

Tailoring! Tailoring! Tailoring!

JOHN NEVILL, in returning thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal support given him during the past 9 years, begs to inform them that he can still be found at all times, ready to oblige all who may favor him with their Spring Suits, Walking Suits, Business Suits, Dress Suits, and Wedding Suits done up in first-class style and good fits warranted every time at moderate charges.

Mr. WALSH and myself are the same as usual, and work left with him or at my own house will have my best attention at all times. JOHN NEVILL.

PAY UP NOTICE—Parties owing me for work will oblige very much by paying now, as my hands cannot be kept out of their wages for the length of time that some keep me. Those due bills over twelve months, if they do not settle soon, will hear of something that is not pleasant. 12 months is the longest credit I can give any one. J. N.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BEAUHARNOIS. Insuring only Farms and Isolated property.

PRESIDENT—Archibald Henderson, Esq.

Directors—George Cross, John Ferns, Daniel McFarlane, Donald McNaughton, Andrew Oliver, John Symons, and John White. Secretary and Treasurer—Andrew Somerville, Huntingdon.

Agents—William Edwards, Franklin; Robert McDermott, Rockburn; Thomas Clarke, Ste. Philomène; Robert Smith, Trout River; P. Clancy, N. P., and J. A. V. Anirault, N.P., Hemmingford; Malcolm Condie, Howick; William Blacket, Allan's Corners; John Davidson, Dundee; I. I. Crevier, N.P., St. Anicet; Arthur Herdman, Herdman's Corners; John Bryson, Ormstown, and J. C. Erno, Huntingdon.

Parties wishing to insure their property are requested to apply to the agents or Secretary.

CASKETS AND COFFINS.

The undersigned has now on hand at his warehouses, Huntingdon, a full assortment of Undertakers' Supplies, including Caskets and Coffins of all sizes, styles and prices. Also, a supply of Burial Ropes, Coffin Plates, and other trimmings necessary. Prompt attention paid to all orders. A. HENDERSON.

The price for Auction, Soiree, and other Bills, at the Gleaner Office, is \$1.75 for 25, and \$2 for 50. Parties at a distance by enclosing the price with order, will have their Bills sent by return of mail, postage paid. No abatement made from these prices.

JAMES LOGAN, Watchmaker and Jeweller, a few doors west of the Post Office, Huntingdon.

I AM now well stocked with all kinds of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Plated Ware, &c., &c., which I will sell at prices in keeping with the hard times. Repairs to Watches, Clocks, &c., done personally and on the premises. P.S.—Over 20 years a practical Watchmaker.

NOTICE—The undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he has opened an office in the County building, village of Huntingdon, where he will attend every Thursday, and remain while detained by business. I. I. CREVIER, N. P. Huntingdon, Dec. 7, 1877.

The undersigned Condition on which each one of the following Horses stand is, that all resolutions to Mate are at the sole risk of the Owners.

PRINCE ROYAL.

THIS pure-bred Clyde will stand this season, health and weather permitting, as follows: Mondays at Huntingdon where he will stay overnight; Tuesday forenoon at Dewittville, going on to Durham, where he will stay that night and remain until Thursday morning; Thursday forenoon at Anderson's Corners, afterwards at Rockburn, where he stays overnight; Friday forenoon at Herdman's Corners, calling at Athelstan on his way home; rest of the week at his own stable. To insure \$10.

SIR WALTER SCOTT will stand this season as follows, health and weather permitting: Mondays and Tuesdays at his own stable; Wednesdays at Huntingdon, remaining over night; Thursdays at Durham, calling at Dewittville on the way down; Friday forenoon at Anderson's Corners, afterwards at Athelstan; Saturdays at his own stable. To insure, \$10; 2 mares from same owner \$15.

CONQUEROR will stand this season, health and weather permitting, as follows: Monday forenoon he will call at Athelstan on his way to Anderson's Corners, where he remains over night; Tuesday forenoon at Durham, afterwards at John Younie's, Tallochgorum, where he stays overnight; Wednesday forenoon at D. Bryson's, Howick, afterwards and Thursday forenoon at James Howden's, 2nd concession North Georgetown; Thursday forenoon at James McChery's, 3rd concession, where he remains over night; Friday forenoon passes up the Ormstown road to Durham, remaining until 2 o'clock, and calling in the afternoon at Dewittville on his way to Huntingdon, where he remains overnight; Saturday forenoon at Huntingdon, afterwards at his own stable. To insure, \$10; 2 mares from same owner \$15.

A. & J. BELL, Proprietors.

YOUNG NEITHERBY will stand this season, health and weather permitting, for the improvement of stock as follows:—Mondays at Huntingdon; Tuesday forenoon at James Smellie's on the Ridge, afterwards at D. McIntyre's, Newfoundont, and remain over night; Wednesdays at Port Lewis, going to Joseph Black's, LaGuerre, in the evening, where he remains over night; Thursday forenoon at J. Ferguson's, Dundee, afterwards at Dundee Centre staying until Friday forenoon; Friday afternoon and Saturday forenoon at David White's, afternoon at his own stable. To insure, \$7; 2 mares from same owner \$13.

YOUNG PRINCE ROYAL will stand this season for the improvement of stock, health and weather permitting, as follows:—Monday forenoon at Powerscourt, afterwards at Ronnie's Corners, 1st concession; Tuesday forenoon at Ronnie's Corners, afterwards at Herdman's Corners, going down the Gore road in the evening to Anderson's Corners, where he remains overnight; Wednesday at Durham; Thursday forenoon at Dewittville; Thursday afternoon and Friday forenoon at E. Dundas's, New Ireland, going up the New Ireland road to Huntingdon in the afternoon, where he remains over night; Saturday forenoon at Huntingdon, calling at Athelstan on his way home in the afternoon. To insure, \$7; 2 mares from same owner, \$12. A. BELL, Proprietor.

The Canadian Gleaner

NO. 710. HUNTINGDON, Q., THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1879. \$1.50 A-YEAR.

FOR SALE the premises in the village of Huntingdon at present occupied by Mr John Morrison. For particulars, apply to W. W. DALGLEISH.

Huntingdon, June 5. ARCHIBALD & M'CORMICK, Advocates, No. 112 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal. J. S. Archibald, M.A., B.C.L., D. M'Cormick, B.C.L. Mr M'Cormick will attend the Courts in Beauharnois, Huntingdon, and Ste. Martine. Accounts for collection may be addressed to the firm, Montreal, or M. S. M'Coy, Huntingdon.

CHARLES MARSHALL, M.D., begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has returned from the city, and will be ready to answer all calls for his services as Physician, Surgeon, or Accouchur at his residence next Post Office, Huntingdon.

TIME IS MONEY.

I BEG leave to intimate to my friends and the public that I shall continue the Watchmaking and Jewellery business in the old stand formerly occupied by my late father. Having secured the services of a thorough and practical Watchmaker and Jeweller from Montreal, I am now prepared to do all kinds of repairs in that line. I shall keep constantly on hand a splendid assortment of Clocks, Watches, Jewellery, &c., &c. Thanking the many friends of my late father for their very liberal patronage in the past, I trust, by strict attention to business, to see all the old faces and a large number of new ones in the future.

E. D. HENRY. P.S.—All repairs done neatly, promptly, and satisfaction guaranteed, or no pay. Huntingdon, Feb. 26. E. D. H.

FAUGH-A-BALLAH.

STOCK and assortment of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Syrups, Spices, Fruits, Fish, and General Groceries fully maintained. The choicest Congou, Gunpowder, and Japan Teas at the very lowest prices. Don't give high prices when you can get them at three-fourths the usual cost. A full pound weight of 16 ounces for less money than others sell the same quantity and quality. Don't be deceived by other concerns who pretend to sell you the same article. If you desire really good, refreshing, nourishing, and cheap Teas, and General Groceries, go to the

RELIANCE HOUSE. The highest price paid for Eggs, Butter, &c. GEORGE Q. O'NEILL. Huntingdon, June 19.

GILT EDGED BUTTER.

THERE is always an active demand for butter that is up to the gilt edged standard in quality and color. Much butter that is otherwise good sells at a reduction of from one to five cents per pound, because deficient in color. When the color is not up to the standard Mr. C. Tweedy, proprietor of the Star Creamery, which took the first prize at the late International Dairy Fair, the well-known dairyman, recommends his friends to use Wells, Richardson & Co's Perfected Butter Color to give a bright June color. This color is by far the brightest, purest and best made. It is as harmless as salt, and never gives a dull reddish color, or imparts any taste or smell. It is made in a strictly scientific manner by a skillful chemist, and can always be relied on. For further particulars in regard to its quality and use, inquire of J. C. Shank, Huntingdon, and J. G. Hibbard, Hemmingford. For sale by druggists and merchants generally.

NOTICE.

JAMES CALDWELL, John White, Thos. Biggar, Robert Hyndman, Hugh Tannahill, William Caldwell and James Cowan, will apply to the Lieutenant-Governor for an order in council to confirm a deed of grant to them by said James Caldwell and John White, of Park Lots No. 31 and 32 in the 13th range of the village of Huntingdon, containing about 6 acres, passed before I. I. Crevier, N.P., April 14th, 1879, to be held by them and their successors under the corporate name of "The Huntingdon Protestant Cemetery Company" and used as a cemetery forever. J. J. MACLAREN, Solicitor for Applicants. Huntingdon, June 25.

1000 CHAIRS FOR SALE.

IN WOOD	IN CANE
Windsor Double back Florence Bow Back Kitchen	Grecians Turned front post Astor Spindle Back Bell Franklin
DINERS	DINERS
Round Seat Shaped Seat Bent Back	Turned Arm Bent Arm York Brace Arm
ROCKERS	ROCKERS
Nurse Large, with arms Miss Boston	Nurse, full and half cane Franklin, sewing with [arms]
OFFICE	CHILDREN
Round Back Double bent arm iron [rods] Double bent arm re- [volving] Fancy Men and Ladies' Camp Chairs.	Round Back, Table Round Back, Rocker Round Back, Low Round Back, Low Camp Chairs.

FURNITURE.

CHAMBER SUITES	BEDSTEADS
Jenny Lind, double ash " " single ash Cottage, ash Serpentine Top, with [walnut trimmings] Victoria, do	French round, ash Dominion, ash Alexandria, ash Cottage, ash, with walnut [trimmings]
CRIBS	TABLES
Common, ash Fancy, ash French, ash	Centre Extension Dinners Common
BUREAUS	
Plain Fancy Walnut trimmings Ash	

Particular attention paid to House Furnishings, Blinds, Doors, Double Windows, Sashes, Turning, and all kinds of Wood Work.

ALL CHEAP FOR CASH. BOYD & CO. Huntingdon, Nov. 13.

AT AND UNDER COST, the undernoted Goods will now be sold for Cash, only, at the following prices, during the great clearing, sale now going on at WILLIAM THIRD & Co's: Bright Refined Scotch Sugar only 7 1/2¢ lb; or 14 lbs for \$1.

- No 1 Portland Syrup 35¢ gallon; former price 60¢
- Best Fancy Soap 3¢ cake
- Best Brown Family Soap 5¢ box
- Eddy's No. 1 Matches 10¢ box
- Fine Salt in bags 10¢ bag
- Good Japan Tea 25¢ #
- No 1 Whole Rice 45¢ #
- No 1 Salmon 7¢ pound
- No 1 Lobsters 15¢ can
- No 1 Sardines 6¢ box
- No 1 Layer Raisins 8¢ #
- No 1 Currants 6¢ #
- Eddy's No. 1 Washboards 15¢
- No 1 Brooms 18¢
- Ladies' White Cambric Handkerchiefs 20¢ each; former price 12¢
- Ladies' White Cotton Hose at 5¢ pair; former price 12¢
- Ladies' Fancy Dress Gowns of every description marked down below cost.
- Ladies' Shawls and Mantles at and under cost.
- Ladies' French Gaiters 50¢ pair, former price \$1
- Ladies' Leather Balmain high cut Boots 85¢ pair; former price \$1.50
- Choice Prints, warranted fast colors, only 7¢ yard.
- Good Heavy Grey Cotton 5¢ yard, former price 10¢
- No 1 Cotton Yarn \$1.10 per pound of 5lbs
- White Canton Flannel 15¢ yard
- All-wool Scotch Flannel 20¢ yard
- Tail-covers 85¢
- Beautiful gift Motto Frames 25¢ each
- Scotch Canadian & English Tweeds at and under cost.
- Great Bargains in Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk Ties, and Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs.
- Gentlemen's Cotton Socks at 5¢ pair; former price 15¢
- Gentlemen's Fancy Dress Shirts at 25¢ each; former price \$1.00
- Men's Heavy Under Pants 37 1/2¢ pair, former price \$1
- Men's Brown Overalls 50¢
- Men's No. 1 Long Boots \$1.75 pair
- Men's fancy Tweed Pants \$1.25 pair
- Men's Tweed Pants \$2.50
- Men's Tweed Vests \$1.50
- Men's Silk-mixed Tweed Coats \$12.50
- Men's Fancy Braces 17¢ pair
- Men's Paper Collars 12¢ box
- Boys' Tweed Coats \$3.25; former price 5.50
- Largest size Zinc Trunks \$1.75, former price \$2.75

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE and HARDWARE at still further reductions, and an immense quantity of other goods too numerous to mention, at the same rate of discount. Intending purchasers are invited to call without delay and secure splendid bargains at and under cost, as the whole and entire stock must positively be disposed of without any further delay. TERMS CASH. WILLIAM THIRD & Co. P.S.—Just received and opened out 25 cases and packages of new goods, comprising Ladies' Fancy Dress Goods, Gloves, Fancy Ties, Hats, Parasols, Walking Shoes, &c.; also new styles in Gentlemen's Felt Hats, Coats, Pants and Vests, White Dress Shirts, Buttoned Balmain Boots and Shoes and Prunella Gaiters, which will be sold at the same rate of discount. W. T. & CO. Huntingdon, May 15.

A GENERAL STORE has been opened at Dewittville by the undersigned, who will endeavor, by strict attention to business and by selling at reasonable prices, to make it to the advantage of the farmers and the public generally of the vicinity, to give him a share of their patronage. JAMES HOLIDAY.

HINCHINBROOK COUNCIL.

This council met on Monday; the members all present, except the Mayor. Moved by Coun McWilliams, seconded by Coun McClatchie: That Coun Anderson be and is hereby appointed Mayor pro tem. Carried. Moved by Coun Johnston, seconded by Coun McClatchie: That the following bills be paid:—Peter Tully, \$125; James Ferns, \$250; John Stevenson, \$32.90; Steele & Henderson, \$9.12; John Johnston, \$120, and John Todd \$44.7. Carried.

Moved by Coun McNaughton, seconded by Coun Johnston: That the report of Councillors McWilliams and Boyce, of having examined the Athelstan bridge and sold the repairing of the same to Wm. Lumsden, be and is hereby approved, and that the Secretary-Treasurer pay the amount of said repairs when Mr Lumsden furnishes him with a detailed statement of his account. Carried.

Moved by Coun McNaughton, seconded by Coun Boyce: That John Stevenson and John Cowan are hereby appointed Trustees over the water-course on lots No. 17 and 18 on the 4th range, in room of Robert Ewart and William Hamilton. Carried.

Moved by Coun Boyce, seconded by Coun McClatchie: That Thomas White and Henry R. McCracken be and are hereby appointed Trustees over the water course, or discharge, on lots No. 19 and 24 on the 4th range. Carried.

Moved by Coun McWilliams, seconded by Coun McNaughton: That rural inspector, Richard Finn, be and is hereby appointed special superintendent, on the petition of Alex. McCracken and Wm. Logan, to examine from lot No. 15 to lot No. 11, on the 5th range, and report at next meeting of council, or draw up a process-verbal establishing a water-course, or discharge, as far as the River Outard, on said lot No. 11, if necessary. Carried.

Moved by Coun Johnston, seconded by Coun McWilliams: That the Secretary-Treasurer notify Simon Peak, road inspector of District No. 25, to get the necessary repairs done to the Hawes bridge, and to report at next meeting of council. Carried.

GODMANCHESTER COUNCIL.

At a general session of this council, held on the 7th inst., were present, John Ferns, Esq., Mayor, and Councillors Cunningham, Smellie, Walker, White, Fallon, and McFarland. The financial statement for the 31st May, 1878, and for the 31st May, 1879, was submitted to the council by the auditor. After the same had been carefully read and examined, item by item, it was Moved by Coun Smellie, seconded by Coun Cunningham: That the said finan-

cial statement be received and adopted, and that the same be published in the Canadian Gleaner. Carried.

The Report of John Massam, special superintendent, appointed on the petition of Patrick Donnelly at the last regular session of this council, was presented to the Board.

Moved by Coun White, seconded by Coun Walker: That the report of John Massam be received and adopted, and that the petitioner be condemned to pay the costs incurred in reference to the same.

John White, special superintendent, appointed at the last regular session of this council, on petition of Hugh Tannahill, praying that a water-course be established across lots No. 40, 39, and west half of 38, in the 5th range, submitted a process-verbal establishing said water-course for homologation.

Moved by Coun White, seconded by Coun McFarland: That the process-verbal rendered by John White, special superintendent, be homologated without amendment, and that the costs incurred in reference to said process-verbal be met by the parties benefited. Carried.

John Donaldson, special superintendent, appointed at last regular session of this council by request of James McCartney and James Freedland, to report or draw up a process-verbal to make certain amendments to the Hall Creek discharge process-verbal, submitted a process-verbal for the same.

Moved by Coun White, seconded by Coun Walker: That the process-verbal rendered by John Donaldson, special superintendent, and submitted by him this day to the council for homologation, be homologated with the following amendment, to wit, that an act of apportionment be made with the least possible delay, and that Charles Dewick be appointed to proceed with the said act of apportionment. Carried.

William Downie, special superintendent, appointed at last regular session of this council on petition of Joseph McCombs and others, praying that they may be exempted from the keeping up and cleaning out a certain discharge or watercourse which runs along the road between the 5th and 6th ranges, submitted his process-verbal to the council for homologation.

Moved by Coun Smellie, seconded by Coun Fallon: That the process-verbal of Wm Downie, special superintendent, submitted this day for homologation, be homologated without amendment, and that the costs incurred in reference to said process-verbal be taxed, as per bill of costs annexed to said process-verbal, upon the interested parties excepted, as being the only parties benefited. Carried.

I. I. Crevier, Esq., N.P., special superintendent, appointed at last regular session of this council on petition of James McArthur, Wm Cameron, Robert Napier, and others, praying that a road be established across lots 60 and 61 in the 5th range, to report or draw up a process-verbal as he might deem most advisable and just, submitted to the council his process-verbal for the same.

I. I. Crevier, N.P., special superintendent, was heard in support of his process-verbal, and the interested parties for and against the homologation of said process-verbal, and after the whole matter had been carefully considered.

It was moved by Coun White, seconded by Coun Walker: That the process-verbal of I. I. Crevier, N.P., special superintendent, establishing a front road across lots No. 60 and 61 in the 5th range of the township of Godmanchester, be homologated without amendment. Carried.

Coun Cunningham and McFarland dissented. Moved by Coun White, seconded by Coun Fallon: That the Secy-Treas. be ordered to notify the valuers of this municipality to proceed on Friday the 1st day of August now next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the residence of George Walker in said township of Godmanchester, to fix and establish the indemnity, if any should be granted, to the owners of lots No. 60 and 61 on the 5th range of the said township of Godmanchester, through which lots a front road has been established under and by virtue of a process-verbal rendered by I. I. Crevier, N.P., special superintendent, on the 20th of June last, and homologated this day in the absence of an understanding with the council and some of the parties to be expropriated. Carried.

The process-verbal of the survey made by Wm Edwards, Provincial Land Surveyor, establishing the line between the 5th and 6th ranges as established by process-verbal rendered by Alexander McNaughton, special superintendent, was laid before the council.

Moved by Coun Smellie, seconded by Coun McFarland: That the process-verbal of the survey made by Wm Edwards, Provincial Land Surveyor, this day submitted to the council, be received and adopted. Carried.

A petition signed by Felix Bouchie, Joseph Lecomte, David Elder, and others, praying that an outlet or watercourse may be opened and established to drain lots No. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 on the 4th range of this municipality was presented to this council.

Moved by Coun Smellie, seconded by Coun Walker: That the prayer of the petition of Felix Bouchie and others be granted, and that I. I. Crevier of the Parish of St Anicet be appointed special su-

perintendent, with power to report or draw up a process-verbal as the law directs, to be submitted to this council at its next regular session. Carried.

Complaint was made to this council by George Pringle, that the upper bridge crossing the Cunningham and Biggar brook opposite the farm of John Purcell, was causing certain impediments to the free flow of the water under the said bridge.

Moved by Coun Smellie, seconded by Coun White: That this council, while the present bridge is standing, will see that Mr Pringle does not sustain any damage from said obstructions. Carried.

DUNDEE COUNCIL. This council met on Monday. Present, Mayor Long, and councillors McCaffrey, Ward, Stirrat and McKinnon. Robert Napier was appointed councillor in the place of Alexander Cameron, who has left the municipality.

Samuel Millar, senr., was appointed valuator in Robert Napier's place, who is appointed councillor.

ELGIN COUNCIL. This council met on the 7th instant; present: Daniel McFarlane, Mayor, and councillors Gavin, Elder, Brown, and Donnelly.

Mr John Dimme came before the council asking aid towards rebuilding the Plank road, when, after due consideration, it was Moved by Coun Brown, seconded by Coun Elder: That this council is willing to assist in such an undertaking, provided other municipalities interested will do their part. Coun Gavin dissenting.

Alex. Buckham petitioned for a superintendent over a water-course running from the late Mrs Dickson's lot to Mud Creek, when it was moved by Coun Gavin, seconded by Coun Donnelly: That George Elder, jr., be appointed as superintendent to visit such water-course and to draw up a process-verbal if necessary. Carried.

Application was made for aid for Mrs Bowles, by George French, but from a statement presented, drawn up by Robert Small, showing that James Donnelly had money in his hands which rightfully belongs to the said Mrs Bowles.

It was moved by Coun Elder, seconded by Coun Gavin: That the said James Donnelly be notified to appear before this council at the next meeting, to give an account of the monies received from her, and that Mr George French be allowed \$1 per week towards her support in the meantime. Carried.

An account of \$3.40 was presented for gravel for District No. 4, and which was passed.

It was moved by Coun Donnelly, seconded by Coun Brown: That David Anderson be appointed Councillor in room and stead of John H. Brown. Carried.

Application was made by Charles O'Reilly for a License to sell intoxicating liquors at Trout River Lines, when it was moved by Coun Elder, seconded by Coun Donnelly: That said License be granted. For the motion—Councillors Elder and Donnelly.

Against—Councillors Brown and Gavin. The Mayor gave his casting vote against the motion, which was declared lost.

SABBATH - SCHOOL CONVENTION. The Frontier Sabbath-school Convention met on the 1st instant at Wesley Church, Covey Hill, when the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the current year: President, Rev. P. S. Livingstone; Secretary, James C. Wright; Treasurer, Archibald MacLaren; Vice-Presidents, (as before), all ministers in the District.

Executive Committee—Rev Wm Johnston, J. W. Stuart, F. S. Proper, Dr Glover, and Dr Ferguson.

The next meeting was fixed at Rockburn in October, and a local committee named to make arrangements.

Business over, those present adjourned to partake of a dinner which had been handsomely prepared by the ladies of Covey Hill. At 2 p.m. the convention assembled again in the church, when the retiring Chairman, Rev. James Patterson, delivered an appropriate speech, and introduced the newly appointed chairman, Mr Livingstone, who, after thanking the convention for the honor which they had conferred upon him, opened the afternoon session by calling upon the Rev Wm Ferguson to read a paper on "Sabbath School Literature." The paper was a good one, showing that the writer had given the subject much thought. He commended a more careful study of the Bible in Sunday-schools, as it was especially helpful to the young because of its many true and touching biographies. He also spoke in the most flattering terms of all good biographies which contained lessons of untold value.

Julius Scriber, M.P., delivered a most sensible speech on the same subject. He took a broader and more liberal ground than Mr Ferguson. Whilst admitting the great good contained in true and well written life histories, he also believed in a well written novel. He would not be afraid to place such in the hands of any Sunday-school scholar. But he spoke in the most scathing terms against spurious sentimental stories, which tended only to give false views of life.

After this speech the Convention adjourned to the grove, where the children had been for some time. Here several hymns were sung and short speeches delivered, after which a most enjoyable tea was served. A short time was given for recreation and conversation, and then all who could remain assembled once more in the church.

The evening session commenced at 7 o'clock, when a paper was read by Dr Ferguson, the subject being "A Model Sabbath School." The Essay was narrative in style and very interesting. The model Sunday-school was blessed with a thorough-going practical superintendent, who was seconded and encouraged in his good work by a generous people who granted the needful to sustain good literature and other helps for the Sunday-school. After the singing of another anthem by the choir, Rev. Jas. C. Wright was called upon. His subject was "The Duties of Sunday-school Superintendents." The writer claimed that the superintendent was but an overseer in the Sunday-school, and, as such, should have the oversight of all its workings and workers, but should not attempt to teach or preach to the school.

A very free and fair expression of opinion on these two papers was given by the Rev. J. Patterson and the Rev Mr Myers.

The next paper was read by Mr Thos. Haire, the subject being "The Duty of Parents." The Essay was a good one and called forth lively discussion, in which the Rev Mr Patterson, Rev Mr Hughes, and Dr Ferguson took part.

The last paper was read by the Rev J. Johnston, of Rockburn. Subject: "The Object of Sunday-School Teaching." The gentleman handled his subject well, showing that the end and aim of all true teaching was to fit children to occupy, in the best way, a place in the various relations of life, viz: in the home circle, in social life, in civil and ecclesiastical affairs, and lastly, to fit them, by the Grace of God, to occupy a place in His Kingdom.

The evening being far advanced, there was no time for discussion, and the meeting closed with the usual vote of thanks.

A detachment of Russian troops, bound for General Lazareff's expedition against the Turcomans, is reported by the Kavkaz to have met with a curious misadventure near the Georgian town of Elizavetopol. At a few versts from the town the soldiers encountered the wing of an army of locusts reputed to be twenty miles in length and broad in proportion. The officer in charge did not like to turn back, repelled by mere insects, and, pushing on, soon became surrounded by the locusts. These appear to have mistaken the soldiers for trees, and swarmed by thousands around them, "crawling over their bodies, lodging themselves inside their helmets, penetrating their clothes and their knapsacks, filling the barrels of their rifles, and striving to force themselves into the unfortunate men's ears and noses." The commander gave the orders for the troops to push on double quick for Elizavetopol, but the road was so blocked with locusts that the soldiers grew frightened, and, after wavering a few minutes, a regular stampede took place. Led by a non-commissioned officer of keen vision who had observed a few huts a short distance from the road, the troops dashed across the fields, "slipping about over the crushed and greasy bodies of the locusts as though they had been on ice." The huts were soon reached, and the officers rushed inside, but the refuge proved to be of little value, as the premises were already in the possession of the enemy. The peasants told the correspondent of the Kavkaz that for days they had besieged by the vermin, the insects filling the wells and tainting the water, crowding into the ovens and spoiling the bread, and preventing any food being cooked or stored. At intervals the villagers issued from their houses and made onslaughts on the locusts, killing them by thousands and carting them away afterwards to the fields for manure.

The soldiers were detained prisoners by the insects for 48 hours, and on their march to Elizavetopol in the rear of the locust army they found every blade of grass and green leaf destroyed, and the peasants reduced to beggary.

Father Godlard, chaplain to the Empress Eugenie, speaking of the Prince said: "I remember, that just as His Imperial Highness was going away to Zululand, I wrote to him reminding him of the duties which the Church imposed at that season of the year, and begging him to remember these, even though he might otherwise be busily engaged. His letter to me was one I shall never forget. He expressed some surprise at my having thought that he could by any possibility be unmindful of the calls of the Church, and next morning—on the day of his departure—he came round to me, confessed, took the Holy Sacrament very shortly after 7 o'clock, and kissing his father's tomb, departed. I think that the chain round his neck bore a scapula and a piece of the wood of the True Cross.

Denver, Col., July 7.—James Croft and Charles Walbroth, arrested at Alamosa on Thursday for the murder of Wm Syock on the 27th ult., in New Mexico, were taken from the goal on Saturday morning by 100 citizens and hanged. They confessed their crime.

A Mr Driscoll left British Columbia some time since with seventy-eight horses. He reached Winnipeg with only thirty-eight of his valuable stock. The remainder, forty in number, perished on the journey from foot disease and other causes. The loss is estimated at nearly \$4,000.

The Prince of Wales is bent upon having his eldest son receive a military education, and it is probable that the lad will study for a year at Sandhurst before being given a commission in the army. He will go to the infantry at the outset, and his uncle, the Duke of Connaught, entertains so high an opinion of the discipline of the Rifle Brigade that the Queen's grandson may be required to don the black tunic of the "Sweeps."

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ROBERT SELLAR, Proprietor.



The Canadian Gleaner.

HUNTINGDON, THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1879.

ALTHO the despatches from England relative to the Letellier matter have been in the hands of the Marquis for over a week, their contents are still kept secret. The impression grows stronger that the Lieutenant-Governor will not be removed.

THE people of the Southern States have been greatly startled by the outbreak of yellow fever at Memphis. The cases, so far, are few and scattered, the ominous feature being the early date of the outbreak, giving a long spell of hot weather to develop and extend the contagion. It is supposed the infection had remained over from last Fall. Should the disease assume an epidemic form, the South will be devastated, for it is impossible to quarantine a central and inland city like Memphis.

AN uneasy feeling exists in the city with respect to the continued depreciation of the stock of several banks. The \$100 shares of the Exchange, the Consolidated, and the Ville Marie banks are now as low as \$30, with few buyers. Such prices indicate that the public belief is that the capital of these banks is greatly impaired. The Herald, in commenting upon the circumstance, remarks—

The fact is, the public will in the future have little confidence in the statements of Directors, unless the official returns can be fairly established as correct, against the cash value on the street.

There is no denying this, for so little confidence is now placed in the official returns that they are not regarded. So long as misleading returns can be made with impunity in the monthly statements to the Government or in the annual balance sheets, they will be taken as worthless. The prosecution by the Government of a few of those cashiers and presidents who have been concealing the truth in their returns would have a wholesome effect. It is very singular that those institutions, whose stability are of such vital consequence to the country, can play fast and loose with the law which should govern them—that they can carry on after their capital is fatally impaired, and issue notes and receive deposits when they are, to all intents, insolvent. It is impossible to exonerate the Dominion Government from responsibility in this connection. It falls to the Minister of Justice to prosecute chartered companies for infractions of the law, and it says little for his faithfulness to duty that he has not instituted proceedings in even so glaring a case as that of the Mechanics' bank.

THE St Louis cases on Friday were unsatisfactory in so far that the defendants did not appear. Nobody could have desired more than the plaintiffs, that the accused had entered an appearance and made the best possible defence. The magistrates were all men of standing and above party spirit, and would have given every opportunity to the defendants or their counsel to cross-examine the plaintiffs' witnesses and adduce evidence on their own behalf. That they did not make an appearance, can only be taken as evidence of self-consciousness of guilt. There still remains a number who can be proceeded against for impeding the passage of the Protestants on the highway, by seizing hold of their horses and using threats, and they will likely be summoned before long. The respectability of the witnesses on Friday and the plain, coherent evidence given by them favorably impressed those in court.

NOTHING material has been ascertained during the week relative to the Mechanics' bank. Menzies has been relieved of his situation as cashier, and P. S. Stevenson put in his place. No announcement has been made with respect to the mode adopted of winding up the bank. Few of the brokers care about buying its notes, and small lots change hands at from 65 to 70 cents. When are the people in this District, who have suffered, going to take some action to protect their interests?

In consequence of the continued bad weather in Europe, breadstuffs have advanced slightly. In England the weather has been cold and wet, spoiling the hay and injuring the wheat. On the Continent it is no better. Were it not for the

deadness of trade and the large stock of old grain on hand, prices would mount rapidly. There is an entire absence of speculative feeling, and prices will not advance materially until the damage done to the crops can be accurately ascertained.

AT the annual meeting of the Hudson Bay Company, held at London on the 26th, the following episode occurred:

A Shareholder enquired as to the appointment of Mr Brydges as Land Commissioner. He said he did not wish to cast any aspersion upon that gentleman's character, but seeing that he had been employed by the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railway Companies, and by the Canadian Government, and had left each of these positions under various circumstances, he hoped that the Directors had fully satisfied themselves that he was in every way fitted for the post he now held. The Chairman said the Directors would certainly be most blameworthy if they had appointed any one so responsible a position without being fully aware of his antecedents and fully satisfied as to his integrity, and he thought the Board was entitled to the confidence of the shareholders on that point. He thought, however, that such questions might be asked, and he had therefore come prepared to answer them. Mr Brydges himself had answered every question put to him with perfect candour. As to his connection with the Mechanics' Bank of Montreal, it was not true that he was president of it, but he had simply come forward at the request of the shareholders, to investigate its position, and see if it were possible to form any scheme for its re-organization. The right hon gentleman then explained Mr Brydges' previous connection with the railway companies and the Government, and said that Mr Childers, Hon. A. Mackenzie—one of the most honorable statesmen in the Dominion—and Sir J. A. Macdonald alike spoke most highly of Mr Brydges' great administrative capacity, and the Directors thought, therefore, that they had done their best for the shareholders in securing the services of Mr Brydges.

Such a cool perversion of the truth is astounding. Mr Brydges was not only President of the Mechanics' bank when it failed, but had been for years, and a worse conducted bank was never known. The Hudson Bay shareholders will find out the kind of man they have put at the head of their business in course of time.

THE CANADIAN MONTHLY for July. Rose-Belford Publishing Co. \$3 a-year. The number offers a great variety of readable articles, the best among them being one on the last days of the Irish Parliament. A new novel, "All a Green Willow," is begun in this number, which contains several excellent views of Canadian scenery.

DUNDEE SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS. A MEETING was held on the 12th inst. Present: Commissioners Farlinger, Smith, Long and Bannan.

Mr Farlinger was re-appointed Chairman. The following resolutions were passed: That the Secretary-Treasurer advertise for Teachers for Districts No. 1, 4 and 6.

That Angus Colquhoun, Angus McLean, and Norman McPhee, be and are hereby appointed to inspect the schoolhouse in that District and make out specifications of the repairs required, and hand the same to the Secretary-Treasurer by the 20th instant for further action.

That the Secretary-Treasurer is hereby authorized, upon receiving the specifications, to advertise by notice and sell the repairs to the lowest bidder, should such bid be considered reasonable.

That M. M. Smith be and is hereby appointed auditor.

The Government has ordered the name of Herdman's Corners post-office to be changed to "Dalveen." The change is one that was not sought by the people of the Corners, will not be acquiesced in by them, and will last no longer than the National Policy.

The weather has been extremely catching for haymaking, showers being frequent, and causing considerable damage. All agree that the crop is a full average. While unfavorable for the hay, the showers have been beneficial to the grain and potatoes.

The competition for the best managed farms has not taken place in Chateaugay in consequence of there being only three entries. The Society considered it would be a waste of time and money to send Judges to examine so few.

Andw. Somerville and W. W. Dalgliesh were re-elected school commissioners for Huntingdon, on Monday, and Wm. Dickson and John Ford for Godmanchester.

Miss Mary McWilliams of Athelstan was among those to whom a McGill Normal school elementary diploma was awarded.

WEATHER RECORD. 10th July—Warm and cloudy in the afternoon. 11th—A similar day. 12th and 13th—Two bright hot days. 14th—Sultry with thunderstorm in the afternoon. 15th—Very oppressive with thunderstorm in the afternoon. 16th—Slightly cooler and windy, with thunderstorm after dark.

	Temperature Highest	Lowest	Rain in Inches
9 July	77	54	.490
10 "	79	60	.000
11 "	75	58	.000
12 "	85	51	.000
13 "	87	56	.000
14 "	87	66	.090
15 "	88	66	.380

THE TWELFTH.

THE anniversary of the battle of the Boyne was duly celebrated in this county and upon an unprecedented scale. It had been arranged that all the lodges in the District, including the Roxham one, should meet at Franklin Centre, and the result was a magnificent gathering of 10 lodges with their friends. Owing to the distance of the place of meeting, the members of the lodges in the extreme east and west, were astir by daybreak, and were cheered by the prospect of a fine day, which, from the appearance of the previous one, was more than had been expected. The Huntingdon lodge took the road at 8 o'clock, headed by their new band, and presenting a most creditable appearance. The Roxham lodge started earlier, and on its journey was joined by the Hemmingford and Havelock lodges, while the Durham lodge, which still lacks banner and regalia, proceeded individually. Indeed, had it been possible to have taken a bird's eye view of the County, along its main roads would have been seen processions of loyal men moving along to the sound of fife and drum and with scarlet banners and gay Union Jacks floating in the breeze. We will follow the route of No. 44, Huntingdon, which took the road to Athelstan, where they met the Elgin lodge, headed by its band, and then proceeded to Herdman's Corners, where the banner of the Gore lodge was seen waving. No. 871 received their brethren with three hearty cheers, and then fell into the procession according to seniority. Rockburn was reached about 10.30 o'clock, where No. 1472 took their place in the procession, which kept on to Franklin. Bro. James Barr, District Master of the District of Huntingdon, accompanied by Bro. Waddell, met the procession half a mile east of Rockburn. At the Stone Schoolhouse No. 90 fell in, after receiving their brethren with three cheers. No. 90 preceded the procession until it arrived near the Center, when its members took the side of the road and allowed the lodges to pass until it fell into its place. The procession then walked to the grove in the following order:

Brothers Robt. Stevenson, C.M., and James Ferns, D.C.M. UNION JACK.

Brother James Barr, P.G.S., who acted as County Marshal.

Brothers John Adams and John S. Elder, District Marshals.

Fife and Drum Band of No. 44. C. Blachford, jr., W.M. and A. W. Cameron, D.W.M. of No. 44. Banner of No. 44.

Brothers of the Huntingdon, Gore, Franklin, Elgin, and Rockburn lodges with their Officers and Banners.

After the members of the Huntingdon District had got their horses put away, they re-formed and marched out to meet their Hemmingford brethren. After marching as far as the butter factory the flags of L.O.L. No. 41, which headed the procession, were seen proudly floating in the breeze. The members of the lodges of the Huntingdon District opened ranks and faced inwards, preparing to give those about to arrive a right hearty fraternal greeting, which they did as the brethren from Roxham, Hemmingford, and Havelock passed through their ranks. Falling in, all walked back to the grove.

The following is a list of the lodges: No. 41, Havelock, W. Gilmore, Master; 44, Huntingdon, C. Blachford; 61, Hemmingford, A. Roberts; 69, Hemmingford, J. Kingsbury; 90, Franklin, Gabriel Elder; 871, Gore, James Henderson; 1429, Roxham, Isaac Cookman; 1454, Elgin, Robert S. Elder; 1472, Rockburn, Thos. Knowles; 1477, Durham, Thos. McGill.

There were between four and five hundred Orangemen, and a more respectable looking or better behaved body of men could not be found in the broad Dominion.

The ladies of the Franklin Methodist church had undertaken to provide the dinner, which they had spread in Mr Haire's grove and which is spacious and shady, if somewhat rough under foot. The arrangements made were good and, with a less crowd, would have answered admirably. As it was, a number were unable to get dinner in the grove, and the crushing at the entrance was so excessive that it was reported two ladies fainted. When it is stated that 1200 took dinner the wonder is not that there should be some grumbling but that there should be so little. The ladies in charge did well, and until the day was far advanced, spread an excellent table. There could not have been less than 2500 people in the grove, and possibly there may have been 3000. It was without question, the greatest assemblage ever seen on the twelfth in this county. The weather, apart from the heat, was favorable. In the grove it was passably cool, but in the sun, the heat was scorching in the afternoon, and barely rendered tolerable by a slight air from the east.

After dinner, a meeting was organized; the county master, Brother Robert Stevenson, being called to the chair. The Rev. Wm. Ferguson read the 46th Psalm and led in prayer.

REV. JAMES FULTON, Rural Dean, thought, as a veteran at their gatherings, they might now excuse his appearing on the platform. In No. 41 he now saw few of the old faces, but was glad to see its ranks filled by the sons of his old friends. This time last year he was in sight of the Galway coast, upon which the remnant of the Spanish Armada was destroyed and soon after the steamship entered Lough Foyle. The appearance of Ireland fully justified its name of the Emerald Isle, for nowhere else had he seen such brilliant verdure, and he did not wonder that her sons, no matter where placed, should look back with pleasure to the green hills and fields they had left behind. He went on to commend to the imitation of his hearers the wisdom and moderation of King William, who, in a time when party

ran high, left all free to follow their consciences. We should be tolerant of each other's opinions, taking Christ as our standard and zealous alone in provoking one another to good works.

REV. MR. HOLMES of Durham was glad to have thus early an opportunity of showing what side he was on. He was an Orangeman of Oranngemen, for his father, grandfather, great-grandfather, and forefathers back to the Battle of the Boyne had been identified with the Orange cause. (Applause.) His mother, on the other hand, was a direct descendant of Bishop Burnet, who came over with William from Holland. He believed it was necessary to keep up the celebration of the twelfth, just as they celebrated the Queen's Birthday, Dominion day, and the 5th of November, and the Americans, with whom he trusted they would always live on friendly terms, the 4th of July. The victory of the Boyne had brought us the greatest of blessings, and it was right and proper we should gratefully commemorate it. In speaking of the battle, he was reminded of the conduct of King James—Schemus a hoeha, as they called him in Ireland (laughter), that is, James the coward. When flying on horseback from the field of battle, a Quaker of Dublin leaning out of the window, called out to him, "Well, Jamie, if thee hast lost the battle, thou hast won the race." (Laughter.) It was not surprising that General Sarsfield should have said, "Change Kings, and we will fight the battle over again." He believed God had raised up William for the preservation of liberty and the Protestant religion, and trusted they would rally round the grand old flag in defence of our liberties and that our legislators would be given wisdom to secure to us the privileges we want.

JULIUS SCHRIER, Esq., M.P., expressed his gratification at having the opportunity of meeting so many of those whom he had been permitted to call his constituents now for 11 years. He could wish that such large gatherings were held oftener, in order that he might meet more frequently his friends, particularly those in the western part of the county. He was glad also to be present with them on this occasion, as he was so by their special invitation, and would not be regarded as an intruder, as he had been made to feel at their anniversary last year, to which he had gone like any one else, because it was his pleasure to do so. He thought it proper to disabuse some of their minds as to his position with regard to Orangism. He was not an Orangeman, yet, like the preceding speaker, he was not ashamed to own his ancestry, for he could not go far back until he found them in the country of William. He did not approve of secret societies, and consequently had never connected himself with one of any description. He entertained no prejudice against the Orange association or its members, and had always endeavored to treat them fairly and courteously. When he went to their gathering last year, his presence seemed to be, to a few at least, unwelcome and so far as he could learn it was in consequence of a misconception that had been placed by them upon his language. His position in the county, he need not tell them, was a peculiar one, composed as it was of people of different nationalities and creeds, and he had endeavored to respect their feelings, yea to avoid language that would grate even upon their prejudices, and to pursue such a course as would be acceptable to all. He purposed to represent all fairly, and not to place one above another. There had been few questions before Parliament in which Orangemen had any special interest, and on those questions he submitted his course had been such as to leave them no reasonable ground for complaint. When their Grand Master (Bowell) introduced his motion to expel Riel from his seat in Parliament, he had spoken words in support to which no Orangeman could object, and voted with the Grand Master. He did so because he believed Scott had been foully murdered, and not because he had been an Orangeman. Then there was the New Brunswick school question, on which he had voted against Mr. Costigan's motion, as he considered the proposal to take it out of the hands of the people of New Brunswick a violation of their civil rights. With regard to the Okas, he felt that those poor Indians had been treated with great harshness, and no one was more anxious than himself to see the question settled in the way of which, however, there were great difficulties. He had given good evidence that he had not been un mindful of the wrongs these people sustained. In a discussion, originated by himself, he had spoken in a manner that showed he was independent of party and every other improper consideration. These references to the course he had pursued as their representative would show that he was prepared at all times to stand up for the rights of their common Protestantism, and that it was such as must command the approval of Protestants in general, yea, and even of Orangemen. While he continued to represent the county, he would endeavor, as he had done in the past, to do fairly by all.

REV. Wm. FERGUSON asked where was the secrecy displayed in Orangism? Where was the Orangeman that was ashamed of being one? Their constitution was not secret. Some people spoke of them as the scum of the earth, as drunken rowdies, but such charges fell to the ground as absurd. They were a body of men banded together in defence of civil and religious liberty, and their motto was defence not defiance. Mr. Ferguson here went on to speak of the character of the Church of Rome, dilating upon its doctrinal errors, and showing that in its spirit there was no change. He believed there was a time of trial before the Protestants in this Province, and instanced the outrages at St. Louis. He spoke at considerable length upon the effort to incorporate the Orange Association and of Ontario politics in general, contending that Mowat was only nominally Premier, and that

Fraser was the virtual ruler, and whom he was sure was a Jesuit. He (the speaker) had been the main instrument in causing Mr. Broder to enter public life, and in securing his return for Dundas.

COLONEL McEACHREN contrasted this twelfth with the last, causing much laughter among the volunteers present by his humorous reference to Mayor Beaudry and his cherries. In feeling terms he alluded to the late Mr. Breadner, whom they all missed so very much, and who would have been so delighted to have been present with them that day. He had been a friend alike to Protestant and Catholic, and no man could ever fill his place among them. It was only the other day he met a friend who said he was in trouble, that had Mr. Breadner been alive he would have got it arranged, but that now a lawsuit was inevitable. Touching on the St. Louis outrages, he hoped, as the matter had gone so far, that, for the benefit alike of Protestant and Catholic, a test case would be submitted to the courts and the actual state of the law as regards processions ascertained. For himself, he favored leaving the Queen's highway alone, and confining religious processions to private grounds. Though he had never ridden the goat, he wished the Orangemen well. (Laughter and applause.)

REV. W. A. ALLEN delivered an exceedingly fluent and forcible address. After expressing his approbation of the constitution of the Orange Association, which he had recently read for the first time, he contrasted the unity of Protestantism with the uniformity of Romanism, and dwelt upon the wonderful change in Italy, the Pope now looking out from his palace upon numerous Protestant churches; upon the necessity of making our Protestantism paramount to every other consideration, and the duty of Protestants in this crisis which is approaching in this Province.

MR. SELLAR spoke briefly. Capt. BARR moved, in cordial terms, a vote of thanks to the ladies who had provided the dinner, which was accorded with a vote of thanks to the speakers. "God Save the Queen" having been sung, the proceedings closed.

While the meeting was being held, a game of lacrosse was going on between the Huntingdon and Franklin clubs. The latter is of recent date, and from the inexperience of its players, the Huntingdon boys had it all their own way, the game being won in a very short time. A large crowd assembled to see it.

By 4 o'clock the lodges began to move off the ground, and by 6 the immense assemblage had all quietly left for their homes. No unpleasant incident marred the day; the order and good feeling that characterized it being maintained to the close. The Huntingdon lodge escorted the Durham lodge home, so that it was after dark before they reached this village.

The ladies of the Franklin Methodist church realized an unprecedented sum by their exertions. From the dinner, (which was only 25 cents) and the sale of refreshments \$428 were received, of which over \$300 will be available towards paying off the debt on their church.

THE day passed over quietly. In the afternoon the brethren celebrated the day in their hall privately, and in going to and from it a few wore badges and lilies but were not molested except in one instance, that of W. J. Power who was walking along St. James street, with a lily in his coat, when a carter named Macnamara ordered him to remove the lily. Power said the man placed his hand on his (Power's) breast, but did nothing more. A few days before some excitement was caused by the discovery of oily rags stowed under the stairway leading to the hall, apparently placed there to start a fire to burn down the building when the Orangemen would be in their hall. On Friday evening, there was a slight street row caused by the Young Britons.

THE usual Orangemen's celebration took place here to-day. The procession formed in front of the Orange Hall, and marched through the principal streets of the city.

THE day was celebrated by a magnificent display, over 2000 Orangemen being in line. An incident of the day was the procession meeting Archbishop Lynch in his carriage, when it opened out at once and let him drive through its ranks. After walking the chief streets, an open air meeting was held in the Park, at which Mr. Chambre of Stewartstown and Mr. Johnston of Ballykilbeg, the delegates from Ireland, spoke. Mr. Chambre's remarks were very poor. Mr. Johnston in the course of a brief speech said "We would commend to the misguided Roman Catholics in Montreal the example we set them to-day. A day or two ago I stood in Montreal, and saw the place where Brother Hackett was murdered, I beheld the bullet marks in the house where he was shot down, and I said that was a disgrace to Montreal. (A Voice—"So it was, and cheers.) I do not intend to enter into the politics of the Dominion, to express an opinion as to the expediency of acts done by Orangemen in Canada, but I say it is a shame and a disgrace to the Dominion, ay, to the whole Dominion, if there is no power within its borders to protect the lives of loyal and peaceable citizens. (Cheers.) Seven years ago I visited Canada for the first time; I now return to it with gratification and pleasure. I have seen progress written in every step of my journey. I have seen the vast strides the country has made in these seven years, and beyond all is the advancement I behold in the city of Toronto itself—buildings of surprising beauty and elegance, signs of progress everywhere, and a gathering in your Queen's Park and a procession through your streets, which would be an honor to the proudest city and empire in the world."

OTTAWA. There was no celebration, it being postponed until the 23rd when the triennial

council meets, which will be the occasion of a great display, the Montreal brethren and others having promised to join.

ELSEWHERE. All over Ontario the day was well observed and everything passed off happily.

IRELAND. The Orange celebration in Ireland on the 12th passed off without disturbances except in a few isolated cases of shooting and stoning. One death is reported. The authorities had taken extra precautions because of the excitement consequent on the debate in Parliament on the Government's Irish University Bill.

THE OUTRAGES UPON THE ST. LOUIS PROTESTANTS.

THE hearing of the charges against three of the Catholics who assaulted the Protestants of the 4th concession of St. Louis de Gonzague, while on their way to church on the 15th of June, took place on Friday before Justices Thomas Williams, Robert Kelly, Daniel McFarlane, Daniel Shanks, and James Rennie. The defendants made no appearance, beyond two of them sending, by Isaac Clairoux, a declaration that they chose to be tried at the Court of Queen's Bench and waived a preliminary examination. After waiting until nearly 11 o'clock,

John J. MacLaren, Q.C., examined J. Poirier, who had served the summonses, and who testified that the three defendants had been legally notified on Monday to appear. As the defendants had shown contempt of court by not appearing, Mr. MacLaren submitted that the court should proceed to hear the cases ex parte. If they did not, but issued warrants for their arrest and adjourned until another day, the costs would be greatly increased, and as the statute limited the costs in such cases, to \$20, the result would be that further injury would be done the plaintiffs by compelling them to pay the additional costs, which an adjournment would cause, out of their own pockets. A great many witnesses were present and everything on the plaintiffs' side was ready, so that it would be inconvenient to come again.

The magistrates, after a brief consultation, decided to hear the cases ex parte. The first case called was that of

HUGH SYMONS VS. RAPHAEL RENAUD. The bailiff testified to serving the summons on Renaud, whom he knew to have been in the village of St. Louis yesterday.

Hugh Symons—I live on the 4th concession of St. Louis de Gonzague, and know the defendant quite well. On Sunday, the 15th of June, my son, his wife, and myself left home about half-past ten a.m. to go to church, and when we were about 4 acres from the end of the 4th concession road we saw the procession crossing the head of it; we went on, and when about 100 feet from the end of the 4th concession road, my buggy was stopped by a number of men; there were four buggies ahead of me which had also been stopped. I got out of the buggy and went on a few steps when they took hold of me. I said, "Let me go to the church." While speaking, one of the three who held me struck me on the forehead and mouth, drawing blood; at that time the procession was going over the bridge; afterwards they let me go, and on going on about 150 feet I saw two men, one on each side of John Hunter's horse; the man on the left side was striking the horse on the head, and the other man was lifting at one of the wheels, endeavoring to upset the buggy. Hunter had his mother with him and her grandchild. Thinking that the French Canadians might upset the buggy, I said to Mrs. Hunter "Give me the girl," and took hold of her to put her down, and I think a French Canadian took hold of Mrs. Hunter to help her out. I got out of my buggy on the 4th concession to induce the crowd to let us pass, so we might get to church; gave no provocation whatever; said to Renaud, "Let me go to church," when he struck me on the mouth and forehead; do not recollect of his saying anything to me, and do not think he had any stone in his hand when he struck me; there were about 150 men obstructing the road.

James Symons—Am son of last witness, and saw the assault upon my father; saw Renaud strike my father on the mouth and forehead; he was about 6 feet away from me when he struck. My father got out of the buggy to clear the way and, when about 15 feet ahead, he was pushed back and struck. Only heard my father say to the crowd, "Pass, pass." The procession had passed Coulee's when we were about 6 acres from the head of our concession. We could not in any way have disturbed the procession. Our church is 2 miles distant, at half past 10, so it would be about ten minutes to 11 when we were stopped. We had no design to interfere with the procession, and had been walking our horses about an acre when stopped, so as to give it plenty of time to get well on before us.

John Hunter—I saw the assault; saw Renaud strike old Mr. Symons two blows; the assault was wanton and unprovoked; Mr. Symons staggered back on receiving the blows, which were heavy ones; his buggy was a little before me, so I saw everything; there was such a noise I could not hear what the crowd who were stopping us said; the man who stopped my buggy asked us to wait two minutes.

George Tannant—I saw the assault described already; was only about 5 feet distant; Renaud struck two severe blows; Mr. Symons gave no provocation and only asked the crowd to let him pass on to church.

Andrew Hall—Saw part of the assault, being only a little before Mr. Symons; saw only one of the blows given.

David Benning—Was present when the disturbance took place; we were going peacefully and quietly to church; when we saw the procession cross the head of the road we were travelling, we broke into a walk, so as to give it time to pass, when we could follow quietly in its rear to our own church. There was a great deal of talking and shouting, and heard one

man cry out, "The damned Scotch; we ought to break their heads, they are worse than the Orangemen." Had we not been stopped we could not have come into contact with the procession. Did not see any want of courtesy on Mr Symons' part, he only asked the crowd to let him pass so that he might get to his church.

Mr Maclaren said he did not consider it necessary to call more witnesses, for the charge had been abundantly proven. He did not ask for a severe penalty, for he had no doubt Renaud was led away by excess of zeal and thought he was doing a service to his religion when he struck Mr Symons, so that he was not so much to blame as those who had instigated him, and whom he hoped would yet be reached. It was not to be forgotten, however, that Renaud had shown his contempt for the court by going to Montreal that morning instead of answering its summons. He did not ask a vindictive sentence, but simply one severe enough to teach him to behave towards his neighbors in future.

After some consultation the court fined Renaud \$18, including costs, or 30 days in jail.

The next case called was that of

JOHN HUNTER VS. ALPHONSE REMY.
When the case was called, a declaration, handed in by a young man from St. Louis named Isaac Clairoux, was read. It set forth that the defendant did not consent to be tried summarily and asked that his case be remitted to the court of Queen's Bench, he waiving a preliminary examination.

Mr Maclaren said the declaration was a mere impertinence, for it was for the plaintiff to choose the court, and not the defendant. There was no evidence that the signature attached to the declaration was that of the plaintiff. If it was genuine, it showed that Remy had got his summons to appear before their honors, and had set it at naught.

J. Poirier testified to serving the summons on Remy and to his having been at home the preceding day.

John Hunter—Am plaintiff and know the defendant, who took hold of a wheel of my buggy and tried to upset it; I was about 30 feet down from the corner at Vachon's, when the assault was made; there were about a hundred around us at the time; I was stopped on the 4th concession and afterwards allowed to go on, and it was after I turned Vachon's corner that the assault was made; my horse was first pushed over on to the sidewalk and then the effort was made by Remy to upset me; he said nothing, but when he saw he could not succeed he walked away and picked up either a stone or a piece of stick; Remy is a young man; I was going quietly to church with my mother and niece at the usual hour; the buggy was tipped up so much as to endanger our being thrown out; Remy would certainly have upset us had I not driven him off with my whip; he did not desist until I drove him off; there were others holding my horse's head; I gave no provocation whatever and was going quietly to my church.

David Benning—I saw the assault on Mr Hunter; it was during the second attack; after stopping us on the 4th concession the crowd gave us permission to go on, and after turning the corner at Vachon's we met a second crowd; two men seized the bridle of Hunter's horse, and swung it round to the sidewalk, cramping the buggy, when Remy caught a wheel and was lifting it; had he succeeded, he would have emptied the buggy and I am satisfied Remy was lifting with the intention of upsetting the buggy, in which were Mr Hunter, his mother and a little girl; this was the second crowd that assailed us but I recognized among them one or two who were in the first; we were all stopped the second time and were alongside of each other; we were going to church at our usual time when thus stopped.

John Hall—I saw Remy take hold of one of Hunter's front wheels with the intention of upsetting its occupants; the wagon was crammed by the crowd turning the horse aside on to the sidewalk; the horse was to the right and it was the left wheel Remy took hold of; Remy did not desist until struck with the whip; the assault I believe was prearranged; heard one man say in broken English he was put there to guard the road. I saw Remy in the crowd on the 4th concession; he led our horse to church and it was on his way back that he assaulted Hunter as described.

Andrew Hall—I saw Remy take hold with both hands of one of the front wheels of Hunter's buggy and endeavor to upset it. The crowd seized the horse's head and turned it across the street in the direction of home. Had it not been that the buggy rested against a post, the buggy would certainly have been upset when cramped.

James Symons—I was before Hunter's buggy and turned on hearing the crack of his whip, when I saw Remy being driven away from endeavoring to upset the buggy.

Mr Maclaren said in law it was not necessary to prove striking to constitute an assault. To attempt or even threaten to do injury was assault under the statute. As Remy was a young man and possessed nothing, he would not press for a heavy sentence, tho' his crime deserved it.

Mr Williams, who was chairman of the bench, gave the sentence of the court as \$16 fine, including costs, or 30 days' imprisonment.

The third case called was that of

JOHN HUNTER VS. THEOPHILE VIAU.
A declaration, similar to Remy's, asking his case to be remitted to the Court of Queen's Bench, was read.

John Hunter—Viau caught my horse by the head and struck it with his umbrella, assisted by another man whom I do not know; they turned my horse round and cramped the buggy so that it would have upset but for coming against a hitching post by the sidewalk, which kept it up; I have no doubt they meant to throw out myself, mother and niece; Viau was beyond the reach of my whip;

he turned the horse round sharp, and did not back it as if to turn me decently; he said nothing while holding my horse's bridle, and I gave no provocation. It was not a common bridle, having a halter to it or it would have come off, they tugged at it so.

George Tennant, who corroborated Hunter's evidence, said: I was close behind Hunter and saw the whole affair; Hunter was going along quietly and giving no provocation.

George Sangster—Was about 20 feet behind Hunter when he was assaulted and saw it all as described. Am satisfied Viau meant to upset the buggy. After being allowed to go on from the 4th concession I saw about 50 leave the procession and turn back to stop us. Mr Hunter gave no provocation but was driving along quietly at a walk.

David Benning corroborated the statements of the former witnesses, and said: I was stopped also; we were all stopped by the crowd. Think Viau was also present in the crowd on the 4th concession.

Testimony was given as to Viau's circumstances, from which it appeared he was comfortably off.

Mr Maclaren said Viau deserved to be more heavily punished than the others, for he had added insult to injury, he being one of the witnesses who appeared for the prosecution of Mr Hunter and the others at Beauharnois.

He was fined \$20, including costs, or 30 days in jail.

Eight days were allowed by the court to all three to pay their fines.

Saturday's Gazette contains the following appointments: To be Justices of the Peace for the District of Beauharnois—Alexander Ferguson, Alex. Leslie, Patrick Wall Higgins, and Francois Desorme of St. Anicet; James Wilson of Havelock; William Edwards, Ernest Ames and Michael Boyce, N.P., of Franklin; John Tully of Elgin, and Andrew Wilson of Athelstan.

THE LOCAL HOUSE.

TUESDAY, JULY 8.

Mr Joly moved the adoption of his resolutions supporting the Governor General in refusing to dismiss Mr Letellier. Sol. Gen. Mercier delivered a very able speech in support, after which a long debate ensued.

WEDNESDAY.

Mr Wurtele moved the appointment of a Special Committee to consider the amendments to the Municipal Code. Carried.

Mr Lynch suggested that the Government should consolidate the Municipal Code, which, since the time it became law in 1870, had been amended more or less at almost every session of the house until it was now almost incomprehensible. He believed that the work might be done this session, and that the house would make no objection to the expense.

Mr D. A. Ross said the work was already done, that he had the desired consolidation all ready in his own handwriting, and would place it before the Committee.

The debate on Mr Joly's resolutions was resumed, and towards midnight a vote was taken on Mr Chapleau's amendment to throw them out, which was lost by 32 to 29. Cameron and Laberge against, and Bergevin for the amendment. The main motion being about to be put, Mr Chapleau moved a series of amendments to the resolutions, which were all lost, and the resolutions as originally drafted passed. An address to the Marquis, in accordance with the resolutions, was immediately forwarded to the Governor General, who was in the city.

THURSDAY.

In reply to a question, Mr Chauveau said the Government intended to abolish the Education bookstore. A good deal of unimportant business was got through, the house not sitting in the evening.

FRIDAY.

An Address of welcome was presented by both Chambers to the Marquis and Princess, the ceremony taking place amid great pomp. On the house resuming its sitting, Mr Irvine moved that the vote of censure upon Mr Joly, passed on the 14th Feb., 1878, for using the words "It is time to know if brute force is to prevail in this House," be expunged.

The motion was opposed by Mr Mr Chapleau, who attacked Mr Irvine with bitterness for having gone over to the Liberals. Mr Robertson held that Mr Joly deserved to have the record of censure continued, as the words he used "brute force" were obnoxious and unparliamentary. After a long debate, it was agreed that the vote of censure be allowed to remain on condition that the words which called it forth be added, to show how trivial was the offence.

Mr Champagne asked whether it is the intention of the Government to appoint in the future, as in the past, Commissioners for the summary trial of small causes instead of Justices of the Peace, who do not know how to read, write, or sign their names.

Mr Langelier said the Government intended only to appoint those who were well educated.

MONDAY.

Mr Tarte moved for a committee to investigate into charges he preferred against Mr Joly, of having compounded a claim of \$17,000 held by the Government to one Gowen for \$5,000. Mr Tarte contended that the transaction was a corrupt one, and intended to benefit Joly's relations, Gowen being a brother-in-law.

Mr Joly courted the fullest enquiry and complained that the charges were put forward so vaguely. He said: I will employ any influence I may have in this House in forcing the hon. member to frame a clear accusation against me or rather against my colleagues, for the acts alluded to are theirs and not mine. They took place when I was away in England. I know nothing about the affair, and have refused to hear any explanation. I am

confident in my colleagues' honesty, and am ready to answer for my acts. But I solemnly declare that this is no act of mine. Let Mr Tarte make out a manly charge against me. If he will not make an accusation we shall have to make one for him.

After a long and exciting debate, the motion, at the request of the Ministry was amended, to the effect that the committee also enquire whether the Government had been dishonest, imprudent or were unblameworthy in the connection. Carried unanimously.

TUESDAY.

Dr Cameron asked the Treasurer when he expected to bring down the Budget?

Hon F. Langelier expressed the hope that he would be in a position to make his expose of the financial policy of the Government, if not at the end of this week, certainly at the commencement of the next. He was quite ready for his own part, but wished to wait for the printing of the statements of receipts and expenditure for the last fiscal year, for which his hon. friends upon the other side of the House seemed very anxious.

A number of private bills were passed; the house rising early.

MORE DETAILS ABOUT THE PRINCE IMPERIAL'S DEATH.

The escort with which the Prince left camp consisted of Lieutenant Carey of Her Majesty's 98th Regiment, six selected men of Bettington's Horse, and one Kafir. Six mounted Basutos had been told off to accompany the party, but the Prince, with that disregard for danger which has always distinguished him, left camp without them. It will be remembered that a few days ago the Prince, accompanied by Major Bettington, Lieutenant Carey, and a party of Basutos, visited a Zulu kraal, where they were fired upon by a large party, the Prince being on that occasion conspicuous for gallantry, almost amounting to rashness. The Prince and his companions keeping to the right after crossing the Spruit, which in rainy weather helps to fill the Ivotyoyzi river, they arrived at the flat-topped hill, nameless on our maps, which is a conspicuous feature of the landscape of this portion of the Zulu frontier, and here the Prince, directing his men to slacken girths for a while, took a sketch of the country. After finishing his sketch, the Prince and Lieutenant Carey returned, and the order was given to resume the march, the Prince en route pointing out the kraal from which he had been fired upon on his previous visit, and turning off to another close by, which was found empty. A third kraal was then sighted about one mile farther out. Towards this the party descended, the Prince having observed that a small river—the Mozani, as the Kafir called it—would enable the escort to water their horses and make themselves some coffee. The kraal is situated some 200 yards from the river, and consists of five huts. Between the kraal and the river stretched a luxuriant growth of Tamoockie grass 5 or 6 feet in height, with meales and Kafir corn interspersed. This dense cover did not, however, surround the kraal completely, for in the front there was an open space, apparently used by the Zulus, from the ashes and broken earthenware strewn around, as a common cooking ground. The party halted here and the Prince gave the order to off saddle for an hour.

The huts betrayed no signs of recent occupation, but two or three dogs were still lingering around the spot. All the party, having turned their horses into the grass and grain and sent the Kafir down to the river for water, sat down in the open space and made themselves some coffee. The Kafir meanwhile went off again to see that the horses kept together, and so the hour wore on. It is horrible to think of what was passing behind them all this time. Concealed by the deep donga which lay right across the path afterwards taken by the fugitives, some 40 or 50 Zulus were creeping on their victims. Stealing out of the donga, they made their way completely concealed by the rank vegetation along the water's edge, and there it is probable lay waiting until the bustle of preparation for the start should give them a favorable opportunity for rushing upon the Prince's party. While thus in ambush they must have been surprised by the Kafir, for one of the Zulus left his concealment, and crossing the river was seen by the Kafir making off up the opposite hill. The Kafir at once returned to the Prince, but at first was not understood. Corporal Grubb, however, knowing the language well, asked him what was the matter, and then interpreted his answer to the Prince. The Prince meanwhile had looked at his watch. It was ten minutes to four. "You can give your horses ten minutes more," he then said, but the Kafir's intelligence at once aroused suspicion, and the order was given to saddle up at once. Every man went in search of his horse, and in a few minutes all was ready for the start. The Prince for a minute was busy searching for his bit. All stood to their horses waiting for the order to mount—waiting for death. "Prepare to mount," the word was hardly spoken when with a startling crash there burst from through the cover a volley from some 40 rifles. The distance was not 20 yards, and the long grass swayed to the sudden rush of the Zulus, as with a tremendous shout they charged towards the Prince and his companions. "Usuta" was their cry—"English onwards!" The horses all swerved at the suddenness of the tumult, and soon broke away. Rogers, of Bettington's corps, was shot before he could recover his horse, and the Prince was unable to mount his charger, a grey of 16 hands high, always difficult to mount, and on this occasion frightened by the firing worse than ever. One by one the party galloped past the Prince, who was in vain endeavoring to mount. He was passed by private Letocq—"Depechez vous, s'il vous plait Monsieur," he cried, as he dashed by, only lying across his saddle; but the Prince made no answer. He was already striving

his best, and in a minute he was alone. The Zulus burst from their cover yelling and firing after the fugitives. The Prince's horse followed, and the Prince was seen by Letocq holding his stirrup-leather with the left hand, and the saddle with his right, trying to keep up with his horse and to mount. He must have made one desperate effort to leap into the saddle by the help of the holster; the holster must have given way, and he then falling, the horse trod upon him and galloped off. The Prince regained his feet and ran after the fast-retreating party. Letocq turned in his saddle to look behind him, and saw that the Prince was running on foot with some twelve or thirteen Zulus only a few feet behind. They all had assegais in their hands, and then no one saw the awful end. The rest of them galloped on toward Gen. Wood's camp, and after going some three miles met Gen. Wood himself and Col. Buller. They made their report, and those officers looking through their glasses saw the Zulus leading away the horses which they had taken—the trophies of their successful attack. Troopers Rogers and Abel, and the Kafir, were killed, Abel being shot in the back by a Martini-Henry rifle bullet as he was galloping from the kraal, Rogers before he could get on his saddle.

The Prince, only a few days before his death, in conversation with Captain Lane, said: "It is no fun being fired at; I want a trial with the assegai. I should like a slight assegai wound."

NEWS BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Berlin, July 12.—The Reichstag finally voted the protective customs tariff to-day by 217 against 117. Bismarck then read the decree closing the session.

The St. Petersburg Gazette repeats in circumstantial form the accusation which lately was current in the Russian press, that Turcomans opposing Gen. Lazareff's expedition from the east shore of the Caspian Sea are armed with English rifles, having been received by way of Herat from British reserve supplies in Afghanistan. The Gazette asks in what light the English Government regarded this traffic.

The Hague, July 13.—Operations against the Achehenses have been resumed. The Dutch troops after several assaults captured four Achehese strongholds. The enemy's loss is heavy.

London, July 11.—The scene last night, while the House of Commons was in Committee on the Army Discipline Bill, was most exciting. Mr Parnell (Home Ruler) accused the Speaker of a breach of privilege and one-sided conduct. This language caused an altercation with Mr Raikes, Chairman of Committees, whom Mr Parnell attempted to silence by shouting. A debate followed, in which all the Home Rulers participated, during which, according to statements of reporters, physical violence appeared probable. Subsequently Mr Parnell moved that any report or record of the proceedings in the House of Commons without its sanction is unprecedented, and a breach of privilege, and endangers the liberty of debate. In the Commons to-day Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, moved to Mr Parnell's motion an amendment expressing confidence in the Speaker. The Marquis of Hartington and Mr Gladstone supported the amendment amid much cheering. On the debate proceeding, the Home Rulers became much excited, and Mr Sullivan, a Home Ruler, accused the Government of contemplating the imprisonment and expulsion of the Irish members. The amendment to Mr Parnell's motion was adopted amid loud cheers by a vote of 421 to 29.

London, July 14.—The Rev Dr Talmage preached and lectured ten times the past week. On Tuesday he lectured in the Crystal Palace, Sydenham. Trains from London thither took down immense crowds. It is estimated twenty to thirty thousand listened to or at least saw the lecturer. The Marquis of Townsend presided. On Wednesday and Saturday Dr Talmage lectured in Exeter Hall. Lord Kintore presided. Many of the nobility were present. During the week the Brooklyn divine addressed 70,000 to 80,000.

St. Petersburg, July 12.—A torpedo boat attached to Admiral Lazareff's frigate, at Cronstadt, was blown up while at practice on Wednesday. Five men were killed and 14 wounded, some fatally.

An Odessa messenger reports that an enormous quantity of grain is waiting for purchasers at Odessa. The amount is continually increasing, and the demand from abroad is very slight.

A telegram from Odessa asserts that a transport which recently left Odessa for Sarghalien with 700 Nihilists lost 200 from disease in consequence of overcrowding; and landed 150 others in a dying condition.

Reinforcements of constabulary have been ordered to proceed to Coal Island, County Meath, in consequence of the July riots at Newry, County Meath. A sub-inspector of police has been shot.

While the Papal Nuncio in Paris was entering his carriage on Sunday last, he was insulted by some unknown persons.

London, July 12.—The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, and the Crown Prince of Sweden acted as pall-bearers at the funeral of the Prince Imperial to-day. The weather was fine and cool. Crowds dressed in mourning, a large proportion being French, thronged the London railway stations early this morning. The funeral cortege commenced moving at eleven. The princely pall-bearers were in uniform. An immense wreath from Queen Victoria was carried on the coffin, which was invisible because of the mass of flowers. Prince Jerome Bonaparte and his sons followed the coffin. The British Ministry was represented. The procession was three-quarters of a mile long. A deputation of French military students was present. In addition the following royal personages arrived to attend the funeral—Princess Beatrice, the Princess of Wales, Prince Christian,

and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar; the Russian, German, and Danish Ambassadors were also present. A body of Paris workmen viewed the coffin before the funeral. It is estimated that various sympathizers brought bouquets and wreaths sufficient to fill two vans to place on the grave. It is stated that there is much ill-feeling in France at the great demonstration of mourning in England. No member of the French Embassy in London was present at the funeral. When the coffin was opened yesterday the features of the Prince were found to be much disfigured, but recognizable by the teeth. Uhlman, the Prince Imperial's valet, fainted twice at the sight of the remains. It is stated that ex-Empress Eugenie did not visit the coffin until three o'clock this morning. She remained over it in an agony of grief until seven, when she fell asleep and was removed to her chamber. The favorite horse of the Prince Imperial was led after the coffin. At the conclusion of the services in the church the members of the French Senate and Chamber of Deputies in attendance and deputations of workmen filed round the coffin, sprinkling it with holy water and immortelles.

It has been determined that the body of the Prince shall not rest beside his father, but be placed in Westminster Abbey, and some memorial erected with the fund contributed by the British Army. It has been resolved to vote the surplus of the fund to the establishment of a benevolent institution commemorative of the Prince. It is computed the army fund alone will amount to £30,000.

The Empress Eugenie has issued an address in which she publicly thanks the English people for their sympathy at the death of the Prince Imperial.

The Montreal Herald of Wednesday says: The past two days has witnessed increased activity in the cheese market, in fact there has been a little excitement and there is some advance in prices, but we warn factorymen not to be misled into holding for a further advance; there can be no material improvement at present as all the July cheese has yet to come forward; their plan is to keep their goods moving, and then they may get better terms for fine Fall cheese. In the meanwhile they will be wise to accept the present slight improvement. A Liverpool cable to one of our shipping houses states that there is an improved demand for finest cheese, and on quality which answers this description the market has an advancing tendency, and may be quoted 1s 2d stronger; fine cheese is bringing 5 1/2c, and there have been large sales at this figure; for finest 6c can be obtained, and we note a sale of 700 boxes at this figure. Inferior cheese is dull and not wanted. In butter we cannot report any improvement except on fine creameries for which there is a better feeling; 16c has been paid in some instances and we quote 15 1/2c @ 16c for prime lots; commoner qualities of creamery are dull at 14 1/2c @ 15c. Dairy butter is unchanged, 12c @ 12 1/2c is about the best that can be got for shipping lots of fine Eastern Townships or Brockville and Morrisburg. In New York finest creamery is selling at 16c, and the market shows signs of steadiness, but dairy butter is dull and without improvement. The receipts of butter at New York the past week were 39,676 packages, while the shipments were only 2,548 packages. Eggs are still in small demand but the supply is light, and holders are rather firmer; sales are made at 11 1/2c @ 12c.

The steamboat Corinthian, of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company's line, with the Ordiway excursion party on board, had left Lachine yesterday evening with a slight breeze from the south. The passengers, numbering some three hundred and forty, were eagerly looking forward to the pleasure of shooting the rapids, and as the wind continued to come in a steady breeze from the south, the circumstances seemed quite favorable for a lively run. The boat continued on her course, soon reaching the swift current immediately above the rapids. Having entered the first rough water the passengers were alarmed to see a great hurricane like a cloud coming from the north-west with fearful force. Capt Farrell saw that a terrible crisis was approaching, but wisely refrained from frightening the passengers, a large number of whom did not appear to realize their positions. The hurricane struck the boat when about a hundred feet above the great leap, where the boat plunges through a narrow channel between banks of rocks. The boat shuddered and lay right over on her side before the fury of the storm. The white-capped billows were lifted up and driven along in sheets. It was a moment of suspense, which some of the passengers say they will never forget. The boat had been driven several yards out of her course, but still the captain stood resolutely on the bridge by the pilots, preserving entire presence of mind. He had every confidence in the men at the wheel. "Old Baptiste," the Indian pilot, who for over a quarter of a century has been navigating the rapids, and Edward Willet, who is known to be one of the most skilful pilots on the river were in the wheelhouse together, and exerted themselves to the utmost, fully realizing the perilous situation. The boat made the plunge, and swinging round to prepare for the next leap grazed slightly on one of the rocks and passed on safely. The passengers, whom the captain credits with exemplary behavior during the trying moment, now breathed more freely, and talked over their adventure. They in turn pay tribute to the captain's presence of mind, as he was aware of the danger all through. The storm came on so suddenly, the wind veering right round, that no preparation could be made for it, nor was there a possibility of turning when it was first seen. The boat is in no way injured, and left this morning as usual.—Witness of Wednesday.

Winnipeg, Man, July 15.—Potato bugs have appeared in two localities in this Province, but so far very few have been seen.

San Francisco, Cal., July 11.—A Bodie despatch reports a terrible explosion of a powder magazine near the Old Standard Incline. The works were blown to atoms, and everything near them levelled to the ground. The Summit Works, a short distance off, were shattered to pieces. The whole town is an hospital. As far as heard, eight are known to be dead and over forty wounded, with the report that many will die from their injuries. It is impossible to get particulars; everybody is excited, women and children crying and searching for the remains of loved ones. Probably many were blown into the air and their remains scattered broadcast.

The Toronto people have gone silly over Hanlan. On Tuesday they welcomed his return from England with demonstrations that might have done for the Prince of Wales.

Boston, Mass., July 12.—The Duke of Argyll is visiting points of interest in and about the city. He has called upon Longfellow, and passed an hour in the poet's company. He has visited Faneuil Hall, the Art Museum, the Museum of Natural History and the Institute of Technology.

Austin, Texas, July 7.—Five years ago Mrs Faust and Miss Voecker were murdered in bed with an axe at New Braunfels. The husband of Mrs Faust was arrested and afterward taken from the goal by a mob and shot. M. P. De LaVors, who has just died in Baudera County, confessed on his death bed that he murdered them for the purpose of robbery, and Faust was entirely innocent.

DIED.

On the 14th July, Mary, daughter of Malcolm Angus McNaughton, farmer, Hinchinbrook, at the age of 3 months and 14 days.

MONTREAL PRICES.

City Bag Flour, \$2.55 to \$2.90 @ 100lb.
Butter—Western, store-packed, 7c @ 8c;
Western, dairy, 8c @ 10c; Brockville and
Morrisburg, 10c @ 12c; Eastern Townships
11c @ 12c; Factory 14c @ 15c
Early made butter is unsaleable.
Cheese—5 to 6c, according to quality.
Eggs, 11 1/2c to 12c @ dozen.

ST. GABRIEL CATTLE MARKET.

MONTREAL, July 15.—The supply of cattle the past week has been fair, drovers realizing good prices, the purchase in nearly every case being for shipment. Ten carloads arrived yesterday, the greater part being grass cattle which sold from \$3.50 to \$4 live weight. Only two carloads were fit for shipment, and one of these was bought by Mr James McShane, M.P.P. The market yesterday was very dull, butchers buying slowly; a number of cattle were not sold, and had to be sent to grade. The prices for Hogs ranged from \$4.75 to \$5 live weight; only one carload arrived during the week.

CARDING MILL.—Robert D. Anderson begs to intimate to the inhabitants of Athelstan and surrounding country that he has purchased the Carding Mill formerly belonging to J. H. Boehman, and is prepared to do Custom Carding in all its branches. If farmers will bring their wool well washed, he will pick, grease, and card it, for five cents a pound, guarantee he will use oil that will not color, and will make good rolls.

P.S. Want no hand-picked wool, require only that it be clean.

DENTAL NOTICE.—H. W. Merrick, Dentist, will be at P. H. Lahey's Trout River, N.Y., on Tuesday, July 29th, and remain three days. His patrons will please make early engagements.

WANTED.—A Servant to do general housework. Apply to Mrs A. HENDERSON, Huntingdon, July 16.

BLACK CURRANTS for sale, 60 cents a gallon. Apply immediately to Wm. CHAMBERS, Huntingdon.

G. B. TULLY
BEGS to inform his many customers that he has secured a first-class Plowmaker and is prepared to do all kinds of plow repairing. Parties wishing to have their plows repaired or new mounted will do well to give him a call. New plows kept on hand. All kinds of custom-work at prices to suit the times.
Hendersonville, July 14.

TEACHERS WANTED
FOR School Districts Nos. 1, 4, and 6 in the Municipality of Dundee. Applications, stating qualifications and terms, received up to the 15th August. Schools to begin 1st September. Address
JOHN DAVIDSON,
Sec. Treas. S. Com.
Dundee, July 14.

A DOLLAR OR TWO
WILL Buy a large amount of Goods at H. L. BEEBORTH'S
Brick store on the Province line, known as the McCoy Place.

I have a large and complete general stock which I am selling at exceedingly low rates on the motto of "Large sales and small profits." Positively no goods misrepresented. If goods are not found as represented they may be returned, and the money will be refunded. ALL KINDS OF FARM PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS AT CASH RATES. I shall not be undersold by any dealer either in the States or Dominion. To prove this assertion, please call and be convinced, as I mean business.

READ A FEW PRICES:
Boots and Shoes.
Men's D. S. and Tap boots, \$2.50; men's calf boots, \$2.50; men's boots, hand made and warranted, \$3.00; ladies' glove kid button boots, \$1.75; ladies' goat button boots, \$1.15, \$1.25; ladies' pegged, grain booties, \$1.15; ladies' rubbers, 35c a pair; ladies' kid button slippers, only one dollar per pair. Ladies' kid Newport ties only 81c; ladies' lasting boots, \$1.35. Children's ankle ties, only 35 cents.

Good Groceries.
Four pounds good Tea for \$1; 3 pounds 50 cent Tea for \$1; laundry soap, 4, 5, 6 and 8 cents per bar; nice coffee sugar only 8c a pound; granulated sugar only 10c per pound. Kerosene oil strictly pure, 7 gal. for \$1.
Standard prints 6c; brown sheetings 6 to 10c; bleached sheeting 8 to 10c; all wool dress goods 15c; ladies' cotton hose 5c per pair or 50c per doz. Eastern line \$1 per barrel. Glass sets, 4 pieces, 75c; tumblers 50c per doz.; goblets 60c per doz.

Positively no intoxicating liquors sold or kept on the premises.

A SIMPLE STORY.

CHAPTER I.

As gardener at one time, and as grave-digger at another—having always, as you see, a good deal to do with spades—I learnt much, from first to last, concerning the masters whom I served, and a little, now and then, concerning the bodies that I helped to bury. It is the simplest of these stories that I shall now tell; but, simple as it is, it is like the whole story of man himself in this—it begins in a garden and ends in a grave yard.

David Hepburn, head of the firm of Hepburn and Co., was a widower with one son when I entered his service, recommended to him in some measure by my birth on the Border, for he had that strong feeling of patriotism which has always creditably distinguished us amongst the other natives of Great Britain, and which, I am humbly proud to say, in my present subordinate position I still retain; and it is, I hope, permissible to observe, in this connection, that I had not altogether neglected those opportunities of education and of self-improvement which are more plentiful and more liberally presented in Scotland than in any other portion of her Majesty's dominions. Misfortunes, which it might, peradventure, be tedious to relate, had prevented my parents from sending me to college, with a view to my preparation for the ministry; but the thought that I had been once intended for that vocation was, and is still, a source of much consolation to me in my troubles; for I have never forgotten that "the rank is but the guinea stamp, the man's the gold for a' that." Perseverance and thrift and a fair groundwork of acquaintance with the technicalities of botanical science, not less than intimate familiarity with the practical processes of Scottish gardening, confessedly the most skillful and successful in the world, made me, I am bold to say, a valuable servant; and the faults with which I have been since reproached by men notoriously my inferiors—nay, for which I have had to suffer—arose from causes which I could easily explain, were this the time to do so. That I shall ultimately overcome them I have little doubt, and I can assure you that they have been grossly exaggerated by the tale-bearers, who never counted their own pints of ale whilst—but I am wandering from the subject.

Mr Hepburn lived, and kept a small but creditable establishment, a few miles to the north of London, in an old brick house standing back a little way from the main road to town. He was a just man and kind to those that were within his gates, but of a warm temperament, and apt to be choleric at trifling provocation, nearly sixty years of age, he still retained much bodily vigor, thanks to the vigorous constitution in his family, and to his early training and exercise in Scotland. Tall and stately, long years of labor at the desk had not bowed him down; he still held his head erect, and walked with a swift but steady step, like a trained soldier; and, in truth, I often thought he would have been more in his place at the head of a company in the Forty-second, than at that of one which limited the ignoble compliances that were growing common among the merchants of his time, holding fast in all things to the old system and the old school, and sharp of speech to those who were less scrupulous than himself. Every one, I have heard, respected him, but dislike mingled with that feeling; and the smart young men who have since made fortunes, gone through the Court of Bankruptcy, and again made fortunes, used to feel uneasy in the company of this stern, outspoken Scottish gentleman, who, in his turn, had a sovereign aversion to their meanness, their greed, their flippancy, and their slang.

Whether to call it his own weak point, or whether to call it his strongest, is more than I precisely know; but Mr Hepburn's love for his boy Duncan was more like a passion than like the fondness of most parents for their children. He was restless, anxious, almost fierce in his care for him. The boy, on his part, was proud of his father, no doubt, and loved him; but scarcely seemed able to pay back an affection so concentrated, intense and exacting. In the school days, the father would get Duncan away from the playground on half-holidays for a long walk in the fields; would go bird's-nesting with him, or lead him to a stream where he had seen the kingfisher, or to the likeliest place for fishing. Sitting on the bank, his boy beside him, the old gentleman would light his cigar, take a sip from his pocket flask of sherry, and feel supremely happy. The boy, meanwhile, however fond of his father, may have wished now and then that he was back in the playground amongst comrades of his own age; or, peradventure, may have thought of certain creature comforts in the way of tarts, more seductive, albeit less wholesome, than the captain's biscuit and the little drop of sherry, mixed with the running water of the brook. In his studies, in his sports, the father would fain have associated with every moment of the boy's life. In the holidays, he pored over his son's school books, or would sit watching him at cricket when Duncan fancied him in town. It was a love that seemed almost greedy, like that of a young man for his mistress; he grudged a share in it to any one; his own affection, his own care, should suffice to make his boy happy, and to keep him good and pure through life.

So he took Duncan early away from school, and had his education completed with private masters in town. A child could have seen the reason; he wanted the boy's company every morning on his ride into the City. In fine weather, now, Mr Hepburn and Duncan were side by side on the box of the eight o'clock coach that passed their house; but the old gentleman had already been a couple of hours with the boy in the breakfast room and the garden. The garden—if I may still be permitted to say so—was confessedly amongst the best in the neighborhood; and the name of George Gillespie, garden-

er to D. Hepburn, Esq., would certainly have figured frequently in prize-lists, had flower-shows been so common as they have since become. But the whole course of life is now less showy. Now-a-days, every man in my master's position would have kept a carriage of his own; Mr Hepburn was quite satisfied to ride with other gentlemen in a public coach. I fancy the presence of the boy outside that vehicle was not regarded with any particular satisfaction by all his fellow-passengers! Men were free speakers in those days, and—alas! that it should be so—the presence of a youngster interferes with manly conversation; it checks the flow of anecdote, do you not think?

The office Duncan regarded with an aversion which steadily increased. If it grew with his growth and strengthened with his strength, it must soon have become particularly strong and eminently full-grown; for the lad was a fine lad and a comely, and many people besides his father could not help feeling kindly towards the tall handsome boy, with his ruddy face, bright eyes and close curling chestnut hair. A clever lad, also, no doubt; for, besides that I had myself grounded him in the most exquisite of all sciences, the botanical, he had many accomplishments for which lads are not generally accustomed to care. Thus, though he was no milk-sop, but a good cricketer, and though, as I learnt from him in confidence, he rather enjoyed fighting than not, he was singularly fond of drawing and of music. There never, perhaps, was a youngster with a greater capacity for enjoyment of all kinds. He was not of those materials from which stay-at-homes are made.

With all this, a certain shyness hung about him, and much of that air which in children we are accustomed to call old-fashioned. The peculiar closeness of intimacy in which he had lived with his father had left its mark upon him, as undue and excessive association with their elders is sure to do on all young people; and the effects of this were not removed, in Duncan's case, by the usual influences of society. Himself a widower, Mr Hepburn gave few parties, and went out very little; so that the lad, at a time when many people begin to think of marriage, had still a pretty but rather a ridiculous habit of blushing whenever he found himself unexpectedly in the company of ladies. My own experience of the sex has neither been extensive nor agreeable; but I may surely say, that there is no such safeguard against a young man's going wrong as his constant association with girls of his own class. Mr Hepburn had determined to keep Duncan out of temptation; he had only succeeded in depriving him of the means to resist it. It was all very well to watch over him; to accompany him to London and back; to stroll about with him in the garden—a garden confessedly inferior to few; but the system could not last.

A growing distaste for the business part of London—a growing interest in some more attractive parts of that city, developed themselves before Duncan had turned twenty; yet up to that time he was like a child, both in purity and ignorance, compared to most boys of seventeen or eighteen. Happy for him, perhaps had he been less so! He made, I think, but a poor fight when the time came, and was easily deceived by the coarsest counterfeits of pleasure.

The father, little as the boy suspected it, was by this time, struggling against adverse fortune. It had long been his fondest hope that Duncan should join him in his business; he had meant, so we learnt since, to take him into partnership on his twenty-first birthday; but now, though the time drew near, he never spoke about the plan. Poor man! It would have been something very like a partnership in bankruptcy to which Duncan would have found himself admitted. Knowing the love there was between them, I think now that the father's wisest plan would have been to trust the boy with a knowledge of the truth; but his pride and his courage prevented him. It was hard, no doubt, that his one son should have grown almost to man's estate, quite to man's stature, and yet be unable to help him—he blind, indeed, to the fact, now becoming painfully evident to most other eyes, that he even needed help! It was hard, at the end of a day's stubborn up-hill work, to see that the necessity for it had not been in the least understood by the one being on earth for whom he labored; and yet, on the whole, he would rather fight through by himself; let the boy, at any rate, keep outside the shadow that was already closing round their house. Perhaps, indeed, he had been a little too strict; the boy was not happy; he would let him have more freedom, himself working the harder.

The freedom, when it came was not well used. Weak rather than vicious, Duncan succumbed easily to the influence of new associates; and the new associates, for all his father's care in such matters, were not good. His shyness once overcome, he became desperately fond of rather queer society, and had decided talents for succeeding in those circles. Then came over him that change which is one of the saddest things in the world to witness, yet which you may witness every day—the deterioration, the corruption of a good nature. Physical signs of it were not lacking; they never are. The eyes that had been so brightly alert in their glances grew weary and dull; at times there was a strange tenderness and melancholy in them which showed that other influences were at work upon him, for often when they seemed most fatigued his air was exceptionally gay, and he smiled with that peculiar languor which marks the secret recollection of enjoyment.

CHAPTER II. It was early in the autumn when the time for Duncan's one-and-twentieth birthday was at hand. The garden, indeed, had lost its roses, and already there was a warning touch of sharpness in the morning air, and again so soon as the sun went

down; but the large cups of the convolvulus, richer and brighter chalcies for the dew-drops than ever Venetian or German glass-blower fashioned for his wine, were glowing on the walls; there was a vivid flame of color from the nasturtium blossoms when the light fell upon them; the apples were ruddy ripe. Year after year the old man and his son had loved the garden at this season, when it grew somewhat too cold for long and lazy saunterings in the fields; but days would now pass, and they would not stroll there together. Mr Hepburn was breaking up. Every one saw it—every one except his son. The boy came home late at night, and sometimes did not come home at all. A father who had loved him less could have corrected him more wisely; but, after one or two passionate scenes, the old man had no heart to renew the struggle. He was losing heart for most things by this time, and when his face was not sternly set, as had been his wont, a strange pathetic look of a man who had gone too far in a strange land, where paths were none, and the darkness of the night was closing round; the look of a lost explorer, forsaken by his followers, wistfully gazing at the desert before lying down in his loneliness to sleep amid the sand.

Do not fancy that my young master was heartless. He had other outlets for his love, I suppose; life was very new to him, and smiled not unattractively; and for this was the worst of it, a certain weariness of the old ways had been strong upon him before he yielded to dissipation. That he loved his father fondly and honestly, I believe; that he loved him, at any rate, so far as his capacity for love would let him, I am sure; but there was a wealth of passion and devotion in the old man's heart to which the son could never reach. The difference between the natures of the two—between the stern and grave, but tender and truthful senior, the bright and brilliant, but weak and shallow lad—was the difference between an Australian gold-mine and a cheap jeweller's shop-window. Duncan's emotions, by this time, found ready expression; he had a sort of eloquence, at any rate a volubility which passed for it; the father could not so readily say what he meant, for the simple reason that he meant so much more.

At any rate, it was now grown a common thing—not, as at first, a thing for rage and tears—that the father should breakfast alone—alone should ramble through his garden, to which, let me add, my sedulous attention never relaxed, despite these family troubles—and alone should take his seat outside the coach, where his temper was hardly the sweeter for his sorrow, and where his petulance began to offend many who had once borne it quietly enough. For the firm, meanwhile, was losing steadily losing, in the great fight which Mr Hepburn so gallantly contested. Doubts of its solvency were hardly yet expressed; and even had any one doubted David Hepburn's solvency, the man breathed not who could doubt David Hepburn's honor; but it was no secret that the firm had lost money—that the old Scottish gentleman's rough and fearless independence had cost him many clients, and made him many foes. Partly, Hepburn must have known this himself, and this also can hardly have made his domestic vexations the easier to bear.

It was seldom that I saw him in the office, though sometimes I had to call there when he used me as a messenger; but I noticed more and more the change that was coming over him. Always a proud and choleric, but never hitherto a fussy nor a nervous man, he would now oddly alternate his conduct towards inferiors, between a restless, passionate vehemence and a strange tone of familiarity—swearing, perhaps, at one minute, for he was still of the old school, and at the next gossiping with myself or others about affairs quite trivial. His memory, too, was obviously failing; he slept of an evening more and more heavily, and every morning it became more difficult to rouse him.

So, for that matter, did it become with Mr Duncan, who used the latch-key pretty freely, and who came home often in a state which would have flushed the gallant old father's cheek with anger and shame had he seen it. For the old gentleman, loving good wine, and knowing it, was strictly temperate—was generously warned by his modest after-dinner potations, never flustered nor confused; whereas, the fine young modern gentleman, all of the present time, as the song says, couldn't carry his liquor in a manner worthy of his ancestors, but became oftentimes jiggly and pitifully drunk. It's ill talking of by-gones; what's done is done, and all the repentance in the world never yet made amends for a sin so far as to cancel it. But I take shame to myself now and sorrow that I neither spoke manfully out to the lad, nor spoke manfully out to the father, but let the thing just take its own course, and tried to make affairs pleasant, and to put off the evil day. My own subsequent downfall in life, occasioned—why should I deny it any longer?—by a conviviality easily to be understood by those who can sympathize with the temptations of one who—but there, bah! The past is past; 'e'en let the dead bury their dead—though I say not this as one who speaks professionally—seeing that grave-diggers, like other men, must live!

To tell the plain truth, I shielded him; and at last it was not unfrequently that, letting himself stealthily in with his key, and tapping at my door, he would prolong his night's amusement, such as it was—once or twice bringing home a friend with him, as graceless a reprobate as himself. He was cautious enough to be quiet; and either his father, who—as I said—slept more and more heavily, did not hear him, or else—and I fear this was the plain truth—he would turn his weary old head on the pillow, and shed idle tears, and pray that his son might yet amend, or that he himself might speedily die. I think of those night-watchings now with

an immense pity and compassion—an infinite sympathy and remorse.

CHAPTER III.

On a bright October morning, Mr Hepburn rose rather earlier than usual; came out into the garden with a gayer air than had been his wont of late; and, in his exuberant good-humor, chatted with me as he strolled about. The reason of this gaiety was simple enough: it was Duncan's birthday—Duncan was now twenty-one.

I can see the old man now—a little worn, a little bent at last, but still for his age extremely erect and martial—the hair all curly grey, the countenance ruddy, almost flushed, the eyes restless and swollen.

"No city-to-day, Gillespie," said my master. "I shall make holiday for once in a way. You can keep this, Gillespie. Duncan don't come of age every day."

"Will Mr Duncan be home early, sir?"

"Home—home? of course he will be home, man! Do you think—that the devil does it matter what you think, tho' I told him last evening. Why, man alive, ye're a good gardener, but ye've just the strangest fancies—go and see if he's up, sir?"

Truth must out. Father and son had dined together at home the evening before, and there had been, I fancy, some renewal of the old frank and loving intercourse between them; but Mr Hepburn, feeling far from strong, and a little shaken by emotion, went very early to his bed, and slept there very soundly. And thus, as mischance would have it, Duncan sat alone in the dining-room over his wine, when there came to the door the nine o'clock postman. The rat-tat-tat, which never startled the weary father upstairs, roused the lad quickly enough from his dreamy mood. It was for him, the letter—a little letter—badly directed, in a coarse, scuffling, scrawling female hand. He waited until the servants had gone to bed—then slipped out.

And I, for my sins, was the one person who knew he had done so!

And now in the morning, whilst I went into the house on an errand which I knew would be fruitless, Mr Hepburn still paced up and down the garden walks; more at rest, more at peace in his mind than he had been for many months.

God preserve me from ever seeing again such a face as the face I saw when I told him that his son had gone out the night before, and not come home. It was bloodless for a moment—for a moment as white as the early hair around it; and next there came an angry purple on the cheek, and the veins upon the temples, swollen, stood out like crimson cords. He turned just a little aside; the storm passed quickly; one strange, almost inarticulate sound I heard—Heaven knows whether it was a prayer or a curse—and then, saying no word to me, he walked—feebly, feebly—to the house.

It was shameful, it was horrible, he must have thought. This boy, on that day of all the days, had cheated him, and lied to him, and feigned a love that he did not feel, and slunk away from his home like a thief. His whole life, spent in honor, had gone bankrupt of a sudden in the baseness of his own only son; there was very little left to live for, but at least holiday making would trouble him never more.

He took his usual place when the coach came, and rode wearily to town. Old gossip noticed the alteration in his looks, but forbore to speak of it. The clerks saw it as he entered his office—every man with whom he did business that day saw it. He had not touched his breakfast. When his lunch was brought him, he hastily drank his usual two glasses of sherry, but sent away the food untouched. Throughout the day he kept in his private room, denying himself to all but those whose business was imperative. At dusk there came one such man into the inner office—a money-lender of bad repute, who brought with him a batch of bills that were signed by young Duncan. Hepburn paid them, and then, with a leonic cry of rage and pain, ordered the money-lender out. The fellow departed, scared but smiling. He had long learnt to disregard the kicks when he was sure of the half-pence.

Dusk deepened in the city. The gas in the outer office was alight, and still no other sound came from the inner room. Time pressed, and the head- clerk was tapping at the door when he heard, first, his master moving, and then a dull, heavy fall. He rushed in. David Hepburn was lying on the floor insensible. Dead? No; but stricken almost unto death.

The city doctor whom they brought shook his head. "Paralysis," said the doctor.

CHAPTER IV.

He was home again, and had borne the carriage-journey very well, so the doctor said. But no word had he yet spoken.

Hastily a bed was made for him in a room on the ground-floor; and—for none who had served David Hepburn long could help loving him—the servants were ready enough to keep watch as well as the hired nurse who had been sent for.

For hours his heavy stertorous breathing did not cease; for hours, though his eyes sometimes opened, they were glazed and dull; but at length a gentler sleep came upon him, and though the mouth was strangely twisted and wrung upon one side, in the great mercy of Heaven the good man's dreams were peaceful and happy, and a smile, distorted and wild, but still a smile, lit up his countenance.

Midnight came and went. So nervous one grew with watching in the darkened chamber, and listening to the strange, hoarse sound of his breathing, that I fairly started when I heard the clock strike one. And I heard next a sound with which I, of all men, had hitherto been most familiar—the sound of an uncertain footstep on the gravel walk outside, and next the sound of the door stealthily opened.

Duncan came home. The wretched boy had been drinking

freely, but was still sufficiently master of himself to keep quiet. As he paused at the foot of the staircase, however, he heard the breathing of the old man—it was audible enough, Heaven knows!—and the poor wretch chuckled, and muttered to himself, "So the dear old dad's asleep—and, point of fact, snoring—snoring, sir!"

"Duncan!" It was a great strong cry, and it rang and rang through the whole silent house. The old man was awake—was conscious. Had he recognized in that drunkard's chuckle the voice which he had taught long ago to join him in saying, "Our Father?" Even so; he knew the voice; but happily he knew nothing else. Consciousness, indeed, had returned, but memory was gone—the memory of all the evil days, and of the dark shadow that had come across their love.

It was not the shame of detection, I think, that made the young man's face so white when I left the room and went towards him. Strong as the cry had been, it was not the old familiar voice—it was a new one, thick, husky, almost choked.

One side of the gallant old gentleman was fairly stricken dead, but the spirit of life was strong and brave in the other. He struck impatiently with his hand on the side of the bed, and looked towards the door anxiously, though with feeble vision. Mercifully from his remembrance God's providence had blotted out all sorrow; and when the pale, haggard, handsome, dishevelled spectre of what had been a gentleman stole with soft but with uncertain steps towards the bed, a smile of extreme contentment and relief passed over David Hepburn's face. He spoke, and though it was but a painful whisper, it sounded as though he spoke with an infinite love and tenderness. "Kiss me, Duncan, boy, before you go to bed." Heavy, indeed, had been his sorrows; but of all woes the worst had been spared him—he was saved from the knowledge of his son's utter degradation.

Utter degradation? The words are harsh—too harsh at any time for one sinful man to use when speaking of another. It was not, surely, in mere tipsy and maudlin penitence that young Duncan's tears rained down, salt and hot as blood, upon the bed.

So strong was the old man's vital energy that weeks, months elapsed before the great final change which was to set him free; and as the darker autumn-time came in, he would speak to Duncan of field rambles in the spring, talking always of the older and happier days, never of the trouble that had followed them. Was it that all remembrance of them had utterly vanished? I thought so then; I hardly can think so now. And dimly I discern that the old heroic nature was still alive within that weak and withered body; that, with more or less distinctness, the whole bitter memory of the past slowly returned to him; but that he ended his days with a magnificent hypocrisy, feigning to forget the sins that he had forgiven, and pouring out all the treasures of an infinitely loving heart upon the son whose misconduct had smitten him to death.

Day and night Duncan watched by his side. Troubles of all kinds came rushing up, as on a mighty wind beating against that house; but these, at least, were kept from the old man's knowledge; and his last words, one mild December morning, when a faint gleam of wintry sunshine stole into the room and shone like a halo round that good grey head, were even these:—"Bless you, my dear boy, for all your kindness!"

CHAPTER V.

I followed him to his grave in the cemetery. I have myself dug many a grave since I had thus to leave his service. Somehow I came down in the world, as they say. The fault, perhaps, was not wholly my own, but it was more my own than that of any one else.

Mr Duncan Hepburn, leaving I presume, sown his wild oats, has reaped, oddly enough, a comfortable crop. David Hepburn was only saved by death from the pain of seeing his name in the Gazette; but Duncan still lives, and does extremely well. He is by no means a bad man. His heart is a little cold, perhaps, that is all. The writer of that unhappy letter which took him away from home is probably dead. The father whose heart he broke—why, I followed him myself to the tomb. But Duncan has married well. He has little children round his knee when he goes home of an evening. He is pale, handsome, melancholy. He is not an impostor; he is kindly enough. But I feel sometimes, and I feel it more than ever when I think of that weary, weary night, that this world would be a queer chance medley if, in anything, one accepted its verdict as final, and if one had to judge the merit of a man by the success that attends him in this life.

At any rate, I think the elder Hepburn's case may have been decided differently in a Higher Court of Appeal; and I go back now to my spade work amongst the graves.

CASH FOR WOOL.

HIGHEST price in Cash paid for Good Clean Wool. W. W. DALGLISH, HUNTINGDON.

TO THE LADIES OF HUNTINGDON AND VICINITY.

IF you want to dye easy and produce brilliant and lasting colors, use Mrs Freeman's New Domestic Dyes. Sample of colors can be seen at James Fortune's Drug Store, who is agent.

DENTISTRY.

H. W. MERRICK, DENTIST, FORT COVINGTON, N. Y.

AT home the first 20 days of each month, until further notice. Artificial teeth inserted, on the new celluloid base, which is far superior to rubber in every respect, at greatly reduced rates. All operations warranted. Fort Covington, Feb. 12th, 1879.

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THE SILVER MEDAL

at the Beverly Agricultural Society's trial, defeating "The Royce" (by John Watson, Agr) "Harvest Queen," "Nixon's Standard," "Massey's Newcaston Harvester," "Canadian Harvester" and "Bradley Harvester," and also defeated "Haggert's Royce," "Wood's Harvester," and others, at the Hamilton Agricultural Society's trial, held near Cobourg.

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Is the most durable, the lightest draft, and the cheapest in the market, when durability, workmanship, and finish, is considered.

All that is asked is a fair inspection of the MAXWELL REAPER before purchasing elsewhere.

Three and Five Toned Corn Hoes, new model, No. 2 Buckeye Mowers, and Rakes, for sale on reasonable terms and at prices to suit the times.

Repairs of All Kinds Promptly Attended to. Give us a call. HUNTINGDON, June 11. BOYD & CO.

FARMS FOR SALE.

THE well-known Gillies Farms, in Elgin, are now for sale. Apply to James Gillies, Elgin, or D. Boyd, Huntingdon.

TO LET, the store now occupied by W. A. Dunsmore, in Dominion Block, opposite the Post Office. Also dwelling-house above and rooms well adapted for Law Offices. D. SHANKS, Proprietor.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous customers for past favors, and of soliciting their patronage, as he is still running his Marble Shop with a full supply of Marble and Granite, which will be sold to suit the times. Good horses taken in exchange.

COFFINS AND CASKETS.

In addition to the above, I have opened a Warehouse in the Dominion Block, opposite the Post-office, where will be found a varied assortment of Coffins, trimmed and ready for use.

Orders by letter or telegraph promptly filled on short notice by the undersigned, or by D. Shanks, on the premises. G. W. DREW.

HUNTINGDON, Nov. 27.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

THE subscriber has on hand a large stock of Furniture, consisting of Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, Tables, and all other articles found in a first-class assortment. Parties requiring Furniture will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock as it will be sold cheap. A. HENDERSON.

POTATO BUGS!

HAVING examined and thoroughly tested different insecticides, the undersigned feels warranted in offering LONDON PURLE to the public as the surest, safest and cheapest preparation for killing the potato bug. Its advantages are: that it can be readily mixed with water, adheres tenaciously to the leaves, is sold at one-half of the cost of Paris Green, and, unlike the latter, can readily be detected on the leaves, being purple colored instead of green, thus enabling one to know when a second application is necessary. London Purple is applied in the same manner as Paris Green and is guaranteed to kill the pests. Also, on hand, Pure Paris Green, White Heliotheca for Curculio Worms, an assortment of different sized White Lead and colored Paints, dry or ground in oil, Vermisels, Oils, all sizes of Glass, colored and plain, suitable for hall doors, Kalsomine for tinting walls, Dye-stuffs, &c., for sale at Huntingdon by J. C. SHANKS.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

Burke Lines, N. Y.

THE subscribers would inform their numerous friends on the Canadian side, that they have opened a General Store at Burke Lines, which they have stocked with goods fresh from market, including a large and varied assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Glassware, Stationery, &c., which they will sell at prices that defy competition, for cash or ready pay.

No liquor will be sold at this store, but only fair and square dealing in goods necessary for every household. Give us a trial. JOHN HELM & CO. Cash paid for Deacon Skins.

UNDERTAKERS SUPPLIES.

THE undersigned has now on hand a full assortment of Caskets and Coffins of the latest styles, with patent movable glass frames attached, from largest to the smallest size. Also, all kinds of Trimmings, Burial Robes & Linings a specialty. All orders promptly attended to. JOHN HELM, Burke Lines, N. Y.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Province of Quebec, District of Beauharnois, No. 918

BEFORE THE PROTHONOTARY.

Arthur McArthur, of Lancaster, in the county of Glengarry and Province of Ontario, carriage-maker, Plaintiff,

vs.

Duncan M. Cameron, of Malone, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, insurance agent, Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED on the petition of John J. MacLaren Esq., Q.C., of counsel for the plaintiff, inasmuch as it appears by the return of James Feeny, one of the bailiffs of this Court, on the writ of summons in this cause issued by the Court, that the defendant has left his domicile in that part of Canada constituting the Province of Quebec, or Lower Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Beauharnois, but has property therein, that the said defendant, by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language in the newspaper of the town of Valleyfield called Le Progres de Valleyfield, and twice in the English language in the newspaper of the village of Huntingdon called The Canadian Gleaner, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said plaintiff still be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by default. Given at Beauharnois, this twenty-first day of June one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

P. J. UBALDE BAUDRY, P. S. C.