AT THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SORRY THAT THE BLACKFOO' TROUBLE WAS PUBLISHED.

The French Treaty an Expensive Luxury For Canada - Sir Richard Cartwright Had a Resolution in Regard to the Senate Vacancies-Behring Sea Seizures,

OTTAWA, July 4.-Mr. Tarte, M.P., is greatly amused over the story circulated by the Montreal correspondent of the Toronto World, that he intended to join the conservatives along with Mr. Chapleau; It is needless to say that there is no truth in the yarn, which was concocted more to get a slap at Mr. Chapleau than to injure Mr. Tarte, who is one of Mr. Laurier's ablest lieutenants.

Mr. Haggart told Mr. McCarthy that Charles E. Hickey had been appointed superintendent of the Williamsburg canal at a salary of \$1,800 a year. The salary of Mr. Hickey's predecessor was \$1,400. Mr. Hickey at one time was the conservative member for Dundas in the house of com-

The bill to increase the salary of the chief justice of British Columbia, which the minister of justice is pressing upon the house, aroused a spirited discussion in continuation of the debate which took place upon it some days ago. The proposition is that the chief justice, who is the ex-premier of the province, appointed to office this year, should be given \$1,000 a year, instead of \$600, as admiralty judge. This amount is to be added to the \$5,000, which he is given as chief justice. The opposition took the ground that the present salary was fixed in 1891 by Sir John Thompson, and that alteration should not be made in the case one province. They hinted that the government's object was to favor a political favorite, and to carry out an understanding which was entered into at the time of the chief justice's appointment. The discussion tended to become heated, when Mr. Mara, of British Columbia threatened with the indignation of the Pacific province those members who opposed this increase. Messrs. Mills (Bothwell), McCarthy, Davies and Mulock opposed the proposition on the ground that it was not wise to single out one judge for increase. The bill finally passed through the committee of the whole, after a vote being taken.

The house then went into committee of supply, taking up the militia estimates. The first item was \$65,000 for the Royal military college. The minister proposed to reduce it to \$55,000.

Col. Denison made an attack upon the management of the college. He moved that the vote be reduced by the amount of the commandant's salary, \$4,163. The result of this, he explained, would be that the college would have to do without commandant for a year.

Mr. Casey followed up the criticism. Col. Amyot said the sooner the college was abolished the better.

Mr. Mulock said the military institute had been established as an adjunct of the militia, but it had entirely failed in its

Hon. Mr. Dickey praised the college as an educational institution. It was, he said, essentially a military school. He saw no cause for regret in the fact that graduates of the college went into the imperial service, because every man who went to England was just one more tie binding the empire together. On the other hand, he regretted to see any Canadian give his services to the United States. He announced his intention of so reorganizing the board of visitors a to give representation to the graduates. He admitted the truth of the view advanced by the opposition that the drill was the real essence of the whole militia

Sir Richard Cartwright said that the college was not maintaining the high standard that it maintained some years ago. There was no doubt that a mistake was made when an officer on the retired list was put in command of it. To maintain the standard of the institution is should be put in charge of a man having an active interest in the service.

Major Hughes said that it was time that the department was looking around for a

new commandant. Col. O'Brien commended the declaration of the minister of militia that more atten-

tion would be paid to the annual drill of the militia force. The amendment was lost.

OTTAWA, July 4 .- The trouble on the Blackfoot reserve was discussed when the house went into committee of supply on the Indian department estimates. Mr. Mulock alluded to a previous discussion on the strength of the North-West mounted police, and his own conviction that great care should be exercised in reducing the strength of the force.

Mr. Daly regretted the publishing of the story, because it would probably precipitate trouble. That article would be read by every Indian on the reserve. The officers of the department should be allowed to deal with these Indians, and no doubt any difficulty that had arisen would be overcome. He had received a telegram from assistant commissioner Forget, recently returned from the Blackfoot reserve, that perfect quiet reigned there; that there was no disturbance and no

trouble. Mr. Mills reminded Mr. Daly that he had himself used alarmist language in committee of supply respecting what might happen us there, and it ill became him to speak of sensational articles in a news-

Messrs. Davin, Casey, Daly and others discussed the matter.

When the French treaty was submitted to parliament for confirmation a year ago no one dreamed, not even the government, that the exchange of ratifications between Great Britian and France would be made contingent upon the concession of a principle vitally affecting the legislative and commercial independence of Canada. The convention was then believed to be simply a reciprocity treaty between Canada and France for the exchange of a few specified commodities on mutually advantageous terms. Now, because of the refusal of the imperial government to consent to an 'exchange of ratifications without further legislation on the subject, the house has, despite the vigorous protest of the opposition, passed a bill extending the benefits of the treaty accorded to France to other countries. about twenty in number, with which Great Britain has treaties, having favorednation clauses, and to the British colonies as well, though these countries give Canada o corresponding advantages in return. The measure which came up for its third reading to-day lays down the principle that for all time to come Canada cannot negotiate a reciprocity treaty with any country unless it consents to include in the advantages all the countries with whicht Great Britair has treaties having favored-nation clauses. This will greatly

hamper, if it does not render impossible, the conclusion of a reciprocal commercial arrangement with the United States, which would be of such tremendous advantage to the people of Canada, and particularly to

Upon the motion to go into supply Sir Richard Cartwright called the attention of the house to the letter written by the premier to Mr. McNeill, M.P., denying the story that that member had asked for or been promised a seat in the senate, and making the remarkable statement that all the ten vacant senatorships had then been long promised. Sir Richard concluded his remarks by moving a motion squarely censuring the premier, while, during the course of his speech, he roundly denounced the senate as at present constituted and the system which had been pursued by this government in making appointments to it. His resolution concluded, "That the conduct of the government in allowing one-eighth part of the total number of senatorships provided for in the British North America act to remain unfilled in the circumstances set forth in the above letter, and this resolution is in the highest degree derogatory to the dignity and usefulness of the senate, and is calculated to bring that branch of the legislature into contempt.'

The house waited with its eyes turned expectantly toward the ministerial benches to hear what reply would be made to so direct and sweeping an attack. No one rose, and the expectancy turned into a feel ing of surprise upon both sides of the house. In the senator's gallery sat a dozen members of the upper chamber, whose indignant gaze was turned upon the benches whence should come the defence which they looked for in vain. When it was seen that no reply was to be made on behalf of the premier and no friendly word spoken for the unrespected senate, the liberals jeered and cheered the ministers derisively, but without other effect upon these imperturbable gentlemen than to call to their countenances smiles half quizzical and entirely unconcerned. The vote was immediately taken and resulted in the defeat of Sir Richard's resolution by a vote of ninetyfive to fifty-five. , It was a straight party vote, with only Col. O'Brien voting with the minority. The opposition had some amusement out of the division, cheering as they arose to vote those conservatives who are reported to be on the look-out for senatorships. Those who were thus distinguished were Messrs. McNeill, Ferguson (Leeds), Cameron, Cochrane, Ross, Temple, White (Shelburne), Miller and

Baker. After recess Mr. Davies brought up the matter of seizures of Canadian sealing ves sels in Behring sea in 1892 by a Russian war vessel for alleged violation of sealing regulations off the Russian coast within the prohibited area.

Sir Hibbert Tupper said he himself had exhausted every power the Canadian government possessed in order to secure greater expedition. It was true that Russia had never claimed such rights as the United States, but he regretted that even the United States seizures which took place as far back as 1886 were not yet adusted.

The Independent Order of Foresters seek power to increase the maximum amount of its insurance policies from \$3,000 to \$5,-000. With respect to it, communications were received from the high court of the I.O.F. of New Brunswick and from the president of the Sun Life Assurance Co., protesting against the proposed increase in the policies. Dr. Oronhyatekha addressed the committee in favor of the measure.

OTTAWA, July 5 .- Mr. Joneas, M.P. for for Gaspe, writes his paper, L'Evenement, complaining of George Taylor, the ministerial whip. Mr. Joneas intimates that, instead of whipping members to the support of remedial legislation, Mr. Taylor is whipping them on the opposite side.

It is understood that pay for city and rural battalions, which are to be drilled during the fiscal year just entered upon, will only be for eight days, as compared with twelve in previous years. The following superannuations, dated

from Monday last, are announced in connection with the state department : H. J Morgan, E. Brousseau, H. G. Lamothe, C. Medlow and George Collins. The clerk in the office of the civil service commissioners, J. A. Keays, have also been retired.

OTTAWA, July 5. - There was a tremendous fight in council over the school issue and when they broke up the Hon. J. A. Ouimet came out with a white face and a beaten expression. It is learned that the cabinet could not agree on the draft bill and the best Mr. Ouimet could do was to get a promise that a remedial bill would be introduced before a general election. Messrs. Haggart and Montague therefore win. Mr. Ouimet was not in the house when it assembled to-day. Mr. Haggart was there, smiling, and Sir A. P. Caron was also in attendance.

When Major Hughes entered he stepped up and took Mr. Haggart warmly by the hand. All this was over to-day's meeting of the cabinet, which decided in favor of the non-interference party.

In the cabinet there was under conside ration a draft school bill of 115 clauses. The cabinet agreed on the principle of the measure, but stuck on several of the clauses. As a result the ministry agreed that time should be taken to consider the details, and agreed that another session would be held, before a general election, to pass it.

The cabinet stands thus: For remedial legislation—Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Sir Adolphe Caron, Sir Charles Tupper, and Messrs. Ouimet, Angers and

Costigan. Against remedial legislation-Messrs. Haggart, Foster, Montague, Daly, Dickey, Ferguson and Sir Frank Smith. This would make seven against and six

for, there being thirteen ministers present. Sir Frank Smith is in favor of a commis-The objections of the Ontario conservatives to remedial legislation, it is argued, will be equally valid next year, hence the yista of troubles opening before the gov-

Behring Sea Seizures. Mr. Mills, of Bothwell, invited the minister to explain how it came that the Russian government exerted the right of visit and search of vessels on the high seas. To this Sir Hibbert Tupper made the following important statement. He said that neither under the Paris award nor the arrangement with Russia was the right of search of British vessels outside of territorial waters admitted. If Canadian vessels offend, let the aggrieved country pursue and capture, but we strongly protest against espionage covering a square miles of Pacific waters. land's answer to this protest had been that the concession to Russia and the United States of right of search was not specially directed against Canadian vessels as it was given'in the case of all vessels flying the British flag in those waters, and in return Britain had the right | her own right.

there to search vessels of Russia or the United States. Canada's reply has been that that does not meet the case, because these nations, Russia especially, discouraged their vessels from pelagic sealing wheras pelagic sealing is the only branch of the business Canadians can pursue. 'On that point we are,' said Sir Hibbert, 'at daggers drawn, so to speak, with the imperial government.' Sir Hibbert concluded by paying a-warm tribute to Lord Ripon for his friendship to Canada. After some further discussion, the matter dropped.

Officers For a Penitentiary.

An order-in-council has been passed appointing Mr. Morsby of New Westminster, to be warden of the British Columbia penitentiary and Mr. Harvey to be accountant. Mr. Morsby was governor of the county jail, and was the nominee of the British Columbia members. Fitzsimmons, the reinstated deputy warden, has been given two months' leave of absence, and his place is to be filled by A. Penolgist, from one of the other penitentiaries. The minister of justice, who reinstated Fitzsimmons, has been unable to resist the pressure brought to bear for his removal.

ON MURDER BENT.

Young Braves Threaten a Clergyman-Com-

pelled to Abandon Work. Toronto, July 4.—The Globe says that disquieting rumors come from the northwest. The Indians on the Blackfoot reserve have created a small panic among the whiters in the vicinity, several of whom have deemed it prudent to escape from danger while they could. The source of trouble is a general feeling of discontent against the department which has charge of the distribution of rations among the Indians. Added to this is the naturally superstitious ideas common to the Indian tribes, and several occurrences to which the Indians have attributed a significance in accord with their strange notions.

Among those who have rather precipithe Rev. J. W. Tims, a clergyman from England, sent out by the Church of England missionary society twelve years ago who it was supposed had gained considerable influence over the Indians.

Among his other duties Mr. Tims sometimes acted as physician to the people. In connection with the Reserve is a .home where sick children are cared for. Unfortunately for Mr. Tims, in spite of his care, one or two of these have died. A superstitious story at once gained currency among the Indians that Mr. Tims had bad eyes. The father of one of the dead children became impressed with the idea that he must have vengeance for the death of his child, and decorated in his war paint, started out on murder intent. Instead of Mr. Tims, however, the first white man he met proved to be a Mr. Skynner, whom the enraged Indian instantly shot dead. The murderer fled, but was pursued and shot by the mounted police. This has increased the excitement, and the murmurs of discontent, though still subdued, became more incessant.

Another death of a child in the home added fuel to the fire. Young braves gathered in groups, and in some way, securing whiskey, became openly turbulent, and declared they would have the life of Mr. Tims if he did not go away. There came a night of terror at the home.

In this home were Mr. and Mrs. Hardyman, Miss Turner, of Millbrook, and Miss Garlick. Groups of excited squaws surrounded the building, and there were rumors that the braves had gone out to search for missionary Pims. Every effort was made to pacify the people by feeding them, and ultimately, after liberal allowances of tea and food; the chiefs induced the younger men to retire.

The trouble soon broke out again, and all attempts to find out the real grievances were futile. Inspector McGibbon convened a meeting for this purpose, but charges of the most trivial nature were made. Complaints as to rations were general, and these were mixed up with other matters of alleged neglect in connection with the home, but nothing satisfactory could be made out.

The approaching time for the annual "sun dance" was another cause for apprehension, as it was feared that on this occasion the excitement might reach a

It was learned that stories had been sent out to the camp of the. Bloods, that Mr. Tims was doomed to die. Frank Swanson is missionary to the Bloods, and hearing the rumors, he hastened to the camp of the Blackfeet and persuaded his friend, Mr. Tims, to leave for the present, and that gentleman, after his twelve years of faithful service, was forced to flee for his life. Part of his work, during the time he has been with the Indians, has been to compile a dictionary and grammar of the Indian language, and to have a portion of the bible and other works printed in it.

The children have been allowed to go from the home, and Miss Turner and Miss Garlick have also left and have come on to Toronto. Miss Turner, with a little Indian boy she has brought home with her, left yesterday for her home in Milbrook. Miss Garlick has gone to stay with W. R Tavel, Mimico.

Impaled On a Stake.

Lyons, N. Y., July 5 .- Charles Bastian a North Lyons farmer, was unloading hay with a patent hay fork in his barn. At each corner of his wagon was a sharp stake. In walking back and forth he fell upon one stake, so that the stake struck him under the chin, and penetrated through the chin, palate, floor of the mouth, tongue and hard palate, and dislocating several teeth, came out through the upper lip, passing squarely through the tongue. By a superhuman effort Bastian grabbed the stake and drew himself so that he got loose. The doctor says it is a wonder Bastian escaped without breaking his

Used The Knife On Both.

BROOKLYN, July 5. - Samuel Herkowitz, twenty-three years old, a convict lately released from the Auburn state prison, went to his wife's apartments, at 74 Johnston avenue, this morning. Upon his wife's refusal to live with him, he stabbed her. Herkowitz than cut his own throat. Both are said to be in a dying condition.

Capt. Webb Killed.

San Francisco, July 5,-A special from Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, says Captain Paul Webb, the swimmer, lost his life near there, yesterday, in an attempt to ride down a 300 foot chute into Lake Coeur d'Alene in his barrel. The barrel left the chute and struck the ground. His spinal column was broken.

Depew to Marry Again.

WASHINGTON, July 5 .- Chauncey M. Depew is going to marry again. The name of the lady is not given, but she is said to be a member of one of the first families in New York, an orphan, with \$8,000,000 in

WILL BE A CANDIDATE.

HON. EDWARD BLAKE TO STAND FOR SOUTH LONGFORD.

He Tells What He Thinks Will be the Order After the Elections Are Over -The Irish Independent Party of America Asks For Funds For Parnell-

LONDON, July 4.—Hon. E. Blake intends again to stand for the British house of commons in the general election. He believes there will be a short session at the end of August, after which he hopes to visit Canada, returning here for the February session. Mr. Blake represents South age Longford, Ireland, in the British house, and will 'probably stand for that constituency again.

Calling For Funds.

NEW YORK, July 4.—The Irish independent party of America, last night, issued a manifesto attacking the late liberal administration and calling for funds for the support of the Parnellites in parlia-

Received the Colonial Agents.

London, July 4.—Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, received the colonial agents at three o'clock this afternoon. Sir Charles Tupper headed the party. The proceedings were strictly private.

London, July 5.—The following appoint ments are officially announced : The Earl of Pembroke, lord steward; the Earl of Lathom, lord chamberlain; the Earl of Onslow, under-secretary of state for India and the Earl of Dudley, parliamentary secretary to the board of trade.

DUBLIN, July 5.—Lord Houghton, late lord-lieutenant of Ireland, left Kingstown for England on a special steamer yesterday afternoon. He was escorted on board by a guard with a band. A salute was fired by a battery of artillery, and the enormous tately fled from the scene of disorder is crowd assembled at the whart cheered the departing vice-roy heartily.

LONDON, July 6 .- The house of lords yesterday rejected by a vote of seventy-seven to seventeen a motion to go into committee on the Irish municipal franchise bill.

London, July 6 .- The house of commons met at 10:30 o'clock to-day, and passed through its third reading a bill devoting money to the maintenance of the various public services until the next parliament

E. F. V. Knox, anti-Parnellite member for Cavan, vehemently protested against the action of the house of lords, yesterday, in refusing to go into committee on the Irish municipal franchise bill after having passed the measure through its second reading.

A. J. Balfour interrupted Mr. Knox with the remark that this was not the occasion for discussing the house of Lords.

Mr. Knox endeavored to continue his tirade and the speaker was compelled repeatedly to call him to order. Mr. Knox finally subsided after denouncing the bigotry and treachery of the government.

G. B. Clark and Mr. Labouchere protested against the insane competition of Great Britain with the other powers in building warships and maintaining a costly army.

In the House of Lords.

Landon, July 6 .- The house of lords met at noon to-day. Lord Salisbury said this was the last time the house would meet before the dissolution of the present parliament took place and he wished to reply to the recent speech of Lord Rosebery in which he had attacked the legislative preponderance of the house of lords. Lord Salisbury proceeded to say that the upper house takes no share whatever in the votes through which governments were displaced or inaugurated, neither did they have any part of the provision of funds for the public service. As regards other matters the house of lords possessed precisely the same powers as the house of commons, but he assured Lord Resehery that if the future career of the commons should be marked by such bills as were introduced in parliament just nearing its end, they might depend upon receiving strong opposition from the house of lords.

Lord Salisbury, continuing, said the house of lords had been working to resist the inauguration of changes which were not supported by a majority of the nation. land, he said, was certainly hostile! the nation would fail to support an attack . far as home rule for Scotland and Wales were out exciting the most passionate resistance | of the people of England.

The policy of the unionists, his lordship declared, was a positive, not a negative one, for they intended to legislate with a view of decreasing the suffering of the poorer classes. They would try to revive the agriculture of the country and would also give their attention to the matter of carriage of produce to the markets by railways, the creation of small holdings for tenants, the revision of poor laws, and would consider measures for the amelioration of the social condition of the people and do the utmest in their power to mitigate the misery which attend the vicissitudes of these changes at times and lessen the worry of the lot of so many millions of their fellow-creatures.

Lord Salisbury's remarks were greeted with cheers. Lord Rosebery, in reply to the new prime

minister, justified his previous statements. He said the house of lords was so overwhelmingly strong it was impossible for a liberal government to carry any measures introduced, however beneficial.

Plenty of Manifestos. London, July 6 .- The distinctive fea-

tures of the present electoral campaign as compared with any previous occasion of the kind in the history of the country is | ing. the number and variety of party manifestos. Hitherto the appeals which have been made to the electors have emanated from two or three authoritative sources and have defined, more or less explicitly, the great party programmes which each candidate must pledge himself either to accept or reject. During the week the country has been deluged with party and factional programmes taking every conceivable ground in the treatment of the issues upon which the coming election is to be contested. The official dictum of the executive committee of the liberal party has been followed by a culmination by the radical unions combined in a body called the national reform union. Following these have tionalists, the local optionists, the publicans' association and the agrifum four and five cultural union, the latter demanding months old. Also a choice lot of SOWS to been launched appeals from the Welsh naspecial protection to farmers. The liberalists of the protectory league denounce state interference in anything, while the socialists are out with a demand for the privilege of interfering with everything.

An equal diversity of opinion and want of confidence is to be found in the manifestoes of the independent labor party, the Mc-Carthyites, the Healyites, the Redmondites and all other ites and advocates of "isms."

The general party principles and characteristics of the leaders of the various parties and factions are shown in these addresses. Lord Rosebery sounds the battle cry of the liberal party in a demand for the reform of the house of lords. Sir William Harcourt regards the local veto question as of first importance and John Morley places home rule into the forefront of line of battle.

The Right Hon. Henry Matthews, home secretary in Lord Salisbury's cabinet in 1866 to 1892, has been raised to the peer-

John Atkinson, Q.C., has been made attorney-general for Ireland, the position he

occupied in Lord Salisbury's last govern;

FARMERS CAN WORKON SUNDAY.

Test Case Brought Against Robert Watt, of Howard Township.

WINDSOR, July 5 .- One of the most interesting cases with which the attention of Squire Forban's court has been engaged for some time was finally disposed of on Wednesday. On June 10th Robert Watt, Selton, Howard township, was given a hearing on the charge of breaking the Lord's day by hauling rails on his farm on May 5th. The evidence showed that the rails had been undoubtedly hauled, but the defence set up that the law in the case did not affect the farmer.

The most interesting plea of the defence was that Sunday is not the Lord's day. Mr. Watt is a Seventh Day Adventist, and conscientiously observes Saturday instead of Sunday as the Sabbath., He follows the scriptural injunction, and works six days in the week and rests the seventh, and cites the commandment to this effect in support of his contention. Mr. Watt is deacon of a church with forty-two members, and the case has been watched with a great deal of interest, as everywhere Adventists work on Sunday and the effect of the decision would be widespread.

The crown refused to look at the religious side of the question and dealt only with the first part of the defence-that the law did not affect the farmer. After deliberating on it nearly a month the crown attorney and the magistrate agreed that the law was not applicable in the case of Mt. Watt, as he is a farmer. The defendant

was therefore discharged hed the case with The Adventist case was brought by intense interesta wmesville as a sort some Methodists o of a test case. The pointed that it was not settled from the religious standpoint, as great principles are involved.

SLEPT WITH THE CORPSE.

Extraordinary Confession of Murder By a Woman in Paris.

Paris, July 4 .- M. Cochefert, chief of the detective department, on July 1st, received the visit of a woman named Marie Lebot, who made to him a confession of murder of a most extraordinary kind. After giving her name and address she "Monsieur, a month ago I killed my

lover, George Remond, with a hatchet. 1 killed him when he was in bed, where he still remains. Under the influence of remorse I have come to give myself up."

A couple of policemen were sent to the address indicated and found the woman had spoken the truth. A corpse in an advanced state of decomposition, covered with canvas from head to foot, was lying in the weman's room.

George Remond was an ex-soldier of the Foreign Legion. He had a pension of 750 francs a year, and it is thought that on the day he received his quarter's allowance the woman murdered him. He was forty-five years of age. The woman Lebot, after the crime, made the acquaintance of a man who sold miffet in the streets. She lived with him after she was forced to quit the room where the murder was committed.

ENROUTE TO BE TRIED.

Gray, His Wife and Family Reached New York Last Night. NEW YORK, July 4. - Thomas Gray and

his wife Hezzie, Peterboro, Ont., charged with the murder of old David Scollie, who sheltered and befriended them, were As regards home rule for Ireland, Eng- brought here as prisoners, last night, by detective James Murray, on the steamer to it. He also believed that a majority of ; Algonquin, which arrived from Jacksonville, Fla., at midnight. With them came upon the established church and that as ; their six children, all of whom may be call-Led upon as witnesses against their parents. concerned, neither could be carried with Gray and his wife lived for a year in Ocalla, Marion county, while the police up north were weaving a web of evidence around them. Gray is a tall athletic man about thirty-five years of age. His wife is thirty. The oldest child is about twelve years old and the youngest not more than two months. They don't seem to realize the plight in which their parents have been placed. The family remained on board the steamer last night, and will be taken to Canada to-day.

Thought They Were Playing Pranks. COTEAU LANDING, Que., July 4.—During the night burglars came to Messrs. E. & J. Carrier's store and tried to break open the front door. The noise woke J. Carrier, who sleeps upstairs. He took his revolver and fired through the door and the burglars disappeared. They then proceeded to O. Brunnett's store, broke open the front door and blew off the safe door but got nothing for their pains, for there was not a penny in the safe. They left without touching the stock. Brunnett's is next door to J. Evans', who was shot some days ago. Mr. Stevens' says he heard someone speaking and heard the explosion during the night but thought it was some one playing pranks on the street.

James Nealon, the young man shot by hotelkeeper Wall at Hamilton, is recover-

FARMS FOR SALE.

IN THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTY OF PRINCE Edward, the Garden of Canada. For full particulars address Lock Box 173, Picton, Ont., Canada.

Grain and Dairy Farm For Sale.

CHOICE FARM OF 300 ACRES, BEAUTI-fully situated on the waters of the Rideau Canal. First-class house, barns and outbuildings all in good repair; 14 miles from the City of Kingston; good neighborhood. Churches, school, stores, mills and all other conveniences close at hand. For information write A. & W. B. SPIKE, Battersea, Ont.



BERKSHIRES AND

YO KSHIRES of the

farrow in March and April. Can supply pairs not akin. All stock registered. Satsfaction guaranteed. E. Dool, Hartington,