

ATTACK ON BONUS SYSTEM.

Mr. Monk Would Abolish Payments For Immigration.

Better Selection Under the Present Method.

Lavergne Attacks the Salvation Army Immigrants.

Ottawa, April 13.—The immigration policy of the Government was again under criticism today, the whole session being devoted to a debate, not yet concluded, arising out of a motion by Mr. Monk calling for the abolition of the bonus system. Mr. Monk claimed that the bonus system had not been justified by results, and contrasted the Canadian immigration policy generally with that of the United States. Hon. Frank Oliver made a vigorous reply, in the course of which he emphasized the fact that the policy of the Government was to pay bonuses only on a selected class of immigrants, among whom Italians were not included. He maintained that the aggressive immigration campaign carried out by the Government had been productive of good results.

Progress of the G. T. Pacific.

Hon. Geo. P. Graham, answering a question standing in Hon. Geo. E. Foster's name, said contracts have been awarded for all sections of the Grand Trunk Pacific between Montreal and a point known as Waymontachene, 196 miles west of Quebec, the distance from Montreal, the eastern terminus of the new Transcontinental Railway, to Waymontachene is 636 miles. The route of the last-named point and Winnipeg 571 miles yet to be let. The portions of the line now under contract will cost \$44,282,233, and the estimated cost of the entire division, which the Dominion Government has undertaken to construct, is \$63,409,446. The estimated cost of the prairie section of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is \$21,872,200, so that the cost of the road from Montreal to the Rockies is estimated at \$66,161,639. The mileage of the Grand Trunk Pacific prairie section under contract is 1,014 miles, of which 415 are completed. The company is now revising and working out in detail the first location, made on preliminary survey, to ascertain what grades can be secured on the mountain section to the Pacific coast.

Treaties With U. S. Signed.

Dr. Spruille asked if the Prime Minister could say anything as to a new paper despatch to the effect that a treaty had been signed between Britain and the United States for the settlement of the boundary and fisheries questions. Sir Wilfrid Laurier answered that he had just received a telegram saying that two treaties had been signed, one of which had reference to the boundary between Canada and the United States. It was not contemplated to establish boundaries, but simply to mark again on the ground those existing and to set them down on the maps. In respect to the fisheries on the Great Lakes and contiguous streams, with regard to which a treaty had also been signed, a joint commission would make regulations. At the present time, while Canada enforced a close season on those portions of these waters under her jurisdiction, the United States did not. The appointments, so far as the British side of these matters was concerned, belonged exclusively to the Canadian Government.

To a question by Mr. Monk, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that as a matter of course, as soon as the ratification of the treaties had been exchanged and the treaties received by the Government they would be laid on the table of the House, with the correspondence relating to them. There were some other questions as to which negotiations were continuing, and of course the papers in these could not be brought down until the negotiations were concluded.

Hon. Frank Oliver, answering Mr. Boyce, said he had received from northwestern Ontario a request for seed grain. To this he had replied that the conditions were not the same in that part of the country as in the three western Provinces, where in regard to homesteaders the Government had an obligation, and in regard to other settlers was working in conjunction with the Provincial Governments.

Officials in Elections.

On motion to go into supply Mr. Fowler expressed the opinion that the Government ought to take some steps in respect to participation by Government officials in the Halifax election. The medical officer for the post, Dr. Harkins, was a candidate for Mayor, he said, and had been so busy canvassing and working for his election that a steamship with 1,000 people on board had been delayed nearly a whole day in the harbor. Three I. C. R. officials were assisting the doctor in his campaign.

Hon. Geo. P. Graham, speaking to some comments regarding I. C. R. officials taking part in civic elections, said he did not believe that the people of Canada wanted it to be turned into a political campaign. He said that the Government was not to take the slightest interest in municipal affairs. This was a question that had to be treated with common sense. Employees of the I. C. R. should not be offensive in municipal elections, but to say that they should not take an interest in such elections in municipalities where they resided and paid taxes was an absurdity. (Cheers.)

Hon. W. S. Fielding assured the House that if anyone made complaint with the proper department as to the delay of the steamship mentioned and the detention of its passengers there would be a prompt investigation.

Dr. Spruille took a turn in the discussion, and his remarks were referred to later by Messrs. Johnston and Emery, who expressed surprise that the doctor, who was at the moment leading the Opposition, should object to Government officials taking an interest in municipal elections. No doubt the doctor was voicing the opinion of the party, and if so the country should know. The doctrine laid down by the doctor meant that as soon as a man became a Government official he must cease to take the slightest interest in municipal affairs. This was ridiculous.

Fatalities on the Transcontinental.

Mr. Blain called attention to the heavy death rate due to accidents on the Transcontinental Railway, stating

that these accidents were attributable either to carelessness or to the use of low grade explosives.

Hon. Mr. Graham acknowledged the seriousness of the question, and assured the House that the matter was receiving the serious consideration of the department.

Mr. W. F. Maclean and Col. Tisdale pressed upon the Government the necessity of some steps being taken to reduce the number of accidents.

Mr. Connors, speaking from a knowledge of railway construction, said accidents on the Transcontinental had not been more numerous than those on works of a similar character and scale. The accidents were not due to low grade explosives. On the contrary, the higher the explosive the more danger there was of accident.

Bounty on Immigrants.

Mr. Monk moved an amendment to the motion to go into supply in the following terms: "That while recognizing the importance of legitimate, well-directed efforts to encourage desirable immigration, this House declares that it is time to cease paying a bounty of so much per head to agents for immigrants coming to Canada."

While admitting that an increase in population was desirable, Mr. Monk did not think there was any immediate necessity for filling up the country. He pointed out that during the four years from 1904 to 1907, inclusive, over 4,000,000 immigrants had arrived in the United States, and that immense influx had not cost the American Government a cent, while, as a result of the law which required each immigrant to have a certain amount of money in his possession, over \$100,000,000 had been taken into the United States. He cited figures showing the number of immigrants, many of whom had been bonded, who had left Canada for the United States, and the number of rejections, and on these based the argument that the system of checking was improper, that the country was paying for immigrants who did not remain in Canada, and that many of those who passed Canadian inspection were rejected as unfit for the United States. He could find no information as to what became of the latter class and a fair inference was that they remained in this country.

He contended that there were evidences that Northwest lands were not being settled in the way they had a right to expect from the immigration results. The impression prevailed in England that they were doing Canada a favor by sending out their unemployed, but if they were to pump in Britishers, as Rudyard Kipling had advised, they should take care to pump in the right class. There had been a marked increase of crime in Canada in recent years, and a considerable proportion of that increase was attributable to the immigrants. As for assimilation, he pointed out that the population of the United States was 23,000,000 souls before the number of immigrants reached 200,000 a year, while with a population of about 6,000,000 Canada last year received 250,000 immigrants. At that rate he feared Canada's destiny would be decided, not by the descendants of the pioneers, but by an alien population. Commenting upon the number of Italians coming to this country, he quoted the statement of an Italian in Montreal, that 60 per cent. of his countrymen who came to Canada were convicted criminals. With regard to the immigration work of the church and charity organizations, he thought they could not be too careful. His conclusions were that the examination of the immigrants should be conducted on the other side of the Atlantic before they left for Canada, and that the anti-quota bonus system should be abolished. If the latter course were adopted he predicted that they would continue to receive the same number of immigrants and a better class. If the bonus system was to be continued, the bonus should be given to the immigrant.

Hon. Frank Oliver.

Hon. Frank Oliver said that with much that his hon. friend had stated he could agree. He pointed out, however, that Mr. Monk's speech and resolution did not harmonize. For instance, he urged an aggressive immigration policy in the one, and in the other condemned the very policy that had resulted in the admitted success of immigration under the present administration. Comparisons between the United States and Canada in this matter were hardly right. When he said that Canada should be making immigration model herself upon the country to the south Mr. Monk had forgotten to make it plain that when the United States started out for her 125 years ago she had a population about as large as that of Canada today, and it had taken her all this time to reach her present condition. Mr. Oliver commented upon the fact that Mr. Monk read a considerable portion of his speech, and deduced therefrom that he had been assigned to voice the opinion of the Conservative party on this matter. That being the case, then it was plain that the party ranked itself against the principle of active effort on behalf of immigration. If so, the Liberal party was glad to take issue with it on this principle. The flow of immigration into Canada under the present administration had gone hand-in-hand with the general prosperity, progress and development of the country, in all of which there had been wonderful improvement since 1896. The system of bonuses at present administered, he proceeded, was a distinctly system of selected immigration, so intended and so successful in being carried out.

Payment of Bonuses.

Among other things he explained for the benefit of several Opposition members that by arrangement all the immigrants passing from Canada to the United States were reported by the United States officials, and the bonus paid on any of these was deducted

when the next amount due was paid to the booking agent. The impression sought to be conveyed by Mr. Monk, that bonuses were paid on all immigrants, was unfair and misleading. They were paid only on those who were satisfactory. As an illustration, the figures for 1905-06 showed an immigration of 189,000, and bonuses were paid on 35,083; in 1906-07 the immigration was 244,667, bonuses being paid on 14,094, or on about one in nine; in 1907-08 the immigration for nine months was 235,328, and bonuses were paid on 20,492, or on about one in twelve. Mr. Monk and others had spoken of the bonuses paid on continental Europeans, and there was considerable misapprehension about this. As a matter of fact, from March, 1907, to February, 1908, the bonuses paid for selected continental European immigrants aggregated 2,390 and were paid for 1,211 men, 390 women and 353 children. There had been no less than 21-founded and irresponsible talk about the immigration, and the Government was charged in some quarters with having encouraged it. As a matter of fact, prior to 1902 bonuses had been paid on only 72 Italians, but since that year no bonuses have been paid on immigrants from that country. He pointed out that Montreal, Toronto and other municipalities, which complained of undesirable immigrants, who were a charge upon them, would find in the immigration act machinery for ridding themselves of these charges. The Government was urged to adopt the policy of the United States, which, he said, was one of exclusion. But while this was true it was also true that it was not successful. Last year the United States received 1,000,000 immigrants, of whom between 45 and 50 per cent. were from the very classes his hon. friend's opposite objected to.

Colonel Sam Hughes, who asked a question at this point, was informed by Hon. Mr. Oliver that an inquiry was being made into the story of the detention at Halifax of 1,000 immigrants for a day, because the Government's medical officer was a candidate in the civic elections. If it was found to be true that the officer had neglected his duties they would probably be able to get along without him.

Held Up By Opposition.

Hon. Mr. Oliver then devoted a few minutes to showing very plainly the inconsistencies of the Opposition on this matter of immigration. He pointed out other things, that last week they had held up the measure intended to give control over Asiatic immigration, and which, to British Columbia particularly, was of vast importance. He was glad they had changed their minds the next day, and that they were now going through, after it had narrowly escaped being held over, owing to the absence of the Senate adjournment, for three weeks. Serious consequences might have followed.

Dr. Spruille desired to point out that the only one who declared, in an amendment proposed by Colonel Sam Hughes, (Liberal cries of "Oh, oh!")

Colonel Hughes declared that he took the responsibility in the matter, and if the bill had been delayed a few minutes on the second day, so that he could have been present when the measure was reached he would have held it up a little longer. Proceeding, Mr. Oliver pointed out how under the powers of the act the Government had from time to time made regulations to meet the changing circumstances, such as those of last fall, when a more qualified person was insisted upon, and those under which persons who were assisted by charitable organizations in their journey to Canada had to be approved of by the Dominion agent in Britain.

The avowed policy of this Government, (he declared), was a policy of selected immigration; of restrictive immigration; of a policy of active immigration. He asked if anyone would assert that the immigration the Government was encouraging farmers, farm hands, domestics and the like, was undesirable.

Turning to Mr. Armand Lavergne, who, he believed, was to follow Mr. Monk on some lines, Mr. Oliver reminded him that on a previous occasion he had complained that the Government had not used greater efforts to secure immigrants for Quebec. Mr. Monk also had made similar complaint. Mr. Monk had suggested that the bonus should be paid to the immigrant, that would be assisted immigration, which was not the policy of the Government. He recalled the conditions which prevailed during the Conservative regime, and declared that wages had never been higher nor more work available than during the past two years, when more people were coming to Canada than for twenty years before. The country would not stand still. It must go forward or it must go back. The policy of the present Government was a policy of going forward. The policy of the Conservatives when they were in office was a policy of going back. He believed the people would support the policy of progress. (Liberal cheers.)

Mr. Lavergne supported the amendment. The immigrants, he said, were being brought to Canada under false pretences, and the class they were receiving under the bonus system was made up of drunkards, degenerates and bootlegs of the old country. Nineteen of the immigrants brought to Quebec under the auspices of the Salvation Army were, utterly bad, and he challenged the Minister of the Interior to deny it.

Mr. Oliver said he did deny it.

Mr. Lavergne proceeded to allege collusion between the Salvation Army officials and officers of the department at Quebec.

Mr. Oliver said that if Mr. Lavergne would give the name, place and date of any collusion he would at once inquire into it.

Mr. Lavergne objected to the payment of bonuses to booking agents in any country in the world. He believed that if the bonus system ceased immigration would be improved one hundred per cent. The present policy of the Government had two reasons, so far as he could see, either to so the lands in the Northwest sold by speculators, or to keep this country from being Frenchified. The latter statement he based upon a reported remark by Mr. Smart, a former Deputy Minister of the Interior, in the course of a speech at Liverpool.

Hon. Mr. Oliver said he did not believe the remark was ever made.

In the closing portion of his speech Mr. Lavergne said he objected to this country being made, as the present immigration policy was making it, the open lunatic asylum, the open hospital and the open penitentiary of the world.

The House adjourned at 11:50.

Murdered With a Shovel.

Montreal, April 13.—Word comes from La Tuque that two Finlanders engaged in construction work there quarrelled, and one killed the other with a shovel. The murderer escaped and cannot be found.

"RATS" SAVED A GIRL'S LIFE

St. Louis, Mo.—When the elevator fell in the Planters' Hotel, and a broken cable came through the top and struck Miss Laura Wind on the head, it was thought that she was killed. At the hospital, the doctors found that three "rats" in her hair had saved her life by breaking the force of the blow.

Many women have had their lives saved as if by a miracle. Mrs. M. Breiland, of Ell, Manitoba, suffered for years with severe indigestion, constipation, and womb trouble with pains in the back, which made her miserable. "I tried physicians and took many remedies, but got no relief until I was induced to try 'Fruit-a-tives,' writes Mrs. Breiland. 'Fruit-a-tives' quickly relieved the constipation, indigestion and womb trouble.'

"Fruit-a-tives" sweeten the stomach, tone up the liver, regulate the bowels, purify the blood, and build up the whole system. They are fruit juices in tablet form. Dealers.

WIDOW WAS MURDERED.

Mrs. Robert Redding Found Dead in New Mexico.

St. Thomas, April 13.—A strange story has reached here of the finding dead in New Mexico of a woman who left Aymer, near here, a few weeks ago after visiting with friends and relatives. The victim of the apparent murder is Mrs. Robert Redding, 64 years old, sister of Mrs. Willson, of this city, and of Mrs. H. L. Balcomb, of Aymer. She was also an aunt of Mrs. Chas. Breakenbury, of this city, and was the widow of a New Mexico miner. She was reputed to be well off.

When here she deposited \$800 in the Traders Bank at Aymer, and on returning south withdrew a balance of about \$500.

Her dead body was found soon after she reached New Mexico, on the Santa Fe yards, at a place called Deming. She was lying face downward in a small ditch, and no money was found upon her person. A small bottle of laudanum was found near her, but it is claimed that she could have nothing to the suicide theory, as she had been accused of taking the drug in small quantities.

The murder theory is held by her friends, as a man who was seen leaving the train with her the night before is missing. The last news friends here had of the case was that an inquest was being held at Deming, N. M.

HAD GUN FROM CLUB HOUSE.

Evidence Against Lad Charged With Burning Building in Kent.

Chatham, Ont., April 13.—Zephire Cedar, the young Frenchman from Mitchell's Bay, who is charged with being implicated in the robbery and burning of the building on the Joy Club's premises, was brought before Judge Houston in the county Police Court this morning. He pleaded not guilty.

Evidence was given by the accused, his father and Provincial Detective Campeau. This went to show that young Cedar had returned to his home on the night the clubhouse was burned down, and that he had brought with him one of the guns and a box of cartridges. He admitted being a short distance away when his chum Laforest entered the clubhouse and took out the guns, ammunition, gloves, etc.

The case was remanded till a later date, and in the meantime Detective Campeau has started out on a hunt for Laforest, who is supposed to have crossed the border.

A SNEEZING EPIDEMIC

It's Not Influenza But Spring Catarrh That Comes With Change of Season.

Every second person that you meet seems to have a sneeze and stuffed feeling in the forehead and nostrils. To cure promptly, say in half an hour, there is nothing worth using except Catarrh-zone. You inhale its balsamic vapor, and feel as if you were among the Norway pines. This is because Catarrh-zone contains a healing medicine, light as pine air, which is breathed straight into the lungs and bronchial tubes. Away goes the cold, sneezing and Catarrh-zone cough, and bronchitis ceases. In short, you are cured of Spring Catarrh by a pleasant, simple remedy, free from sedatives and irritants. Catarrh-zone is a good, safe family remedy for coughs, colds, croup, sore throat, that give the taken by young and old, and is absolutely reliable. It is a permanent cure. Try "Catarrh-zone"; all dealers in three sizes.

FROZEN IN MUD, THROAT CUT.

Body of an Unknown Man Found Near Montreal.

Montreal, April 13.—The body of an unknown man was found this afternoon near Dorval, a few miles out of the city by some men hunting muskrats. The body was lying from side to side in mud and water up to the shoulders under the wooden sidewalk and had a gaping gash under the chin from ear to ear. It was apparently the body of a Syrian or Italian, but there was nothing to show any means of identification, nor did anyone in the village know the man.

It is thought that the man probably committed suicide, although no weapon was found.

SUCCESSFUL TO LOCKJAW.

Thirteen-Year-Old Ingersoll Lad Died From Injury to Foot.

Ingersoll, Ont., April 13.—Walter, the 13-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Holmes, yesterday succumbed to lockjaw, with which he was seized on Friday. A week ago Friday the lad had his foot injured in the wheel of a tractor while attempting to get a ride. Although serious, the wound was not considered dangerous, and he had so far recovered as to go out of doors. Symptoms of lockjaw were noticeable on Friday afternoon, from which time he gradually sank.

Amherstburg Man Drowned.

Amherstburg, April 13.—Henry Sellers, employed on one of Dunbar & Sullivan's dump scows on the American Government work here, fell to the bottom of the scow as the gates were open, and went into the river with rocks and mud, and was drowned. His body has not been recovered. He was about forty years old, and leaves a wife and four small children here.

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HOPEVILLE

Mrs. F. A. Stoddard is still under the doctor's care.

Mr. A. Palester is improving and is able to be up.

Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, of Bromore, have been visiting at Mrs. William Felles'.

Mrs. Harvey fell some weeks ago and sprained her arm, but is able to use it again.

Mr. and Mrs. Jake Schmidt visited at Mr. Schmidt's father's last Sunday.

Mr. Russell and Mr. Felles went through our village on Monday on their way to Fleisher.

Mr. M. Bolger had a wood bee on Thursday, and got a nice lot of wood cut.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Campbell, of Yerville visited at Mr. Wm. Campbell's last Sunday.

Mr. W. Beck, of Dunnville, was the guest of his brother Fred on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Albright returned to their home in Toronto on Friday.

Mr. H. Tink and Miss Taylor visited at H. Huber's on Sunday.

Mr. Earl Boose visited at Mr. Deamud's, Stromness, on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Keifer and Mr. and Mrs. C. Hoover visited friends in Rainham on Sunday.

Mr. Wm. Frier visited at Attercliffe station on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Shaver, of Rainham, visited at Ezra Dreher's on Sunday.

Mrs. S. Sherk is on the sick list.

Mrs. Owen Fetherly, jun., and Mrs. E. M. Nichols spent a few days with their brother at Perry station. He is very ill with pneumonia.

Mr. Al. Kline and family and Mrs. Baldwin visited at J. Kline's on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob High, of Dunnville, visited at Henry High's on Sunday.

Mr. Overholt is confined to the house with rheumatism.

Miss Bessie Montgomery returned to her home in Caledonia on Saturday.

Miss Mildred Austin is visiting at Mr. Ed. Fuller's, Marshall.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Evans visited at Mr. W. Anderson's, Dunn.

Mr. Chas. Weaver and family are moving to their farm in Canboro, recently purchased from Mr. Frank Matthews.

Mr. B. F. Weaver is moving to the farm he has vacated.

Miss A. Mighon, of Alma, is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. H. Weaver.

Miss Gertrude Bilger visited at E. High's on Sunday.

Mr. E. M. Nichols visited at Owen Fetherly's, jun., on Sunday.

Miss Nova Weaver, of St. David's, returned home on Tuesday after spending a week under the parental roof.

Miss Winnie Moots is spending a few days with Miss Pearl Edie.

On April 8 a daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Montgomery.

Miss Beatrice Fetherly visited a few days with Mrs. E. Topp, North Cayuga.

Miss Jennie Hosack, who has been spending a week with her friend, Mrs. F. Dorr, of Trinity, has returned home.

Mrs. C. Smith, who has been suffering with blood poisoning in the hand, and was under the care of Dr. Boyes for a week, is gradually improving.

The roads in this part of the county are bad at present.

Mr. J. H. Bates, who had an auction sale a few days ago, has moved to Hamilton.

Mr. Hugh Hosack attended the auction sale of horses in Toronto on Monday.