineers of the United States and Canada, opened at Pittsburg on Wednesday.

The British Government and the United States have come to an agreement as to the holding of a conference on the Behring sea seal question. It will be held in Washington in October.

A number of sheep belonging to people living in Minnesota have been killed recently by dogs belonging to Indians who live in Canada, and the owners of the sheep claim damages.

FOREIGN.

The Queen will this year formally open a new parish church in Crathie.

It is believed in English political circles that the general elections will be held towards the end of July.

At the approaching opening of the Baltic canal all the European powers and the United States will be represented by their best men-of-war.

The Spanish steamer Gravina, bound from Antwerp for Lisbon, was lost off Capones during a typhoon, and only two of those on board were saved.

Count Golochowski had an audience with Emperor Francis Joseph on Saturday, and was afterwards sworn in as Imperial Minister of Foreign Affairs in succession to Count Kalnoky.

A telegram from Dir on Wednesday says the native tribesmen have made a night attack upon the British post at Kamhat. Seven coolies are reported killed and twenty wounded.

A number of warehouses and factories near the leather market, Bermondsey, covering an acre and a half of ground, were burned on Friday. The loss is estimated at one million pounds.

England last week suffered from a very sudden change of weather. The thermometer dropped thirty degrees within a few hours, and caused not only inconvenience but much damage to small fruit.

The defeat in the German Reichstag of the Anti-Revolutionary bill and the Tobacco Tax measure has been a bad blow to the Government, and as a result it is said that there are serious dissensions in the Cabinet.

The Imperial Privy Council has granted permission to the Attorney-General of Ontario to appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court of January last with reference to the Governor-General's action in regard to the liquor laws.

ENGLAND WON'T AID SEALERS.

Declines to Make Advances to British Columbians.

Ottawa, May 18.—A dispatch was received by the Government last night from Lord Ripon, Imperial Secretary of the Colonies, stating that while he sympathized deeply with the British Columbia sealers, he could not recommend the Imperial Government to advance, by way of loan, the sum of $425,000 as interim compensation for the losses they had sustained by the seizure of their vessels in Behring Sea.

It will be remembered that the question of compensation to be awarded to the sealers was not decided by the arbitrators at Paris. Last year Mr. Secretary Gresham, representing the United States, and Sir C. H. Tupper, acting for Canada, agreed upon $425,000 as a fair sum to be paid the sealers in full of all claims.

The sealers indicated their willingness to accept the amount provided it were paid without delay. Congress, however, refused to ratify the agreement, leaving the matter still undecided. Pending final action, and fearing that months may elapse before the amount of the damages is reached, the sealers requested, through the Dominion Government, that the Imperial Government advance $425,000 by way of a loan. As stated above, the reply is in the negative.

MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

Little Good Expected to Result From the Conference.

Ottawa, May 21.—Considerable interest is being manifested in the proposed conference on the Manitoba school question. Judging from the utterances of the principals in the conference, it is feared that much good will not result from the meeting, although every effort will be made by those who are originating it to arrive at an amicable conclusion. Letters received daily by the Manitoba members state that the public feeling among the Protestants there is strongly adverse to any change in the present law. Of the Methodists, ninety-nine per cent. are said to be opposed to any interference; of the Presbyterians and Baptists, ninety-seven per cent. and of the Anglicans, eighty per cent. Friends of the dominant party in Manitoba do not hesitate to say that a compromise should have been considered before the remedial order was sent forward. Mr. Greenway and his friends are inclined to regard the order as a peremptory mandate, although the members of the Dominion Government have declared otherwise.

THE REVOLUTION IN CUBA.

Rebels and Spanish Troops in Conflict—Stores Pillaged.

Havana, May 21.—The Spanish authorities have prohibited American newspaper correspondents from visiting the camps of the insurgents. The surrender of various important rebels is announced from Santiago de Cuba. Railroad communication with San Luis has been restored, but the inhabitants of that town and of Cristo have become so alarmed that they are flocking into Santiago de Cuba.

The force commanded by Major Codines, in Fotutos, after being attacked by the rebels, opened fire upon the latter, killing five of them and wounding several others. On Friday, in the neighborhood of Tranquilidad de Arriba, Spanish troops captured the rebel positions.

Insurgents have been pillaging and burning stores and rebels are everywhere being recruited.

HELD FOR SMUGGLING.

A Montreal Druggist in Trouble in New York.

New York, May 15.—John T. Lyons, a wholesale druggist, of Montreal, was arraigned before U.S. Commissioner Shields to-day, charged with smuggling large quantities of phenacetin, in pound packages, and other drugs into this country from Europe through Canada. Lyons was arrested at the Grand Central depot by Deputy U. S. Marshals Bostwick and Stafford and taken off a train bound for Montreal in a Pullman palace car in which he had just seated himself in company with his wife.

HERBERT'S SUCCESSOR.

Colonel Johnson Will Likely Command the Canadian Forces.

London, May 17.—It is rumored here that Col. Johnson of the Royal Artillery, who is a Canadian, has been offered the command of the Canadian militia, in succession to Major-General Herbert.

A Big Choir Festival.

Peterboro', May 21.—There is a proposal on foot to mass here on August 1 and 2 the church choirs of the district between Toronto and Kingston in a festival of sacred song. At least 2,000 voices are counted upon, and it is expected that each would bring two or three friends. The program in brief is this: In the afternoon of the first day the grand chorus of 2,000 voices will be assisted by the Waterloo band and an orchestra of about forty pieces. In the evening the largest hall in town will be secured, where a choir competition for prizes will take place, and the second day the visitors will do the town.

Cup for Riflemen.

Ottawa, May 20.—Mr. Harry Corby, M.P., has notified Major Sam Hughes by letter of his intention to offer a silver cup of the value of $150 for competition at the Dominion rifle matches in September. Accompanying Mr. Corby's letter was a sketch of the cup. It will be very ornate, and will be surmounted by the figure of a rifleman. The cup will be 30 inches high. Mr. Corby, by his handsome present, will demonstrate the practical interest he takes in the affairs of the riflemen of the Dominion, and his method of showing it will meet with their keen appreciation.

No Grant for Montreal.

Ottawa, May 20.—At Saturday's meeting of the Privy Council the request recently made for a grant of $250,000 for the Montreal World's Fair was considered. The Government, it is learned, was unable to comply with the wishes of the deputation. At the present time, when retrenchment is the order of the day, a proposition to donate a quarter of a million dollars to an undertaking that is not an absolute necessity to the country could not fail to elicit a negative reply.

Killed on the Track.

Jarvis, Ont., May 18.—The operator here found the remains of a young man of dark complexion, and about twenty years of age, on the G.T.R. track, shortly after daybreak on Saturday. In a pocket of his coat was a card inscribed "John C. Witty, attorney-at-law, Canton Ohio," and on the back of the card was written with a pencil the name, "J. Norison," or Morison. It is supposed he was walking along the track, and was struck by a train. The body was badly cut up.

Chicago, May 20.—Policemen Loftus and McCarthy yesterday demonstrated the practicability of the bicycle as a means of overhauling fleet-footed fugitives by catching Wm Sullivan, wanted on a charge of murder, after a chase of nearly a mile. When the officers had secured their prisoner an angry crowd gathered around them and threatened to take Sullivan away and do him injury. Sullivan's crime was the shooting and killing of William Barrett.

UNITED STATES.

Thursday night the barns of A. L. Loomis, of Norwood, N. Y., were entered and one of his horses stolen. The thief evidently entered the stable by a back door and spent some time rummaging about. After getting his horse fitted out with blanket and bridle, he went out of the front door by unfastening it from the inside. Mr Loomis heard no noise in the night and did not discover his loss until morning. He tracked his horse to Potsdam village, where he lost the trail. The stolen animal is a 16 hand sorrel gelding with white in face.—Malone Gazette.

The trial of William Bray, charged with breaking into a freight car at Cherubusco on the night of Nov. 1st, 1894, and taking shoes of the value of $25 and a quantity of dress goods was brought up at the Clinton county court held in Plattsburg last week. The defendant lived with his mother and sister at Cherubusco, and some of the stolen goods were found in the house. The defence alleged that the goods were brought there by the defendant's mother and who was an insane kleptomaniac and who is now an inmate of the Ogdensburg asylum. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty after being out about ten minutes, and Bray was sentenced to three years and two months imprisonment.

H. A. Johnston, a tailor from Hemmingford, P. Q., was arrested in Peru, N. Y., on the 11th May by Inspector Delaney of Plattsburg on the charge of having disposed of Canadian made clothes in that village. He pled not guilty and bail was fixed at $750.

A novel way of conducting a law suit was inaugurated at Warrensburgh, Warren county, N. Y., recently. A case involving the value of a yoke of oxen was set down for trial before a justice of the peace and a jury. By consent of the counsel the jury retired to a room from which the lawyers and the justice were excluded, and the witnesses entered one at a time and told their story. At the conclusion of the testimony the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff.

During last Saturday evening's storm lightning entered the barn of N. J. Lyon on Fort Covington street, Malone, and instantly killed a cow occupying one of the stalls. Not only was the building uninjured, but a horse standing within four feet of the cow was unhurt. Mr Lyon's delivery boy drove into the barn just as the cow dropped, and he and neighbours who were at once called in aver that there was plainly distinguishable a strong odor of sulphur. The case is certainly a remarkable one.—Palladium.

There are in Boston, says the Globe, at least three Protestant churches that are trying the plan of keeping open all the week. An interesting account of the working of one of these, "Berkely Temple," is given by Herbert D. Ward. Berkely Temple is a poor church (from a money standpoint), situated in the boarding-house section of the city, and affords no display of fashionable bonnets. It has two offices, two telephones, two lecture rooms, two reading rooms, and two audience rooms. One of the pastors, or his representative, is on hand all the time. Classes of every description, from sewing to theology, are held during the week. Every evening there is some entertainment going on to draw the people into the building; in short, the church, (except between 10 at night and 8 in the morning) belongs to all who wish to use it. There is a winter kitchen that supplies the hungry daily with hot rolls and hotter coffee, a branch of the Associated Charities where reports are presented every week. Lessons in dressmaking, painting, stenography, French, German, elocution, book-keeping, penmanship, grammar and arithmetic are given daily. There is enough here to show that the experiment is worth trying. A vast amount of money is invested in churches which remain idle during a greater part of six days in the week. The agencies which drag down are working all the time, and it seems a pity that their activity could not be offset by a more extensive adoption of the plans of Berkely Temple.

The most disastrous conflagration which has ever visited Vermont laid waste a great portion of the business section of St. Albans. The loss is estimated at $750,000. Fully 500 people were left without shelter.

Says Harper's Weekly: A highly respectable and influential element in the community see in the horse-track a place where men go in pursuit of sinful pleasures—to bet, to drink, to spend money and time they cannot spare on what does them no good. These objections have a painful amount of actual basis. There is no proof that the devil invented horse-racing, but there is very strong evidence that he takes a zealous interest in it. Horse-racing has an almost insuperable tendency towards demoralization. Cheats, ne'er-do-weels, and the more thriftless elements of society are its chief patrons, and men with a legitimate interest in sport have repeatedly withdrawn from it in disgust.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Irish bacon trade is said to be passing through a very grave crisis owing to the keen competition which curers are meeting from Danish manufacturers. At Limerick Fair, on the 7th May, the supply of hogs was the smallest known for a large number of years, and prices showed a fall of 4s from last quotation.

There will be no $10 steerage passages to Britain this season. The companies have agreed on a $16 rate.

An Ontario school teacher contributes this to the discussion of religious exercises in school: "My own experience is that the schools would suffer little religiously if the perfunctory religious exercises now practiced were dropped. In many places and in the hands of many teachers, those formal acts of devotion and religious instruction are void of meaning and effect. In some cases they are mere compliments to the Ruler of the Universe; in others they are, taken in connection with the circumstances under which they are carried out, injurious to the moral and religious feelings of the pupils.

An original letter of the poet Burns has been discovered among the effects of the late Mrs. Morrison, Leith. The letter is written by the poet to his friend Clarke, schoolmaster at Forfar, on the 26th June, 1796, a few weeks before his death, and is as follows:—My Dear Clarke.—Still, still the victim of affliction. Were you to see the emaciated figure who now holds the pen to you, you would not know your old friend. Whether I shall get about again is only known to Him, the Great Unknown, whose creature I am. Alas, Clarke, I begin to fear the worst. As to my individual self, I am tranquil. I would despise myself if I were not; but Burns's poor widow and a half a dozen of his dear little ones helpless orphans, there I am as weak as a woman's tear. Enough of this! 'tis half my disease. I duly received your last enclosing the note. It came extremely in time, and I was much obliged to your punctuality. Again I must request you to do me the same kindness. Be so good as by return of post to enclose me another note. I trust you can do it without much inconvenience, and it will sincerely oblige me. If I must go I leave a few friends behind me whom I shall regret while consciousness remains. I know I shall live in their remembrance. Adieu, dear Clarke! That I shall ever see you again is, I am afraid, highly improbable. R. BURNS.

WHAT A HORSE ASKS.

Don't check my head too high.

Don't cut off my tail and expect me to stand still without a fly clip.

Don't clip the hair off my ancles and legs.

Don't burn my feet when I am shod.

Don't yank the bit in my mouth.

Don't say "back" when you mean "stand still."

Don't expect me to eat when I have a bad tooth.

Don't hitch me out in the cold with the wind blowing hard.

Don't leave a shoe on me more than four weeks.

Don't trot me down hill.

Don't be afraid to water me when I am warm. Do you ever drink when you are warm?

Don't whip me if I am afraid.

Don't fill me full of useless medicine when I am sick.

Don't blister me all over if I am lame. Let me rest.

Don't forget to feed me three times a day.

Don't call me 13 years old when I am 26, and don't expect me to be as good as ever.

Don't hit me over the head.

Don't put blinders on me if I go good without them.

Don't forget my salt.

Don't run me if I have the colic. How would you like that treatment yourself?

Don't burn the bars of my mouth and think you are curing the lampas.

Don't let some smart Aleck make a trotter of me.

Don't work me all day without lifting my collar.

Don't put a mean, nasty bit in my mouth.

Don't let some one drive me if they do not know as much about driving as I do, especially a man who is drunk.

Don't leave me in fly time without covering me with a light blanket.

Don't allow my stable to be too light in summer time.

HUNTINGDON.

—On the second day of the Methodist district meeting there was a full representation of lay delegates. The following were elected to attend conference on the various committees:—Stationing committee—The Rev. Wm. Craig; Sunday-school committee, the Rev. G. H. H. Davis and W. W. Dalgliesh; Epworth League committee, the Rev. R. Stillwell and F. S. Proper; missionary committee, W. W. Dalgliesh. The meeting closed with all the members encouraged by what had been reported and done. It is expected the Rev. John Armstrong will be president of the conference, which meets at Smith's Falls, Ont., on Tuesday.

—Application is to be made by Mr St. Pierre at Beauharnois, on Saturday, before Judge Belanger, that change of venue be granted to Shortis so that he may be tried next month in Montreal. Mr Macmaster, Q. C., who will appear for the crown, will not resist the application.

—The new train service on the St. L. & A. railway began on Monday, and there are now two trains each way between here and Montreal daily—morning and evening. The following is the new time-table:

GOING NORTH.			A.M.
New York	7.00pm	8.30am	
	AM	PM	AM
Malone	7.45	7 24	8.50
Constable	7.55	7.35	9.12
Athelstan	8.15	7.52	9.57
Huntingdon	8.25	8.00	10.20
St. Stanislas	...	...	10.50
Valleyfield	...	...	11.30
Coteau	...	...	11.55
St Constant	9.15	9 40	
Montreal	9.50	10.15	

GOING SOUTH.	AM	PM	PM
Montreal	8.00	5.00	
St Constant	8.35	5.35	
Coteau	...	...	1.00
Valleyfield	...	...	1.25
StStanislas	...	...	2.05
Huntingdon	9.50	6.50	2.35
Athelstan	9.57	6 57	2.55
Constable	10.13	7.13	3.25
Malone	10.25	7.25	3.55
New York	10 15pm	7.45am	

—L. H. Smith, of New Lebanon, N. H., took away a car of horses, 17, on Tuesday, and Montreal buyers shipped 6 yesterday. There has been so active a demand for horses during the past two months that heavy drafts fitted for sale are becoming scarce.

—Seven entries have been recorded in the competition of farms:

McNaughton Bros., Dewittville.
John Muir, Hinchinbrook.
Archd. Muir, jr. "
Thos. White, "
Parlan McFarlane, Elgin.
W. H. Walker, Trout River.
Stephen Bros., "

—When the jury rendered a verdict of guilty in the Boyd Somerville case, the Judge reserved judgment on the point that the $51.749 had not been paid, as was charged in the indictment, in currency. J. J. Maclaren asked that several additional points be submitted to the court of of appeal, one relating to the choosing of the jury, the others to the admission at the trial of oral and documentary evidence relating to occurrences that happened after the date of the alleged offence. Judge Belanger allowed the point regarding the jury and rejected the others. Mr Maclaren has now petitioned the attorney-general for permission to make a reserved case of the rejected points. The whole matter goes over to the September term.

—There was frost yesterday morning, which added somewhat to the damage done by that of last week. Apparently they have had more severe frost south and west than has been experienced in this section.

—The farm of Jas J. Leahy, 150 acres, near Rockburn, has been bought by the Arthur brothers for $3,000.

—The council met last evening but, owing to Mr Tache being unable to attend, nothing was done beyond adjourning until Monday evening, when it is likely the question of water, etc., will be decided.

—Eggs, owing to local competition, are bought here by storekeepers at 11c in trade.

Patrick A. Collins, United States Consul-General in England, reporting on the apple crop of Great Britain, says the English apple crop is disposed of about the middle of September, and simultaneously the United States fruit begins to arrive to supply the early market. The fruit then sent is called in the trade "summer fruit." It is tender and requires quick sale. It has not much competition until the middle of October, when shipments from Canada begin. The Canadian fruit, he says, is firm, hard and well-colored, and is distinctly the favorite in the market. The United States fruit brings from $2.90 to $3.26 per barrel of 112 pounds, while the Canadian fruit brings from $2.90 to $3.90 per barrel of about 140 pounds. The freight from Canada by way of Portland or New York averages from 73 to 97 cents per barrel.

Paris, May 21.—Despatches received by mail from Madagascar say that fever is making fearful ravages among the French troops, especially among those who spent the rainy season on the coast. As an instance of the prevalence of the disease, it is shown that of one company of soldiers, one hundred and fifty strong, only forty men are available for duty. There has been no fighting of consequence so far.

Last week unusually cold weather prevailed throughout England. There were snow storms on the east coast, and a few minor wrecks have occurred, the vessels having run ashore during the snow storms.

BIRTHS.

At Huntingdon, May 18th, the wife of the Rev P. H. Hutchinson, of a son.

At Huntingdon, on the 19th May, the wife of Thos. B. Pringle, of a son.

MARRIED

At Calgary, on May 10th, by Rev J. C. Herdman, William Hamilton of Calgary, formerly of Hemmingford, Que., to Isabella, second daughter of the late James Babington, of Kilwinning, Ayrshire, Scotland.

On the 15th inst., in St. Paul's Presbyterian church, Montreal, by the Rev. Jas. Barclay, D. D., Wm. MacCuaig, eldest son of Norman MacCuaig, Bryson, to Barbara Effie, (Nurse Effie), daughter of James Alexander, 'Minto Farm,' St. Louis de Gonzague.

DIED.

At Chateaugay, N. Y., on the 15th May, Alexander Johnston, aged 49 years, formerly of Elgin, Que.

At Fertile Creek, Howick, on the 15th inst., Janet Smith, wife of Alexander Currie.

At Athelstan, May 16th, in the 23rd year of his age, Robert T., son of William Cairns.

VALLEYFIELD MARKET PRICES

Oats ₱ 40lb	43@45c
Barley ₱ 50lb	55@00c
Peas ₱ 70lb	72@75c
Buckwheat ₱ 48lb	50@55c
Bran ₱ ton	$16.00@$00.00
Shorts "	21.00@ 00.00
Moulie "	25.00@ 00.00
Corn Meal	25.00@ 00.00
Barley Meal ₱ ton	25.00@ 00.00
Pea Meal	25.00@ 00.00
Eggs ₱ dozen	10@11c
Butter ₱ lb	12@16c
Potatoes ₱ bag, 90lb	70@80c
Live Hogs ₱ 100lb	4.75@ 0.00
Dressed Hogs ₱ 100lb	$5.75@$0.00

Montreal, May 22.—Manitoba strong bakers' Flour $4.75@$0.00 ₱ bbl.

Straight Roller Flour, bag, $2.00
Oatmeal ₱ barrel, $4.00@$4.05.
Wheat, No 1 hard Manitoba 00c
Peas ₱ 66lb. afloat, 74@75c.
Oats ₱ 34lb, 42½@43c
Barley, malting, 58@59c.
Barley, ₱ 50lb feed 50@51c.
Bran ₱ 2000lb, $16.00@$16.50;
Shorts $18.00@$19.00, and Moullie, $23@$24.

Cheese grows worse if anything, there being few orders from England, and buyers here therefore hold off. The Gazette says of Tuesday's market: The cheese market gives no signs of any change for the better. Neither on spot or in the country do buyers seem disposed to meet sellers' views, and the result is a very slow market. No quotable change could be cited today, but the tone was heavy nevertheless, and to effect the sale of any quantity of stock the seller would have to accept concession. A leading combination offered 1,000 boxes to-day principally May make, and up to a late hour it had not been sold. Some small shopping round was done in Quebec makes at 6⅝ 6¾c, while there was some small dealings between traders in Western colored at 6⅝ to 6¾c. These figures leave little or no margin to the seller. Ontario white cheese were nominally quoted at 6¾ to 6⅞c to-day.

Butter is little better than cheese. Altho the price has been shaded shippers still say it is not low enough to permit of shipping at a profit to Britain. The abundance and low price of creamery has practically driven dairy out of the market. Very fine Eastern Townships has been offered at 18c and could not be sold. The Herald states that business on Tuesday was about up to the average, certainly not above it. One or two small lots of creamery sold, notably 35 packages at 16c. As a rule buyers are not inclined to pay over 15c to 15½, but for real choice stock the majority would not let ½c or so stand in their way, especially if the stock was urgently wanted. Single packages of fancy command from 16½ to 17c.

Eggs ₱ dozen, 10@10½c.

At Bonsecours market Oats 90c@$1 ₱ bag. Peas 65@90c ₱ bushel. Buckwheat 50@60c, and Beans $1.95@$1.50. Potatoes 70@90c ₱ bag.

Montreal, May 20.—At the East End abattoir market this morning, the offerings of live stock were 350 cattle, 300 sheep, 100 lambs, 600 calves, 50 young pigs, and 40 lean hogs. There was a large attendance of butchers at the market, but the demand was only fair and trade dragged. The supply was not large, but the indications were that some would be left over. This market was also weaker for cattle and prices were ½c ₱ lb. lower all round. Choice butchers' stock sold at from 4½@4¾c, good at 4@4½c, fair at 3½@4c, and common at 3@3½c ₱ lb. live weight. There was a good demand from exporters for sheep, and about 100 head were bought up at 4½@5c ₱ lb. live weight. Butchers' stock was higher at $4.50@$8 each, spring lambs at from $2.50@$4 each. Calves were plentiful and cheap, selling at from $1.50@$6 each as to size and quality. Young pigs brought from 75c@$2.50 each as to size and quality, and lean hogs at $4@10 each.

To be Sold by Andw. Philps, Auctioneer

ON SATURDAY, June 1st, at the residence of JAMES J. LEAHY, half mile west of Rockburn: 1 horse 4 years old, 1 yearling colt, 15 milch cows, 1 yearling heifer, 1 yearling bull, 40 sheep and lambs, 2 fat hogs, 1 pure Berkshire sow and 7 small pigs, 30 hens, 3 geese, 3 turkeys, 1 double wagon, 1 single wagon, 1 milk wagon, 1 set bobsleighs, cutter, 1 spring tooth harrow, 1 plow, 1 mowing machine, 1 horse rake, double and single harness, 20 bushels corn, 20 bushels buckwheat, 25 bushels potatoes, 30 cords stovewood, 10 cords of cordwood, creamery cans, milk cans, forks, rakes, spades, chains, shovels, &c., a quantity of hay, 1 horse hoe, 1 cultivator, 2 buffalo robes. Sale without reserve, as Mr Leahy has sold his farm 14 months' credit. Sale at one o'clock p.m.

THE SALE NOTES granted at my sale fall due on the 10th June, and are in the hands of the undersigned for collection. Prompt payment is expected.
WM. H. CALDWELL.
Kensington, P.Q.

HUNTINGDON MACHINE WORKS,
Manufacturers of
Dederick's Patent Steel Case and Wood frame, reversible, Columbian Year, and Upright
BALING PRESSES.

We have also on hand MOWERS, Ithaca and Tiger RAKES, steel and wood frame; Corn and Potato Cultivators, CHEAP FOR CASH.

Mowing Machine Repairs,
Horse Rake Repairs,
General Repairs,
Always on hand.

Now is the time to have your Mowers repaired or exchanged for new ones. A liberal discount for cash on all sales of machines and repairs.

☞ Agents for the celebrated McClary Cook Stoves.

Give us a call before going elsewhere.

BOYD & CO.,
HUNTINGDON, Q.

D. A. ROSS AGAIN!

With his Farm implements and Carriages of every description. All being made from best material and by workmen with brains and experience, every wagon has one year's guarantee against defects.

CULTIVATORS! CULTIVATORS!
Tickle the earth with one of D. A. Ross's Cultivators and she will smile on ye with a rich and abundant harvest. Don't forget to call on

D. A. ROSS
HUNTINGDON, QUE. 53

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Re JOHN BLACKETT vs. ROBERT SADLER.

The south west part of the lot of land known as number 34 of the township of Godmanchester; superficies 100 acres.

Sale at the church door of the parish of St Joseph of Huntingdon, on MONDAY, the third day of June next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Re ALEXANDER MCINTOSH vs. JAMES FUREY and al., as belonging to JOHN MCHUGH. The undivided half of a lot known on the official plan of the village of Huntingdon, under No 141–1, with buildings.

Sale at the parochial church door of the parish of St Joseph of Huntingdon, on MONDAY, the 3rd day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Sheriff's Office,
Beauharnois, 17th May, 1895.
PHILEMON LABERGE, Sheriff.

MCINNES will stand this season as follows:
Mondays and until Tuesday at noon at home.
Tuesday afternoons at John Sparrow's, New Ireland
Wednesdays and until Thursday morning at John W. Brown's, Huntingdon.
Thursdays at noon at Dewittville, whence he goes home and remains at own stable rest of the week.
Terms $8; 2 mares from same owner $15
MCGERRIGLE BROS., Ormstown.

LOYNACHAN & SCRIVER
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE
321 & 323 Commissioners-st., Montreal

SPECIALTIES AT THIS SEASON:
FRESH-MADE Creamery, fresh made Dairy in tubs and rolls, fresh Eggs, Maple Sugar and Syrup.
Information and quotations cheerfully and promptly given.
☞ Egg cases and stencils furnished on application.
Syrup kegs furnished at lowest market prices.

MACLAREN, LEET, & SMITH, Advocates, &c., Temple Building, 185 St James-st., Montreal. Claims may be left with WM. S. MACLAREN, Huntingdon.

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

R. L. MURCHISON, B.C.L., LL.B., (Gold Medalist McGill University, '87) Barrister, &c., New York Life Building, No 11 Place d'Armes Square, Montreal. Telephone 2708.

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

FRONTIER ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS.

To be held in JUBILEE HALL, Huntingdon, on FRIDAY, May 24th.

FORENOON SESSION—10-12.
Opening Exercises.
Geography.....Miss A. McDonald
Reading.....Miss M. Lumsden
Song.....Miss M. Neville
Reading.....Mr D. H. Pettes

AFTERNOON SESSION—1.30-4.
Spelling.....Miss Loynachan
Song.....Miss Cunningham
Arithmetic.....Miss Nolan
Discipline.....Miss E. McClatchie
Exhibition of specimens of school work. Inspector MCGREGOR has kindly offered prizes for the best specimens.

EVENING SESSION—8 P.M.
Chairman's Address.....Mr J. McGregor
Flute and Piano.....
.....Miss Cunningham and W. Shanks
Kindergarten Exercise.....12 Children
Address.....Rev Wm. Craig
Vocal Duet.....
.....Mrs Morrison and Miss Cunningham
Training of Teachers in England.....
.....Mrs Gardner
Xylophone and Piano.....
.....Miss Cunningham and W. Shanks
Recitation.....Miss Rennie
Song.....Mrs Gardner
Address.....Rev P. H. Hutchinson, M.A.
Song.....Mrs Morrison
Reading.....Mrs Dr Shirriff

All of the sessions open to the public.

MISS JANET MCLEAN,
Secretary,
Box 174, Huntingdon, P.Q.

HUNTINGDON SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

50,000 feet Spruce Lumber.
50,000 feet Hemlock Lumber.
Good stock of Pine, Ash and Basswood.
Dry Doors, Sash, &c., in stock.

COME AND SEE.
BEST PRICES.

CHARLES LEVERS
ALSO
AT MY NEW FURNITURE STORE

Bedroom Suites, in oak, ash and elm.
Extension Tables, " " "
Sideboards, " " "
Parlor Suites, Centre Tables, Stands, &c.
Couches and Lounges,
Spring and Wool Mattresses,
Chairs in variety,
Kitchen Tables, Cheap Beds,
Baby Chairs, &c.

ALL CHEAP FOR CASH. 54
CHARLES LEVERS

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given by the undersigned, that under and by virtue of an ordinance of the Honorable Louis Belanger, one of the Justices of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, sitting in and for the District of Beauharnois, dated at the town of Beauharnois, on the sixth day of May instant, he was duly appointed curator to the vacant estate of the late Dame ALMETTA DENNEEN, in her lifetime common as to property of the late JOHN MCHUGH, in his lifetime of the village of Huntingdon, trader. All debtors and creditors of said estate must therefore apply to the undersigned within thirty days from this date.

Huntingdon, May 7th, 1895.
50 J. A. CAMERON, N.P.

THE Fort Covington Woolen Mill is now in operation, after a thorough overhauling, which enables the undersigned to guarantee first class work in roll-carding, spinning, weaving, &c. Parties having 20lb or more wool will get their own wool back in yarn or blankets and sheeting.
THOS. DAVIDSON,
Box 98. Fort Covington, N.Y.

EMBALMING AND UNDERTAKING. Always on hand a large stock of cloth and wood caskets and coffins, of all sizes, styles, and prices.
Coffin plates, burial robes, and other trimmings in stock. Prices reasonable. A handsome hearse kept. Personal attention given to Funerals.
F. H. HENDERSON, Manager.

MCCORMICK & CLAXTON, Advocates, Commissioners for Ontario, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, British Columbia, &c. Room 70, Imperial Building. No 107 St James-street, Montreal. D. MCCORMICK, Q.C. A.G.B. CLAXTON, B.C.L.
Will attend all the Courts in the District of Beauharnois, and will be at the Central Hotel, Huntingdon, on the last Friday of every month, barring unforseen circumstances. Telephone No 2497 Claims for collection and correspondence can be addressed to CHAS. DEWICK, County Building, Huntingdon

COAL.

Old customers will please hold their orders for our special quality of Stove Coal.

BOYD & CO.

TO LET, a large, commodious and comfortable house in the village of Huntingdon, on the corner of Dalhousie and York streets. D. MCCORMICK, 107 St James street, Montreal, or CHARLES DEWICK, Huntingdon.

LANCASTER No 9
FEED CUTTER
Is just the machine for farmers who cut their feed dry.
CHEESE FACTORY and SAW MILL MACHINERY.
CIRCULAR
and
HAND SAWING MACHINES
Store, School and Church Seats.
SUGAR FURNACE FRONTS & BARS.
Cemetery Railing.
Iron and Brass Castings to order.
☞ Special attention to all classes of repairs.
LANCASTER MACHINE WORKS
WM. STAFFORD, Prop.,
Lancaster, Ont.

$4000 SALE.

My whole stock, consisting of Granite and Marble Monuments, many of them large and of fine design, to be sold at and below cost. A number of Marble corners for cemetery lots at $1.25 each. My stock must be disposed of as quickly as possible as I am going into business with my brother, who is established in Cote de Neiges, Montreal, and therefore will sell at a sacrifice and on reasonable terms. Those in want of anything in my line should call at once.
To any one wishing to go into the monument business, I will sell my stock en bloc, with or without the property. Unless sold, the house and shop will be to rent in the fall.
REMI BRUNET,
HUNTINGDON MARBLE WORKS.

GLEANER TALES.

THE SUMMER OF SORROW.

IX.—THE JOURNAL OF GERALD KEEGAN.

May, 1847.

14.—An eventful day, the consequences of which I fear, although, recalling every detail, I do not see how I could have acted otherwise. Anxious to see this country, so new and bright to me, I rose at daylight. The ship was under plain sail, beating against a northwest wind, and making little headway. One of our lads who had been taken to help the sailors was ordered by the mate up the foremast to put to rights some tackle that had got entangled in the last tack. The boy blundered, and the mate repeated the order with his customary oaths. Again the lad tried to do what he was bid and failed. Ordering a sailor to go up and do the work, the mate shouted to the boy to come down. He did so reluctantly, for he saw the mate had grasped a rope's end. Cursing him for his slowness, the mate seized his feet while still in the ratlines. He fell violently on the deck, when the mate proceeded to shower blows with the heavy rope on the head and back of the boy, who cried piteously for mercy. I could not stand it; my blood was boiling. "Stop," I shouted, "have pity on the boy; he did not mean to disobey your order. It was his sorrow for his mother that died last night that confused him." The mate paused in his lashing of the lad and glared at me with such a malignant look as I pray the saints I may never again have cast on me. "Mind your business, damn you, or I'll have you put in irons for mutiny," he shouted and again laid the rope across the lad's quivering body with fiercer strength. It was, perhaps, foolish for my own interests but I could not help it. I sprang at the mate and dealt him a blow in the face. He clutched hold of me and we grappled. He was strong, with muscles toughened by fighting sea and wind, but a Sligo boy of my inches will take odds from no man in a wrestle. We fell time and again, he beneath me, but he always managed to wriggle up again, until I got a good hold of his neck; then I bent him under me and rained blows on every part of him my right fist could reach. All that the cheating villain had done, his cruelties to my people, his brutal indifference to their sufferings, flashed across my mind, and lent vim to every blow I dealt. How the scoundrel howled for help and, finally, for mercy. Not one of the sailors interfered. They drew off to the forepeak and looked on, glad to see his punishment. The passengers who were on deck formed in a circle around us, delighted at the sight. One of them, I recall, popped up from the hatchway and held out a blackthorn to me with the explanation, "To finish him off wid, yer honor." I needed no shillelah. The fear that I might fatally injure the bully alone caused me to pause. I gathered him up in my arms for a final effort, when a strange thing happened me. I saw in my mind's eye, as they passed before me, the white face of one after the other of the dead I helped to drop into the sea. It was one of those freaks the imagination plays when the mind is intensely excited. This could not have taken over a moment or two, but I saw them all, plainly and distinctly. Solemnized yet strengthened by the sight, I was given a power I had not. I raised the craven, who was whining and sobbing, as high as my breast and flung him away as far as I could. Fortune favored him, he fell on a coil of rope, where he lay helpless. The steward went to him, wiped the blood from his eyes, and finally he was able to rise and, leaning on the steward's left shoulder, shuffled to the cabin. By this time every man of my people able to leave the hold was on deck, an excited throng, eager for fighting. "If they lay a finger on yees for what ye've so nately done, we'll break the heads av ivery wan o' thim," said a county Leitrim man to me, and I knew that was the spirit of them all. Softly opening the door of our little cabin I was thankful to find Aileen asleep. Getting a change of clothes, for those I had on were torn and bloodstained, I slipped out, had a wash in a bucket of saltwater, and then dressed myself. At breakfast I told Aileen all. She was much shocked at the danger I had run, and when satisfied I had received no greater injury than sundry black and blue bruises from kicks and blows and some handfuls of hair the coward had torn from my head, she became alarmed for the result. Assaulting an officer on shipboard I knew was a serious offence in the eyes of the law, and so did Aileen. "I don't think," I said to her, "you need fear their punishing me according to law, for they know if I am taken before a court, all the villainy of captain and mate towards the passengers would come out. They have broken the law in fifty ways, and know it. What I fear is the captain trying to take the law into his own hands before we reach Quebec." We passed the day on deck as usual, appearing as unconcerned as might be. Whether the captain entertained any notion of arresting me, I cannot say, for he made no sign. The sight of a score or so of my people keeping nigh me wherever I moved, from whose coats peeped the end of what they called "a bit av a shtick," may have had some influence in deterring him, but the real cause I opine to be what the boatswain whispered to me in the evening, that the steward had told the captain the sailors to a man would refuse to put a hand on me. They hate the mate, who, by the way, according to the cabin boy, is lying in his berth, alternately groaning with pain and swearing from rage. We made little progress today. The wind was ahead and we kept tacking every half hour or so. In beating up the river thus, a ship overhauled us. She was a Clyde trader, and being shorter she wore more quickly and being heavier laden sailed more closely to the wind, and owing to these advantages she outsailed us. As she passed us, her captain stood at the stern and dangled a rope to us, as if offering to take our ship in tow. Our captain, with an oath, rushed down the companionway to hide his mortification. In the afternoon a discovery was made that sent joy to the heart of every passenger. A boy had hauled up a pailful of water to douse his head in, after getting his hair clipped, when he got a taste of it and found it was fresh. The tide was out, and at the point we now had reached, at the slack, the water is fresh. Pailful after pailful was hauled on board, and the sick were supplied without stint, with water sweet, clear and cool. Alas, the refreshing draught came too late for seven, who died during the day. I wanted to keep the bodies on board in hopes of giving them burial, but the boatswain advised otherwise, as he said, although we were within a short distance of quarantine with the present wind we might be two or three days of making it. Ship anchored at darkening, close to shore.

15.—Remained at anchor all day. Cold with strong wind from north-west. At intervals there were squalls, accompanied by driving showers of rain and hail. Three hours' fair wind would see us at quarantine, yet here we are unable to advance a yard on our way. Five deaths today. I resolved the bodies be kept for burial. Boatswain told me mate is worse today, being feverish. The pilot bled him and the captain gave him a blue pill. Not being needed to work the ship, all hands were engaged in putting the vessel into her best trim, scraping, scrubbing, and painting. Outwardly the ship is neat and clean, a sight to delight a sailor's eye, and to look at her from the deck it is hard to conceive of the putrid state of her hold. The steward bribed several of the passengers with whisky to clean the steps and alley-ways of the steerage. A steamer painted white and with a house the length of her deck, passed us, going east.

16.—The sound of the anchor being weighed awoke me and I heard it with joy. I dressed and gave the sailors a hand. The wind had veered into the east, and it looked as if rain was coming. The fore mainsail having been set, the ship swept on, keeping the channel as easily as if propelled by steam. When Aileen came out, the church bells were ringing for early mass, and we could make out the people driving along the roads to attend. Reports from the steerage are gloomy. There have been three deaths during the night. It seems as if a number of the sick had reached that point that their dropping off is inevitable. The river was dotted with ships following us, and the sight of so many large vessels moving majestically in a column in our rear fascinated me. By and by the rain came on, when Aileen left to pack our trunks, for we are fully persuaded the wind will hold and that we will land in Quebec before dark, bidding farewell to this ship of misery. When quarantine was sighted, I dropped in to see how she was getting on, and finding my help not needed, wrote this, in all probability, the last entry I will make on board.

Grosse Isle, May 30.—Fourteen days since I penned a line in this sorrowful record. I wish I had not lived to pen another. God's will be done, but, oh, it is hard to say it. Yet I ask myself, what right have I to repine? Grievous as has been my loss, what is it compared with that of many of those around me, whose quiet submission rebukes my selfish sorrow. Enough of this, let me resume my record. When the ship came abreast of the quarantine buildings, all fresh from a new coat of whitewash, the anchor was dropped. It was nearly an hour before the quarantine officer came on board, and I heard him on stepping from his boat apologize to our captain for the delay, owing to his waiting for breakfast. The captain took him down to the cabin and it was a long while before he re-appeared, when he stepped down to the main deck, where all the passengers, able to be out of bed, were waiting him. He walked round us, asked a few to hold out their tongues, and then went down into the hold, where he stayed only a minute or so. Passing a few words with the captain, he re-entered his boat and was rowed back to the island. No sooner had he left, than the boatswain got orders to have all boats made ready to take the sick ashore. First the dead were brought up. The sailors shrank back, there was a muttered consultation, and the boatswain taking me aside, told me they would not touch them or even row a boat that held them, and I had better drop them overboard. "Never," I cried, "shall it be said that the bodies of the faithful did not receive Christian burial when it was possible to give it." Calling out from among my people four men whom I knew were fishermen, I asked them if they would row the dead ashore, and on saying they would, the boatswain let me have a boat. Decently the bodies were passed over and we made our way to the landing. We had trouble in getting them out of the boat, for the steps of the quay were out of repair, but we managed it and carried them to what, from the cross on it, we saw was a church. The priest came out, and I told him our purpose. Leaving the dead in the church, we went back to the ship for the others. By this time the sick were being landed, and roughly handled they were. As it would be noon before the graves would be ready, I lent a hand—the most miserable, heartrending work I had ever engaged in. With indecent haste they were hurried from the ship deck into the boats, and tossed on to the steps of the quay, careless of what injury they might receive. Most were unable to help themselves in the least, a few were delirious. Men, women, and children were all treated the same, as so much rubbish to be got rid of as quickly as possible. It was no better on land. The quarantine had only two men to spare to help the few relatives who came ashore to carry them from the wharf to the buildings, and many lay an hour in a cold pelting rain. It signified little as to their getting wet, for they were all doused by the waves in landing them on the quay. Small wonder two died on the quay, and were borne to the chapel to add to the number awaiting burial there. The priest was very considerate, and, although I did not ask it, said mass, which I knew would be a great consolation to the relatives. Leaving the cemetery with the priest, I thanked him from my heart, and ran to the quay. My heart was in my mouth when I saw on it Aileen, standing beside our boxes, and the ship, having tripped her anchor, bearing up the river. "What makes you look so at me, Gerald?" I have come as you asked."

"I never sent for you."

"The steward told me you had sent word by the sailors for me to come ashore, that you were going to stay here. They carried the luggage into a boat and I followed."

(to be continued.)

BARGAINS IS NO NAME FOR IT!

PRESENTS would be a more fitting term to describe how we trade this spring.

NEW Blouse Materials
Capes and Jackets
Cape and Jacket Cloths
NEW Dress and Costume goods
Dress trimmings
Silks, Satins, Cretonns, Laces, Lawns, Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets.

HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS

CARPETS, Ladies' and Gents' Shoes.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

We have in the Tailoring department in the first place, a good cutter and a stock second to none in the district. Also ready made clothing, Felt and Straw Hats, Spring Overcoats, Rigby Cape Waterproofs, Rubber Waterproofs, Trunks, Satchels, fancy Dry Goods, &c.

ALEX. McNAUGHTON & BRO.

April 17, 1895.

BICYCLISTS, ATTENTION!

Every rider should have a

STANDARD CYCLOMETER

It registers the exact distance you travel from the 100th of a mile to 1000 miles, and repeats. These cyclometers are manufactured by the New York Standard Watch Company and are as precise and accurate in their operations as a watch. They are made for 26, 28, and 30 inch wheels, and can be adapted to any size wheel by the readjustment of a single part. They are Noiseless in action, Dust and Water Proof, and have white enamel dials, same as a watch. They can be adjusted to read from any position on the saddle of the bicycle. Call and examine them.

W. D. SHANKS

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER

First door East of Central hotel.

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

Teachers Wanted

APPLICATIONS for the position of Teachers for the following Schools, situate in the township of Godmanchester, will be received up till SATURDAY, the 1st day of June now next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the undersigned assistant secretary-treasurer, in the County Building, in the village of Huntingdon, to wit:

District					
No 1,	salary	$22	per month	for 10	mos.
2,	"	16	"	"	"
4,	"	18	"	"	"
5,	"	20	"	"	"
6,	"	17	"	"	"
7,	"	18	"	"	"
8,	"	18	"	"	"
9,	"	18	"	"	"
10,	"	18	"	"	"
11,	"	18	"	"	"

Applicants must hold a first-class Elementary or Model School diploma, or a second class under the new regulations.

By order of the Board.

CHAS. DEWICK,
Assistant Secy.-Treasr.
Board of School Commissioners
Township of Godmanchester.
Huntingdon, May 2nd, 1895.

FINE WATCHES AND CLOCKS

Fine Silverware

Fine Diamond and Engraved Rings.



Large assortment of Spectacles and Eyeglasses.

FINE ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY GOODS

Suitable for Presents.

WATCHES
CLOCKS
JEWELRY
and SPECTACLES

☞Well and promptly repaired.☜

W. B. SAUNDERS

Opposite Post-Office.

NOTICE.

The heirs of the late JOHN GILMORE, in his lifetime of the township of Godmanchester, farmer, offer for sale his splendid farm lying and situate within one mile of the village of Huntingdon, containing one hundred and thirty-two acres, more or less; to a large extent under a first-class state of cultivation, with two dwelling-houses, barns and other buildings thereon erected.

For terms and conditions apply either to Thomas Gilmore, one of the executors at Anderson's Corners, P.Q., or to Charles Brown, the other executor, at Huntingdon, P.Q., or to the undersigned notary.

Huntingdon, 16th April, 1895.

tf I. I. CREVIER, N.P.

McCALLUM & DINNEEN,

Undertakers

Have always on hand a large stock of Coffins and Caskets with best trimmings, Funeral Robes, etc., at prices much below what people were in the habit of paying in this vicinity. Personal attendance given. Also, a fine Hearse. 57

AROSE FROM THE SEA.

SAN MIGUEL, CAL., INCREASED IN AREA BY AN EARTHQUAKE.

An Unexpected Gift From Nature—Capt. Waters' Strange Experience — Sandy Beach Replaced by High Cliffs and Deep Water.

There is something new on the face of the earth. It is a piece of land which rose out of the sea by the agency of an earthquake and became part of the territory of the United States.

The Mexican volcano Orizaba was in eruption last month. At the same time a seismic disturbance was felt in a small group of islands off Santa Barbara County, in the southern part of California. The principal islands are San Miguel, Santa Rosa and Santa Cruz. The water separating them from the mainland is the Santa Barbara Channel.

San Miguel is the island to which the new land is joined. It is the property of Capt. W. G. Waters, an old salt. According to his narrative, he was reading E. P. Roe's novel, "The Earth Trembled," in his ranch house on San Miguel when the thing described in the book happened.

It was in the evening of March 9 that the captian felt the first shock of the earthquake. The following day, Sunday, he walked out in the direction of the small harbor of San Miguel, called Cuyler's Harbor, to wait for his sloop, the Liberty, which he expected to arrive then.

To his amazement the harbor had disappeared. He could scarcely believe his eyes at first, and looked around for marks to assure himself of his position and found some of them. Prince's Island, which had stood a short distance outside the harbor, was still there.

Three hundred feet beyond the old shore line a cliff faced the sea. The same distance inland the captain found his boat house and sheep corral, which the day before stood on the shore. More than half of the crescent-shaped harbor had been replaced by high and solid land.

The captain's mind was not in a condition to realize at once all that had happened. He advanced on the newly appeared land and found to his alarm that it was still quaking. He retreated swiftly, but not before he had observed that rocks and seaweed formed the greater part of the added area.

He then saw a new reef which had risen some six hundred feet out to sea, against which the waves were breaking vigorously. His curiosity overcame his alarm finally and he went to the edge of the cliff. The great mass of rocks was still moving slightly, a fearful grinding sound being produced. Wreckage and strange fishes and sea creatures were scattered about. Looking over the edge of the cliff he saw sea lions gamboling with their young. They had not been in the habit of venturing into the harbor. The uplifted area was about 34,000 square yards in extent.

The boat-house had been turned around so that it faced north instead of southeast. The cliff that rose back of the boathouse had disappeared and the ground had become level. The sandy beach that was before it had given place to pebbles.

On Harris Point a large alkaline spring that made its way in a strong stream to the ocean, had disappeared.

On Monday morning the land was found to be still moving. In the afternoon the Liberty was sighted, but did not reach the entrance to Cuyler's Harbor until dusk. The usual entrance is through the left-hand channel, between Prince's Island and the mainland. Capt. Dally, who commanded, was naturally startled to find there the new reef. He steered clear of it with some difficulty, and arrived in the harbor. There he anchored off the rocky cliff, which had arisen in the middle of what he had known as the harbor.

His feelings and impressions he conveyed to Capt. Waters next morning when he landed. The two, however, continued to make notes, according to the precept of Capt. Cuttle. They set up marks and on the following Wednesday morning found that since Tuesday the new coastline had encroached on the sea about fifteen feet.

The harbor was sounded. From the cliffs the bottom steadily deepened until the Liberty's line could not touch bottom. The greatest depth had previously been six fathoms.

The geological formation of the island is said to be volcanic. It is stated to be partly crystalline and partly fragmental.

The crystalline formation is found on the face of the new cliffs. Elsewhere the island consists of molten igneous rock formed into interbedded sheets, with alternations of coarse-grained tufa. There has been as yet no reliable scientific opinion on the nature of the disturbance.

A piece of anchor chain and some pig iron were picked up on the cliffs. These were believed to have belonged to a ship that sank in the harbor in 1881. A human skull inhabited by a family of crabs was also found.

Other disturbances have occurred on San Miguel, but none is remembered so serious as the last. From time to time large stretches of cliff have disappeared on the southern shore, and it is possible that this was due to volcanic action.

One of Garibaldi's Bravest.

One of the bravest of Garibaldi's "Thousand" was Torina Marinello, a young Venetian who, as her husband's boy brother Antonio, fought by his side in the campaign through Sicily to Naples and Capua. She wore the Garibaldian uniform, and her slender figure was so much like those of numerous youths in the ranks that her sex remained unknown to all but her husband and two of the colonels. She was said to have been "ever the first to volunteer for some dangerous duty, and the last to quit her post until that duty was fulfilled;" the general decorated her on the field of battle for valor. She went through the campaign without a wound, only to die of poverty and consumption shortly after. Her condition having been discovered too late to save her life, all ranks combined to do her honor after death, in one of those picturesque torch-light funerals which are a feature of Florentine life. Her arms and her faded red shirt were placed amid the flowers of her coffin, and her grave looks out from the church terrace at San Miniato upon the towers of Florence.

Remanded to Petticoats With a Pension.

After the civil war a familiar figure upon the streets of a city in Tennessee was a gigantic negress upon crutches, whose extensive crinoline and voluminous skirts ill consorted with the short beard which somewhat sparsely covered her chin. She had a "swashing and a martial outside," and had enlisted as a soldier in one of the colored regiments. Having lost one leg in an engagement her sex was discovered, and she was remanded to petticoats with a pension.

Linseed and Cottonseed Meal,
Ensilage and Fodder Seed Corn,
and Red Fife Seed Wheat,

For Sale at
THE HUNTINGDON MILLS
At Low Prices.

F. H. HENDERSON,
Huntingdon, April 4. Manager

J. ALEX. CAMERON, B.A., B.C.L., Notary, Huntingdon. Office in McNaughton's building, opposite Post Office. 50

AMUSEMENT IN KISSING

THE SUBJECT IS ALWAYS INTERESTING, IF NOT AMUSING.

Kisses Sometimes Make Their Appearance in Legal Witticisms—He Thought He Kissed His Young Wife, But Unfortunately Kissed a Young Widow.

The grave and dignified members of the legal profession appear to derive much amusement from the subject of kisses, which comes before them most frequently in the form of a superabundant supply of crosses in the letters of lovers, when these are being read—as they were never intended to be—in court, in breach of promise cases. The learned gentleman who has at the moment the business in hand of reading aloud one of these wonderful productions generally pauses when he comes to the first stop in the gushing effusion, where the enamoured swain has found words too weak to express his sentiments, supplying their place with a string of symbolic osculations, and, with a well-feigned look of innocence, says that there is here a gap in the letter, which the defendant has filled in with a lot of "x's," regarding the meaning of which some brother, more learned in these weighty matters, may perhaps be able to enlighten him.

This same "brother" never fails to do, saying that if he is rightly informed—he has, of course, no personal knowledge of the matter, (winks all round) these mystic signs signify kisses in the language well understood by the devotees of Cupid.

Thereupon, this musty, time-honored joke is greeted with the usual chorus of guffaws, and the interrupted reading proceeds.

But kisses sometimes make their appearance in law courts in other circumstances, though they never fail to be made the subject of numerous legal witticisms. The judge may have been in jesting humor—and yet who knows but he may have been laying down, with all due solemnity, some fundamental principle of justice and equity—who once asked the plaintiff who was suing his former sweetheart for the return of the value of certain articles of jewelry which he had presented to her in the happy days of the courtship, whether he had "ever kissed the young lady?" "Certainly!" was the reply, as was to be expected. Whereupon the judge dismissed the action, declaring that kisses and caresses were full legal payment for presents given in such circumstances. The obvious moral may be laid to heart without much difficulty by present-giving young men.

It happened one day that a pretty young widow traveling by train from Louisville to Nashville had taken her seat near a newly-married couple. The bridegroom left his wife for a moment, and when he returned the train was passing through a tunnel. He took advantage of the darkness to snatch a kiss from his wife, as he supposed, but unfortunately he had made a mistake and kissed the young widow instead. She was highly indignant, and, refusing to believe that it was an accident, sued the young husband for $1,000, as solatium to her wounded feelings and ruffled dignity.

There is given as an example of the leniency of New York judges the case of a man who was arrested for kissing another man's wife. The sentence passed on the culprit was that he should there and then kiss his own wife, who was present in the court room; which as may be supposed, he gladly did.

In British law courts it has been frequently brought home to offenders that it is rather an expensive amusement to kiss a lady against her will. But in Holland it appears that a rather different view prevails in judicial circles. A young man who has assaulted a young lady in this way in the streets of a village near Utrecht was brought before the burgomaster, who took the matter up, demanded that the offender should be fined one florin, or, in default, be imprisoned for one day. But the Utrecht Court, and finally the appeal Court at Amsterdam, both dismissed the case, the judges declaring "that to kiss a person cannot be an offence, as it is in the nature of a warm mark of sympathy!" This is pretty much the like Yankee judge who dismissed a similar offender, remarking that the plaintiff was so temptingly pretty that during the trial he had to keep himself down in his chair with both hands, he felt so much inclined to get up and kiss her himself.

A stolen kiss once brought the culprit into possession of a fortune. He was a butcher at Sydney, and had taken the liberty of kissing one of his customers, a pretty girl, who resented the affront and had him prosecuted for assault. He was fined heavily by the local magistrate, and the case was commented on freely by the press. The publicity thus given to the affair happened to arrest the notice of a firm of solicitors in Sydney, who had been appointed trustees of some property which had been left to the man by a distant relative twenty years before. They had failed to trace the heir, but when his name appeared in the papers in connection with the case of assault they communicated with him, and he was able to establish his identity.

A certain Senor Talca, of Valparaiso, however had a very different experience, and paid heavily for his momentary freak of kissing a lady on the Plaza without her permission. She prosecuted him, and the magistrate, as indignant as the lady, sentenced him to sixty days' imprisonment. This severe penalty Senor Talca considered himself justified in appealing against, but the higher court, so far from bestowing any sympathy on the offender, sentenced him to an additional thirty days' imprisonment. The amusing part of the affair is that the higher court took 200 days to consider the appeal, and during the whole of that time the senor had to remain in jail.

New York State's Great Cavern.

It has puzzled the writer not a little to understand why it is that so little has been said or written concerning Howe's cave. It is situated in New York state, only about forty miles from Albany, and is the third largest cavern in the United States, Mammoth cave, Kentucky, and Lury cave, Virginia, being the two which outrank it in extent and magnificence. The cavern in question was discovered by one Lester Howe, in the year 1842 and was formerly known by the name of Cragargee cave. Howe penetrated its winding passage for a distance of over twelve miles, but visitors do not usually go beyond Stygian Lake, a small body of water about four miles from the entrance. The stalactites and stalagmites are both abundant and beautiful. It is well lighted with gas back as far as the Stygian lake, and is, in the writer's estimation, one of the wonders of the continent.—St. Louis Republic.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given by the undersigned, that under and by virtue of an ordinance of the Honorable Louis Belanger one of the Justices of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, sitting in and for the District of Beauharnois, dated at the town of Beauharnois, on the 6th day of May instant, he was duly appointed Curator to the vacant estate of the late JOHN MCHUGH, in his lifetime of the village of Huntingdon, trader. All debtors and creditors of said estate must therefore apply to the undersigned within thirty days from this date.

Huntingdon, May 7th, 1895.

50 J. A. CAMERON, N.P.

GRASS ON A HOG.

A MUSEUM MAN'S SCHEME FOR GULLING THE PUBLIC.

The Porker Converted Into a Sort of Perambulating Lawn — Bright Green Blades Where Bristles Ought to Grow.

For the insignificant sum of ten cents the curiously inclined might have had the privilege of seeing recently in a little museum way down in the French quarter no less a curio than a hog supporting a complete and bona fide crop of grass all over his body "in de place whar de ha'r ought to grow."

This sounds like the most preposterous thing on record, writes a correspondent of the Philadelphia Times, and so your correspondent conceived it to be until he came to the point of sacrificing a dime on the altar of his incredulity, and beheld with his own eyes the wonder. The animal appeared to be a well-grown nine or ten months' shoat of the Essex breed with the usual broad back, chubby neck and short legs, but from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail he was bristling with as perfect fresh green grass as the finest lawn mixture is warranted to produce.

The exhibitor from time to time clipped a stray bit of grass from the hog's abundant crop and passed it around for inspection. I am willing to testify on oath that it was the genuine article and no mistake and the more I gazed the more the wonder grew that one short hog should wear so strange a hue till finally my curiosity got the better of my purse strings and I chipped in with some other fellows and got the man to let us on to the fake.

"Easy enough explained," said the exhibitor as he began to spray the animated grass plot with a small rubber bulb which he held constantly in his hand. "Just step behind here and take a close look at the hog. Mind how you handle him though or you may break him all up. Seems to be pretty good thickness of earth 'twixt him and the grass don't there? Yes. Well that's just it. Grass grows in dirt and nowhere else so all you've got to do is to get enough of it to stick to a hog and he'll make you about as good a lawn as you'd find anywhere almost.

"That's straight so far as it goes, but, of course, there is a good deal more to it before you can work up such an article as this here. In the first place you have got to get the right kind of a hog. I generally use a Berkshire or an Essex because they are good and broad and you can feed 'em up to be pretty lazy. This is necessary of course as a frisky hog is not liable to hold mud or water, either for a long time. The next step is to get the right kind of soil.

"Now, I always use dirt collected from ant hills, but this is an old dodge borrowed from the East Indan jugglers, who can make a mango sprout and grow six or seven feet in as many minutes. Scientists say that it is the formic acid in earth which causes seed to burst and the germ to develop when placed therein, and this acid as freely generated by the ant. Pour a cupful of hot water over a handful of the insects and it will become as sour as vinegar.

"Of course it is easy enough to get a layer of soil about an inch thick caked up on a hog, and a little training will teach him to keep it there all right. I put a ring in this fellow's nose and tie him up short so that he can't skirmish around, and that's about all. I plant my seed, which sprouts and come up in about a week's time, for I haven't quite gotten up to the juggler's minute performances yet. So there's your hog as big as life and as green as grass.

"I have several hogs which I use at different times, as it would not do to keep one with his pores stopped up too long. Sometimes, too, I vary the monotony by planting small, low-growing flowers instead of grass, and once I rigged up a vagary with a sprig of smilax for the tail, little coleus plants making the stars and stripes on either side, and a razor-back of pansies running between. But that did not go very well. The fake was too obvious, and I lost trade by it. Since then I have confined myself almost entirely to grass, which seems to go somehow, perhaps owing to the general greenness of the public."

The Baker's Dozen.

A baker's dozen is either thirteen or fourteen, according to the size of the loaf. Bakers in ancient times were kept under the rigid scrutiny of the authorities, and were made liable to heavy penalties for any infringement of the laws governing quality and weight. Therefore, when selling, to be on the safe side, they threw in an extra loaf of the larger size, or two loaves of the smaller size, so that their dozen consisted of thirteen or fourteen, as the case might be. The surplus was called the "inbread." From the days of King John to the time of Edward I., if not later, the profit of the baker was strictly a matter for legislative enactment, allowances being made to him for his labor, the cost of food, the wear and tear of his oven, the services of his assistants, the expenses attending the seal, the cost of yeast, candles and wood, and for the use of the bolter, or bolting sieve. In London only farthing loaves and halfpenny loaves were allowed to be made, and it was a serious offence, attended by forfeiture and punishment, for a baker to be found selling loaves of any other size. For the better identification of breads each loaf was sealed with the baker's seal, and this from time to time, at the wardmotes (meeting of the bread warders) more especially, was shown to the alderman of the ward, who exacted a fee for registering it in his book. In London, also, at least once a month, some sample loaves from each baker were taken from the oven by the officers of the assayers, and duly examined as to quantity and weight, it being allowed, in favor of the baker, that this scrutiny should always be made while the bread was hot and heavier. If the baker sold his bread by retail he was particularly forbidden to sell it anywhere except in such a market as was assigned to him, the days for selling being Tuesdays and Saturdays of each week. In some instances bread was delivered from house to house by regratresses (hucksters or female retailers). These dealers on purchasing their bread from the bakers were privileged by law to receive thirteen articles for twelve, such being, apparently, the limit of their legitimate profits, though it seems to have been a custom at one period for the baker to give in addition to each regratress who dealt with him six pence every Monday morning as honest money (money taken upon the first part sold of a commodity, and three pence as curtesy, or good by money, upon delivery, on Friday, of the last batch of bread.

Don't breed for bones, but strive to build up a dairy of butter producers.

AUCTIONEER'S NOTICE.

I beg to remind my friends and customers that I am still in the field at the Auctioneer business and I wish to thank them for past favors and desire a continuance of the same. Parties intending having sales will find it to their advantage to call or write me for terms, for they are the lowest. Parties entrusting me with their sales will receive prompt returns, and satisfaction guaranteed,

C. A. GAVIN,
Licensed Auctioneer.
Kensington, Que. 66

A. E. MITCHELL, B.C.L., Advocate, Huntingdon, Que. Office R. E. Kelly's block. Prompt collections and returns guaranteed.

DR. CLOUSTON, Physician and Surgeon, Huntingdon. Office days: Tuesdays and Fridays till 1 p.m.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMpany of the County of Beauharnois, authorised 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 WHITE, Esq.
Directors: FARQUHAR MCLENNAN, JAS. SYMONS, JOHN YOUNIE, and S. E. AMES Esquires.

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 16⅔ cents per $100 per annum, equal to $5 per one thousand dollars for three years; and on wooden buildings, covered with shingles, has been 22.2-9 cents per $100 per annum, equal to $6.66⅔ for one thousand dollars for three years. Can any other company beat this record?

In the stock companies, the rate charged for three years, is $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 Philps.

CHAS. DEWICK,
Secretary, Huntingdon.

GENERAL BELL And SCOTTISH BANKER will stand at Moir's, Huntingdon, on Mondays and Fridays, commencing on the 24th May. Other days of the week at own stable.

RENFREW CHIEF, FARMER, and PRINCE will, until further notice, stand at their own stable. Terms same as last year. JAMES BELL, Elgin.

LORD ROLLO will be at his own stable during the season. Terms, to insure, $8; two mares from same owner $15. All mares at owner's risk.

GEO. G. STEWART, Howick, Que.

LORD ELGIN and LYON.—These two promising young Clydesdale horses will stand during the season at their own stables. Lord Elgin has taken 3 first prizes at Huntingdon Fair, also first prize at the Central Fair held at Ottawa last fall. Terms, to insure $7. All mares at owner's risk.

52 DAVID A. MCFARLANE, Elgin.

THE horse PRINCE will stand Fridays and Monday forenoon near Ormstown station for this season. Terms to insure, $5. All mares at risk of their owners.

WILLIAM TRAVERSE.

PATCHEN.—The handsome carriage stallion Patchen, 3 years old, will stand for this season at his own stables, one mile east of Winter's Corners. Terms to insure, $4.

THOMAS RUTHERFORD,
Proprietor.

NICHOLO, 2387, Standard and registered. Bay; foaled in 1893. Bred by H. C. Jewett & Co., Jewettville, N.Y. Sired by Damo, 4366, Jerome Eddy, 1260 2.16¼) and Bessie Gilpin, dam of Favora 2.12½, 1st dam Connie by Patchen Wilkes (sire of Joe Patchen, 2.01, Favora 2.15½, Divan 2.15½ at 3 years), 2nd dam Corneta (dam of Coma, 2.26½ at 4 years) by Coronet, 1033, son of Geo. Wilkes, 519 (225), the greatest trotting sire in America. Nicholo is without a doubt the best bred Standard horse in Canada. His sire, Damo, altho only a young horse, is sire of Eddy 2.19½ at 4 years, Blue Stem, 2.28 at 3 years —his first two colts to be trained. His dam, Connie, has showed trials in 2.18. He has four crosses of Hamiltonian, 10; two crosses of Geo. Wilkes, two crosses of Mambrino Patchen, 58, and five crosses of Henry Clay, 8. A stronger and better pedigree is not to be found in the Stud Book. Nicholo will make a large horse when he comes to maturity, and in his 2 year-old form I have not a doubt but that he can trot in 2.30 if put in training. Will stand the season at his own stable, Allan's Corners, at $10 to insure, to a limited number of approved mares. JAMES GREIG, Owner.

THE Stallion SPRINGFIELD will stand this season at the stable of the proprietor. Terms to insure $4. All mares at the risk of their owners.

ARCHIBALD COOK,
55 St Louis de Gonzague.

LAWRENCE AGAIN will be at the stables of Andrew Geddes, Ormstown, Wednesday and Thursday, weekly, during the season; the rest of the week at his own stable, commencing 15th.

MALTOT will be at his own stable during the season.

Terms—Lawrence Again $10 to insure; Maltot, $2 payable at time of service and $8 additional, payable 1st March, 1896, unless mares prove not in foal. All mares at owner's risk.

ROBERT NESS, Howick.

BLACK TOM.—This well-bred French stallion is jet black with white hind pasterns and star on face, stands 16 hands high and weighs 1600lb, is of perfect temper, fine action and has taken several first prizes, and whose colts are of such high reputation. All I ask of intending breeders is to examine this horse before engaging elsewhere and patronize him accordingly. This horse will stand for the season at the stable of the proprietor until further notice. For further particulars and pedigree see posters. Terms to insure, $5; two mares from same owner $9. THOMAS A. JOLLY,
53 Proprietor.
1st con. Hinchinbrook, Rockburn P.O.

JOHN NELSON would respectfully inform the public that he is on the way and intends going over the old route this year as usual, or a little earlier.

WARBOYS FASHION.—This pure-bred Shire stallion will stand the season of 1895 as follows: Monday forenoon at B. O'Connor's, Athelstan; afternoon and Tuesday till noon at Moir's hotel, Huntingdon, when he will start for James Marshall's, Trout River, staying till Wednesday morning; remainder of the week at his own stable. Terms: $8 to insure. Two mares from same owner, $15.

J. H. SMAILL, proprietor.
1st con. Elgin. tf

McCARTNEY'S French Horse, Negro, stands at J. W. Brown's stables, Huntingdon, and will remain until further notice.

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 papers discontinued when the time for which they have been paid expires. No exceptions are made to this rule, so that subscribers who desire to continue receiving the paper, should renew before their time is up; otherwise the paper will be stopped. The date to which every subscription is paid is denoted on the address label. The rates for transient advertisements are 50 cents per inch first insertion, and 25 cents per inch for each subsequent insertion. An inch takes in 50 words. Legal and parliamentary notices 7 cents a line for the first and 3 cents 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. Obituary and similar resolutions 5cents a line. No advertisement inserted as reading-matter. Single copies of Gleaner 4 cents. Address letters to THE GLEANER,
Huntingdon, Q.