

GREAT EXCITEMENT now going on at Wm. Third & Co's Great Annual Clearing Sale. Every article in stock marked down to cost and under. Underneath is a list of the sweeping reductions now made:

Ladies' Prunella Gaiters, reduced to 50c per pair... \$1  
" White Cotton Hose reduced to 5c " " " 15c  
" Fine Prunella Slippers reduced to 65c " " " 1.25  
" Merino Underwear with long or short sleeves, greatly reduced in price.  
" Fancy Dress Goods marked down below cost.  
" Fancy Walking Shoes reduced to 95c " " " 1.50  
" Black and Colored Silk Parasols to be sold at and under cost.

Beautiful green and black and scarlet and black Parlor Table Covers reduced to 65c  
Good heavy Grey Cotton reduced to 5c per yard... 10c  
White Cotton Flannel reduced to 15c " " " 30c  
Beautiful Tapestry Carpets (elegant designs) reduced to 45c per yard... 75c  
Good heavy Hemp Carpet reduced to 10c per yard... 25c  
Good heavy fancy Shirting reduced to 10c per yard... 18c  
Choice Wall-Paper reduced to 5c per roll... 12c  
Choice Prints reduced 50 per cent below regular selling prices.

Special reductions made on black Cashmires, black Grenadines, Ladies' Mantle and Ulster Cloths, fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, Stays, fancy Table Damask, Ladies', Girls, Men's and Boys' Straw Hats, Stair and Floor Oilcloths, &c.  
Men's Prunella Gaiters reduced to \$1.25... \$2.50 & 3  
" Cotton Socks reduced to 5c per pair... 15c  
" White Merino Underwear and Underparts greatly reduced in price.  
" Fancy Dress Vests reduced to \$1... 2  
" " Pants reduced to \$1.50... 3  
" " Coats reduced to \$3... 35c  
" " Braces reduced to 15c per pair... 25c  
Boys' black Lustre Coats reduced to \$1... 1.75  
" Linen Coats reduced to 75c... 1.50  
Gentlemen's fancy Dress Shirts reduced to 25c... 75c  
" No 1 Long Boots reduced to \$1.15... 3  
" heavy Overalls reduced to 50c per pair... 1  
" common Straw Hats reduced to 5c... 10c  
Large sized Trunks reduced to \$1.50... 2.75  
Sweeping reductions made on Gentlemen's Linen Coats, Gentlemen's Linen Coats, Calfein Gaiters, and Men's and Boys' Brogues.

WILLIAM THIRD & CO.  
Our Sugars are reduced to bottom prices, and our Teas are reduced to 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, and 45c for the best.  
W. T. & Co.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,  
Municipality of the Township of  
HEMMINGFORD.  
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Council of the above Municipality, at a Special Session to be held in the Town Hall, Hemmingford, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon of MONDAY, the 8th September next, will proceed to the examination, revision, and homologation of the List of Grand and Petit Jurors, of the above Municipality, for the coming year.  
Given at Hemmingford this Twenty-fifth day of August, 1884.  
ROBERT ELLERTON,  
Sec.-Treas.

SHORTEST AND CHEAPEST ROUTE TO  
THE WEST VIA GRAND TRUNK  
RR. AND CONNECTIONS.

TICKETS issued to all points in Manitoba, Dakota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Montana, Nevada, California, &c., &c.  
For Rates, or any information, apply to W. W. CORBETT, Hemmingford; D. D. BRYSON, Ormstown, or direct to G. H. PHILLIPS, Valleyfield, Q.

SALT! SALT!

A CARLOAD OF SALT RECEIVED. Large bags well filled. WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.

20 Cases of Boots and Shoes received. A bargain in Women Shoes. Fine leather sold below regular cost. ONLY \$1. A line of Men's double sole and top whole stock Kip Boots, \$2.50.

A Large Line of Fine TEAS, from recent Auction Sales, AT PANIC PRICES.

A Fine Golden Syrup... 60c per Gal.  
10 lbs. Bright Sugar... \$1  
10 cents for Eggs.

GO WHERE THE CROWD GOES

TO

McCAFFREY'S,  
Trout River Lines.

DOMINION EXHIBITION!

September 5th to 13th.

MONTREAL, 1884.

\$25,000 IN PREMIUMS.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

AMPLE GROUNDS and magnificent buildings for the display of Live Stock, Manufactured Articles, Agricultural Implements and Machinery in motion.

Grand International Bench Show of Dogs. The Exhibition will be in full operation from Friday September 5th, to Saturday, the 13th, 1884, and will be open till 10 p.m., each day.  
Reduced rates are offered by all the principal Railway and Steamboat Companies.

For all information apply to the undersigned.  
S. C. STEVENSON, ) Joint  
GEO. LECLERE, ) Secretaries,  
76 St. Gabriel Street.

ANDREW PHILIPS, Licensed Auctioneer for the District of Beauharnois, begs to inform the public that he is prepared to attend all Auction Sales in the counties of Huntingdon, Chateaugay and Beauharnois, when called upon; and, as he has been in the business for some time, satisfaction is guaranteed or no pay. Terms reasonable.  
P.S.—Letters addressed to Huntingdon Post Office will receive prompt attention.

FRESH ARRIVALS AT PHILPS'S.

ORANGES, LEMONS, PEARS, and APPLES, AT PHILPS'S.

TEAS, from 25c to 45c, for the best, AT PHILPS'S.

13 lbs of COFFEE SUGAR for \$1 AT PHILPS'S.

11 lbs GRANULATED SUGAR FOR \$1 AT PHILPS'S.

GRANULATED SUGAR by the barrel, 80c per lb., AT PHILPS'S.

FRUIT JARS, from 10c to 15c, AT PHILPS'S.

OTHER GOODS IN PROPORTION, AT PHILPS'S.

1865 DENTISTRY, 1884

Dr H. W. MERRICK, DENTIST

FORT COVINGTON, N.Y.

At home until further notice. Artificial teeth inserted on any of the first-class bases now in use and the best of material used. Teeth extracted without pain or danger by the use of liquid Nitrous Oxide gas.

NOTARIAL.—The undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he will be in attendance at his office in the County Building, Huntingdon, every Thursday, and remain while detained by business. In the event of any Thursday being a non-judicial day, he will attend on Friday.  
I. I. CHEVIER, N.P.

APPLES! APPLES!

CHARLES DONALD & CO., 79 Queen St., London, E.C., will be glad to correspond with Apple Growers, Merchants, and Shippers, with a view to Autumn and Spring business. They will also give the usual facilities to customers requiring advances.

ARCHD McCORMICK, V.S., would respectfully inform the public that he has taken up his permanent residence at Durham, where he is always to be found, excepting Tuesdays, at Richmond Hotel, St. Louis, and Fridays, when he will be at Mot's, Huntingdon. Office: Next door to R. N. Walsh's store, Ormstown.

# The Canadian Gleamer

NO. 1089.

HUNTINGDON, Q., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1884.

\$1.50 A-YEAR.

## A LETTER FROM LONDON.

To the Editor of the Canadian Gleamer.

Sir,—Beyond the Tower, to the east and north, are the Docks, Stepney, Whitechapel, and Spitalfields, the latter place where a great many of the French Protestant silk weavers settled after they had been driven from France by Louis XIV. Whitechapel road used to be looked upon as the lowest, most degraded and most dangerous part of London, and no one who valued his purse or his person cared to venture there after dark; it was the haunt of thieves and pickpockets, and contained many drinking and other dens, the habitat of foreign sailors, and Chinese opium houses; the whole district being little known to others than the inhabitants and the police. Now all that is altered, and the very name of Whitechapel has been changed into St George's road; fine large streets have been opened, tramways traverse the district, and the place is so respectable, that when the writer in company with some friends, dressed in old clothes, and with two policemen as guides, visited it with the view of seeing some of the shady side of life, and went to taverns known by the likely names of "Dirty Dick's" and "Paddy's Goose," places notorious a few years ago, we saw nothing but the usual collections of toppers and loafers, with perhaps a harder cast of countenance than their brethren of the West End. Charities, schools, missions, and such like works have been established; museums have been opened, and one lady, the Baroness Burdette-Coutts, has built, at her own expense, a magnificent fish market, which, however, has not proved a success, and at present there is an agitation going on and schemes are being framed for the establishment in this district of graduates from Oxford and Cambridge, who will teach and humanize the people. A short time ago, there was got up in the newspapers an agitation under the name of "The bitter cry of outcast London," and like all such movements, it created a great sensation. Cabinet ministers, members of the Royal family and of the nobility, penetrated into the slums and saw for themselves the misery that existed, and the public attention was directed to the abuses and wretchedness. Grasping landlords of tottering tenements in foul lanes and yards were denounced; the pitiful and hopeless condition of the poor creatures who dwelt there was exposed to the sympathetic public, and numerous schemes were devised for relief; some to be abandoned, but some to take form and be of permanent effect. The condition of the very poor is certainly distressing, but, on the whole, it is tending to ameliorate, and if the people would see the harm of gin and beer their condition might rapidly improve without external aid; for it was found that even in the most abjectly poverty stricken districts, where old clothes and old boots, so patched as to have hardly a vestige of the material left, were exposed for sale at the very humblest of prices, in these wretched spots gin palaces, fitted with gorgeous mirrors and lit up at night with lavish profusion, abounded. It is very questionable whether the English poor law system is correct in principle or healthy in practice. A poor's rate is levied, and when a person becomes too old and infirm to work and has laid by no savings, he is lodged in the work-house and supported by this tax. The support is a poor one, and the existence almost wretched, but still the knowledge that he can claim even such support is apt to induce extravagance and hinder thrift in early life. The French, who have no such poor law, and whose wages and salaries of all kinds are very much lower than in England, scarcely ever know such abject poverty. All classes there are more saving; the street rag-picker, and the smallest employé of a government office, each manages to put by something for a rainy day, while it used to be said of the Sheffield steel workers, in their days of former great prosperity, that they indulged in champagne and young ducks and green peas!

England is a great country for endowments of all kinds. Wealthy men have, from time to time, left large sums for the foundation of large churches, hospitals, schools, colleges, and such like, and also, at the period of the Reformation, much of the purely ecclesiastical property was confiscated, still, there never having been such a revolution as in France, the bulk of these endowments has remained and the values increased. The ancient Trade guilds, formed for the encouragement of special industries and for social intercourse of their members, have been lately the subjects of enquiry by a special parliamentary commission. The great feasts, where turtle soup has reigned supreme, have doubtless often been heard of by your readers, and in fact the portrait of a city alderman hardly ever appears in the comic papers except in company with a turtle. The revenues of these companies were originally derived from annual dues and apprentice fees, but at various dates they were left or acquired property, which has increased so enormously in value that their revenue at the present day is colossal. There are 12 of these guilds known as the "great" companies, such as the mercers (founded in the reign of Henry II), grocers, fishmongers, haberdashers, merchant tailors, &c. Growing and becoming powerful in the politics of London, they were granted special charters by the Crown, and it is curious to note that the charters of nearly all declare that the members shall meet every year for an annual dinner, and these dinners are now among the most famous in London; attended frequently by members of the Cabinet and Royal Family. The members of the companies enjoy the parliamentary franchise, and some of the guilds have curious functions to discharge, although they exist in little else than name. The fishmongers still appoint fish-meters at Billingsgate market, and the vintners and dyers are the joint protectors with the Crown of the swans on the Thames, which are royal birds, the property of the Crown, not permitted to be killed, but allowed to roam all over the river. The 12 great companies have, together, an annual income of £750,000 to £800,000—a greater sum than the combined revenues of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. About £200,000 of this is income from trust funds, devoted to special trusts, and which the commission reports to have been well administered. Some £100,000 are spent every year in entertaining. Half a million dollars each year in dinners, is not bad! However, although legally, these great sums belong to the companies, and can be so spent by them, parliament will probably soon devise some means for turning them to more useful account than to pay for champagne and turtle soup.

Walking along the Strand, the day after my arrival, I was tempted to look at a thermometer, and found it registered 84½ degrees in the shade. Although this was modified by the reflection of the sun from the stone footpath, still such heat was considerable, and is felt much more in London than in Montreal, the air being damp and heavy. Locomotion is unpleasant and the means of keeping cool are not so great as in America. Ice is now getting into more common use, but still it is not always given with a drink of water, which, indeed, is in itself almost rare, and beer and wines being still the general drinks. Mark Twain says Europeans condemn ice-water as hurtful, but how do they know, says he, "they never have tasted it." The English, too, have hitherto usually taken their amusements indoors, but are now adopting more of the continental fashion of having entertainments in the open air. At Kensington, in the southwestern quarter of the city, a magnificent new music hall (the Albert Hall) has lately been built, and beside it, are fine large gardens, laid out with terraces and ponds and fountains. Here, last year, was held the International Fisheries Exhibition, where Canada made such a fine display, and this year the International Health Exhibition is daily and nightly attracting great crowds to the same spot. The entrance is a shilling, and on Wednesday evening two shillings and sixpence (about 60c), and the grounds, especially in the evenings, are packed. As a Health Exhibition the visitor, probably, pronounces it a humber, a great part of the show space being taken up with pure advertising of potted meats, canned fish, vegetables, &c., but there are several very attractive exhibits. A "Street of Old London," contributed by the corporation and the city guilds, is very interesting; it represents old London of about 200 or 300 years ago, and is said to be a very exact representation. A narrow street, lined on both sides with quaint houses with overhanging eaves, so that from the upper window you can almost shake hands across the street, the upper rooms filled with curious-looking furniture of the ancient style, and windows with small diamond-shaped panes, fastened with lead instead of putty, while below are the shops of the various trades: blacksmiths, goldsmiths, harness-makers, and others, the workmen within dressed in the old costumes of the various crafts; and stretching out above over the street are quaint old clocks and bellies, which sound the hours on musically toned bells. This is the most popular part of the Exhibition and is crowded all day. You can wander all about, into the towers and rooms, and examine the furniture and watch the men working, and thus obtain a very fair idea of what the old town was like. Another interesting exhibit is the Historical Dress Collection, containing costumes from the time of William the Conqueror down to the present day, all dressed on wax figures in large glass cases. Many of these are very beautiful and others are extremely grotesque. One of the most extraordinary is a figure of a young blood of the middle ages, the toes of whose shoes are so long and pointed that they have to be fastened with a chain to the knee, and the costume of a "Macaroni" or swell of the reigns of the Georges has a wig about 2 feet tall from the head and ending in a point, with a gorgeous coat of scarlet. The collection goes to show that in matter of male dress we have certainly improved on our ancestors, but the same will hardly be said of female attire, when we see the figure of a tightly-laced lady of the present day groaning (the figure) with pain at the terrible contraction of the modern corset. There is also to be seen a school of cookery, a model dairy with butter-making by machinery, and the Chinese street with a number of pig-tailed Celestials in their native costumes, vending all sorts of wares, including even tobacco-pipes, whose relation to hygiene we had always supposed to be very remote, if not altogether antagonistic. Here, also, are Chinese ladies' boots, into which a baby's foot could scarcely be squeezed; but small feet are fashionable with ladies in China, and the feet are early placed in iron shoes to prevent growth. There is a figure, too, representing the corpse of a Mandarin ready for cremation; and number-

less ornaments and nicknacks, useful and otherwise. You may also, if you wish, sit down to a Chinese dinner and exercise your patience in trying to eat rice with chopsticks, or taste a slice of roast Chinese dog, or a plate of birds'-nest soup, and wash all down with a cup of tea prepared after the native fashion, without cream or sugar. In the evening the trees and fountains are illuminated and bands play selections of choice music. The evening I was there the band of the French Engineers from Paris and that of the Grenadier Guards were discoursing alternately, and a Chinese band, too, had been imported for the occasion, but its music was, to European ears, a perfect pandemonium of discordant sounds. The visitor could, if he desired, indulge in an excellent lunch for sixpence or a shilling, prepared of fruit and vegetables by the Vegetarian Society, whose motto is that meat is not necessary for man. The exhibition, of course, if confined alone to appliances directly associated with hygiene, such as drain pipes, sewer traps, model hospitals, and so forth, would have been intolerably dull to the great mass of the public, and would probably have been but little frequented, but by enlarging the classes of exhibits it has hit the popular taste and been a very great success, in fact it is the favorite lounge for the West-Enders, and on a Wednesday evening may be seen large numbers of the wealthy classes strolling in after dinner in their evening dress, to pass an hour or two in the cool gardens, listening to the band and watching the beautiful illumination of the fountains.

In London, the "Season"—that is the time when parliament is usually sitting, and the town is fullest, and when the operas and theatres and other place of amusement are at their best—extends from May till July. The very time, of course, when every one who could, would be expected to be in the country, which is then so fresh and green, but then, during the Autumn and Winter, the upper classes have been shooting and fox-hunting, and in Summer they travel, so Spring is the only period left for a sojourn in London; for, of course, most of the wealthy families have a house in London and another in the country. London, in the Season, looks its best; the shops display their finest goods, and the streets are thronged with gorgeous carriages, which, in the afternoon, usually find their way to Hyde Park, around which they drive in slow procession for about 2 to 3 hours. The Princess of Wales and her daughters and others of the Royal Family may often be seen driving in the crowd, and on either side of the road well-dressed people sit under the trees, or walk up and down the path, to view the sight. Of course, every Season there are always some special objects of attraction or excitement for the idle and pleasure-seekers; a new actor or actress at the theatres—such as Miss Mary Anderson, the beautiful American, who has become so popular in London—perhaps some great work of art or a foreign potentate or some conquered tributary. A short time ago they had Ceteaway the captive Zulu king, a great big burly nigger of hearty manners, who was quite a favorite, and is credited with having learnt sufficient English to be able to say "fiz" (champagne) and "good-night." This year, there was the Maori king and his suite, from New Zealand—their faces completely tattooed over with curious designs. He was taciturn and retiring, taking little interest in things around him, but liking his pipe and a dish of fish, of which he was very fond, and wishing all the time to get back to his native country. He was taken for a visit to the British Museum, where, it is said, he only staid a quarter of an hour, and fell down when an Egyptian mummy was shown him.

In the streets you see numerous foreigners, often in their national dress. Quite a number of Chinese, some in gorgeous blue and yellow dresses—not the poor laundrymen you see in New York and Montreal, but rich Chinese merchants come to do business in London, and Imperial officers of high rank. Great numbers of Japanese, who, however, adopt the European dress. East Indians in long white robes and various colored turbans. Turks, Persians, Siamese, and others, natives of the less known parts of the East, and, in fact, representatives from everywhere.

London is every year becoming more cosmopolitan. A great many fine hotels have been built, and the tradespeople lay themselves out more now than formerly to please and attract foreign custom. Even in the home life of the country there are many strangers found. At the Universities there are a good many Japanese and Indians. A prince of Siam named Soot-chai, was a student at Oxford a short time ago, and was a very popular young fellow. The son of the King of Abyssinia was educated in England. At the law schools are a large number of Indians preparing for the Bar, and many of the prominent English politicians of to-day bear foreign (European) names. Mandella, who once father was a poor Italian image boy, Muntz, Schuadharst, member for Birmingham, de Worms, and a host of others. Many, too, of the writers, dramatists, and authors bear un-English names, but are now probably as English as if English born. When the Protestants were persecuted in France they found a safe refuge in England, and being mostly of industrious and thrifty habits they prospered in their new homes, many of their descendants at the present day holding high positions in the country of their father's adoption. The great judge, Sir Samuel Romilly, and David Garrick, the actor, were sons of Huguenots.

A favorite means of convenience in London is the Metropolitan or underground railway, running for the most part, in tunnels under the streets and houses, and affording a very cheap conveyance. The engines are smoke-consuming, but still the atmosphere is sometimes, especially in hot weather, very oppressive. The trains on the main lines run every 2 or 3 minutes, and they are kept so well under control that each train is brought up at the station platform at exactly the same spot. As the city becomes more crowded and room becomes more

valuable, every available space gets taken up, and not a few occupations are already carried on under ground. One of the newest and most popular theatres, the Criterion, is, with the exception of the entrance staircases, wholly underground, and is about the coolest and best ventilated theatre in London. As you walk along the corridor you can hear the carriages overhead.

But there must be an end to all things, and this letter can form no exception, and must stop, although I should like much to say a few words about the Zoological Gardens, with their magnificent lions, tigers, elephants, hippopotamuses, and the finest collection of wild animals in the world. The Crystal Palace, too, in which the first Exhibition was held; the National Gallery of Paintings, and other matters of interest, but time forbids, and the reader's patience will long ago have been exhausted.

London, 10th July, 1884.

THE SHOWS.  
Provincial Exhibition, at Montreal, from Sept. 5th to 13th. Chateaugay, 11th to 13th September.  
Toronto Exhibition, Sept. 10th to 20th.  
Chateaugay Society's at Ste. Martine on Tuesday, Sept. 16.  
Huntingdon Fair at Huntingdon on Wednesday and Thursday, 17th and 18th Sept.  
Ontario Exhibition at Ottawa from 22nd to 28th Sept.  
Beauharnois Society's at St. Louis de Gonzague on Tuesday, 22d Sept.  
Huntingdon, No. 2, at Havelock, on Thursday, 25th Sept.  
Franklin County, at Malone, opening Saturday, 20th Sept., and closing on Tuesday, 2nd October.

MISCELLANEOUS.  
Quebec, Aug. 26.—At Indian Lorette, yesterday, the wife of Henry O'Sullivan, Inspector of Crown Lands Surveys, gave birth to triplets—two boys and a girl, and, at latest accounts, mother and babes were doing remarkably well. Mrs. Sullivan being a daughter of their late Grand Chief Picard (Tahoureuche), the Hurons of Lorette celebrated the occasion by a general rejoicing, honoring the advent of the little strangers moreover by firing a salute from the cannon in their village.

At Valois and other places on the line of the Grand Trunk it has been the custom of the farmers, whose lands are crossed by the railway, to drive their cattle up to the fence, and as soon as certain trains have passed to pull down the bars and take them over the line to be milked. Whether or not they have any understanding with the authorities of the railway we have not learned, but certain it is that they have crossing rights, and that trains or engines should not follow each other at too close intervals. Last night, as usual, at the farm of Mr. Quessel, at Valois, the railway gate was opened as soon as the train leaving Montreal at 5 o'clock had passed. Hardly, however, had the poor beasts got on the track than an engine comes thundering along striking several cattle. The charge is made that it had but just got away when it was followed by another engine with similar results. A party who saw the affair says that there were not ten acres of distance between the train and the first engine, while less than half that space intervened between the two engines. Mr. Quessel by this accident has lost three cows and a bull which had their legs broken and were otherwise injured, three being killed outright. The fourth managed to drag itself to the barn on its broken legs, where it dropped dead. Who was to blame?—Witness.

When dynamites in the United States are endeavoring to embroil that country in war with England, the more sober-minded of United States citizens are pondering over such commercial facts as the following:—During the fiscal year more than 60 per cent of the value of (U.S.) cotton, 62 per cent of the exports of wheat and wheat flour, over 70 per cent of the exports of corn and corn meal, 64 per cent of the exports of provisions, and nearly 78 per cent of the exports of live animals from the United States to foreign countries, were to Great Britain.

Grass-growing pottery is now what the Philadelphia buys. Vases of porous ware are sprinkled with a sort of grass-seed, which manages to sprout and take root there, and the grass will grow if the vase is full of water, for some months.

There are two methods of sowing wheat—broadcast and in drills. By the first the seed is scattered irregularly upon the surface of the prepared soil, and covered with a harrow or cultivator. Broadcast sowing may be by hand, when the expense of a machine is saved, or by a broadcast sower, with which the work is rapidly completed. Indeed, cheapness and rapidity are the principal advantages of broadcast sowing, either by hand or with a machine. More or less of the seed remains upon the surface of the soil after the harrow or cultivator has passed, while the covered grains are at various depths—some too deep and others too shallow for their best development. There is, therefore, some loss of seed, which must be allowed for in the seeding. Sowing drills cannot be done by hand, and the cost of the machine must therefore be counted when this method is considered. The advantages of drilling, however, far outweigh those of broadcasting, so that drills are now very generally used in the wheat-growing regions. With a drill properly adjusted, nearly every grain can be placed at the depth best for germination and growth, and well separated from all other neighboring grains. There is much less seed required in drilling than in broadcasting, making an important saving in favor of the former method. An average of 2 bushels per acre is used broadcast, while one-half to five-eighths of this is sufficient with the drill. Wheat that is drilled in "winter kills" less than where it has been scattered broadcast. This winter killing is caused by the frequent freezing and thawing of the earth near the surface, which raises the roots out of the soil, and exposes them to the drying air and sun. When sown with a drill, the grain is in a slight furrow, and the freezing and thawing does not so easily hit the plant; it also tends to fill up the furrows made by the teeth of the drill, and thus affords protection to the roots which may have

become exposed. Under the best conditions wheat should be sown about one inch deep.

The best way to harvest corn is to cut the stalks close to the ground, and place them in shocks. A "shocking horse" is almost indispensable in setting up corn so that it will stand. Willow, or other tough withes are excellent for tying the shocks when the stalks are not suitable. The seed corn should have been selected in mid-summer, but if delayed, neglect this important work no longer. Carefully decide what are the superior points in the corn desired and choose that. This can be best done while the stalks are standing. Go through the corn field and cut the selected stalks and place them in separate shocks.

Buckwheat should be harvested before frost can injure it. Cut it in the morning when the dew is on, to prevent shelling. Thrash as soon as the straw is sufficiently dry, and spread the grain thinly upon a floor, as it may heat in a large heap.

Harvest potatoes when ripe, and before hard rains induce new growth, or cause them to rot.

Tomato blossoms can not now produce fruit that will ripen; cut them away.

Do not think lightly of the fairs, but compete for some of the premiums. Make it a point to go to at least one exhibition and take the family.

A farmer says he carries his eggs to market in basket, which he suspends from hooks on the underside of the high spring seat of the "lumber wagon." In this way he has no trouble from broken eggs.

An old negro at Weldon, North Carolina, at a recent lecture, said: "When I see a man going home with a gallon of whisky and half a pound of meat, dat's temperance lecture cuuff for me, and I see it every day. I know dat every ting in his home is on de same scale—gallon of misery to ebery half pound of comfort."

CARPETS: FALL OPENINGS are very choice. FALL VARIETIES are varied. FALL VELVETS and WILTONS surpass all former seasons for Design, Finish and Cheapness.

FALL STOCK will be very large and prices really very low. With little money all may have a pretty Carpet, Oilcloth, or Linoleum for their floor, at

Liggett & Hamilton's, 1883 and 1885 Notre Dame Street.

NOTICE. THE undersigned in thanking the public for the liberal patronage in the past, would now call their attention to the future. Having enlarged my buildings and put in a first-class large furnace-oven, I am now prepared to turn out anything in the

Bread and Cake Line that may be called for, which cannot be beat in quality; and keep always on hand a full and choice stock of all kinds of GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

—COMPARED—  
Teas, Tobacco, Fish, Cornmeal,  
Sugars, Preserves, Coal-Oil, Oatmeal,  
Syrups, Canned Goods, Flour, Graham Flour,  
Spices, Salted Meats, Buckwheat Flour, &c., &c.

In Flour: I keep the Roller Process, and no other, of different grades and prices.

In Bread, Biscuits, Buns & Cakes. We can turn out any kind you may want to order. WEDDING CAKES, and Cakes (plain or fancy) for Parties and Picnics made on short notice and latest designs.

In Confectionery (Wholesale): I have now on hand a CHOICE STOCK of all kinds of Candies. Trade Novelties in the Confectionery Line.

NETS, FRUITS, AND CIGARS. Also, Ginger Ale, Soda Water, Cider, Lemonade, Raspberry Vinegar, and Syrups of all kinds, which I am prepared to sell wholesale at bottom prices.

Parties wanting Furnishings for Parties, Concerts, Picnics, and Parties can make and save "big" money by ordering their Candies, Cakes, and Drinks, &c., from

C. S. BURROWS, South Side Upper Bridge, Huntingdon, Aug. 26, 1884.

P.S.—All kinds of Produce will be bought and sold as usual, such as Eggs, Butter, Pork, &c. I am now paying the highest prices in Cash for Eggs. Give me a call. C. S. B.

CHEAPEST AND BEST! THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand, of the BEST QUALITY,

FLOUR, Roller Process, fully warranted, \$25.25 per barrel.  
CORNBREAD, \$1.40 per 100lb., in quantities to suit purchasers.

Wm. McKenzie, BURKE, N.Y.

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand ready-made COFFINS of all sizes, Coffin Laths and trimmings, and Burial Robes.

PICTURE FRAMING punctually attended to. JOHN MCGERRIGLE, Builder, Ormstown.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY BANK Open from 10 to 3 o'clock.

INTEREST allowed on deposits; and notes discounted. Cheques issued to depositors at one-half rates.

ANDREW SOMERVILLE, Manager. E. S. ELSWORTH, Cashier.

JOHN MCKAY, CHATEAUGAY STREET, HUNTINGDON. Desires to inform his former patrons and the public generally that he has resumed the business of Carriage-Making, at Kelly's old stand, where he will be pleased to receive orders for CARRIAGES, OPEN and TOP BUGGIES, and vehicles of every description, a large and varied stock of which will be kept constantly on hand. Orders executed at shortest notice. Repairing promptly and neatly done. All work guaranteed.

LATHS AND SHINGLES. THE subscriber always keeps on hand a large stock of PINE, CEDAR, and HEMLOCK SHINGLES, and NO PINE LATHS.

Mrs A. HENDERSON. NOTICE. WE beg leave to inform the public that we have just received a large and varied assortment of Furniture which we will sell reasonable, comprising as follows:—Kitchen, Dining-room, Parlor, Children's, Office, Arm, and Nurse Chairs, in cane and wood. Closed in and open Washstands—single and double. Sideboards—2 and 4 doors. Crib, Bedsteads, Cradles. Fall Leaf, Centre, Extension and Parlor Tables. Ash and Oak and Walnut Bedroom Suites. Couches in Creton, Carpet, and Hair Cloth. Walnut, Rose, and Oval Back Hair Cloth Sofas. Parties wishing to purchase, can see the above at the Old Methodist Church, Huntingdon.

Old Presbyterian Church, Aethelstan. Also, Flowers and Circular Saw at the AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Huntingdon. Give us a call. BOYD & CO.

Mr. Mowat has added another vote to his majority, Lennox, made vacant by the death of Mr. Roe, having elected last week Mr. Hawley, the Liberal candidate, by 43 of a majority. Counting the gain in Muskoka, Mr. Mowat will face the house next session without fear of such intrigues as nearly turned him out of office last Spring. He returns from England on the 15th, when he is to be accorded public receptions at Hamilton and Toronto. His decisive victory in the boundary dispute has rendered his hold on Ontario stronger than ever.

The Mercier commission has adjourned for a month, then to meet at Quebec. The evidence taken before closing added nothing material to the facts already known and acknowledged by Mr. Mercier, namely, that, by the advice of a Liberal caucus, he abandoned the charge of disqualification against Judge Mousseau on being paid \$5000, of which about one-half went to pay disbursements, and the balance was kept by him as remuneration for his services. The point his accusers have to prove is that the sum that fell to his share was a bribe for abandoning the prosecution, and this they have not definitely established so far, the fact that Mercier did not conceal the transaction, that he consulted all interested about it before closing with the offer of the Judge's friends, and that there was some uncertainty as to whether he could have successfully prosecuted his charge, being against them. On the other hand, there is the excessive amount exacted, which, despite what a number of lawyers may testify, was too large a remuneration for any services done. The feeling that appears to have animated the Jacques Cartier Liberals, that Judge Mousseau, having got himself by his corrupt doings into a tight place, ought not to be allowed to escape without paying well, is one we have no sympathy with. The testimony of Frechette, a lawyer known as a writer of verses than as a lawyer, that had Mercier paid Trudel for his services as gobetween, nothing would ever be heard of the transaction, indicates the peculiar morality among the public men of this province that has brought it into difficulties.

The general manager of the Pacific railway, Mr. Van Horne, states decisively, as the result of his recent examinations of the line from British Columbia to Callander, that it will be completed and opened for traffic this time next year—the 1st September, 1885. He says the tunneling is completed, and that the grading across the Rocky Mountains will be finished before the winter sets in. Work is further behind on the Lake Superior section, which is very difficult. This prospect of so early a completion of the great undertaking will involve another loan to meet the bonuses the company will have earned and will speedily solve the question as to whether the road can be operated with profit. Mr. Van Horne says it can, that British Columbia has fish and lumber to ship over it, the prairies of the Northwest any quantity of wheat, and that steamers to Japan and China will be run in connection with it. That all this may prove to be true, and that the great railway may not be an elephant in the hands of the Dominion, is sincerely to be hoped.

The British Association has held daily meetings, with the exception of Saturday, when they took a trip to Quebec and were handsomely entertained by the Governor General. The bulk of their proceedings are destitute of popular interest, being devoted to recondite questions in the various sciences, and the papers abounding in terms which our Dundee correspondent would not find in even Webster's Unabridged. The only sections of interest to those outside a very small circle, are those on Economic Science and Anthropology. In the latter a great deal of information has been given as to the Indian tribes and their predecessors the Moundbuilders. The nothing definite is ever likely to be arrived at, as to how and when this continent came to be peopled, yet the facts which are continually being accumulated strengthen the supposition that our present Indians had their origin in Mongolian tribes who crossed from the north-eastern shores of Asia and that the period when North America was uninhabited is comparatively recent. That the Moundbuilders were a distinct race from the present Indians, is certain. In the Economic Science section a valuable paper by the ex-M.P. of Glengarry, John McLennan, on Canadian Finance, was read. Our fiscal policy has, of course, viewed from the Protection standpoint, and it is noticeable that he does not justify Protection on the ground of principle but merely of expediency; that having a powerful and wealthy neighbor, Canada in self-defence had to establish an artificial barrier against its competition. He stated that the average duty on all goods entered for consumption in Canada is 19 per cent; in the United States 30. Passing from the tariff, he dwelt on the difficulty that is menacing the existence of the Dominion—the demands by the several provinces for increased subsidies from the Dominion, existing "friction that disturbs the federal union, and the tendency to waste that income of getting money merely by persistence in demanding it." Mr. McLennan's remedy is to cut off the Dominion subsidy alto-

gether and leave the provinces to raise what money they require by a land tax. That certainly would cure the extravagance and waste which has brought Quebec and Manitoba into difficulties, and by the unpopularity of a direct tax eventually lead to legislative union. On the following day, in the same section, Sir Richard Temple gave an exhaustive statistical description of the British Empire, which extends over 8 1/2 millions of square miles, inhabited by 315 millions of people, of whom only 45 millions profess Christianity. Sir Richard estimated that the Queen could call to arms one million of trained men and that she has 246 men-of-war on the ocean, of which 63 are ironclads. As to mercantile marine, the British Empire has more ocean steamships than all the other countries of the world beside, and nearly equals them in sailing-ships. One-third of the world's commerce pertains to the Empire, which has within its bounds 38,000 miles of railway and 6000 of canals.

The Northern Pacific railway announces that it will carry grain from the Pacific coast to Duluth at \$8 a ton, and that it can be forwarded from there to Glasgow or Liverpool for somewhat less than that. At this rate, farmers west of the Rocky Mountains can compete with those in the Eastern States, and our farmers can form some idea of what it will be when the Northwest is fairly opened out and its limitless production of grain poured into the English markets. Apparently the time is coming when it will not pay to raise wheat east of Lake Huron.

With the return of the season of shows, there is a renewal of the discussion in the Ontario newspapers of the method of judging. It is agreed on all hands that the present is unsatisfactory, that it is rarely possible to secure the services of three competent men, and that the result is, that the opinion of the one competent man of the three is overborne by the other two, and either an unqualifiedly bad judgment given or a compromise one. There is much truth in this, for it happens at every show that among the judges there are positive, unreasoning men, who compel their associates to give in to their view and, what is still more common, a number of judges who are not competent, and whose opinion outside the ring bears no weight. Of another type is the judge who does not interfere, and placidly agrees to what ever his colleagues propose. As a remedy, it is urged that the present system of having 3 judges should be abandoned, and that of 1 judge be substituted. It is argued that, while it is almost impossible to get 3 competent judges on any one class, it is not hard to find one, and that a really competent judge will give better satisfaction alone than when associated with two others who are inferior to him in his knowledge of the special class of animals or articles he is appointed to examine. To the objection, that leaving all to one judge, would give free scope for favoritism, it is replied that the system of one judge would place it in the power of even poor societies to send to a distance for a competent man, who would know neither the people nor what they exhibited, and that, as a general rule, at present when favoritism is shown, it is commonly through one of the judges who lives in the neighborhood and who looks out for his friends, and carries his point by either prejudicing the strangers or by "standing out" against them.

The fact is, a great deal can be said both for and against the present system. Our own view of the matter, and we have had more opportunities of watching judges and their manner of arriving at their awards than most people, is, that when 3 competent strangers can be got, it is better to have 3 judges than one, because what one sees another may overlook, and, after a frank discussion, a joint judgment will be arrived at more intelligent and in every way superior to what any one of them individually could have rendered. If, however, 3 competent strangers cannot be got, it would be preferable to have one rather than eke out the number by adding one or two local men, or one or two strangers who are not competent. The object of all shows is to give an opportunity to exhibitors of having a competent judgment passed on what they send for exhibition, and if the judging is not good, the shows do much harm by establishing false or contradictory standards of excellence. We have seen men appointed judges on pure bred cattle who never had a pedigree animal in their byres, men prejudiced in favor of Ayrshires set to award prizes on Shorthorns, and men who had not a good word for Clydes, placed in the ring to pass judgment upon them. A judge may be honest and impartial, but if he has not a sufficient knowledge of what he is to set to examine, he is out of place, and his awards are worthless. By the one judge-system we can see that the present abuse of appointing incompetent men would be remedied, and where it is difficult to get three competent men, as on pure-bred cattle, sheep, and poultry, the directors would do well to appoint one for each class—that is, one really competent man to judge the Durhams alone, one to judge the Ayrshires, and so on. The practice of selecting judges for stock from within the county, or even the district where the show is held, ought to be abandoned at once and forever. The very appearance of partiality ought to be avoided, and if a decision be bad, let those who complain not have it in their power to say that was rendered through favoritism. When three strangers to stock and exhibitors cannot be had, it would certainly be advisable to have one do the judging, and not send along with him some man who will tell him that the blemish on such a mare does not signify, for he knows the beast

and how she got it, or that he has had a colt off such a horse and it is a good one, while the colts off the horse the stranger favors are inferior, or, to vary the class, a man who will give 1st prize to a bull because he has a calf off him or means to buy one, or to a buck because he has ram-lambs of his to sell. We can recall one occasion [not in Huntingdon] where several prizes were unjustly given to horses through the importunity of one of the judges who knew the owners. That there are as competent judges to be found in this district as anywhere outside of it, and men, too, who would not allow their judgment to be warped to favor even a brother, we know perfectly well, but the very fact that they are local men exposes them to unjust suspicion, and their awards do not carry the weight required to be of benefit in fixing the standard of excellence among those who compete or attend as spectators. Our conclusion is, when 3 competent strangers can be got, keep by the present system; when they are not to be had, let one judge make the awards.

The Pope, in his encyclical letter condemning Free Masonry, directed each bishop to promulgate it in his diocese. In obeying this direction, the bishops have taken occasion to add remarks of their own, and those by the bishops of this province have been so very foolish that comment was unnecessary—the assertions were so extreme that they refuted themselves. Strange to say, the pastoral letter of Archbishop Lynch of Toronto, one of the most astute and politic men in the Dominion, is of the same character, with such statements as that whoever takes the oath of the Free Masons does so after being informed that if he breaks it his throat will be cut and that the object of Free Masonry is to institute a religion to supersede Christianity. Now, the Archbishop has a perfect right to condemn Free Masonry, but when he asks the public to believe what he says of it, he asks us to believe that the thousands of respectable men who are known to be Free Masons, among them judges, clergymen, and leaders in all good enterprises, are members of a society which makes murder part of its basis and atheism its aim. That is incredible, and the Archbishop ought to be ashamed of so defaming those among whom he lives. His quotations to prove the blasphemous character of the Free Mason society are wholly from French and Belgian publications, and they may be correctly quoted and they may not, but there is this to be observed on the face of most of them, that it is not Christianity that is denounced but the teaching and practice, in France and Belgium, of the church of which the Archbishop is so distinguished an ornament, and it would better befit him to consider how those two countries have become infidel than to be wasting imprecations upon a society so small and select as that of the Free Masons. The only reference to their operations in this country, is to the expenditure of the grand lodge of Quebec. In denying that the main object of Free Masonry is benevolence, he states that, out of the income of the Quebec grand lodge from 1870 to 1880, amounting to \$24,378, it gave in alms only \$2,032. The Archbishop adds:

There are 68 lodges, which sum divided amongst them will give the large sum of about \$3 a year for benevolence donated by each lodge. We have not seen anything given to widows and orphans.

Nothing could be more misleading than this. The grand lodge is an almost purely executive institution, and that out of its small income of \$2400 a year it has been able to give a tithe in charity is surprising. The main channel through which Masonic charity flows is that afforded by the private lodges; each by itself paying out of its income towards those in need; and had the Archbishop summed up what the 68 lodges have so paid, he would have found it to exceed that of any 68 convents of equal revenue. To represent that the small surplus, after defraying executive expenses, the grand lodge gives in alms, is all the Free Masons of this Province bestow to relieve the widow and orphan, is unjust.

We do not approve of secret societies, because their effect is to add to the partitions which already divide man from man, and so unnecessarily add to the complications of our social state. But that is no reason why we should stand aside and allow them to be abused and misrepresented. That the Free Masons are a most benevolent body of men is a fact within the personal knowledge of the writer, and doubtless within that of many readers of the Gleaner, and it becomes a duty, therefore, not to allow the Archbishop's slander to go unchallenged. There are thousands who have not the slightest intention of ever being Masons, who are repelled by all affectation of secrecy, who yet will testify, from what they have seen, that, in their unwearied attention to the sick, their thoughtful liberality to the distressed, and the guardian-care they exercise over the bereaved, the Free Masons set an example which it would become many who condemn them to seek to emulate.

THE VILLAGE COUNCIL.  
This council met on Monday; all the councillors were present.  
The jurors' list was confirmed.  
The question of deepening the East ditch on Bouchetto street, from King street South, was brought up. The road committee were introduced to examine into the matter and ascertain what would be the best material to use for the pipe and if the proprietors along the street would be willing to contribute.  
The Secretary-Treasurer was instructed to engage Messrs Archibald & McCormick to attend to the Railway By-Law case in the Court of Appeals.

ORMSTOWN COUNCIL.  
This Council met on Monday; members all present.  
Moved by Coun. Cameron, seconded by Coun. Reid: That the Sec-Treas is authorized to pay to Mr. Archibald, Advocate, the sum of fifty dollars to pay disbursements on the Railway Bonus case.  
Moved by Coun. Stewart, seconded by Coun. Baird: That the rate of general assessment for the current year, be and is hereby laid at one mill on the dollar of the valuation of the Municipality, and that the Sec-Treas. prepare his collection roll and collect the same.  
Duncan Finlayson was appointed special officer over the Steel discharge, first Concession of Jamestown.

Councillors Baird and Reid were appointed to go to Ste Martine on the 10th inst. in the interest of the Municipality regarding the Howick Bridge.

ST. ANICET COUNCIL.  
At a special session held on the 27th ultimo were present: L. N. Masson, Esq., Mayor; Councillors P. W. Higgins, P. W. Leahy, J. D. MacDonald, E. Dupuis, and O. Caza.

It was moved by Coun. Caza, seconded by Coun. Dupuis: That the new valuation roll be approved of and confirmed without any amendment. For: Couns Caza and Dupuis. Against: Couns MacDonald, Leahy, and Higgins. Majority against the motion 1. Lost.

It was moved by Coun. MacDonald, seconded by Coun. Higgins: That the valuation of Wm. Leslie's property, composed of part of Lot No. 37, 1st range, be reduced from \$2,500 to \$2,300. For: Couns MacDonald, Leahy, and Higgins. Against: Caza, Dupuis, Masson, as councillor and Masson as mayor. Majority against, 1. Lost.

It was moved by Coun. MacDonald, seconded by Coun. Higgins: That the valuation of Thos. Finegan's property, composed of part of Lot No. 37, 2nd range, be reduced from \$3,000 to \$2,800. For: Couns MacDonald, Leahy, and Higgins. Against: Couns Caza and Dupuis. Majority for, 1. Carried.

It was moved by Coun. MacDonald, seconded by Coun. Higgins: That the valuation of Morris Leahy's property, composed of the E 1/2 of Lot No. 41, 3rd range, be reduced from \$1,430 to \$1,250. For: Couns MacDonald, Leahy, and Higgins. Against: Couns Caza and Dupuis. Majority for, 1. Carried.

It was moved by Coun. MacDonald, seconded by Coun. Leahy: That the valuation of the property of Mary Ann Barrett and Johanna Barrett, composed of the W 1/2 of Lot No. 41, 3rd range, be reduced from \$1,500 to \$1,350. For: MacDonald, Leahy, and Higgins. Against: Caza, Dupuis, Masson as councillor and Masson as mayor. Majority against, 1. Lost.

On motion of Coun. Leahy, seconded by Coun. Higgins: The new valuation roll was approved of and confirmed to all other intents and purposes. Coun. MacDonald dissenting.

On motion of Coun. Caza, seconded by Coun. Dupuis: L. A. Seers, Esq., advocate, was employed to defend this corporation in the suit instituted by the so-called corporation St. Barbe.

On motion of Coun. MacDonald, seconded by Coun. Higgins: The session stood adjourned for half-an-hour for the purpose of going to inspect the wharf.

After the adjournment, the same councillors resumed their seats.

On motion of Coun. Higgins, seconded by Coun. Caza: The Mayor and Coun. Leahy were authorized to cause temporary repairs to be done to the wharf. Couns Dupuis and MacDonald dissenting.

GODMANCHESTER COUNCIL.  
This council met on Monday; all present but Coun. Purrell.

The list of grand and petit jurors was examined and confirmed.

The process-verbal of John Harrigan amending the Hall creek process-verbal was laid over to the Nov. meeting, as there seemed to be a desire for a new process-verbal to regulate the whole creek.

Mr. Joseph McComb appeared regarding a process-verbal made by Mr. Crevier and homologated at the last session. Nothing was done in the matter.

A petition was presented asking that a new bridge be built over the Beaver Creek on the White 9-mile road. Coun. Walsh was instructed to have specifications for a new bridge prepared, and submit the same to the November meeting.

A by-law was passed levying a rate of 1 mill on the dollar. Rate payable 1st November next.

HINCHINBROOK COUNCIL.  
This council met on Monday; members all present except Councillors Parse and Johnston.

Moved by Coun. Ferns, seconded by Coun. Connell: That Messrs John Elder and Richard Finn be and are hereby appointed to draw up a specification of the work required to be done on the bank of the Hinchinbrook, near Atholstan, where the river is cutting away the road, and to advertise and sell the same. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Connell, seconded by Coun. Leahy: That Archd. Muir, jr., be and is hereby re-appointed special superintendent on the petition of William Anderson and others, to examine a watercourse in accordance with the said petition, and report to this council by process-verbal or otherwise, on or before the 15th day of October next. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Ferns, seconded by Coun. Leahy: That Archd. Muir, jr., be and is hereby re-appointed superintendent on the petition of John Parse and others, to examine a watercourse in accordance with the said petition, and report to this council by process-verbal or otherwise, on or before the 15th day of October next. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Connell, seconded by Coun. Ferns: That the following bills be paid, viz:—John Boyd, \$16, for work done on the road in District No. 16; David Robertson, \$7.25, for repairing the Walker bridge; James Todd's bill of \$7.34 (less \$2 charged for work) for planks and spikes for culverts, be paid. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Connell, seconded by Coun. Anderson: That the Mayor of this council be and is hereby authorized to call a public meeting of the ratepayers of this municipality, to be held in the Town Hall at Herdman's Corners on the first Monday in October next, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of macadamizing the 3 leading roads in this municipality, viz: The byroad from Atholstan to Huntingdon, the byroad from Herdman's Corners to Huntingdon, and the byroad from Anderson's Corners to Dewittville. Carried.

HEMMINGFORD.  
The frost which visited us on the night of the 24th inst., did great damage to the buckwheat and Indian corn. With very rare exceptions, the fields of the former, that had escaped serious injury from the great heat and drought of the preceding week, were completely destroyed by the frost. Both because of the large breadth of that grain sown in this town and of the comparatively high price which it has brought of late years, the loss resulting to the farmers from the destruction of the crop will be considerable. The Indian corn planted on low-lying land was badly damaged by the frost—so much so, in many instances, that its owners are cutting and feeding it to their cattle. The refreshing showers of last week have greatly revived pastures and the after-growth of meadows, to the great benefit of the dairy interest hereabouts. The deliveries of milk at the factories are increasing again. Mr. Beaudin, proprietor of one of the creameries at Russelltown Flats, made sale, some days ago, of the product of his establishment for the month of June and the first half of July (about 300 tins) at 22¢—an exceptionally good price. Mr. Beaudin having cold storage at his command, is able to keep his butter in better condition during the summer months than those who are obliged to store in cellars. Your correspondent has not heard of any other sales of butter, nor of any sales of cheese, in this or the adjoining township, of late. Cheese could not be sold in Montreal last week for more than 9¢. The general opinion of the dealers seems to be, however, that an improvement in the state of the market will take place soon.

Your correspondent was glad to observe, on a trip which he made last week on the railway from Ste Isidore to Dundee, that the frost had not done nearly so much damage in that section of country as it did in this township. The report which he received from such of the farmers of Dundee as he had an opportunity of conversing with regarding the crops, were most encouraging. The yield of grain has been large and the quality excellent, while hay, though not quite so large a crop as it was last year, is of superior quality. Hop-growers, too, in that township are in good spirits. The yield is somewhat less than an average, it is true, but the quality is unusually good, while the outlook as to price is very encouraging.

An excursion, under the auspices of the Methodist Sunday-School of this village and of Covey Hill, from this station to St. Helen's Island, is to take place on Wednesday next. The excursionists, leaving the cars at Point St. Charles, are to find their way, a short distance, to the Lachine canal, where they are to be met by the steamer Filgate, and by it conveyed to and from the island. As the sum charged for the whole trip is only 75¢ for adults and 40¢ for children, the excursion, provided the weather should be favorable, will be well patronized.

As a consequence of the sudden and extreme change of temperature which followed the heated term of the middle of last night, a good deal of sickness, among children especially, has been prevailing in this neighborhood. Fortunately the sickness has not this far been of a fatal type, but in some instances the cases have been of a grave character.

Under the circumstances, the return two or three days ago, after a somewhat protracted absence, of our village physician, was a cause of great satisfaction to our community. Dr. Wilson's friends are pleased to learn that his health has been greatly benefited by the relaxation to which he has been treating himself.

HOWICK.  
August 29th—The gravel train of the M. & C. J. R.R. has been busy for some time graveling the station ground and sidings. They are making a splendid job in the yard at the back of the station, which they have laid 16 inches deep. Reports go so far as to say after they are done here, the pit at Ste Isidore will be exhausted, which will mean as much as there won't be any to spare for the road into the village. It is to be hoped these reports are unfounded, and that the gravel will come all the same.

One of the brakemen on the gravel train came near being killed this evening. Whilst raising the draw bar of the engine, to have it attached to some empty cars in front, he missed the coupling in some way or other, and but for the promptness of the engineer he would have been crushed to pieces. As it was, one of his legs was badly bruised above the knee. He was attended by Dr. Carter, and left next morning for Montreal.

The Canada Atlantic construction train is as far as the Chateaugay river, but it will be, they expect, a few days before the bridge is fit for them to cross. Mr. Parham is busy at their station. It is about 200 feet from the junction of the G.T.R. This station, owing to its long distance from the main road, will be of little service to the public, unless they make an extra good road into it for vehicles. It is over 20 acres from the Tullochgorum concession road.

Aug. 30th—A heavy storm of wind and rain, mixed at some places with hail of an enormous size and quantity, passed down California concession. It destroyed several buildings and unroofed others in that locality. On the English River, between Aubrey village and the school-house bridge, it was at its worst, and destroyed the new barn of Mr. John Elliot, adjoining Aubrey, which was in course of erection. The hail destroyed the pea-fields in its course, making them not worth the cutting. On the Norton Creek, several buildings were unroofed and stacks of hay completely carried away by the force of the wind. The hail was even heavier than on the English River. Through the Beechridge the hail was not so heavy, but the wind was worse. Dr. Latour of St. Remi was on the road with a covered carriage, which was upset by the wind and demolished, he himself escaping unhurt.

Sept. 2nd—The Canada Atlantic construction train is to cross the Chateaugay river to-night, to commence track-laying on the North Georgetown side of the river. They expect to lose no more time till they get to the St. Louis river, when this part will have to depend on the St. Louis de Gonzague correspondent of the Gleaner for information as to what they are doing.

Sept. 3rd—And still there is another granary building at the station of the M. & C. J. R.R. Mr. Leclair has the foundation laid for one 75 x 40; making the 5th granary at that depot.

DUNDEE.  
The picnic that came off on the 28th ult., to raise funds for the purchase of a new organ for St. Agnes church, Dundee, was very successful, as about \$300 was realized, together with what was received in the competition between Edward McCaffrey and James Welch for a silver-headed cane, and Mrs. Arthur Moore and Mrs. Thomas Follan for the old organ. The one receiving the most money in subscriptions got the articles. James Welch winning the cane and Mrs. Arthur Moore the organ. The day was fine and the time spent pleasantly, Julius Scriber, M.P., giving an address.

The Band excursion to Cornwall on the steamer Massena, on the 24th ult., was well-attended. The band, under its teacher, George M. Clark of Fort Covington, for the very short time since its organization, plays remarkably well, and if they only keep together for a while, the Huntingdon boys will have to put their best foot foremost or they will be left.

A railway meeting was held at Hogansburgh last week, when Mr. Foster and parties from the Fort and Dundee were present. Parties subscribed very freely, even better, considering the size of the place, than at Massena.

A couple of warrants were issued lately in assault cases, one of which has been dropped and the other adjourned. People will not keep their angry passions down.

I don't think I will attend the meetings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, because I don't happen to have Webster's "unabridged" to take with me.

This is September, the month of the Fairs, when people flock together to show off their wares, their cattle, their horses, their sheep, and their pigs, and to drive round the dairies in all sorts of rigs; some pumpkins, potatoes, turnips, and squash, and the fast young man with his feet on the dash, &c.

ELGIN.  
Harvesting is now nearly finished in this section. The hay crop proved better than many anticipated, while the grain crop is much superior to any for a number of years. Certainly it is double what it was last year. Your correspondent is not sure whether the N.P. is the cause of it or not. Potatoes seem to be excellent, too, and will soon be ready to take up. The corn crop is yet very doubtful. The recent frost does not seem to have done any material damage to it here.

Hauling manure is the order of the day just now. Your correspondent noticed quite a number of the farmers plowing it across, the intention being to plow again, which is a very good idea; for it has been remarked that a second plowing is equal to a light coating of manure, so that when both are included a greater benefit will certainly be the result.

The Bell Bros. are getting their valuable stud of horses in shape for the Fair. They will make quite a show of themselves.

The patrons of the different dairy factories in this township have paid recently for their July milk, at about 80¢ per 100lbs. The recent deliveries of milk have fallen off greatly during the hot term, but as cooler weather has again set in, and the recent rains helped the growth of grass and the quality of milk has improved, more curd is now made than was a short time ago.

VALLEYFIELD.  
About 75 went from here to the circus at Coteau last Monday.

Some very fine samples of melons were sold on the market this week by Mrs. Amyot of Grand Island.

The Forwarding Company are very busy at present transporting grain and coal from Lake Ontario ports to Montreal.

The steamers of the R. & O. Nav. Co. are having an extra share of travellers going West this season.  
A petition was forwarded this week to the Hon. the Min. of Customs asking that Valleyfield be made a Port of Entry. The want of a custom-house here has become a necessity. Parts of machinery for the mills are subject to vexatious delays through loss of time in passing entries in Montreal and Cornwall. A dealer in gasoline stoves missed the sale of several owing to detention at port of entry.

The Lacrosse players who went to Huntingdon on Saturday experienced a thorough drubbing. It would appear by the result of the two matches played at Port Lewis and Huntingdon, that the Valleyfield and Huntingdon clubs are closely matched, and a third meeting will have to be arranged to decide which shall be the victor.

Seven hundred looms are now kept busy in the cotton mill.

HUNTINGDON.  
Quite a crowd gathered on the grounds of our local Lacrosse club on Saturday afternoon to witness the return match between the Victorias of Valleyfield and the Huntingdon team. The following are the names and positions of the players:

Victorias: Dickson, goal; Gallinger, point; Ewart, cover-point; A. Armstrong, Cousineau, Kidney, defence-field; Brown, centre; Paradis, Low, Hill, J. Armstrong, home-field; Monette, home. Field-Captain, D. D. McBain.

Huntingdon: Shanks, goal; Elder, point; Cook, cover-point; Walsh, C. Hunter, Oney, defence-field; Moir, centre; Fortune, McDonald, W. Hunter, and Jellis, home-field; McPherson, home. Field-Captain, J. S. Cuthbertson.

Messrs Gilbert and Rowe acted as Umpires and Mr. Ruddick as Referee.  
The ball was faced promptly at 3 o'clock, and after about half-an-hour's play, without advantage to either side, the game was stopped by a heavy thunder-storm. In a few minutes the storm was over, and play was again resumed, with the result, after some time, of a "scrimmage" in front of Huntingdon's goals, when the Valleyfield men managed to swipe the ball through, thus scoring the first game, after about 1 hour's actual play. The second game was taken by Huntingdon after 4 minutes' play, Jellis putting the ball through. The third game was also scored for Huntingdon by McPherson after 6 minutes' play. Altogether it was raining again by this time, the ball was faced at once, and after playing about 10 minutes, a claim of game was made by the Victorias, when

a dispute arose, the umpire not being able to say whether the ball went through or not, and it was consequently decided "no game" by the referee. By this time the rain was coming down in torrents, and the field was in no condition to play on, so it was decided to stop the match. The utmost good feeling existed between the players all through, and the two teams were very evenly matched, no intentional rough play was shown by either side. The decisions of the referee gave universal satisfaction. On the Valleyfield team the two Armstrongs, Gallinger and Ewart did good work. The goal-keeping of both Dickson and Shanks was a feature of the match. For the home team, Cook, Moir, Elder, and McPherson did good service. The crowd was most enthusiastic, applauding every piece of good play, and as a consequence, were kept busy. The only difficulty was to keep the field clear, notwithstanding the heavy rain. After the visitors had been entertained to dinner at the Grand Central by the Huntingdon team, they left for home in good spirits, if not quite so dry, as when they came up.

The Academy has reopened under very favorable auspices, Mr Holiday having 80 scholars, an unusually large number for the first week.

Col. Rogers paid an official visit to the village yesterday and seized an American-made buggy. It will probably be proved that it was regularly entered.

The Circuit court meets on Monday.

The first prosecutions that have come to trial, for illegal liquor selling under the new act, are set down for tomorrow, when Leonard Bush of Burke lines will be called upon to answer two charges.

On the 7th August a meeting of county delegates at Ste Martine homologated a process-verbal for straightening and deepening the Manning brook, which flows through the parish of St Antoine Abbe, with branches leading into Huntingdon county. Like the famous Black Brook process-verbal, it brings in a large number of proprietors in Havelock on the ground that the water from their lots finds its way into the brook after flowing over the intervening country several miles. The Huntingdon delegates opposed the homologation, which was carried by the vote of the chairman, E. Warden Greig, and the costs of the Notary, E. Fontaine, and of Mr Vannier, assessed at \$190. The cost of the work, authorized by the process-verbal, would be very large. The ratepayers in Havelock who are brought into it do not intend to submit, however, and have engaged Mr Elliot to contest it.

During the thunderstorm on Saturday afternoon, the shed of the Presbyterian church on the Gore was blown over, and the wreck scattered over the adjoining fields. The hail did considerable damage to the corn.

On Friday Colonel Rogers, acting under instructions from Ottawa, relieved Ransom Rowe of the charge of the custom house at Athelstan, and placed in his stead Robert, son of the late Joshua Bredner. That so young a man should be capable of discharging the duties of the office is most creditable to him, and, with hardly an exception we think, the neighborhood wish him well and trust this is only the beginning of a prosperous official career.

The Bloomington, Illinois, Leader has this paragraph regarding a gentleman who has done credit to the county of Chateaugay: Dr James Brodie, of the firm of Williams & Brodie, veterinary surgeons and proprietors of the extensive hospital in this city, has just received notice of his appointment to a very important and lucrative position in the Sandwich Islands. The parliament there, fearing the importation of disease in cattle and horses, recently made an appropriation for the employment of a government veterinary surgeon, to be stationed at Honolulu, whose principal business shall be to inspect all stock imported—in other words, to have charge of an official quarantine, as directed by the King and Parliament. The salary appropriated is \$3,000 per annum, and the inspection fees will swell this amount to fully \$5,000. Dr Brodie has a brother at Honolulu who is a leading physician, and obtained the appointment for him. That he will satisfactorily fill the place there is no question. He is a graduate of the Montreal Veterinary University, and has been very successful in the practice here. The business here is prospering and will be continued by Dr Williams with competent assistance and Dr Brodie will still retain his interest in the building and office. He will be absent for two years at least, the office having been established for that length of time as an experiment, and he will perhaps be continued longer.

August 28th—A very fine day.

29th—Showers, with some thunder.

30th—Sultry; very heavy thunder showers in the afternoon. Along the frontier, from Rockburn to Powerscourt, hail fell in large quantities and of unusual size, there being pieces of ice 2 inches long. Along the 1st concession of Hinchinbrook considerable injury was done to such grain as was still uncut, to the corn and orchards.

31st and 1st September—Fine, with sprinklings of rain. Heavy showers seen passing to the south.

2nd and 3rd—Warm and dry.

NEWS BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.  
Statistics show that the consumption of alcohol is greater per head in Switzerland than in any country in Europe. Brandy especially is increasing, as well as mental diseases and misery.

Messrs Lalor and O'Connor, Nationalist members of Parliament for Queen's County, have been presented with £246 each. Mr O'Connor in returning thanks, said: This will enable me to retain my seat in the House; I am convinced that the regular payment of the Irish members is a necessity if we are to continue the fight. The London Times gives a review of recent blue books relating to Madagascar, and says they conclusively disprove the charges of savagery and barbarism brought against the Malagassys by the French.

St Petersburg, Aug. 30.—Another outbreak against the Jews has occurred at Dubrovita, in Western Russia. The mob pillaged 12 shops, and 20 houses. Many Jews were wounded, and a woman killed. The police and clergy were powerless to quell the disturbance.

The Government is preparing a bill to modify the land laws in Scotland for the purpose of protecting the crofters from summary eviction. The bill will be based upon Scottish land league principles.

Dublin, Aug. 29.—The Duke of Edinburgh

with the Channel fleet is visiting Dublin Harbor. This has caused a great stir among the people, and the Duke has been well received. Thousands of persons flock to Kingstown to visit the fleet, and the evenings are made brilliant with balls, fireworks, and illuminations. The Freeman's Journal says such occurrences.

Rome, Aug. 20.—An encyclical letter of the Pope, directed against the French Government in adopting a new divorce law, is promulgated. The Pope reminds the French people, already frequently admonished, against laws contrary to the Church passed by their rulers. He instructs the bishops of the various dioceses as to the course they should pursue in order to maintain the principles of the Church in regard to the sacrament of marriage.

London, Sept. 2.—An attempt was made yesterday to destroy with dynamite the house of Mr Moffat, manager of a large mine in Cleator Moor. He had incurred the enmity of the miners, having discharged all who participated in the Orange riots. The house was damaged, but no one was injured. No arrests were made.

THE WAR IN CHINA.  
The French fleet continued until the 28th August to destroy the forts at the mouth of the River Min. In a despatch, dated 29th, to Paris Admiral Courbet says: The operations in the Min river have been concluded. They were attended with complete success. All the batteries along the river have been destroyed, and most of the cannons exploded with gun cotton. We were obliged to leave some intact because the men, in order to reach them, would have been exposed to a heavy musketry fire, to which no reply would have been possible. All our ships left the Min river to-day, and several have already reached the Malson anchorage. I shall arrive there to-morrow with the Duguay and Trouin. The Lamer has served as a flagship since Monday. Our losses during the week are 10 killed, including one officer, and 13 seriously and 28 slightly wounded. In the Mingan and Kinal channels there were several casemated batteries. Two of these were clad from 12 to 30 centimetres thick with plates of sheet iron, bolted together.

Shanghai, Aug. 30.—As soon as the French began to descend the river 15,000 Chinese were put to work repairing the damages to the forts. French and English engineers in the Chinese army intend to re-erect the forts and breastworks. All the French have left Canton. It is asserted Admiral Courbet has left the Min River with the intention of going to Canton. Chinese military commanders everywhere have received imperial orders to attack all French war ships and merchant vessels which attempt to enter leading treaty ports. Those in the ports have been ordered to depart immediately.

Hong Kong, Aug. 28.—The French consul and French merchants who were expelled from Canton last Saturday by order of the Viceroy, have arrived. A mob at Canton invaded the Catholic Cathedral, on Wednesday. The building was cleared by the efforts of the foreign consul, who induced the French bishop and missionaries to leave Canton.

Hong Kong, Sept. 1.—The Chinese honorably paid the French Shamin claims after Foo Chow had been bombarded. French ships saluted the Chinese flag on the day previous to the Foo Chow attack, it being the Emperor's birthday. Foreign residents severely censured the French for entering the Min River with a banner of friendship flying.

Calcutta, Sept. 1.—The war is having a depressing effect on trade at Bombay. Cotton mills shares there have fallen greatly. The effect on Calcutta trade has been slight.

Paris, Sept. 1.—It is stated in semi-official quarters that the French fleet in Chinese waters will go to the Gulf of Pechili for the present, and that an attack will be made on Canton by both the land and sea forces soon as the climate permits the march of the troops across the frontier from Tonquin. Ferry has no intention of summoning Parliament at present. He says that owing to China's treachery it has been impossible to treat her like a civilized nation.

Paris, Sept. 1.—Extraordinary excitement has taken possession of the Parisians to-day. At every corner, on every boulevard newspapers are snatched up and the contents devoured by anxious eyes and beating hearts. "Is it true that China has declared war?" "Will President Grövy convoke the Chambers and reciprocate the rumored declaration of war by China?" "Is the party of the extreme left strong enough in their influence upon the country against the government should President Grövy refuse to act hastily and inconsiderately in the matter?" These questions on everybody's tongues, and a seething furious undercurrent of hatred for the English that intensifies the enmity of the French for the Chinese is heard and seen on every hand. The sore that France received at Metz and Strasbourg, and the annexation of Alsace Lorraine by Germany are no longer thought of. The Republic Française openly advocates an alliance with Germany, and demands that in order to avenge themselves for the set back England gave them in Egypt the French owe it to themselves to no longer put up with the insolence of the "Beef Eaters." L'Intransigent drips with gore in its utterances and declaims wildly against what it called the sneaking hypocrisy of the English press. The Socialist and Communist element are in ecstasies of joy over the rampant war feeling of the people. Placards are to be posted to-night calling upon the people to unite, to throw all race and party prejudices aside and uphold the prestige and honor of France.

THE KHARTOUM EXPEDITION.  
London, Aug. 27.—Newspapers approve of the despatch of Wolsley to Egypt. The official announcement of the appointment says that the preparations which have been in progress for some weeks for the expedition up the Nile resemble in a great degree those adopted in 1870 for the Red River expedition, which gave Wolsley experience that no other officer possesses. It is rumored that Egypt has notified England that she is bankrupt since yesterday, and unable to meet current expenses.

London, Aug. 28.—The Government is expediting the departure of an increasing number of reinforcements for Egypt. The staff at Woolwich has been increased and additional hands engaged to put the transports in readiness as rapidly as possible. Seven hundred Royal Scots are to be despatched from the West Indies; the rest of the troops will go from Gibraltar, Malta, and Cyprus. Four hundred more river boats have been ordered. The Government has contracted with a Chicago firm for 750,000 pounds of compressed beef for the relief expedition.

Wolsley expects to reach Dongola with the Gordon relief expedition November 7. He is confident he will be able to accomplish his programme without difficulty.

London, Aug. 31.—Gen Wolsley and Earl Northbrook sailed for Egypt to-day. The Gordon relief expedition will be composed of 8000 British troops, 2,500 Egyptians, 950 river boats manned by 400 Canadians, 300 Roumen and 2000 Egyptians and Nubians. The cost of the campaign will be £8,000,000. Gen Wolsley has carte blanche. The number of British troops in Egypt is 10,000; 600 are sick. When all is arranged the force will be 15,000. Only strong men will be taken. Several correspondents will accompany the army.

Cairo, Sept. 1.—The authorities are finding much difficulty in obtaining the requisite number of camels for the Sudan expedition. The latest letter from Gordon says that Khartoum can hold out till the middle of October. At Suakim the rebels made an attack on Sunday night, when a mine near the town was exploded, killing 9 of the enemy.

A fugitive from Berber has arrived at Dongola who reports that Berber is in the hands of about 2,000 rebels who are committing the most horrible outrages upon the citizens. Men, women and children are sold into slavery. In the midst of their excesses the Arab captors stand in great fear of Gen Gordon, and are fortifying the city in anticipation of an attack by him. They have sent messengers to El Mahdi urging him to forward reinforcements and ammunition.

THE CHOLERA.  
Turin, Aug. 27.—King Humbert and Prime Minister Depretis arrived yesterday at Brisco, visited cholera patients at the hospital, and left \$2,000 for the relief of the sufferers. Italian peasants in the cholera districts repel the doctors and prefer to trust in charms and superstitious observances. At Busco a girl was found dying in a filthy room, in which two sheep were feeding from a nasty trough. The sheep were allowed to be there because it was believed their wool would absorb the disease. The peasants are profound believers in the powerful efficacy of processions. A serious tumult occurred yesterday at Lucca because the prefect prohibited a procession. The military were called out to quell the disturbance and several rioters were wounded.

Naples, Aug. 29.—Fierce opposition to the transference of cholera patients to the hospital prevails among the populace. Forceful opposition was yesterday offered as a person stricken with the cholera was being conveyed to the hospital. The rioters wounded and otherwise maltreated the policemen. Crowds of women assailed the schools, fearing that their children would be taken to the hospital if they became ill. The Syndic has asked the Archbishop to help to enlighten the people.

Rome, Sept. 1.—A veritable panic prevails among the populace in the cholera infected districts. In many places physicians are maltreated. Some of them have been wounded with knives. The people believe the doctors are poisoning them. In some instances they have offered armed opposition to railway traffic.

Marseilles, Sept. 1.—During the day there were 9 cholera deaths. The disease is increasing in virulence at Naples, where there were twenty fresh cases to-day.

Alicante, Spain, Sept. 1.—Seven persons, have died here, it is supposed of cholera. Three others are ill.

Madrid, Sept. 3.—The official Gazette to-day declares that the cholera now raging in Alicante is of Asiatic type. Six deaths occurred in that province yesterday and a rigid quarantine against it is enforced.

Naples, September 2.—Forty-two cases of cholera were reported here yesterday, half of which proved fatal. The great mortality is attributed to the excesses in which the people indulged on Sunday, which was a fete day. A panic prevails.

CANADA.  
Quebec, Sept. 1.—After a stormy passage the Peruvian reach port last night, having on board the English artillery team, who were welcomed on landing from the steamer at Lewis by a special aide de camp of the Governor-General and a large party of officers of the Canadian militia. The team are a splendid lot of men, all of good size and nearly all non-commissioned officers. Their uniform is that of the English volunteer artillery, and differs slightly from that of the Canadian artillery, having silver instead of gold trimmings. The officers are Lieut-Col. Ray, commanding, and Captains Cameron and Allen. They have come to have a match with our Canadian artillery companies. The enthusiasm of the Caughnawaga Indians for the Khartoum expedition has fizzled. They want a guarantee against death in the service, and refused to engage for longer than six months.

The Rev Dr Potts, of St James street Methodist church, has just returned from a visit to Ireland, his native country. In an interview with a Witness correspondent he said: "It is three years since I was at home and I noticed a growing improvement in every particular. There were good crops, the season was favorable, and in my part (Fermanagh), as I expected, there was intense loyalty to the British Throne and constitution." "What is the condition of the farmers?" "In Ireland, as you are aware, they have the best land laws, that is in any country where the system of landlord and tenant prevails. "How are the agricultural laborers situated?" "The condition of the farm laborers has been much ameliorated since the days of my boyhood; while I noticed a considerable advance in the condition of the farmers, and their people generally." "You have given your general impression as to the condition of Ireland; but what do you think of the attitude of the Parliament in and out of Parliament?" "I regard them largely as adventurers, unwise leaders of the Irish people, as senseless the true friends of Ireland. Their constant aim is the dismemberment of the empire, which would materially injure the position of the Protestant minority in Ireland.

The following sad story comes from Shrewsbury, P.Q.: A few days ago a French-Canadian farmer named Leblanc, living in the vicinity of that village, left his horse to go and fell trees in a neighboring wood, instructing his wife to send their 12-year-old little girl with his dinner when noon came. At 3 o'clock the child had not yet made her appearance, and Leblanc decided to return home. He had hardly walked a few acres when he perceived a large bear busily engaged in devouring some-

thing. He fired at the animal but missed his shot. Coming nearer, Leblanc was able to ascertain that the wild bear was making its repast on a human being. Loading his gun again, he fired a second time and brought down the animal. The terror and grief of the unfortunate father may be imagined, when on approaching he recognized the mangled form of his child, whose face and legs were entirely eaten up. The poor little girl still held in her hands the tin can containing her father's dinner.

Ottawa, Aug. 23.—The people of Ottawa and the surrounding districts are having a rather bitter experience of the Pacific Railway Company's anxiety to give the people of Ontario railway competition. That Company obtained control of the St Lawrence & Ottawa Railway for the avowed purpose of closing it up and preventing its continuing to compete with the Syndicate's Railway between this city and Brockville. The line is now practically closed and the people who gave cash bonuses and valuable privileges to secure its construction have just petitioned the Postmaster-General to cancel the contract to carry mails by the Ottawa & Prescott Railway and to re-establish a stage mail line.

Ottawa, August 30.—It is stated that Mr Beaudry, recently appointed assistant-clerk of the Privy Council here without examination, still retains his position as prothonotary at Beauharnois, drawing his salary for both offices. He spends a few days in each place alternatively. W. B. Johnson of Hemmingford has applied for an interim copyright on an index and sectional map of the Dominion which he is getting out.

The steamer Beauharnois, calling at Chateaugay on her way to Montreal on Monday morning, found that the large load aboard would not allow of all the produce gathered on the wharf being accommodated. In consequence a struggle, which eventually resulted in a fight, took place, to see who should have the preference. The fight originated with a personal contest between an old farmer named Mallette and a young man, which was speedily followed by a duel between two powerful habitues, who fought savagely. The boat having taken her full complement, put off from the wharf, and soon after the old man who had been conspicuous in the fight fell into a fit. Being in an apparently dangerous condition, the steamer put back to procure medical attendance. On arrival he was taken ashore, and in a few moments afterwards the priest who had been summoned to minister to him came to the wharf and announced that he was dead. The affair created a profound sensation among the passengers of the steamer and the summer residents at Chateaugay, who expressed surprise that there should have been no police or authorities to stop the encounter, which was undoubtedly the cause of the old man's death.—Star.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Montreal & Champlain Junction Railway Company on Monday the old board of directors was re-elected, as follows: Hon James Forrier, Messrs Joseph Hickson, L. J. Sergeant, S. W. Foster, and W. Wainwright. At a subsequent meeting of the directors the Hon Mr Forrier was elected president, and Mr Joseph Hickson vice-president.

It has been ordered by the Governor-General-in-council that Thursday, the sixth day of November, be observed as a day of general thanksgiving to Almighty God for blessings vouchsafed to this Dominion.

A gentleman from Portneuf describes a magnificent water-spout seen on the St Lawrence, opposite that village, on Tuesday afternoon, during a severe thunder-storm. It was fully formed, and appeared like a lofty pillar extending from the clouds to the river, and affording a spectacle seldom witnessed except at sea. During its continuance, which was about three minutes, it moved down the river upwards of two miles, when it parted opposite Pointe Platon, the rain descending in torrents immediately afterwards.

UNITED STATES.  
Bradstown, Ky., August 29.—A storm this morning did much damage in Nelson County to crops and houses. At Bloomfield Broadbent's carriage-manufactory was destroyed; the bridges were all washed away, thousands of shade trees torn up by the roots, and other injury done. Rolker's new foundry was almost demolished. The steamers J. V. Throop and Silver Thorn were badly damaged; the former almost wrecked. Several churches suffered severely, also a new school-house. The most deplorable accident of all was the upsetting of the small steamer Belmont while crossing the Mississippi. When the last attack of the storm took place the pilot was heading the boat for a sand-bar, with the intention of running ashore. The captain, however, ordered the pilot to back the boat and hold her steady. As soon as the boat was stopped the wind got such a leverage as to capsize her. When the boat began to cave in the captain ordered the steward to call all from the cabin, but it was too late and the boat went over into 15 feet of water. Mitchell realized the danger, and assisted by Samuel Butler succeeded in forcing open the cabin door. They got out just as the boat began to go over. The fires were extinguished by the water, causing a heavy steam to rise, which added to the horrors of the disaster. The screams of the women in the cabin were heartrending and could be heard over the roar and hurry of the storm. The bodies of those lost in the cabin will probably be recovered to-day. The number is unknown.

Washington, Aug. 27.—The Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry reports that he found eight cases of pleuro-pneumonia in the vicinity of Chicago, two near Stirling, four near Peoria, one near Springfield, two near Virginia, and one near Jacksonville. The disease will be isolated. The diseased animals were slaughtered. Iowa, Mississippi, and Kentucky have received animals from the infected herds. It is supposed that the disease originated among Jersey cattle belonging to Mr Dye, of Ohio. Mr Dye is a most extensive speculator in Jersey cattle and has sold into nearly every herd in the west. If his herd is infected with disease it must have been spread in nearly every State in the Union.

Chicago, Aug. 30.—Reports of the condition of corn in Indiana show that it has been damaged considerably. There is an increase of 5 per cent in the acreage, but the yield will hardly equal last year's. In Illinois the yield will probably be a little larger than last year. In Iowa an immense crop is assured; the increase will be from 12 to 20 per cent. In Nebraska there is an increase of 25 per cent in the acreage, and

the yield will be 30 per cent greater than last year. In Missouri the increase will average 5 per cent.

Huron, Dak., Aug. 29.—A cyclone passed east yesterday destroying everything in its path several hundred feet wide. The residence of Jos Bloodgood, Marvin Cook, and Geo. Cook were blown to atoms. Mrs Geo. Cook and a child were carried several hundred feet and badly bruised.

Sioux Falls, Dak., Aug. 29.—Farmer Briggs' house and out buildings were demolished by the cyclone yesterday. Thirty of his cattle and three of his horses were killed. Mr McKillop was lifted in the air with a team of mules. All were killed. Four dwellings and several other buildings were destroyed near Diana. A number of persons are reported killed.

Excitement over gold discoveries in the Little Rockies continues. The gold is on land belonging to the Indians. The prospectors say that they will defend their discoveries at the peril of their lives.

Chicago, Aug. 29.—The visit of Dr P. A. Avery, State Veterinarian to Elmhurst, Tuesday, resulted in the killing of ten Jersey cows, appraised at \$3,000. Their lungs were found to show more or less decided traces of pleuropneumonia. In some cases the lung adhered firmly to the ribs and were decidedly hepated.

Greely, Col., Aug. 29.—The burning of a circus car, nine miles north of Greely, was attended with indescribable horrors. The car was next to the engine in the train of seventeen cars, containing Orton's Anglo-American Circus, which left Fort Collins about midnight for Golden, over the Greely, Salt Lake and Pacific Railway. The train was nearing Windsor, running about 25 miles an hour, when the engineer discovered the car to be on fire. There were sixty men in the car, arranged in three tiers of berths on either side. The forward side door was closed, the men in the bunks sleeping against it. The rear side door was also closed, and the men who awoke discovered the lower unoccupied berth next to it containing rubbish on fire, filling the car with smoke, and cutting off escape in that direction. The only means of egress was through a small window between the car and engine. John Pine, of Edgerton, Wis., and Elmer Millet, of Iowa, crawled through the opening and tried to pass in water from the engine tank. Owing to the suffocating gases it was difficult to arouse the sleepers. Some were kicked, bruised in a shocking manner and pitched out of the window. The screams of those unable to get through the blocked aperture were terrifying. The glare of the flames and the sight of the burning victims outside who were writhing in agony on the cactus beds caused the wild beasts in the adjoining car to become frantic with terror, making the scene appalling. The performers, who occupied the rear car, gazed with white faces on the awful spectacle. In the midst of the confusion two or three heroic souls appeared equal to the occasion, and bravely cut their way to their companions, to find them already in the agony of death. Albert Lake, in charge of the animals, and his friend Kent walked over cactus in their bare feet pouring buckets of oil on the blistered unfortunates, and wrapped them in blankets. An old Pacific Coast soldier named McDonald, formerly of Forepaugh's show, was terribly burned, the flesh hanging in shreds. The heart-rending cries of the men on the prairie, the smothered appeals of the dying within the car, the roar of the flames and the howling of the animals, made a scene terrible beyond description. The odor of roasting flesh and the distant cry of coyotes added to the general horror of the scene. The voices of the dying in the car grew fainter and soon ceased. Meantime, the engine had gone to Greely for assistance and returned with Dr Jesse Hawes. Many of the rescued, on being pulled through the small window had limbs broken and joints dislocated. Hands and feet burned off and roasted trunks of bodies were found in one place and legs in another, and piles of roasted and shrivelled carcasses were pulled out of the ruins. At daylight a flat car carried the charred bodies into Colorado for interment. The county commissioners buried the bodies in a huge coffin seven feet wide and 10 feet long in the Greely Cemetery.

Throughout Europe, and especially in England, fine estates are offered for sale, but obtain no purchasers. Land appears to be becoming a drug in the market. For a Lincolnshire estate the highest bid now made is \$100,000. A dozen years ago the owner of it refused to consider an offer of \$300,000 for the same property.

Despatches giving particulars of Hanlan's defeat in Australia are to hand. The race was well contested for two miles, both carmen making a desperate struggle at the end. Amid the wildest enthusiasm and tremendous cheering Hanlan for a few seconds appeared to shorten his stroke, and at the same time Beach gained the lead. Hanlan pulled hard and vigorously to close the gap, but Beach, who was rowing in splendid form, appeared to have more strength, and he continued to widen the gap. Hanlan tried all he knew to keep up with Beach, but the pace was terrific for half a mile, when Hanlan showed signs of exhaustion. Beach kept the lead and won easily by 6 lengths. The scene at the finish beggars description. Cheer after cheer came from thousands of throats, flags were waved, and on Beach reaching his boat he was carried to his boat-house amid cheers given for the champion of the world. Beach is 5 feet 11 inches in height, and weighs 170 pounds. He has made the fastest time ever rowed over the Paramatta championship course (which is three miles 330 yards in length) in 20min. 44 sec.

St. John's N.F., Aug. 28.—The Crown officers are now investigating the case of the Roman Catholic missionary yacht, the St Augustine, which was attacked by eight boats manned by Orangemen in Henley Harbor, in the Straits of Belle Isle, on Sunday, the 17th inst. Evidence has been laid before the Crown Solicitor that the attacking party ordered down the yacht's ensign, a red flag with a white cross, and on the refusal of Father Lynch to lower it they tore it down, afterward obliterating the name of the yacht on the stern with tar and threatening with death the priest, who was only making his regular visit to his parishioners.

China with its enormous population and its sewage-laden rivers, at the mouths of which large numbers of the poorer classes live in boats, would seem to be a country particularly exposed to the visitations of cholera. The cause of the empire's exemption from the pest is said by Mr Mattieu Williams, the author of "Science Notes," to be the tea-drinking habits of the

people, which leads them to boil all their water.

Montreal, Sept. 2.—Wholesale rates for best Ontario bag flour are \$2.20 to \$2.30. City bag \$2.75. Except for creamery, the demand for Butter is very dull, with a tendency to lower prices. Creamery 2 1/2 to 2 1/2c, fine to choice dairy 1 1/2 to 1 3/4c; inferior 1 1/4 to 1 1/2c. Cheese is very quiet, and most factory men are holding for higher prices. The current rates are 9 to 9 1/2c. Eggs 17 to 17 1/2c. On Bonaventure market. Cows were lower in the face of a large supply, and could be bought at 90c to \$1, and Best Hens at \$1.50 per bag. Pigs \$1.10 per bushel. Apples \$2 to \$3 per barrel. Dressed Hogs \$9.

Montreal, Sept. 1.—There were about 450 head of butchers' cattle offered on Vigor market to-day and as the shippers were not buying to-day, prices are rather lower all round. Choice butchers' cattle sold at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4c per lb.; fat cows and fair-conditioned steers at 3 1/2 to 4c; common dry cows at 3c to 3 1/2c; scullawag cattle and small bulls at \$12 to \$20 each or 2c to 2 1/2c do. E. Nicholson bought 25 choice steers at \$48.40 each, or about 4 1/2c per lb. There were about 1000 sheep and lambs on this market and prices were rather easier, yet choice lambs bring from \$3.50 to \$4 each; common lambs \$2 to \$3 each. Mr J. Richard bought 45 good lambs at from \$3.25 to \$4 each. Live hogs are more plentiful and lower in price; several lots were sold to-day at 6 1/2c per lb. which is a considerable reduction from the very high prices paid last week, when \$7.60 per 100 lb. was paid by Mr George Fisher for eleven choice hogs.

On the 27th ult, the wife of D.M. Macpherson, Esq., of Lancaster, of a daughter.  
On the 30th ult, the wife of Mr James W. Marshall, Godmanchester, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.  
At St Agnes church, Dundee, on the 26th of August, by the Rev Mr Fergat, Theodore Myre of Dewittville, Godmanchester, blacksmith, son of J. B. Myre, Mayor of St Louis de Gonzague, to Josephine, eldest daughter of Oliver Monique of Dundee.

In Godmanchester, on the 3rd Sept, at the residence of Mr Robt. Robt, uncle of the bride, by the Rev J. B. Muir, A.M., of St Andrew's church, Huntingdon, Mr William Scott, Valleyfield, to Jennie, eldest daughter of Alexander Gordon, Esq., Hinchinbrook, P.Q.

At St George's church, Drummondville, Sept. 1st, by the Rev F. J. B. Allnot, Mr Alonso Walton Robson, formerly of Huntingdon, to Miss Mary Ann Watkins, daughter of William Watkins, St Germain, Que.

DIED.  
At his residence, Norton Creek, on the morning of the 18th of August, in his 73rd year, James Bullions, a native of Logiealmond, Perthshire, Scotland.

At Havelock, on Thursday, 21st of August, Christiana McNaughton, eldest daughter of the late John McNaughton. Deceased was a native of the parish of Bracadale, Isle of Skye, Scotland.

At South Georgetown, Chateaugay Co., on August 26th, John Lorne, son of John Anderson, jr., aged 8 weeks and 3 days.

At Smith's Falls, Ont., on the 26th ult, J. A. Clarke, M.A., B.C.L., Principal of the High School there, and formerly of the Academy here, aged 38 years.

At Hinchinbrook, on the 30th August, John Montgomery, aged 24 years and 6 months, 4th son of Wm. Lindsay.

At New Ireland, 31st August, Margaret Annie, infant daughter of Benj. Douglas, aged 5 months and 15 days.

At Ormatown, on 1st of September, Arthur McCartney, aged 58 years.

A CONCERT  
WILL be held at Dewittville on Monday evening; doors opened at 7; concert to begin at eight. Mr R. F. Taylor will give his farewell address to the people of that place. COME ONE, COME ALL!

McCORMICK, Advocate, of Montreal, will D. beat Moir's hotel, Huntingdon, on Saturday the 6th instant.  
Huntingdon, Sept. 4.

GRAND DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT!

— BY THE —  
HUNTINGDON CORNET BAND.

BOTH FAIR NIGHTS!

Sept. 17th and 18th.

For particulars and program see Posters.

APPLES may be had at the Orchard of the undersigned at 25 cents a bushel. JAMES GILLIES, Esq., THE subscriber has a RIDER MILL at Bush's Store on the Lines, and Farmers bringing their Apples can have the cider back with them. THOS. DOHERTY.

WANTED, A FEMALE TEACHER for School No. 4, St. Louis de Gonzague. For further particulars apply to JOHN HOWDEN, St. Louis de Gonzague.

WANTED, 2 Apprentices to the Blacksmith business. Apply to LOUIS DESPOICER, Valleyfield.

AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, Sept. 15th; at residence of ROBT. STARK, HUNTINGDON: Boots and Shoes, Household Furniture, Wagon, &c. 6 o'clock credit. M. R. MCCOY, Auctioneer.

TEA-MEETING AND CONCERT

IN THE TOWN HALL, HEADMAN'S CORNERS, ON Thursday Evening, 15th September. Doors open at 6 o'clock; Tea served at 6.30; Concert to begin at 7 o'clock. Admission 25c; Children 15c. Fairwell Address by R. F. TAYLOR. Come one, come all!

PROVIDES OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

No. 4.

DAME MARIE CELINA LACOURSIERE of the Town of St. Hubert de Valleyfield in the said district, wife of EUGENE ALAN, Book-keeper of the same place, has instituted an action for separation as to property against her husband.

Resuharnois, 26th August, 1884.

BEAUBARNOIS, LAFLETTE, Auctioneer for Plaintiff.

FARMERS OF QUEBEC, Municipality of St. Hubert de Valleyfield, GODMANCHESTER.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

A FEMALE TEACHER FOR DISTRICT No. 1, NEW IRELAND, Township of Godmanchester, on the 10th of 10 months. Salary \$18 per month. Applicant to send address to the undersigned Secretary-Treasurer, Huntingdon.

Sec.-Treas. Board School Commissioners, Township of Godmanchester, Huntingdon, Sept. 3rd, 1884.

Established 1866.

CHAS. GALE, JEWELLER.

ORMSTOWN.

ALL WORK WARRANTED Satisfaction Guaranteed.

YOU CAN ALL COME NOW FOR  
DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, READYMADE  
CLOTHING, AND HATS,  
— TO —  
**ANGUS McNAUGHTON'S**  
— STORE —

LADIES: Always remember this is the Store  
for DRESS GOODS and BOOTS.  
GENTLEMEN: That for Ready-made Clothing,  
Cloth, and Suits to order.

ANGUS McNAUGHTON'S STOCK EXCELS.

HATS: HATS: HATS!  
ALL THE LATEST.

**ANGUS McNAUGHTON.**

GOOD ADVICE.

EVERYBODY SHOULD GO AND SEE  
HIS NEW STOCK.

EVERYTHING IS CHEAP!

YOU get 10 lbs of good TEA for \$3; 12 lbs  
White Sugar for \$1, good Raisins at 7c per  
lb; best bright Syrup at 75c; Coal Oil, 20c;  
Machine Oil, 60c; Paint Oil, D. boiled, 90c.  
Remember it is imperial measure.

GLASSES of all sizes, PAINTS all colors, CHEAP!

A very fine lot of BOOTS and SHOES, to be  
all sold this month.

CROCKERY and HARDWARE lower than ever

Also, new DRESS GOODS, 28 inches wide, at  
12c; Black Cashmere, all wool, 40c; Canadian  
TWEED, all wool, 60c; Prints at 5c; heavy Grey  
Cotton for 6c; good checked Shirting, 27 inches  
wide, at 10c; Linen Towels, 10c per pair, and  
his stock of men's and boys' Fur and Straw Hats  
is of the best.

You mostly all know that he keeps the best

**MILLINERY GOODS**

and a first-class Milliner is attached to his store.

Don't you forget that he pays 20c for good  
Butter and 14c for Eggs. That's more than any-  
one else will pay.

Who is that? And where is it? It is

**L. BERGVEIN**

At Kensington (Hendersonville).

TO LET.

Brick House and Store, corner King and  
Bouchette Streets—Good Business Stand. For  
particulars apply to  
E. S. ELWORTH,  
Cashier County Bank.

**FOR SALE,**

A NUMBER OF RESIDENT BUILDING LOTS,  
located at the West end of the Village of Hun-  
tingdon. For price and terms apply to

D. McPHEE,  
Huntingdon, June 12th, 1884.

**CASKETS AND COFFINS.**

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large stock  
of Caskets and Coffins of all sizes, styles, and prices.  
Coffin Plates, Burial Robes, and other trimmings always in  
stock. Prices reasonable.

A good Hearse kept. Orders promptly attended to.  
Mrs. A. HENDERSON, Huntingdon.

**NEW GOODS!**

NEW GOODS OF LATEST STYLES AT

**W. A. DUNSMORE'S.**

NEW DRESS GOODS—NEW PRINTS, a large  
variety, handsome patterns, and good value.  
Everybody should see them.

NEW COLORED SHIRTINGS, GINGHAMS, and  
COTTON TWEEDS—much better value than  
anything I have offered before.

My stock of BLACK CASHMERE is very com-  
plete. I am still giving BLACK GOODS special  
attention. They are fully 10 per cent. below  
city prices.

— ALSO —

JUST IN, NEW BOOTS AND SHOES, new  
GROCERIES (the best values in TEAS in  
the District), new Laces and Trimmings,  
Napkins, Table Linen (extra value), Corsets,  
Ladies' Collars, Linen Handkerchiefs, &c.

**Carpets: Carpets:**

A fine assortment now on hand and more to arrive  
in a few days. Call and see my Carpets. I  
sell them very low, and cut and match free.

**THE CHEAP CASH STORE.**

**W. A. DUNSMORE.**

**NOTICE TO FARMERS.**

WHEN BUYING A REAPER PERHAPS  
YOU GET THE BEST.

THE subscriber has on hand and for sale the  
following implements:—

The Watson Reaper,  
The Maxwell Harvester,  
The Honey Fanning-Mill,  
and The Olds Threshing-Machine.

All of the above machines can be seen at my  
place in Ormstown.

JOSEPH LUNAN agent for Huntingdon, C. DONAIS  
agent at St. Michel.

**JOHN SADLER.**

**DAVID BRYSON,** Licensed Auctioneer for the  
District of Beauharnois, which consists of the counties  
of Huntingdon, Chateaugay and Beauharnois. Sells in  
the English and French languages. No higher charges made  
for extra distances to travel, as all his time is at his disposal  
for that business. All communications addressed to David  
Bryson, Howick, P.Q., or to David D. Bryson, Agent, Orm-  
stown, P.Q., will receive immediate attention.

**CENTRAL MARBLE WORKS.**

HUNTINGDON.

**J. BRUNET & CO.,**

Importers and Dealers in all sorts of MARBLE and GRANITE  
MONUMENTS, GRAVE-STONES, &c.

MESSRS BRUNET & CO. desire to thank their numerous  
customers and friends for the past season, and hope by care-  
ful attention to business, moderate charges, and punctuality  
in the execution of all orders entrusted to them, to merit a  
continuance of the same.

Class Readers: 1st part of First Book, 6 cents,  
2nd part 10c; 2nd Book 25c; 3rd Book 40c;  
4th Book 50c; 5th Book 60c.

Kirkland and Scott's Elementary Arithmetic  
&c.

Morrell's Spelling Book 30 cents.

Grammar, Analytical and Practical, 30 cents.

Lovell's Intermediate Geography, 65 cents.

Miles' Child's History of Canada, 30 cents.

Miles' School History of Canada, 60 cents.

Collins' British History, 50 cents.

Mackay's Old Testament History, 30 cents.

Mackay's New Testament History, 30 cents.

Bassey's Copy Books, 10 cents.

Any of the above sent by mail, postage paid,  
amount of order. Address: GILBERT HUN-  
TINGDON.

### THE PIRATE.

#### CHAPTER X.

The property of Don Cumanos, to which he  
had retired with his family, accompanied by  
Francisco, extended from the mouth of, to many  
miles up, the Magdalen River. It was a fine  
alluvial soil, forming one vast strip of rich mead-  
ow, covered with numerous herds of cattle.  
The house was not a hundred yards from the  
banks of this magnificent stream, and a small  
but deep creek ran up to the adjacent buildings;  
for Don Cumanos had property even more  
valuable, being proprietor of a gold mine near  
the town of Jambrano, about eight miles furth-  
er up, and which mine had latterly become ex-  
ceedingly productive. The ore was brought  
down the river in boats, and smelted in the  
out-houses near the creek to which we have  
just referred.

It will be necessary to observe that the estab-  
lishment of the noble Spaniard was numerous,  
consisting of nearly one hundred persons, em-  
ployed in the smelting-houses or attached to  
the household.

For some time Francisco remained here happy  
and contented; he had become the confidential  
superior of Don Cumanos's household, proved  
himself worthy of a trust so important, and was  
considered as one of the family.

One morning, as Francisco was proceeding  
down to the smelting-house to open the hatches  
of the small decked boats which had arrived  
from Jambrano with ore, and which were in-  
variably secured with a padlock by the superin-  
tending above, to which Don Cumanos had a  
corresponding key, one of the chief men in-  
formed him that a vessel had anchored of the  
river the day before, and weighed again  
early that morning, and that she was now  
standing off and on.

"There she is," cried the man; the head-sails  
making their appearance as the vessel opened  
to their view from the projecting point distant  
about four miles. Francisco directed his eye  
toward her, and, without further remark, hasten-  
ed to the house.

"Well, Francisco," said Don Cumanos, who was  
stirring a small cup of chocolate, "what's the  
news this morning?"

"The Nostra Señora del Carmen and the  
Agulla have arrived, and I have just unlocked  
the hatches. There is a vessel off the point  
which requires examination, and I have come  
for the telescope."

Francisco fixed the glass against the sill of  
the widow, and examined the vessel some time  
in silence.

"Yes—by the living God, it is the Avenger,  
and no other," exclaimed he, as he removed the  
telescope from his eye.

"Eh? cried Don Cumanos.

"It is the pirate vessel, the Avenger, I'll for-  
feit my life upon it. Don Cumanos you must  
be prepared. I know that they have long talk-  
ed of a visit to this quarter, and anticipate  
great booty, and they have those on board who  
know the coast well."

"And if they attack, Francisco?"

"We must defend ourselves, and I trust, beat  
them off. They will come in their boats, and  
at night. They will attack this night I rather  
think."

"And what do you then propose, Francisco?"

"That we should send all the females away—  
and call the men together as soon as possible.  
We are strong enough to beat them off if we  
barricade the house. They cannot land more  
than from ninety to one hundred men, as some  
must remain in charge of the schooner; and  
we can muster quite as many. It may be as  
well to promise our men a reward if they do  
their duty."

"Well, Francisco, I shall make you command-  
ant, and leave the arrangements to you, while  
I go and speak to Donna Isidora. Send for the  
men and speak to them; promise them re-  
wards, and act as if you were ordering upon  
your own responsibility."

"I trust I shall prove myself worthy of your  
confidence, sir," replied Francisco.

"Carambo!" exclaimed the old don, as he left  
the room; "but it is fortunate you are here. We  
might all have been murdered in our beds!"

Francisco sent for the head men of the estab-  
lishment, and told them what he was convinced  
they would have to expect; and he then ex-  
plained to them his views. The rest were all  
summoned; and Francisco pointed out to them  
the little mercy they would receive if the pi-  
rates were not repulsed, and the rewards which  
were promised by Don Cumanos if they did  
their duty.

Spaniards are individually brave; and, en-  
couraged by Francisco, they agreed that they  
would defend the property to the last.

The house of Don Cumanos was well suited  
to resist an attack of this description, in which  
musketry only was expected to be employed.  
It was a long parallelogram of stone walls,  
with a wooden veranda on the first floor, for it  
was only one story high. The windows on the  
first story were more numerous, but at the base-  
ment there were but two, and no other opening  
but the door in the whole line of building. The  
windows below were the first secured by piling  
a heavy mass of stones in the interior of the  
rooms against them, rising to the ceiling from  
a base like the segment of a pyramid, extend-  
ing to the opposite side of the chamber; and  
every preparation was made for effectually bar-  
ricading the door before night. Ladders were  
then fixed to ascend to the veranda, which was  
rendered musket-proof nearly as high as its  
railings, to protect the men. The Donna Isidora  
and the woman of the establishment were in  
the afternoon despatch to Don Teodoro's; and,  
at the request of Francisco, joined to the en-  
trances of Donna Isidora, Don Cumanos was  
persuaded to accompany them.

There was no want of muskets and ammuni-  
tion. Some were employed casting bullets,  
and others in examining the arms which had  
long been laid by. Before evening all was  
ready; every man had received his arms and  
ammunition; the flints had been inspected;  
and Francisco had time to pay more attention  
to the schooner, which had, during the day, in-  
creased her distance from the land, but was not  
again standing in for the shore. Half an hour  
before dusk, when within three miles, she wore  
round and put her head to the offing.

"They'll attack this night," said Francisco. I  
feel almost positive: their yards and stay-  
tackles are up, all ready for hoisting out the  
long-boat."

"Let them come, señor; we will give them a  
warm reception," replied Diego, the second in  
authority.

It was soon too dark to perceive the vessel.

Francisco and Diego ordered every man, but  
five, into the house; the door was firmly barri-

aded, and some large pieces of rock, which had  
been rolled into the passage piled against it.

Francisco then posted the five men down the  
banks of the river, at a hundred yards' distance  
from each other, to give notice of the approach  
of the boats. It was about ten o'clock at night  
when Francisco and Diego descended the ladder  
and went to examine their outposts.

"Hark, Diego!"

Another and another shot, nearer and nearer  
to them, gave the signal that the boats were  
close at hand. In a few minutes the men all  
came in, announcing that the pirates were pull-  
ing up the stream in three boats, and were less  
than a quarter of a mile from the landing-  
place.

In another minute the sound of the oars was  
plainly distinguishable, and soon after the boats  
crept in to the bank and landed their crews.

The pirates were now seen advancing from  
the out-buildings in strong force. In the di-  
rection from which they came, it was only from  
the side of the veranda, at which not more than  
eight or ten men could be placed, that the  
enemy could be repulsed. Francisco therefore  
gave orders that as soon as some of the men  
had fired they should retreat, and load their  
muskets, to make room for others.

When the pirates had advanced half-way to  
the house, on the clear space between it and  
the out-buildings, Francisco gave the word to  
fire. The volley was answered by another, and  
a shout from the pirates, who, with Hawkhurst  
and Cain at their head, now pressed on, but  
not until they had received a second discharge  
from the Spaniards, and the pirates had fired  
in return. As the Spaniards could not at first  
fire a volley of more than a dozen muskets at a  
time, their opponents imagined their force to be  
much less than it really was. They now made  
other arrangements. They spread themselves  
in a semicircle in front of the veranda, and kept  
up a continued galling fire. This was returned  
by the party under Francisco for nearly a quar-  
ter of an hour; and as all the muskets were  
now called into action, the pirates found out  
that they had a more formidable enemy to cope  
with than they had anticipated.

It was now quite dark, and not a figure was  
to be distinguished, except by the momentary  
flashing of the fire-arms. Cain and Hawkhurst,  
leaving their men to continue the attack, had  
gained the house, and a position under the  
veranda. Examining the windows and door,  
there appeared little chance of forcing an en-  
trance; but it immediately occurred to them  
that under the veranda their men would not be  
exposed, and that they might fire through the  
wooden floor of it upon those above. Hawk-  
hurst hastened away, and returned with about  
half the men, leaving the others to continue  
their attack as before. The advantage of this  
manoeuvre was soon evident. The musket-  
balls of the pirates pierced the planks, and  
wounded many of the Spaniards severely; and  
Francisco was at last obliged to order his men  
to retreat into the house, and fire out of the  
windows.

But even this warfare did not continue; for  
the supporting pillars of the veranda being of  
wood, and very dry, they were set fire to by  
the pirates. Gradually the flames wound round  
them, and their forked tongues licked the balu-  
strade. At last the whole of the veranda was  
in flames. This was a great advantage to the  
attacking party, who could now distinguish  
the Spaniards without their being so clearly  
seen themselves. Many were killed and wound-  
ed. The smoke and heat became so intense in  
the upper story that the men could no longer  
remain there; and, by the advice of Francisco,  
they retreated to the basement of the house.

"What shall we do now, señor?" said Diego,  
with a grave face.

"Do?" replied Francisco; "they have burnt  
the veranda, that is all. The house will not  
take fire; it is of solid stone; the roof, indeed,  
may; but still here we are. I do not see that  
they are more advanced than they were before.  
As soon as the veranda has burnt down, we  
must return above, and commence firing again  
from the windows."

"Hark, sir! they are trying the door while the  
veranda protects them from our sight. As  
soon as it is burnt we shall be able to drive  
them away from it. I will go up again and  
see how things are."

"No, señor; it is of no use. Why expose  
yourself, now that the flames are so bright?"

"I must go and see if that is the case, Diego.  
Put all the wounded men in the north chamber;  
it will be the safest, and more out of the way."

Francisco ascended the stone staircase, and  
gained the upper story. The rooms were filled  
with smoke, and he could distinguish nothing  
—an occasional bullet whistled past him—he  
walked toward the windows, and sheltered him-  
self behind the wall between them.

The flames were not so violent, and the heat  
more bearable. In a short time a crash and  
then another, told him that the veranda had  
fallen in. He looked through the window.  
The mass of lighted embers had fallen down  
in front of the house, and had for a time driven  
away the assailants. Nothing was left of the  
veranda but the burning ends of the joints fixed  
in the wall above the windows, and the still  
glowing remains of the post which once supported  
it.

But the smoke from one now cleared away,  
and the discharge of one or two muskets told  
Francisco that he was perceived by the enemy.

"The roof is safe," thought he, as he withdrew  
from the window; "and now I do not know  
whether the loss of the veranda may not prove  
a gain to us."

What were the intentions of the pirates it  
was difficult to ascertain. For a time they had  
left off firing, and Francisco returned to his  
comrades. The smoke had gradually cleared  
away, and they were able to resume their posi-  
tions above; but as the pirates did not fire, they  
of course could do nothing, as it was only by  
the flashing of the muskets that the enemy was  
to be distinguished. No further attempts were  
made at the door or windows below; and Fran-  
cisco in vain puzzled himself as to the intended  
plans of the assailants.

Nearly half an hour of suspense passed away.  
Some of the Spaniards were of opinion that they  
had retreated to their boats and gone away,  
but Francisco knew them better. All he could  
do was to remain above and occasionally look  
out to discover their motions. Diego and one  
or two more remained with him; the other men  
were kept below, that they might be out of  
danger.

"Holy Francis! but this has been a dreadful  
night, señor! How many hours until daylight?"  
said Diego.

"Two hours at least, I should think," replied

Francisco; "but the affair will be decided be-  
fore that."

"The saints protect us! See, señor, are they  
not coming?"

Francisco looked through the gloom in the  
direction of the out-buildings, and perceived a  
group of men advancing. A few moments, and  
he could clearly make them out.

"Yes, truly, Diego; and they have made lad-  
ders, which they are carrying. They intend to  
storm the windows. Call the men up; and now  
we must fight hard indeed!"

The Spaniards hastened up and filled the  
room above, which had three windows in the  
front looking toward the river, and which had  
been sheltered by the veranda.

"Shall we fire now, señor?"

"No, no; do not fire till your muzzles are  
at their hearts. They cannot mount more than  
two at a time at each window. Recollect, my  
lads, that you must now fight hard, for your  
lives will not be spared; they will show no  
quarter and no mercy."

The ends of the rude ladders now made their  
appearance above the sill of each window. They  
had been hastily yet firmly constructed, and  
were nearly as wide as the windows. A loud  
cheer was followed by a simultaneous mounting  
of the ladders.

Francisco was at the centre window when  
Hawkhurst made his appearance, sabre in hand.  
He struck aside a musket aimed at him, and  
the ball whizzed harmless over the broad water  
of the river. Another step, and he would have  
been in, when Francisco fired his pistol; the ball  
entered the left shoulder of Hawkhurst, and he  
dropped his hold. Before he could regain it, a  
Spaniard charged at him with his musket, and  
threw him back. He fell, bearing down with  
him one or two of his comrades, who had been  
following him up the ladder.

Francisco felt as if the attack at that window  
was of little consequence after the fall of Hawk-  
hurst, whose voice he had recognized; and he  
hastened to the one on the left, as he had heard  
Cain encouraging his men in that direction.  
He was not wrong in his conjecture; Cain was  
at the window, attempting to force an entrance,  
but was opposed by Diego and other resolute  
men. But the belt of the pirate captain was  
full of pistols, and he had already fired three  
with effect. Diego and the two best men were  
wounded, and the others who opposed him were  
alarmed at his giant proportions. Francisco  
rushed to attack him; but what was the force  
of so young a man against the herculean power  
of Cain? Still, Francisco's left hand was at the  
throat of the pirate, and the pistol was pointed  
in his right, when the flash of another pistol,  
fired by one who followed Cain, threw a mo-  
mentary vivid light upon the features of Fran-  
cisco, as he cried out, "Blood for blood!" It  
was enough; the pirate captain uttered a yell of  
terror at the supposed supernatural appearance,  
and he fell from the ladder in a fit among the  
still burning embers of the veranda.

The fall of their two chiefs, and the deter-  
mined resistance of the Spaniards, checked the  
impetuosity of the assailants. They hesi-  
tated; and they at last retreated, bearing away  
with them their wounded. The Spaniards  
cheered, and, led by Francisco, followed them  
down the ladders, and, in their turn, became the  
assailants. Still the pirates' retreat was orderly,  
they fired and retired, rank behind rank, suc-  
cessively. They kept the Spaniards at bay un-  
til they had arrived at the boats, when a charge  
was made, and a severe conflict ensued. But  
the pirates had lost too many men, and, with-  
out their commander felt dispirited. Hawk-  
hurst was still on his legs and giving his orders  
as coolly as ever. He espied Francisco, and  
rushing at him, while the two parties were  
opposed muzzle to muzzle, seized him by his col-  
lar and dragged him in among the pirates.  
"Secure him, at all events!" cried Hawkhurst,  
as they slowly retreated and gained the out-  
houses. Francisco was overpowered, and haul-  
ed into one of the boats, all of which in a few  
minutes afterward were pulling with all their  
might to escape from the muskets of the  
Spaniards, who followed the pirates by the  
banks of the river, annoying them in their re-  
treat.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

### ALCOHOL AND THE BLOOD.

Science of to-day joins with Moses of old in  
saying, "the blood is the life." It is so in the  
sense that it feeds all the tissues; conveys that  
prime requisite of all animal life, the oxygen,  
from the lungs to every particle of the bodily  
structure; receives the dead matter, perpetually  
being thrown off from the myriads of life-elab-  
orating cells, and transports it to the various  
organs which eject it from the system; is the  
source of all the vital heat, through the chemi-  
cal changes constantly taking place within it.  
So dependent is all life on this fluid, that,  
should the blood fail, for an instant, to reach  
the brain, all consciousness would at once cease,  
and if for a few seconds, life itself would cease.

Now all alcohol taken into the stomach is ab-  
sorbed by its veins and carried straight to the  
right side of the heart, thence through the  
lungs, and then back to the left side of the heart,  
whence it is borne to every organ and tissue of  
the system.

As it reaches the liver and kidneys, some of  
it is eliminated, but most of it continues in the  
circulating fluid, disturbing the organic func-  
tions, and effecting various harmful structural  
changes, and becoming itself also chemically  
changed.

One of the constituents of the blood is fibrine  
—that element which causes blood when drawn  
from the body to coagulate, or clot.

Alcohol has an exceedingly strong affinity for  
water; hence, when in excess, it may either ab-  
stract the water from the fibrine, and thus cause  
it to coagulate in the body, or, on the contrary,  
so fix the water with the fibrine, as to destroy  
its power to coagulate. The blood of those who  
have died of alcoholic excess has been found in  
these two opposite but unnatural states.

The most important portion of the blood is the  
red globules. The microscope has actually  
watched the disturbing effect of alcohol on these  
globules—rendering their smooth outline rough  
and even star-like, sometimes wholly changing  
their proper shape, and causing them to run to-  
gether and adhere in rolls. The effect is to im-  
pair their power to absorb gases, and also their  
ability to pass through the minute arteries,  
thus, of course, clogging them.

Alcohol also dilates the capillaries unduly,  
and thus lessens their resistance to the action  
of the heart, causing the latter to be unduly  
quicken. Hence the heart may be made to do  
one-fifth more work—lift, each day, to the

height of one-foot, 24 tons of blood extra.

The heart, of course, becomes jaded, weakened  
and ready to break down, and the catastrophe  
is hastened by other structural changes effected  
by the alcohol.

### MAKING A STRAW STACK.

As soon as the threshing machine comes on  
to the farm, one of the first questions is, how  
large shall we make the bottom of the straw  
stack? If you ask the threshers, they will say,  
"Be sure and make it big enough." But if you  
want to save all the straw you can, a much  
more sensible answer would be, "Be sure and  
make it small enough." If you have more straw  
than can be got on to the stack, it is an easy  
matter to put a wagon by the side of the stack,  
and draw a few loads to the barn. But if  
you run short of straw, you cannot possibly  
top off the stack properly.

Barley, oats, and pea straw is frequently so  
much broken up by the machine, that it packs  
closely, and occupies far less space than rye  
and wheat straw. Of wheat and rye straw it  
will require about one thousand cubic feet of  
stack room to hold a ton, and a yield of twenty-  
five bushels per acre may give you a ton of  
straw. Occasionally a heavy crop of wheat  
will give one hundred pounds of straw to each  
bushel of wheat. When wheat, rye, barley,  
and oat straw are stacked together in any-  
thing like equal proportions, we shall not be  
far wrong in estimating, on the average, half a  
ton of straw to each acre. Furthermore, in  
such a case eight hundred cubic feet of space  
will be sufficient per ton. In other words, a  
stack eleven and a half feet in diameter will  
hold about an acre to each four feet in height.  
One thirteen feet in diameter will hold an acre  
to each three feet in height; one sixteen feet in  
diameter will hold an acre to each two feet in  
height; one twenty feet in diameter, will hold  
about an acre to each one and a half feet in  
height, and one twenty-three feet in diameter  
will hold an acre (3/4 a ton of straw), to each foot  
in height. A stack thirty-three feet in diameter,  
will hold one ton of straw to each foot in height;  
one forty feet will hold one and a half ton to  
each foot in height.

When you have decided how large a stack to  
make, place a fork in the centre. Tie a string to  
it, and if the stack is to be forty feet in  
diameter, tie a knot in the string twenty feet  
from the fork, and hold it in your left hand.  
Spread out the straw on the bottom of the  
stack a little farther than it ought to be, and  
then pass round the stack and push in the  
straw with the feet, until the circumference is  
twenty feet from the centre. It is little work,  
and is far better than trusting to the eye.

In building the stack, the main point is to  
keep the middle full and well trodden down.  
The chaff and the straw that is broken up into  
small lengths is more compact than the long  
straw, and be kept in the middle of the stack.  
Place the long straw on the outside of the stack,  
and also bind it with long straw. It is neither  
safe nor desirable to tread down the straw on  
the outside. The lighter it is the more it will  
settle, and the better it will shed the rain.  
This is particularly important after you com-  
mence to build the top.

Until we get longer straw carriers, we must  
do the best we can with those we have. As  
we approach the top, the straw carrier leaves  
the straw nearer the outside of the stack, and  
the man who throws it back can hardly avoid  
removing the long straw and leaving the chaff.  
Take special pains to remove the chaff, and to  
pack long straw under the carrier.

When threshing, the farmer should avoid, if  
possible, taking any steady work that will con-  
fine him to one spot. He will find plenty to  
do in strengthening the weak spots, in helping  
where help is most needed. This will frequently  
be at the straw stack. The outside should be  
raked down, and the straw thrown on the  
carrier. Frequent visits to the top of the stack  
are desirable, if for no other purpose than to  
see that the middle is well trodden down.  
When the stack is finished, hand the stacker  
some "riders" to hold down the straw, and pre-