

CLOSING SALE.

THE undersigned is giving up business in Huntingdon and offers for sale his stock of Tin and Glassware, Lamps, Pictures, Lanterns, Coal Oil, &c., at reduced prices for Cash. Also Furniture—comprising the following: Extension Table, 1 Sideboard, 1 half-dozen Dining-room Chairs, 2 Bedsteads, 1 Cook Stove, and numerous other articles. The Furniture has only been used a short time and is nearly as good as new. Parties requiring S.A.P. PAIDS and FANS will please leave their orders early.

J. S. COWAN. P.S.—All accounts must be settled at or before the 1st of February. J. S. C.

NOTICE.

CASH PAID for all kinds of Grain at the Huntingdon Mills. A. HENDERSON.

FOR SALE.

FIRST—300 acres with two barns and stable on the banks of the Chateaugay river, at Dewittville, where there is a school, cheese factory, grist mill, saw mill, carding mill, carriage and blacksmith shop. Second—100 acres in 4th range of Godmanchester, with stone house, barn and stable, and large orchard. Third—100 acres near St Agnes, Dundee, with house, barn and stable. Fourth—Brick house and store, in the village of Huntingdon, at present occupied by Samuel Montgomery. Apply to ANDREW SOMERVILLE, Registrar, Huntingdon.

FAUGH-A-BALLAH.

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

RELIANCE HOUSE.

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

PAINTS.

An invitation is respectfully extended to the public to call at the Drug Hall opposite the Post Office, where, in addition to the usual class of Goods found in a Drug Store, the following may be procured, viz.: Lyons's, Robertson's, Ramsay's, and other White Leads, Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil, Tanners', Neatsfoot, Lard, Olive, Sperm, Salad, Machinery, and Castor Oils, White Zinc, Drop and Lamp Black, Red, Orange, Yellow, Green, Blue, and Violet Paints, (dry or ground in oil.) Putty, Shingle Paint, Paint Brushes, Black and Brown Japan, Furniture, Carriage and White Varnishes, Glass cut to any size, Kalsomine for Tinting Walls, Perfected Butter Color, Logwood, Madder, Fustic, Cochineal and Compound, and the celebrated Handy Package Dyes. J. C. SHANKS. Huntingdon, Aug. 4.

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

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BEAUHARNOIS.

Insuring only Farm and Isolated property. PRESIDENT—Archibald Henderson, Esq.

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

Agents—William Edwards, Franklin; Robert Middlemiss, Beckwith, Thomas Clarke, Ste. Philomena; Robert Small, Trent River; P. Clancy, N. P., and J. A. V. Antraud, N. P., Hemmingford; Malcolm Condie, Howick; William Blackett, Allan's Corners; John Davidson, Dundee; I. I. Crevelier, N. P., St. Anicet; Arthur Herdman, Herdman's Corners; John Lyson, Ormstown, and J. C. Bruce, Huntingdon; William Cameron of Dundee, and E. H. Bisson, Esq., Notary Public, of Beauharnois.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

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

CASKETS AND COFFINS.

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

DENTISTRY.

H. W. MERRICK, DENTIST, FORT COVINGTON, N. Y. At home the first 25 days of each month, until further notice. Artificial teeth inserted, on the new celluloid base, which is far superior to rubber in every respect, at greatly reduced rates. All operations warranted. Fort Covington, Nov. 12th, 1879.

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

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a Company for the construction of a Railway from or near a point opposite the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, and thence westerly to a point on the boundary line between said Province and the State of New York, in the United States of America, at or near Fort Covington, in the said State of New York, to connect with a line of Railway in said State or near the Town of Potsdam in said State, and form an extension of or connection with the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railway Company, with power to build such lines connecting with any Railway, crossing the River Saint Lawrence at or near the City of Montreal or at or near Coles Landing or at any point between the said City of Montreal, and the said boundary line. Dated this first day of December, A.D. 1879. WALKER & MCINTYRE, Solicitors for applicants.

At a recent fashionable wedding in New Orleans Colonel John Buzzard was married by the Rev Dr Robin to Eleanor Coo.

The Canadian Gleamer

NO. 177.

HUNTINGDON, Q., THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1880.

\$1.50 A-YEAR.

AN ECCENTRIC MISER.

A REMARKABLE case is likely very shortly to occupy the attention of the English Chancery Courts. An eccentric character named Rhodes, who for some years past lived the life of a recluse in one of the most respectable localities in East London, has just died, and the litigation involved in the settlement of a dispute about his property will probably produce some strange revelations. It seems that he has left to the National Lifeboat Institution and to a London hospital very large legacies. Four of his relatives, however—two of whom are living abroad—inter challenging the validity of the will, on the ground that the testator was not of sound mind when he executed it, and the following extraordinary facts are stated as constituting the chief evidence upon which they rely for proof:—The old man, who was a bachelor, lived alone in a house for which he paid £40 annually, his estate at the time of his decease being valued at nearly a quarter of a million sterling. It is known, however, that he entertained constant fears of dying in poverty, and at some distance from his dwelling—being shy of his neighbors—he regularly stood begging alms of passers-by. As a housekeeper, his economy was surprising. To purchase his meat he was in the habit of walking about two miles to a shop, where at certain times he knew he could get scraps at about 2d. per lb. In carrying home his bargains he was not infrequently followed by a small regiment of strange dogs, whose scent hunger had sharpened. Occasionally a joint was purchased, and when cooked was hung under the sitting-room table, where it was sliced as required. A half-used joint was found there at his death. To save the cost of stair-carpet, and, as he professed, to prevent wearing the stairs, he used to sort the heaps of rubbish swept from city warehouses, placing the old bits of carpet he might luckily find singly upon each stair, just where stepping took place. To prevent his coat-sleeves getting worn at the edges he tied pieces of sack round each of them. His stated reason for bequeathing a legacy to the Lifeboat Institution was that his brother, who was shipwrecked and drowned at sea, would have been saved if a lifeboat had been at hand.

THE RULE OF HOSPITALITY.

TRUE hospitality is a thing that touches the heart and never goes beyond the circle of generous impulses. Entertainment with the truly hospitable man means more than the mere feeding of the body; it means an interchange of soul gifts. Still it should have its laws, as all things good must have laws to govern them. There should never be a guest in the house whose presence requires any considerable change in the domestic economy. However much the circumstances of business or mutual interests may demand in entertaining a stranger, he should never be taken into the family circle unless he is known to be wholly worthy of a place in that sanctum sanctorum of social life. The fact of an invitation gives neither host nor guest the right to be master of the other's time, and does not require even a temporary sacrifice of one's entire individuality of pursuits. To stay at a friend's house beyond the time for which one is invited is to perpetrate a social robbery. To come uninvited to a friend's home is as much a misdemeanor as borrowing his coat without his permission. It is debasing the coin of friendship to mere dress when a man attempts to make it pay his hotel bills. The fact of two men having the same occupation and interests in life gives to neither a social right to the other's bed and board. A traveling minister has no more right to go uninvited to a fellow-preacher's house than a traveling shop-keeper or shoemaker has to go uninvited to the house of his fellow-craftsman. Men are ordained to the ministry as preachers, teachers and pastors, and not as private hotel-keepers. They who go into the country in summer as uninvited guests of their farmer friends should be rated as social brigands and treated accordingly. These few social maxims are by no means to be taken as a complete code of laws. Others quite as important will spring up out of the personal experience of every reader of this article, and the justice and equity of all may be tested by that infallible standard of society—the Golden Rule. There can be no true hospitality that in practice is a violation of this rule; and you may safely rest assured that you have given the fullest and most perfect measure of entertainment to your neighbor if you have done exactly as you would be done by.

CANADA.

In an address at the concert of the St Patrick's Society, Montreal, the Hon Mr Flynn, minister for Crown Lands in the Quebec government, used the following disloyal language: There are, doubtless, some among you who have witnessed the tribulations of an unfortunate country, who have personally suffered, as what Irishman has not, the oppressions practised upon her people, but who cling to her all the more fondly in her affliction, and will cling to her till death summons you before the power which judges nations as well as individuals (applause). To you, of whom I thus speak, can be applied the

words the poet puts in the mouth of the Greek dying far from his native land, "et dulces moriens reminiscitur Argos," or like the heroic Irish General Sarsfield, who, expiring on the glorious field of Landen, after helping to secure victory for the French, exclaimed as the life-blood dropped slowly into the palm of his hand, "Oh that this bright blood were shed for Ireland." (Great cheers).

The Montreal police force comprises 219 members, 59 of whom are Irish Catholics and 54 Protestants; the remainder are French Canadians. The Protestants pay a trifle more than half the taxes, and support the General Hospital nearly exclusively, although nearly three-fourths of the patients treated are Roman Catholics. There is but one Protestant upon a defective force of six men.

In the city of Quebec the property paying taxes amounts to \$15,848,564 in value, that exempt (nunneries and churches) to \$5,139,000; if the exemptions could be abolished, the revenue could be increased one-fourth without an increase in the rate of taxation.

Last year there were 1902 failures in Canada with \$29,347,000 of liabilities. In 1878 the number was 1697 with \$23,908,000 of liabilities, showing a large increase for last year. In every 29 who carry on business failed last year.

Winnipeg, Jan. 21.—Captain Young of the Customs Department, Winnipeg, who has been visiting officially the distant posts on the boundary, arrived here yesterday, having left Wood Mountain on December 12th. He experienced considerable hardships on the way owing to the recent unusually low temperature. Four of his horses were frozen to death, their legs being cut by the crust of the snow. The following is a summary of Capt. Young's news:—The Blackfeet have been killing cattle belonging to the settlers and traders since last fall. They commenced this west of Fort McLeod, and gradually worked their way east to Fort Walsh, where they killed several cattle while Captain Young was there. Though the lakes and ponds are teeming with fish and game, the Blackfeet were actually starving, because they are too proud to kill anything which they cannot hunt on horseback. At Fort McLeod about 7,000 are living at the expense of the Government. There are plenty of buffalo at Fort Walsh. The Sioux are at Wood Mountain, and are behaving well; no depredations are reported. The Crees and Assiniboines in the vicinity of Fort Walsh have not received much Government provisions, and feel bitter because supplies supposed to be for their benefit have been distributed to the Blackfeet, who formerly dared not come so far east. The Blackfeet are well armed with Winchester rifles and revolvers, and have an abundant supply of ammunition. Most of the Canadian Indians are now hunting south of the boundary line, and are doing well.

The French papers publish mournful stories of the distress prevalent in certain quarters of the city of Quebec, and L'Evenement cites a case in which a poor woman actually killed and cooked a cat to obtain food for herself and her children.

F. Bowen, charged with the murder of Francis Daley near Lennoxville, and who escaped from Sherbrooke gaol after the Grand Jury returned a bill of indictment, has been traced to San Antonio, Tex., and will be rearrested. The murder was one of shocking brutality. Bowen made friends with his victim at a tavern and drove home with him. He must have watched his opportunity and brained Daley with a wrench. He then tied his body to the back of his own vehicle by the neck and drove the horse to the door of Daley's residence. The wife of Daley on hearing the vehicle stopping at her door opened it and beheld the body of her husband as described. Bowen was arrested upon evidence adduced, and the Grand Jury found a true bill against him. While awaiting his trial he made his escape from gaol, it is thought, through the assistance of friends from the outside, and the Government immediately issued a circular offering a reward of \$1,000 for his apprehension.

The writ for Argenteuil has been issued. The nomination takes place on the 5th, and voting on the 12th of February. Mr Abbott, the well-known lawyer, opposes the re-election of Dr Christie.

Two officers, on Wednesday of last week, seized an illicit still in the township of Egremont, county of Grey.

A firm at Belleville has an order from Liverpool for two thousand bushels of clover seed.

The notorious Jack Sheehan, who was accused of the murder of Hackett, but was not found guilty, was sent down to jail at Montreal on the 21st, a raving maniac. He has been recently both violent and morose. This morning his mania was religious. He said repeatedly that he was making his peace with God, the Queen, and in fact the world. He said he would soon become a good Catholic. On being conducted to the van for conveyance to jail he closed his fist and said to the police, "Good-bye; that thing will never be found out. Fifteen hundred dollars will never bring it out. That murder will never be found out."

Messrs Gilbert, founders, of Montreal, have signed a contract with the Government for \$50,000 worth of heavy guns for Canadian defences. The same firm offers

to take up the rocks in the Galops Rapids, and is looking after the contract.

A horrible murder is reported from Desert village, on the Upper Ottawa. One evening, lately, two Indians went to Hennessy & Brisbois' depot to buy goods. Hennessy sold nearly all the goods in stock to them, which Brisbois then and there claimed. An altercation arose between Hennessy and Brisbois in the presence of the Indians, and after completing their purchases Brisbois told them not to stop at the depot that night, but to go and sleep at another shanty. The Indians did as directed by Brisbois, and on the following morning Brisbois went to the shanty where the two Indians slept and offered them the clothes which they had seen on the murdered man the previous evening. The Indians would not take them, whereupon Brisbois told them that Hennessy had died during the night, and requested them to bury him. Brisbois then departed, and has not since been heard of. After the Indians had breakfasted they went to the depot, and there saw the mutilated body of Hennessy in bed, and his clothes covered with blood; unquestionably murdered by his partner Brisbois. The Indians would not take the murdered man's clothing for fear they might be saddled with the murder. They are afraid to move the body, awaiting the action of the authorities.

UNITED STATES.

New York, Jan. 12.—Large numbers of sightseers still continue to visit Edison's laboratory at Menlo Park, where thirty lights are still burning with apparently as great brilliancy as when first lit. Edison claims to have overcome the difficulty experienced with his lamps, and says many sceptics who have visited the laboratory lately went away convinced that his light is a success. An evening paper says that after the exhibition in New York, arrangements for which are now being made, the light will be offered to the public for general use.

Alcoholic insanity is manifested in a great variety of ways, sometimes quite harmless to others than the drunken lunatic, sometimes otherwise. When its crazed victims take possession of railway engines and start out on a mad race it is a serious matter. Such a case occurred recently at Parkersburg, West Virginia. A drunken telegraph operator, while out on a "sneeze," went into the railroad yard, from which he "took a locomotive which was attached to four coal hoppers, and started down the road at the rate of 25 miles an hour." He had gone about five miles when he met the passenger train from the East. Into that he ran at full speed, "wrecking both locomotives, and throwing them, with the baggage car, off the track." Fortunately the passenger cars kept the track, and no one was injured. The engineer and fireman of the passenger train jumped and escaped serious injury. The drunken lunatic was found in the wreck somewhat but not seriously injured. The indignation of the passengers, as may be inferred, upon learning the full state of the case was very great, and the fellow narrowly escaped lynching. He was subsequently lodged in jail, and the following day, after he had recovered from his drunken frenzy, said that he "was totally unconscious of anything connected with the affair." The destruction of property and the detention of travel were serious results to those directly involved, but providentially no lives were lost. How great was the peril to all is obvious. The State owes protection to the lives and property of its citizens against such awful, and avoidable, risks. It is not extended by legalizing the liquor traffic.

Oswego, Jan. 21.—The Secret Service officers captured last night 6 men and 3 women in the act of coinng money. Metals, dies, acids, &c., besides 700 counterfeit American and Canadian coins, were seized. 3 others, who belong to the same gang, were arrested at Sandy Creek at the same time. Counterfeit bills and coin were found in their possession.

It is April weather at New Orleans. Orange, fig, peach and plum trees are budding, and strawberries are in blossom.

Bradford, Pa., Jan. 23.—Early yesterday two heavy freight trains collided between Cameron and Sterling on the Philadelphia and Erie Railway, the operator at Cameron failing to deliver orders to hold the east-bound freight. He was arrested. Lynching is threatened. Two locomotives and twenty cars were wrecked. Engineer Dean of the Westward train and the fireman and brakeman on the Eastern train were killed. Three other train hands are not expected to live.

Washington, D.C., January 22.—The Women's Suffrage Convention was very largely attended this morning, a number of Congressmen being interested spectators. The matter of most interest discussed was a resolution that one-half of the census takers and enumerators should be women. This was supported vigorously by Lilly Devereaux Blake, of New York, and Mrs Stewart, of Delaware, and others who took the ground that women could take the census just as easily as they now pursued the duties of book, insurance, and sewing machine agents, and also that they could more conveniently enter the homes of women without creating such embarrassment as would be caused by men.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Of John Macbean, superintendent of the Caledonian canal at Fort Augustus, Scotland, whose death is reported, the following anecdote, illustrative of his conscientious and fearless discharge of duty, is related:—Mr Lowe, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, passing through the canal in Mr Pender's yacht, wished to get the turn of the locks, which of right belonged to the passenger steamer Gondolier. The captain of the latter steamer was willing to accede to the request if Mr Macbean would sanction it. Mr Pender introduced Mr Lowe to Mr Macbean as Chief Commissioner of the Canal. Mr Macbean said he knew he had the honor of addressing his chief, but asked, "Is it seemly for you gentlemen to make laws in London, and come down here to break them?" Mr Lowe felt the full force of the remark, and complimented the superintendent for his attention to duty. The Gondolier kept her turn of the locks.

On Christmas morning a riot occurred at Fethard, county Tipperary, between some soldiers of the Seventh Hussars, stationed there, and civilians. There had been a good deal of drinking the previous night in the canteen and in the town, and later on some civilians encountered three hussars out on pass. It is alleged that the soldiers, being from the north of Ireland, exclaimed "Down with Pope and Popery," and that the civilians replied with other equally insulting cries. A row was the result, and then the hussars went into barracks and brought out fourteen or fifteen of their comrades, and the fight was renewed on a larger scale with about twenty-six young men of the town. In the affair a hussar lost his sword. The guard from the barracks, under Lieutenant Johnson, soon turned out, dispersed the civilian rioters and brought back the soldiers, some of whom have been sentenced to pack drill for periods varying from seven to fourteen days. The sword was brought back to the barrack ground next morning. No civilians were arrested.

Dublin, Jan. 6.—Two men named Ryan, father and son, were arrested to-day at Clonmel on a charge of killing Edmund Breton, a young man whose body was found in a lonely place near Thurles with his skull smashed. Breton attended mass on Sunday at the chapel of Gartmahoe, near Ballygarry. On his return he met the Ryans, who, to his observation that, "it was a fine day," replied "it would be if you were dead." They, however, walked together some distance, and a quarrel arose about a long-standing dispute respecting two or three acres of land. When they came to a lonely part of the road the Ryans beat Breton's brains out with stones.

Panama, Jan. 13.—The Cana Valley has suffered a visitation of floods, which seem to have been general throughout Columbia. The river rose until over three miles in width. Several small villages were destroyed, and some lives lost. The cocoa farmers visited their haciendas in boats, trying to gather their crops left on the trees. They had to go armed to protect themselves against immense snakes which gathered in branches, driven down the valley by the waters. The losses aggregate \$1,000,000. On December the 10th the first blast on the Cerro Calabra for the great cut through the highest point of the Isthmus was fired by Madame De-Lesseps. This is the first blast in the operations of this canal construction.

A bill has been presented in the Bundesth proposing the addition of eleven new regiments of infantry, two of artillery and one battalion of pioneers to the German army; also the addition of thirty-two field batteries to the existing artillery force. The changes contemplated would entail a permanent yearly outlay of 17,000 marks and a primary expenditure of 27,000,000 marks. The bill further provides that the army, on a peace footing from April, 1881, to March, 1888, shall be one per cent of the population, thereby raising the present peace force from 401,000 to 427,000. The preamble of the bill justifies the increase by reference to the comprehensive army reforms introduced by the neighboring States, leaving the German army numerically in the rear, even after taking into consideration the newly proposed army increase in the infantry and artillery branches.

London, Jan. 22.—Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise sailed to-day from Liverpool. The Princess was accompanied to the steamer by her brothers the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh. Her suite consists of Hon Mrs Langham, Lady Felly, and Captains Chater and Collins. She is reported to be in good health and spirits, and to have expressed her pleasure at the prospect of soon again seeing her home and friends at Ottawa.

London, January 21.—An explosion of gas occurred in the pit of Fair Lady mine, at Hanley, this morning, and not less than 80 miners are entombed in the mine. Great excitement exists. As soon as news of the disaster reached the homes of the operatives the vicinity of the shaft was thronged with members of the families of the workmen who were known to be in the pit at the time, who gave vent to their grief in loud cries and clamoring for speedy means to be taken to deliver those who might not be dead. 12 were taken out alive but died from their injuries. The total loss of life is set at 70. Indignation is expressed against the mine owners for lack of precaution in ventilation.

TRIAL OF THE OKAS.

On the 22d the court of Queen's Bench at Aylmer opened, when the Okas, for the third time, were placed on trial on the accusation of burning the Catholic church at Oka. The following report of the proceedings is taken from the Witness:

Judge Bourgeois, who presided, is a fine, portly-looking man, with strongly marked features and loud, frank voice, all bearing evidence of frankness and fairness.

On his taking his seat on the bench, and the Court being opened, Mr J. R. Fleming, Q.C., the Crown prosecutor, asked that the names of the prisoners be called, when all answered except one, Lazare Akwerente. Mr Fleming asked that the interpreter be called as the Clerk's pronunciation might not be in accord with Indian usages. This was done, but Lazare answered not. Lazare is an old man accused of cutting the hose. Mr Fleming asked him to be called for bail.

Mr Maclaren said there were no bondsmen. Bail had been given, and the prisoners had been kept before the courts for some four years, and had been let out to appear at Ste Scholastique last midsummer. They had appeared, but there was no trial, and there was no existing bond for any prisoner. All had appeared voluntarily. He had taken all possible means to collect the prisoners before the trial. They were scattered over all parts of the country in Quebec and Ontario.

After discussion it was decided to call the names of the bondsmen. These being produced, answered and being called upon to call the body of Lazare Akwerente replied they were not bound to do so, when Mr Fleming asked that process be issued against Akwerente.

The matter was then dropped until after intermission, the subject incidentally coming up again. Mr Maclaren stated that no notices of the trial had been served on the prisoners, whereupon Mr Pouliot, late of the Provincial Police, now a constable at Oka, said, "I served them myself. I am constable." At this the Judge snubbed him smartly saying "We have lawyers enough in this case; outsiders had better keep quiet."

The counsel for the prosecution, Mr Fleming, and Mr Wilfred Prevost for the private prosecution, retired for consultation. Returning, they asked that Xavier Karoutasi be called, and he stepped into the box. He is a tall, broad-shouldered, intelligent-looking man, evidently with a fair share of French-Canadian blood in his veins. He was asked the question: "Do you understand English?" "Yes," he answered.

Mr Maclaren then applied that six jurors be called in French and six in English. Mr Fleming denied that English was the language of the defence; English and French both were the languages around there. Mr Maclaren then supported his demand, quoting the action of Judge Johnson in the previous trials and the acquiescence of Mr Mousseau, who presented, that the defence should have six English-speaking jurors as far as the panel admitted. He also quoted the law on the subject. Mr J. P. Foran, who assists in the defence, followed, taking the ground that English is the language of the country, and every British subject is considered an English-speaking man unless he proves himself a French-speaking man.

The Judge—Can you prove that English is the language of this country? Mr Foran—Certainly, in twenty minutes I can get an English statute in which this is shown. The privilege to the French of retaining their language was a concession made by the British.

Mr Fleming in reply held the matter had already been settled and the defence was not entitled to six English-speaking jurors. He contended the language of defence was the mother tongue of the prisoner.

The Judge held the defence meant the accused. If there had been any precedent there was no reason to follow it. He remembered a case in Montreal where the prisoner was a German and demanded a jury of his own language while his counsel was English. He was disposed to refuse the motion because it had already been adjudicated on by Judge Johnson who had decided against the call of six English jurors as shown by the concession on the part of the prosecution. He would not at present pass judgment on the matter, but would not say how far the consent governed the decision and advised the Crown to allow some English jurors on the panel. Had there been no decision previously he would have had no hesitation in granting the motion upon the production of an affidavit.

On this decision Mr Maclaren challenged the array of jurors, and moved to quash the panel, because of irregularity in making up the list which acted adversely to the prisoners, French being summoned instead of English, the English settlements being overlooked. Mr Maclaren said that he would not have taken this step had not the Crown attempted to deprive the defence of all English jurymen. On this the Judge said the point was a legal one, fairly taken, and asked what answer the Crown had to give. They pleaded a recess, and asked to go to lunch. The challenge to the array dropped as a bombshell into the camp of the prosecution. After recess, they filed a general answer, alleging the challenge insufficient in fact and law. The Judge asked what course was to be followed. The counsel for the defence, equally obliging, left the initiative to the Judge, who smilingly referred it back to the counsel on both sides, who looked at each other and laughed. All were evidently in a quandary, and the leaders modestly affirmed that they had never, in their experience, come across a case analogous to this. The Judge asked the prosecution why they did not demur, and challenged them to show the facts sufficient to set aside the charge against the jury.

Mr Fleming dryly answered that the

questions of fact in this case equally were difficult with questions of law. The fact is the prosecution are in a dilemma, any step on their part being equally dangerous. Finally after an hour's friendly discussion as to the best way out of the difficulty, the Judge adjourned the Court till to-morrow morning, saying in the meantime he would look up the authorities he had. He advised the lawyers on both sides to be equally diligent, but if he could not come to any clear decision, or they could not point to any way out of the difficulty, the Okas would go over to next session.

On Friday, after hearing argument, the Judge adjourned the court until Monday afternoon, to give him time to take the point into consideration. Chief Joseph was allowed out on \$200 bail; the other prisoners were taken to jail. The Indian witnesses, to the number of 50, were provided for by the people of Aylmer in an empty house, and on Sunday religious services were held three times, one being conducted by Joseph. The Indians in prison also held service. On Monday afternoon, on the reopening of the court, Judge Bourgeois decided that the trial should go on, when a jury was empanelled, Mr Maclaren and the Crown objecting to a number. The jury, as constituted, includes 10 Catholics and 2 Protestants.



The Canadian Gleaner

HUNTINGDON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1880

The delegation appointed at the county meeting with regard to securing a railway for the District lost no time in attending to the duty entrusted to them. Mr Scriver at once communicated with the different parties and arranged for meeting all of them in Montreal on Tuesday. All the members of the deputation attended, namely: Julius Scriver, M.P.; Dr Cameron, M.P.P.; Daniel McFarlane, Warden of the county; W. B. Johnson, mayor of Huntingdon; and Daniel Boyd of this village. They first waited upon Mr Hickson, manager of the Grand Trunk; the Hon. Jas. Ferrier, chairman of the Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway Company, being also present. The deputation were courteously received and frank answers were given to the very direct questions put by Mr Scriver. Mr Hickson said plainly and decisively that the road would not be built unless the municipalities gave substantial aid. On being asked to define the aid required, he said the municipalities would have to secure the right of way, grade the road, bridge it, fence it, lay the ties, and give something towards paying for the iron on the increased price of which he laid much stress. The total cost of the line from St Isidore to Dundee he estimated at \$700,000, or fully \$13,000 a mile. He expressed a strong desire to see the line built, but the company would not modify these terms, which, he insisted, were reasonable, and no more than what municipalities in Western Ontario complied with. He denied positively that the Grand Trunk had had any ulterior object in securing a charter for the extension to Dundee. The deputation at once felt that all negotiations in this quarter were at an end, for the terms were far beyond what the municipalities would for a moment entertain, and had it not been that a meeting with the City Council had been arranged, they would rather not have gone to it. The mayor had called a special meeting of the councillors, of whom a large number were present. Mr Scriver stated minutely the object of the deputation, which was to see what assistance the city might be disposed to give towards the line along the Chateauguay valley, as projected by the Montreal and Champlain Junction Co. Mr Hickson was present and had with him a large map, embodying the result of the late survey, and showing the line from the Victoria bridge to Dundee. Mr Holton also said a few words, and suggested that Montreal could afford to give a bonus of \$200,000. Several of the councillors asked a number of questions, and all appeared inclined to favorably consider the matter, but, of course, no promise of what they would likely do was given. Both before and after the council meeting, the deputation had long interviews with Geo. B. Phelps of Watertown, N.Y. He explained that an extension of the Rome & Watertown road from Potsdam Junction to Montreal had become essential to its prosperity, and that such an extension would receive the support of the railroad companies west of Watertown, for it would give a through line from Niagara to Montreal along the south shore of Lake Ontario and the St Lawrence. He said no local assistance from our District would be required beyond the right of way and our best efforts to secure them a charter. Being a through line, and therefore seeking, the most direct route, the company does not want to be hampered by the conditions the municipalities would

seek to impose if they granted material aid. If the charter was got, work would be begun next summer and the road completed within three years. The deputation felt that it was their duty to accept of the proposals made through Mr Phelps, and Mr Scriver was to so notify Mr Hickson. What steps will be taken by the people of this District to induce Parliament to grant a charter have not yet been decided upon but soon will, as the House meets in a fortnight.

With the manner in which the deputation have acquitted themselves, the ratepayers have reason to be grateful, and will doubtless so express themselves on the first opportunity.

The largest combination of speculators ever known have been at work in New York and Chicago since the close of navigation to force up the price of wheat. Their plan of operations has been to buy up all that offered and put it in store in Chicago, expecting, by keeping it from going forward to England, to cause a scarcity there and thereby force prices up to the standard they wish. In pursuance of this policy, they have now upon their hands the enormous quantity of twenty million bushels. So far their expectations as to starving the Old Country into paying an extortionate price have not been realized. More wheat was in store than they supposed, and large supplies have continued to arrive from Australia, India, and Egypt, the consequence being that prices have ruled lower at Liverpool than Chicago. Controlling immense capital, the ring still holds on, tho' despite all their efforts, the market has continued to have a downward tendency since the New Year, having fallen 18 cents. It is still too dear to allow of shipping, and the great trunk lines of railway continue idle and several hundred ships have been waiting at New York for weeks for cargo. It seems now most unlikely that the ring will succeed, and the probability is, that, before long, there will be a great smash among operators and that wheat will come down to its actual value. It is characteristic of our nineteenth century morality, that a body of capitalists should thus speculate to make money out of the necessities of their fellow men.

In the Montreal city council on Monday evening there was a short debate over a resolution authorizing the Mayor to be in waiting at the railway station to receive Messrs Parnell and Dillon, and to present them with an address of welcome. It was objected to by the Protestant councillors that neither were worthy of any such compliment, and in this several French Canadian councillors agreed with them. A division resulted in a tie, when the Mayor said he would, after seeing the address, use his discretion as to presenting it or not. It will be a disgrace to Montreal should two men who have, for the past month, been nightly vilifying Britain, her institutions and her Queen, in the ears of Americans, be accorded a civic reception. The adulation that has been paid them by both political parties in the States has been sickening. In order to propitiate the Irish Catholic vote, even eminent Republicans have stooped to flatter the agitators, and the only comfort is that they have done so in vain, for that vote will go, as it always has done, for the Democrats. While in Washington the House of Representatives voted them the use of their Hall, and actually suspended the business of the nation for a sitting in order to hear them. Fancy the British House of Commons paying a like compliment to Jeff Davis and Alex. Stephens!

At the late meeting of the Council of Agriculture a petition from the farmers resident in the parish of St Malachie d'Ormstown was presented, praying for leave to form a second agricultural society in the county of Chateauguay. Owing to a rule of the Council, that no second society be allowed in counties less than 45 miles long, the petition was not received. Should the farmers of St Malachie not feel able to form a society independent of Government aid, and such a society would be most satisfactory to them, we think some arrangement might be authorized by the Council by which they could become regular members of Huntingdon No. 1. We would advise, however, their first endeavoring to form an independent society of their own, for Durham is altogether more convenient for their shows than Huntingdon. Failing in that, they may be assured that the county of Huntingdon will not only welcome their cooperation in agricultural matters, but, also, were it possible, to have their parish united to it for municipal and electoral purposes as well.

The tone of the meeting of the shareholders of the Mechanics' bank on Monday was singularly offensive to the creditors. Twenty-five cents on the dollar is considered a fair offer by these worthless to

depositors and bill-holders, and, if they will not take it, they, the shareholders, will give the creditors law to the mast-head and keep them out of any dividend for 5 years to come. There is not a word of compunction for defrauding the public, not a hint that they have any sense of their moral liability: they tender 25 cents on time to those they have wronged and if they won't take it they will do their best to prevent their getting anything at all. The paragraph about the "unfortunate shareholders" as being more deserving of sympathy than the creditors is peculiarly impudent, when we recollect that the majority of these shareholders were in the ring to fleece the country, are debtors to the bank, and persistently voted to keep Brydges and the others associated with him in its management.

The meeting affords another illustration of Mr Brydges duplicity. On the 7th June he publicly said:

I have no doubt we shall be enabled to meet our liabilities.....It is enough if we can say at present we see sufficient daylight in our affairs to believe that, by ordinary prudence, we can meet all our liabilities.

He went on to assert that the bank had \$450,000 of securities in its vaults, and gross assets to the amount of \$700,000, and reiterated his former assurances in these emphatic words—

I want you to understand that, by the exercise of ordinary care and prudence, we shall be able to pay our debts.

On the 7th July following, Mr Brydges signed a report in which were these words:

On the whole, the Directors, after having carefully scrutinized the matter, are of opinion that, by prudent and cautious action, all the liabilities of the bank can be met.

This man who thus solemnly asseverated six months ago that the bank would pay the creditors in full, now endorses an offer to them of 25 cents on time, and the gross assets of \$700,000, with \$450,000 of their substantial securities, he now declares to be worth only \$35,509! Comment is superfluous.

The Okas at Aylmer are experiencing a continuation of that injustice which has been their lot for years past. In asking for a change of venue the priests persistently sought that Aylmer be chosen, and why they did so is now clear. They knew that the sheriff had so manipulated the jury lists, that they could secure a purely Catholic jury. There are ten municipalities in the district of Aylmer, seven of which are largely Protestant. From these seven townships, the sheriff did not draw a single jurymen, but brought the whole panel from the remaining three, which are almost exclusively Catholic. Mr Maclaren objected to the Indians being tried by a jury so constituted, and as the point was a new one, no sheriff having ever so flagrantly violated the law, the prosecution and judge were nonplussed, but finally the latter ruled that the trial go on with the panel as at present constituted. Should the trial go against his clients, Mr Maclaren will have good grounds for appeal.

DAIRY FACTORY REPORTS.

For the first time in 6 years we find it impossible to give the readers of the Gleaner anything approaching a comprehensive report of the operations of the dairy factories in this section during the past season. Prices were so very unsatisfactory, both for butter and cheese, up to September and so many bad sales were made, that the majority of those interested in the factories do not care about reporting. We expect, however, to get a few reports from individual factories, which we will print as they come to hand, and now subjoin the figures relating to the three which are under the control of D. M. McPherson, Esq., of Lancaster.

While referring to the dairy interest, it is well to correct the erroneous impression which prevails among farmers, that the factories would have done better last year by holding their products until the Fall. This is a grave mistake, for to have held the summer make of butter and cheese until even September, would have entailed heavier loss than was sustained. The price for June, July, and the forepart of August cheese did not jump up, and, allowing for shrinkage and the extra cost for freight, which rose in September, a factory that held its cheese over would have made no more than it did by selling forthrightly. In fact, it would have netted less, for a great part of the cheese would have been off flavor. It was only the fine, late-made cheese that brought such handsome returns in England; the early made continued a drug. If patrons will recall the year 1875, they will recollect what losses were sustained by holding on to the summer-made cheese until the Fall, and it will be unfortunate for them should they, next season, depart from their policy of selling as the cheese matures. The mistake last season lay in, after selling up to August at the current rates, making contracts for the balance of the season, during which the cheese that is turned out can be held without risk of going wrong. Had the factories stuck to their policy of May, June, July, and August, of shipping forthrightly and taking the market as it went, and continued to do so during September and October, they would have had different results to record. As regards butter, it holds equally true that, one year with another, the factory or

farmer who sells his summer make while it is fresh nets most money. Last season was exceptional in this regard and to count on its repetition will be to court loss. The spirit of speculation that carried butter so far above its value last October may not be experienced for other ten years, while it is plain that had the policy not been so largely followed of selling butter and cheese regularly during the summer, there could have been no particular rise in the Fall. It was because the summer make of butter and cheese had been marketed and had passed into consumption in England, that the improvement in price in the Fall was possible. Had the summer's make been held on to, there would have been a glut in September and October, and, instead of prices rising, farmers would have found it, as in 1877 and 1878, impossible to sell their butter for what good lard brings. Shipping as made, there were no accumulations, last year, of old stock at Liverpool and Glasgow of either butter or cheese, and the result was that when the season came when these products are of the finest quality, and can be held in store without losing flavor, they met with a keen demand and prices mounted up, aided, no doubt, by speculation.

LAGUERRE CHEESE FACTORY.

This factory, which is a new one, was not ready for work until the 15th of June. As described in the Gleaner last August, it is one of the most conveniently designed and best equipped cheese factories in the District. D. G. McBean was in charge and worked up the large quantity of 923,420 lbs of milk, making therefrom 62,600 lbs of cheese, being a shade under 10 lbs of milk to the pound of cheese. So well satisfied were the patrons with the way they were doing, that they continued sending until the 15th of November. The price charged them for making was 2 cents a pound, and they netted from 55 to 65 cents per 100 lbs, according to the months during which they sent. The factory will be still more largely patronized next year.

DUNDEE CHEESE FACTORY.

Mr McPherson had, as in 1878, John Craig in charge of this factory, which started on the 20th of April and ran until the 20th of November, making a season of 7 months. 521,008 lbs of milk were handled and 51,800 lbs of cheese sold, so that a little over 10 lbs of milk to the pound of cheese was required. Patrons netted 55 to 65 cents per 100 lbs of milk.

THE HUNTINGDON CHEESE FACTORY.

started on the 20th of May and ran until the 25th November. 450,000 lbs of milk were received and 44,890 lbs of cheese sold, being as near as may be, 10 lbs of milk to the pound of cheese. Those patrons who sent up to the end of the season netted 65 cents the 100 lbs of milk, those who dropped sending before the highest price for cheese was reached got less, the lowest being 55 cents. The patrons were well satisfied, and their number will be increased next year, for Mr McPherson has again leased it. He will, next season, reduce the price for making and selling, at all his factories, from 2 cents to 1 1/2 cents. Gordon McBean was cheese-maker. Mr McPherson endeavors to get all his factories to turn out cheese of as uniform a quality as if all made at the same place, and in this he is remarkably successful. At none of his factories last year did he color. Under his system of making, a high average of milk is required, but the factories, keeps its flavor longer and commands the best price going. To encourage patrons to take pains with their milk and send it in the best condition, he gave a prize of \$20 to the one who did best in that regard. At the Huntingdon factory it was awarded to Alex. Shaw.

HUNTINGDON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 1.

A MEETING of the Directors of this Society was held in Huntingdon on Friday. Present: Daniel Boyd, Esq., President, in the chair, and Messrs. Wilson, Ferns, Connell, Brown, White and Rennie.

Moved by Mr White, seconded by Mr Rennie: That Mr Boyd be re-elected President.—Carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr Brown, seconded by Mr Connell: That Mr Ferns be re-elected Vice-President.—Carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr Connell, seconded by Mr Ferns: That Daniel McFarlane be re-elected Secretary.—Carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr White, seconded by Mr Connell: That this Society, having received permission from the Council of Agriculture, hold a Fall Show open to those outside the Society's limits, the same as last year, members to be admitted on the same footing as our own members, and that there be a county plowing-match, if funds permit and sufficient competitors enter; and that the Show days be on Wednesday and Thursday, the 15th and 16th days of September next.—Carried unanimously.

SCHOOL REPORT.

To the School Commissioners of Howick and Ormstown.

GENTLEMEN,—I have had great pleasure in my recent inspection of your schools, as they are about the best in my whole district. The marks obtained by the best scholar in each school (increased by ten per cent. for each year that he was younger than fifteen) you will have already seen in the newspapers.

The average of the 3 schools duly examined in Howick is 474; for 10 schools in Ormstown 451; for 5 schools in Hinchinbrook it was 221; and for 5 schools elsewhere 314. All your teachers seem to be trying to do their duty and their pupils seem on the whole to be making very satisfactory progress, altho' there are always some who do not take advantage of their opportunities—opportunities which are invaluable and which will never come again in their lives.

I would wish particularly to mention the excellence of the dictation in Nos 2 and 10 of Ormstown (Miss Nolan's and Miss Gamble's schools), of the singing in

No 11, and the great improvement, in the face of great discouragements, of the teaching of No 8.

For the great convenience and ultimate economy of uniformity, I would suggest that you instruct your teachers to gradually introduce the Spelling Book and (Davies') Grammar of the Ontario or National series, MacClear's Sacred History (the shilling edition), and Miles' History of Canada, and warn the parents that by the year 1883 at latest you will allow none others to be used, and indeed their use will probably be rendered compulsory before that date (Consol. Stat. xv s. 65, s. 2). It is a pity that your ratepayers, though so liberal in the great cause of education, should buy any more books soon to be obsolete.

Children should be warned to try to continue to get the old 90c. edition of Lovell's Geography. The new edition (just out) is dearer and superior in its appearance only. To get it will introduce confusion in the classes.

All children should have copy-books with printed copies set in them. Ten cents worth of them will teach a child to write more than ten cents worth of paper with copies set by the teachers will. Many county teachers write in the "slap-dash" or "thick-and-thin" style. This makes a page look as if it had been peripateticised by a splay-footed spider whose (obviously pensile) destiny had rescued it from drowning in an ink-bottle. Apart from this (for certain other reasons) children improve faster when they use a regular copy-book. The copy-books I recommend are the Spencerian copy-book 3 or 4 or 5 and the old edition of Miller 6, 7 and 8.

I would suggest that a box or case be made for the globe in numbers 6 and 7; that the desks be fastened to the floor in numbers 3 and 4, and that hat-pegs be put up in No 5, and that the partition be removed and a porch duly provided with hat-pegs be added to No 3, which is now too crowded.

The blackboard in Miss Lindsay's excellent school (No 7) has too smooth a surface to write upon. Try this recipe: Dissolve 4oz. of common glue in 3 half-pints of water. While applying with a woollen rag stir in a little lamp-black and 3oz. of the best flour of emery. Apply thrice to a new board. Common mill-board or paste-board fastened to the walls is cheaper and as good as a black-board. This is needed for No 8.

In all other respects your schools are a credit to yourselves and ratepayers.

Teachers are instructed in the School Journals patented by Bradford Bros., Sherbrooke (175 a dozen), now in general use, to record each month the total attendance of each scholar since the year began and not his total attendance during the month, and to enter all the boys first and then all the girls (and in the same order by names) on each page—including of course the Ledger page at the end. That all but two have neglected to do so must be an oversight and not to be ascribed to the general weakness of the human intellect.

You will find special praise awarded to Miss Nolan in the Educational Blue book for 1877-78 just published. She has, however, so many scholars that it is impossible for her to do justice to all. It is evidently your plain duty to resolve to provide an additional room and assistant teacher for No 2. The school can then, from the date of the resolution, be declared a Model school and obtain its fair share of the superior Education Fund as well as the ordinary grant. "Duty must be done." "Money devoted to education, whether by an individual or a community, is not spent but invested at high interest." It is for you to do this. The ratepayers have only by courtesy a voice in the matter.

F. C. EMBERSON, M.A.

The Valleyfield paper states that Mr John Nicolson has been elected councillor by a majority of 52 votes over Mr Wilson.

H. L. Rolland of Beauharnois is gazetted as insolvent.

On the evening of Wednesday, the 7th inst., the teachers and scholars of the Sabbath-School, held in the Fraser or Red Schoolhouse west of Cazaville, with some of their friends, to the number of twenty-five in all, drove to the residence of Alex. J. Fraser, Esq., who has been the faithful superintendent of the said S. School for about 7 years, and after being made heartily welcome by the inmates, they surprised Mr Fraser by presenting him with a nice copy of Dr Smith's Bible Dictionary, an inkstand, and a gold pencil. The presentation was made by Mr J. McGibbon, the Secretary of the S. School, who gave an appropriate address, to which Mr Fraser, altho' thus taken by surprise, made a suitable and feeling reply. After the guests had enjoyed themselves for some time with vocal and instrumental music, anecdotes, &c., they were invited to tea, and one glance at the table, so bountifully spread for such a large number, showed that, altho' Mr Fraser had been kept completely in the dark about the matter, Mrs Fraser and her niece had received a hint of the intended visit from some more definite source than the mystical "little bird" so often credited with telling secrets. After tea, music and other means of amusement caused the evening to pass pleasantly and rapidly, all realizing the truth of the lines:

"How softly falls the foot of Time
That only treads on flowers."
Between 11 and 12 o'clock the party, highly pleased with the way they had enjoyed the evening, separated with heartfelt wishes for each others temporal and spiritual welfare.

At the recent examination of the Union School at Port Henry, N.Y., Robert W. Breadner, son of the late Joshua Breadner, was awarded a prize in Geometry.

The Grand Lodge of the Province of Quebec of the United Temperance Association held their seventeenth annual meeting at Howick on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 7.30 p.m. Representatives from a good many lodges were present and continued in session for two days. The Grand Sec-

retary's report showed the order to be in a flourishing condition. After the business of last year was finished, the following officers were elected and duly installed by W. Bartlett, Bethel: President, A. Leighton, of South Durham, re-elected; Vice-President, M. Harvey, of Montreal; Secretary, R. Ness, jr., of Howick, re-elected; Chaplain, T. DeGruchy, of Roxton Pond; Treasurer, T. Craik, of Allan's Corners; Recorder, E. Baker, of Montreal; Marshal, J. Patrick, of South Durham; Deputy Marshal, E. McClenaghan, of Howick; Guard, J. J. Metcalf, of English River; Past President, R. Meldrum, of Montreal. The session closed by an open meeting, when several spoke in behalf of the temperance cause. A splendid programme was gone through and all seemed pleased to have spent such an evening.

The Valleyfield Lodge of Oddfellows, No. 11, of the American order, held a very pleasant concert in the new Protestant school hall, at Valleyfield, on Tuesday evening. There was an excellent attendance, despite the very bad weather, and also the fact that the Roman Catholic Curé had warned his parishioners not to be present. On the platform were Bro. Oatley, the senior officer of the Lodge, Bro. Dr. Graham, of Richmond Pioneer Lodge, and H. Harman, District Deputy Grand Master. The programme, which was a very pleasing one, was carried through without any omissions, and Dr Graham's address was worth going many a long mile to hear. Huntingdon was well represented, there being about 30 from here present, in spite of the pouring rain.

A soiree was held in the Athelstan Presbyterian church on Thursday, the 22d inst. Owing to the state of the weather, the attendance was not so large as it would otherwise have been. There was, however, a very respectable meeting. Tea was served in the basement at 6 o'clock, and reflected credit on the ladies. For the speaking, &c., the people assembled upstairs. The Rev. J. J. Casey ably discharged the duties of the Chair. The choir, at intervals during the evening, gave some fine pieces, which were well received. Mrs Casey had charge of the organ. Readings were given by several young people, which pleased very well. Short and pithy addresses were given by the Rev Messrs Wright, J. B. Muir and Watson. Altogether the soiree was a very pleasant affair, and about \$65 were netted for the church debt.

WEATHER RECORD.
Jan. 22—A very cold, stormy morning, the frost holding until the afternoon when it suddenly relaxed, and rain set in at 4 o'clock and continued until late in the night. A more sudden change has not been noted this winter.

23d—Mild and thawing until towards sunset, when the frost set in again.

24th—Bright and frosty. Good sleighing.

25th—Mild and pleasant.

26th—Genial as a day in Spring. Snow washing rapidly.

27th—Dull and misty, with light rain during the afternoon.

28th—Clear and cool, but still thawing. A milder term of weather in January was never experienced, it more resembling that of the end of March. On the clay country the sleighing has kept good so far, but on the gravelly land there has been little since the New Year.

WEATHER REPORT BY DR. SHERRIFF.
Temperature in Rain Snow
Highest Lowest in Inches
21 Jan ... 13 — 5000 6 inches.
22 " ... 32 — 13000
23 " ... 36 30810
24 " ... 20 10000
25 " ... 36 17000
26 " ... 42 26000
27 " ... 40 20180

MECHANICS' BANK.
A MEETING of the shareholders of this Institution was held on Monday afternoon in the Exchange bank buildings. There was a fair attendance. Among those present were Messrs Walter Shanly, C. J. Brydges, W. Weir, Ald. Hood, C. Garth, and others.

Mr Walter Shanly was called to the chair, and opened the meeting by reading the report and comparative statement of valuation of the estate, as made by the committee of the shareholders. The report stated that the committee had gone over the assets again, and were of opinion that, after paying Molsons, their cash value was not over \$35,500, being \$36,919 less than Mr Court valued them at. The report recommended that an offer of \$100,000 be made for the estate, payable in three instalments, the last one year hence, which would give the creditors 25 cents on the dollar. The report went on to say:

"Your Committee have reason to believe that this amended offer will be acceptable to a large number of the creditors, not only because it will save litigation and affect a speedy settlement of their claims which, otherwise, may not be settled for years, but also, because there is a very general feeling of sympathy with the unfortunate shareholders who, innocent of all wrong-doing, have been greater sufferers than the creditors themselves."

Mr Weir said the offer recommended by the committee was a good one, and would be accepted by three-fourths of the creditors, and moved that their report be adopted.

Mr King asked if Mr Brydges would not give some explanation in regard to the state of the bank's affairs, as he (Mr Brydges) was well acquainted with them? Mr Brydges said the shareholders would be doing wisely by adopting and carrying out the suggestions made in the report.

Mr Weir remarked that the committee in their labors had received great assistance from the Directors, who had subscribed to the extent of, if not beyond their means.

Mr King again asked, if the 60 cents was exhausted, whether another call would be made? He remarked that no reliance could be placed on the word of bank directors or managers, for lately a good many returns had come to light.

Mr Weir replied that they had endeavored to arrive at a correct valuation, that no further call could be made, or would be required.

COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Mr MASSUE delivered his annual address as President of the Council. The principal headings of the address were the following:—Agricultural Schools, Veterinary Schools, Agricultural Societies, Phosphates, Dominion Exhibition in Ottawa, the Provincial Exhibition of 1880, Exhibition grounds and buildings at Mile-End, Book of Points, Fruit Growers' Association, &c.

Mr MASSUE was re-elected President, and Hon Mr Gaudet Vice-President of the Council for the ensuing year.

The Council decided that the next Provincial Exhibition should be held in Montreal, leaving the Joint Committee to fix the time for holding such exhibition.

Reading of a petition from Mr Charles Daunais, a member of the Agricultural Society of Terrebonne, appealing from the decision of the judges on the competition of the best cultivated farms. The decision of the judges is overruled.

The petition of Huntingdon Society No. 1, praying for permission to allow parties residing outside the limits of the county to compete at its Fall show, is granted.

The Council decide that the Agricultural Society of the County of L'Assomption can only claim as its grant, three times the amount of its actual subscription in money.

After some discussion, the Council decide to accept the report of the Committee on schools, with the exception of that part recommending to pay certain sums of money to the schools.

A committee was named to seek an interview at the beginning of the next session of the Provincial Parliament, with the standing committee on agriculture, for the purpose of obtaining the necessary powers and pecuniary aid to put the Agricultural colleges on an independent footing or of establishing a Government agricultural school similar to those at Guelph, in the Province of Ontario, and Lansing, in the State of Michigan.

Nomination of a Committee to examine and study the defects in the Agricultural Act and in the present organization of the Council, said committee to report at next meeting.

Mr Benoit gave notice that at next meeting he would propose that the Council recommend the use of Durham bulls for the improvement of our stock, as being the best means of giving our farmers advantages for the exportation of stock which of late has taken a great development.

Resolved, That no agricultural society shall be allowed to offer prizes for bulls which are not pure bred, and having a satisfactory pedigree, giving evidence of the same; and, as soon as found advisable, the same rule shall apply to horses.

The question of phosphates of lime was discussed, and the Council were of opinion that the study of this question should be postponed until such time as they possessed more reliable information on the manufacture of phosphates, and the best modes of using them.

Resolved, That agricultural societies which distributed seeds to the amount of the subscription of its members should include in the cost price of such seeds the necessary expenses incurred for the purchase and transportation of that seed to the place of distribution, such expenses to be paid out of the subscriptions; that in future agricultural societies shall spend only one-half of their subscription for the purchase of seed, the other half forming a reserve fund for the purchase of thoroughbred stock.

The report of the Director of the Veterinary School was referred to the committee for the reconstruction of the Agricultural Act, in view of taking into consideration that portion of it relating to the protection to be given to the graduated students of that school.

Resolution obliging the Agricultural and Veterinary Colleges to send their annual reports to the Council on or before the 1st November of each year, under penalty of losing their annual grant.

MONTREAL VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The usual fortnightly meeting, held on Thursday evening, was unusually interesting. The chair was occupied by Professor McEachran.

disease carefully, as mistakes sometimes occurred by the disease not being recognized, and serious losses entailed by the blunder.

A most interesting discussion ensued which elicited valuable information. The Chairman being asked that this disease being a contagious one, was included in the provisions of the "Act to provide against infectious or contagious disease affecting animals," May 15th, 1879, in which section 2 provides that all such disease be at once reported to the Minister of Agriculture; and in case of malicious or fraudulent concealment of the existence of such disease, the person so acting is liable to a fine of two hundred dollars.

No 3 provides that if any person keep or graze any animal known by him to be infected by such a disease, in or upon any forest, wood, moor, beach, marsh, common, waste land, open field or roadside, is liable, on conviction, to a fine of two hundred dollars.

No 4 provides that any person bringing, or attempting to bring, into any market, fair, or other place, any animal known by him to be infected or laboring under such an infectious or contagious disorder, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay for any such offence a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars.

It will thus be seen that ample provision is made for suppressing and stamping out such disease.

After the close of the discussion, the following important resolution was unanimously passed:—Resolved, That this Association has learned with pleasure that it is intended by the Council of Agriculture to apply to Parliament during the coming session for a bill for the protection of the veterinary profession in this Province, and that it is the unanimous opinion of this Association that such a bill is much needed, and will be the means not only of raising the status of the profession, but will prevent much suffering and injury to animals from the ignorant and cruel practices of quackery."

NEWS BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Intelligence has come to hand that the exploring expedition under the lead of Henry M. Stanley has established a Belgian station in Congo, near Yallaha, which place is claimed by both England and Portugal.

London, Jan. 25.—A farewell reception offered to the Princess Louise by Lady Lindsay, at the Grosvenor Gallery, on Tuesday evening, was attended by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and all the fashionable world now in London, including musical, artistic and literary celebrities. There was a remarkable absence of formality, considering the presence of Royalty. Supper was served the evening.

A series of Liberal demonstrations have been held at Birmingham. Mr Bright spoke at three of the meetings. In denouncing the Government's war policy, he said: "If the country sustains it let us abandon the claim to be Christian." Concluding, he said: "I say take down your Ten Commandments from the inside of your churches, say no longer you believe in the sermon on the Mount, abandon your Christian pretensions, or abandon your heathen practices."

London, Jan. 26.—A despatch from Kabul to the Times says that the casualties from battle and sickness here have greatly weakened the actual strength of the regiments at the front. Native regiments holding the line of communications are also much reduced. A despatch from Gandomak says that all is quiet in Kabul, but there are rumors in camp indicating preparations by the Afghans for another demonstration early in March against our forces at Shibir.

Havana, Jan. 26.—During the past week repeated shocks of earthquake have been felt in the Yuelta Abajo district, being particularly heavy at San Cristobal. Advice from the latter place have induced the Government to send thither part of an engineer corps. All the public buildings at San Cristobal are in ruins. Seventeen members of the Civil Guard were wounded by falling buildings on the night of the 27th inst.

IRELAND. London, Jan. 26.—Mr John Bright at Birmingham on Saturday suggested that Parliament appoint a commission to go to Dublin with power to sell the farms of landlords to tenants willing to buy and to advance three fourths of the purchase money, the principal and interest to be repaid in 35 years. Such a measure Mr Bright believed would meet the desires of the Irish people. The Commission should assist the tenant to purchase whenever the landlord was willing to sell. He recommended compulsory sale only when the land is owned by London companies as in the case with large tracts near Londonderry. He expressed the conviction if his plan were adopted, self-interest or public opinion would soon compel individual landlords to sell to tenants.

Dublin, Jan. 26.—The Duke of Marlborough, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has declined the invitation of the Lord Mayor of Dublin to a banquet on the 3rd February on account of the treasonable resolutions adopted at the meeting of Home Rule members of Parliament, over which the Lord Mayor presided.

On Monday the Mayor informed the Dublin Town Council of the Lord Lieutenant's rejection of the invitation to attend the banquet on February 3rd. He asserted that no illegal resolutions had been passed that would warrant the action of the Lord Lieutenant. A resolution to abandon the banquet and give \$2,500 to the poor was adopted. The Mayor said he believed the Lord Lieutenant had done his utmost to impress on the Government the fearful condition of Ireland.

Dublin, January 23.—Thirty-one of the persons who attacked the clerical-servers in the recent affair at Tabbercurry, have been examined and committed for trial. The popular feeling is wholly on the side of the arrested men, and demonstrations of sympathy were made by the people when it was announced that they would be held for trial.—At a meeting of the Mansion House committee yesterday, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese of Clonfert stated that distress in his diocese is aggravated, and that instant relief is required. He deprecated the restrictions of the Board of Public Works, under which very poor people could not obtain loans. The committee made grants for relief, amounting to £18,400. It was intimated that £5,000 each would be granted in five western counties.—Most distressing accounts continue to come of the intense suffering from scarcity of provisions and fuel. All accounts agree that the distress is steadily increasing, and news has been received of many deaths from starvation. *Continued.*

agitation goes on in all directions, and numerous outrages are reported.—The Duchesse of Marlborough fund now amounts to £26,500. The Duchesse has issued a circular to the clergy of England appealing for aid.

London Jan. 25.—The Paris Temps, commenting on the sympathy shown Mr Parnell in America, says:—"Mr Parnell has evidently been adroit in selecting the time for the American campaign. The Presidential election will be held in the course of next year, and the vote of 7,000,000 Irish electors is very important. There is no wish to estrange the Irish, and this is why Mr Parnell is supported. He will return to Ireland with a prestige of a great success, and the strength given by a respectable sum of money."

A deputation was appointed to wait on the Lord Lieutenant and the Chief Secretary for Ireland, urging the Government to forthwith provide seed for the small farmers. The Corporation of Cork propose to ask at next meeting of the Committee for a loan of \$500,000 for carrying out extensive schemes of sewerage and paving, a large amount of additional employment being afforded by the Corporation and Harbour Board.

A Dublin despatch says it is now generally believed that the Government intend to proceed with the prosecutions of Davitt, Daly, Killen and Brennan, for sedition. The trials will not take place before the beginning of February.

An arctic wave prevails throughout Ireland, and the cold is intense. Much suffering is experienced by the poorer people, especially on the north-west coasts, where the greatest amount of destitution exists. It is feared that many people will perish, as the local charities are not able to care for them. The danger from cold is increased by the lack of food, hunger rendering the peasantry more susceptible to change in the weather. The cold is also very sharp in London.

CANADA.

A brutal man, named John McCarthy, was brought before Judge Deacon, of Pembroke, last week, charged with cutting the tongue out of a horse, the property of a widow who had refused to marry him. Having pleaded guilty he was sentenced to seven years imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary.

22nd, was held at Hamilton. Eight witnesses were examined, and the evidence appeared to show that the man was suffering from delirium tremens.

It is stated on good authority that Monsignor Scandella does not come to Canada as successor to Dr Conroy, but simply as a representative of the Pope.

It seems likely that after all shareholders in the Consolidated Bank will not be called upon under the double liability clause, for the assets are being realized better than anticipated.

It has been demonstrated in St Catharines that a woman may forget her child, long enough at least to bring very serious injury upon it. A mother, thinking to wash her baby, found the water too cool, and the fire almost out. While rekindling the one to warm the other she put the naked infant on the barely warm stove.

A noise of fighting dogs in the yard and fears for her clean clothes on the line then caused the woman to run out, and the new excitement filled her mind so that she left her baby on the stove till the fire burned up, badly burning the little one. Medical care has saved its life, and now the mother makes up for her forgetfulness by extra care and love.

Hugh Campbell, a farmer living near Battersea, came to Kingston on Monday with \$75 in his possession, with which to pay a note. The bank being closed, he concluded to remain till the following day. In the evening he met some old companions, got on a spree, and was robbed of his money.

Mr W. Sweet, veterinary surgeon, Exeter, was hastily called to a farm to attend to three horses, but before his arrival they were all dead. It appears that a leak in the granary had permitted a large quantity of wheat to escape, and the horses having access to it ate a large quantity.

After this (says the Globe) let no man say that the N. P. is not an anti-British institution. A Christmas plum-pudding sent from England to Stratford, Ont., as a gift, carriage paid, was actually taxed \$5 by our paternal Government. Let this go forth to the effete Briton as a solemn warning that we will have none of his pauper compounds of nightmare and dyspepsia. Plum-pudding is, in the eyes of the N.P., a debasing and monarchial institution, and as such the importation ought to be frowned upon; or if permitted plum-puddings ought to be made to fill the Canadian treasury chests as well as the Canadian stomach. Britons may as well understand once for all that plum-pudding can be made here just as well in England, and better too. Consequently, no foreign pudding shall be allowed to pollute our tables. While sapping our constitutions with pudding we claim the right to support home industries.

Cornwall, Jan. 27.—Dr Bergin, Conservative, has been re-elected by 182 of a majority.

Ottawa, January 27.—Alderman Rowe has purchased the plant of the Winnipeg Times. It is said for \$10,000, and will at once recommence the publication of the paper. Mr Rowe has sold his residence here, and expects to leave for Manitoba early next month to settle there. Mr Rowe has had considerable newspaper experience, and is a gentleman of energy and enterprise.

MONTREAL AND CHAMPLAIN JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY.

A meeting of the Provisional Directors of the Montreal and Champlain Junction Company convened for the purpose of organization was held on Monday at the Grand Trunk Company's office, 24 Jacques Cartier Square, Montreal, when the following gentlemen, Provisional Directors, were present: Sir Alexander T. Galt, Hon Christopher Dunkin, Hon James Ferrier, Samuel Willard Foster, and Joseph Hickson. Sir Alexander T. Galt was called to the chair, and Mr Chas. Drinkwater requested to act as Secretary. The following resolutions were passed:—

That the meeting proceed at once to the election of officers. Whereupon Hon James Ferrier was elected Chairman of the Board of Provisional Directors, and Mr Joseph Hickson was elected Vice-Chairman of the same.

That Mr Chas. Drinkwater be appointed Secretary-Treasurer of the Company.

That as allowed by the Act of Incorporation of the Company the capital stock of the Company be, and the same is hereby fixed, for the present, at the sum of \$100,000 currency.

That the principal office of the Company shall for the present, and until otherwise determined be at the 23 Jacques Cartier Square, in the city of Montreal.

That books for subscription of stock be forthwith opened at the Company's said office and remain open for ten days.

That Mr E. P. Hannaford be appointed Engineer of the Company.

That a survey and plans of the line be at once made.

The meeting then adjourned. The next meeting of the Board of Provisional Directors will be held at the Company's office, in Montreal, on Friday, the 6th day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

THE ACADEMY PRIZES.

MR EDITOR,—I cannot refrain from expressing our regret that medals are to be awarded as prizes at the Annual Examination of Huntingdon Academy in June next in lieu of books. While it is desirable that very few prizes should be given in a school as otherwise the honor of getting them, which is one of the chief things after all, is ridiculously reduced; yet it seems a pity to spend \$10 on a medal when quite a nice little foundation for a library could be laid for that sum. After all, what is the use of a medal? If the winner exhibits it and explains who got it, this is ostentation and conceit. If it is not so exhibited it fails of its raison d'être and in the next generation becomes absolutely worthless. But a good book is a wellspring of light and life wherever it is read. It will last for 500 years if well bound, and one's remotest descendants will be glad to own their ancestor's illustrated Shakespeare or Dore's Bible. It lies on the table and a thrill of delight shoots through the fond mother every time a stranger takes up the volume from the parlor table and sees on the fly-leaf that her son won it from ninety competitors at Huntingdon college. We trust that the scholars of the Academy will be consulted a second time as to their wishes in this respect, or that the matter be referred to the Directors or to the wise and far-seeing judgment of its excellent Principal.

Medals like that given by the Marquis of Lorne are more calculated to immortalize the donor than the recipient. X.

The heaviest snow storm for two years was experienced on Thursday throughout Wisconsin.

THE MECHANICS BANK MEETING.

(By telegraph to the Gleaner.) Montreal, Thursday Morning.—At the meeting of the creditors of the Mechanics' bank the shareholders offered \$100,000 in settlement, payable one-third cash, and the balance in six and twelve months, secured, also assuming the settlement of old claims before July 1876. The offer would give depositors and billholders twenty-three cents on the dollar of their claims. Twenty-two creditors, representing claims to the amount of \$58,731, voted to accept the offer, and 110 creditors, representing \$59,073, voted to reject it, so that the offer was refused, and the estate will be wound up by the assignee.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

One evening a farmer living near Kilmara, Clare, was stopped near Ennis by two men armed with guns, who threatened to shoot him if he took any land lately surrendered by Lord Inchiquin's tenants.

Her Majesty the Queen wrote to the Duchess of Marlborough with reference to the distress in Ireland, and by Royal desire the Duchess forwarded a statement of the facts for her Majesty's information.

The Ballina relief committee have issued an appeal which it is intended to circulate all over the kingdom. According to this document 2,000 persons out of a population of 6,000 in Ballina are at present in absolute destitution.

The landlords and others in the County Kerry are giving employment on a large scale to the people. Everything is quiet in the county, and no disturbances are apprehended.

A public meeting was held in Claremorris at which it was stated that, unless immediate relief be forthcoming, many poor people will die of hunger.

Langley, a bailiff, in attempting to serve notices on tenants on the estate of Hans Browne, near Knockrickark, was protected by 100 armed police. At Crugawn their progress was arrested by a band of about three hundred women, most of them armed with heavy sticks. A halt was ordered, and the women were remonstrated with, but all arguments failed, and an indescribable scene ensued. The police forced their way through the mob with fixed bayonets, Sub-Inspector Carter leading them with a drawn sabre. Several of the women received bayonet thrusts. The police soon forced their way through, encountering no further resistance until at length they reached the house of the man upon whom the solitary remaining process was to be served. Here again a crowd of about four hundred women were found surrounding the house, and evidently determined to offer all the resistance in their power, and the police were again obliged to use their weapons, and several more women were wounded. Langley was at last enabled to post his notice upon the door, and this done, left the village surrounded by a guard of police, the crowd shortly afterwards separating, giving loud and prolonged cheering for Messrs Davitt and Parnell.

At Canarve, on the Connemara coast, the other day, the police escort of some process servers were set upon by a mob armed with scythes, reaping hooks, stones, and sticks. Eleven were severely wounded. They fired over the heads of the people, but without quieting them. They then charged furiously with bayonets, and inflicted some serious wounds. One woman got a fearful bayonet thrust in the neck, and though her death is not yet reported, no hope is entertained of her recovery. Several men were also wounded with bayonets. The battle waged with varying results for some time. The people first endeavored to seize the process servers and eventually succeeded in wresting the processes from them. After a spirited engagement Sub-Inspector Gibbons recaptured the documents, which were ultimately served. The process servers, however, were dragged from among their protectors and severely beaten. It was while they were in the act of serving the last process that the most desperate encounter took place. Many of the police have sustained injuries about the head and face. One constable had his face frightfully disfigured with a blow of a stone. The resistance offered to the constabulary was very determined, roads being cut up and even a bridge destroyed to impede their advance.

UNITED STATES.

A collection amounting to a considerable sum, was taken up last Sunday in the Catholic church at Chateaugay for the relief of the suffering and starving people in Ireland.—Record.

The Parnell Committee in New York had sent to Dublin up to the 21st \$8,750 for the Land League, and only \$760 for the Famine Fund.

At Toledo, O., Parnell and Dillon addressed an immense meeting on Thursday night. Several Catholic clergymen also spoke.

Baltimore, Jan. 25.—A sensation is caused here by a letter of the Rev Johann Hodge, a Catholic Priest, to Archbishop Gibbons, resigning his pastorate, and stating he has renounced the Catholic faith, and embraced the Protestant religion.

BIRTH.

At Fort Covington, N.Y., on the 23d inst, the wife of Thomas Hamilton of a daughter.

DIED.

At Lancaster, on the 25th inst, Catherine Mary McLean, daughter of Hugh McLean, formerly of St. Anicet.

BEAUFORT MARKET.

(By telegraph to the Gleaner.) Peas, @ 70 lbs., 80c. @ 90 cents. Oats, @ 40lb, 35c @ 90c. Barley per 50lbs., 45c to 50c. Dressed Hogs, @ 100lb, \$7.

VAIL EYFIELD MARKETS.

(By telegraph to the Gleaner.) Peas, @ 70 lbs., 80c @ 90c. Barley @ 50lb., 50c @ 90c. Oats @ 40 lbs., 38c @ 90c. Beans, @ 70 lbs., \$1. Butter, @ pound, 18c to 20c. Pork, @ 100 lbs., \$7.00.

The Montreal Herald reports that in that city the provision trade is very dull, and commission houses complain that they never knew so little stuff coming forward or so little demand. Lard from 10c @ 11c for city rendered, in pails. Dressed Hogs are dull; the recurrence of mild weather has had an unfavorable influence, and \$6 @ \$6.25 must be quoted as the price. Butter is inactive, and prices are certainly no stronger; 22c is the outside for finest Townships, and Brockville and Morrisburg range from 18c @ 21c; a round lot of Creamery was offering on the market to-day at 27c, at which it would barely cover cost, but the price was above buyers' views, and no one seems anxious to purchase unless a positive bargain can be obtained. Cheese continues very firm at 13c @ 14c. Eggs are dull; limited are quoted 14c @ 15c, and fresh stock 16c @ 17c. A small trade is done in dressed poultry at 6c @ 8c for Turkeys; 3c @ 4c for Geese; and Chickens and Ducks 5c @ 7c per lb. Best Bag Flour \$3.20.

FRESH ARRIVALS!

WILLIAM THIRD & CO. BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED OUT

- 1 case Gentlemen's Dress Overcoats.
1 case Gentlemen's Ulster Overcoats.
2 cases Gentlemen's Undercoats.
1 case Boys' Undercoats and Overcoats.
1 case Gentlemen's Pants and Vests.
2 bales Buffalo Robes.
1 case Gentlemen's Rubbers.
1 case Gentlemen's Snow Excluder Over-shoes.
1 case Ladies' Snow Excluder Overshoes.
3 cases Men's Moccasins.
1 case (new style) Ladies' Clouds, Fancy Ties, and Albums.
Huntingdon, 8th January, 1880.

SOCIAL.

THERE will be a Social at Mrs MacLaren's on Friday evening, the 30th inst. Tea will commence at 6 p.m. Admission 20 cents. Proceeds in aid of the Building Fund of the Methodist church, Huntingdon.

ANNUAL MISSIONARY MEETINGS.

WHOSE meetings will be held at Huntingdon: In Second Presbyterian church, Thursday, 5th Feb; in St Andrew's church, Friday, 6th Feb. The chair to be taken at 7 p.m. The Rev. A. B. MacKay and the Rev. J. Nicholls from Montreal, and others, will speak. Liberal collections at the close for Missionary purposes.

McCORMICK, Advocate, of Montreal will be at Moir's hotel, Huntingdon on Thursday and Friday, the 29th and 30th inst.

L. O. A.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the County Lodge, L.O.A. of the County of Huntingdon will be held in the Lodge Room of No. 41, Hawlock, On TUESDAY, 10th February, at 1 o'clock p.m. Officers entitled to sit are requested to attend. Lodge returns and dues will be required. January 21, 1880. ROBERT STEVENSON, County Master.

HOME AGAIN.

ALL ready to take pictures as usual. Copying and enlarging done in the best style and at low prices. I also intend opening a Tin Shop in Huntingdon in a few weeks. See advertisement later. Huntingdon, Jan. 29. JOHN H. GILMORE.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber would intimate to his friends and the public, that he intends to deliver bread through the village. Parties wishing to be supplied will oblige by early leaving their names.

NOTICE TO CHEESE-MAKERS.

IN accordance with instructions, I hereby give notice that a meeting of the patrons of the Cheese Factory will be held in the schoolhouse of the said place on Friday, 6th February next, at 10 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of renting the above named factory for the ensuing season, to which I would invite the attention of cheese manufacturers.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

Grand Opportunity for Obtaining all kinds of Merchandise at Cost Price.

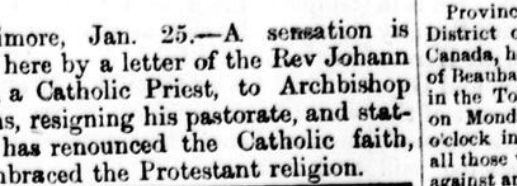
W. J. HAIRE desires to inform the public that as he intends going to the Western States in the early Spring, the whole of his stock in trade, consisting Dry Goods, Groceries, Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Hardware, &c., will be sold at greatly reduced prices. Special attention is called to the select stock of Millinery Goods, which will be sold under cost. Parties intending to go into the Millinery business would do well to call and purchase.

THE WHOLE

will be sold for cash, or all kinds of farm produce at cash prices.

N.B.—All parties indebted to me are requested to settle on or before the 10th day of February, as I propose to close up business; after that date all accounts unpaid will be placed in other hands for collection.

W. J. H. Franklin Centre, Jan. 29, 1880.



NOTICE.

Province of Quebec, A session of the Court of District of Beauharnois, (Queen's Bench for Lower Canada, holding criminal jurisdiction in the District of Beauharnois, shall take place in the Court House in the Town of Beauharnois, in the said District, on Monday, the first day of March next, at nine o'clock in the morning. In consequence of the information given by any person detained in the Common Goal of this District, or others, and all Justices of the Peace, Coroner, Constables, and other officers of the said Court, and other persons concerned, to be then and there with all their necessary documents, to do all that shall be ordered to them in their respective capacities.

L. HAINAULT, Sheriff. Beauharnois, 29th January, 1880.

NOTICE.

FOR Sale or to Rent on reasonable terms, the Brick Store and Dwelling-house, with back store, stables and sheds, situated in the village of Dewittville. For further particulars, apply personally or by letter to the undersigned.

T. G. EATON. I HAVE now in Stock a complete assortment of Goods commonly kept in a Country Store, which will be sold at and under cost up to the 1st of March next, when further notice will be given. List of articles too numerous to mention. Please call and see for yourselves. Terms Cash, or farm produce taken in exchange for Goods. N.B.—All indebted either by Note or Book account must settle without further notice.

T. G. EATON. Dewittville, Jan. 31.

A ROMANCE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES'S GARDEN-PARTY.

CHAPTER III. (CONCLUSION.) 'It is like a scene in fairyland. I feel as if I were walking on enchanted ground.'

'My dear cousin,' interposed Mrs Dallwood, 'let us live for a few hours in the present. I want Susan to see every thing and person she can see. Upon the like we shall probably never look again. We are making history at this moment, just as truly as your dead-and-gone celebrities made it long ago.'

'His last look at that mountain-ash was his last look on Nature,' quoted the baronet, referring to Fox. 'Yes; and we have now such an opportunity as may never again present itself of looking on Art,' retorted Mrs Dallwood.

'Do you see the rabbits scudding across the grass, away in that hollow, papa?' asked Miss Yarrell. 'Do you see the group in that tent, young lady?' asked Mrs Dallwood.

'What is it, Susan?' 'Only that poor gentleman.' 'Which poor gentleman? O, I see. Now what can induce a person so horribly disgraced to venture among such a company as this?'

'How is he disgraced, Therese?' inquired the baronet, interested. 'I can hardly say. I have only caught a glimpse of his face twice: once when he reverently lifted the hem of Susan's cloak, which the naughty puss was carrying so carelessly that it swept the ground; and when he put some one aside who was blocking up our way out of Covent Garden. He has a chivalrous manner, but he ought to go veiled, like the Prophet of Khoristan.'

'They were at Chiswick, at the garden-party given by the Prince of Wales in honor of the Shah. It was a most brilliant company, and no doubt others besides Mrs Dallwood had marvelled to see amongst that gay throng a man so stricken that he hurried away from the surprised glances that met him, and plunged into the lonelier walks leading through the wilderness, where he encountered but few of his species—and where the heavy foliage threw a welcome shade across his path.'

'Where has your papa gone?' wondered Mrs Dallwood, when the evening was drawing on. 'To find an old gardener or laborer, or some one who has worked here for more than forty years,' answered Susan. 'He wants to know if he remembers Fox and Canning.'

'Good gracious,' cried Mrs Dallwood, turning to Mr Forrest, who had joined her party. 'Sir Hubert is as bad as Miss Blimber; he cares for nothing which has not been dead and buried.'

proceeds of those diggings by his grandfather, a rich sea-captain resident at South-bay—how to spend his income to the welfare of man and the glory of God; and she—

If she only could have schooled herself to forget the years and years during which she loved the lover who had given her up; if she could only have regarded as dead and gone the story of those years, their cherished associations, the glamour that seemed to hang around them!

Was this great party—this assemblage of the lovely and noble in the land—any pleasanter to her than the impromptu dances up at the hall, the croquet on the lawn, the lingering walk home by moonlight, the cheery laughter of the young happy guests? No. She knew the life she would best have liked; but if God had appointed her life differently, should she murmur?

As a great lady could she not confer happiness upon many? And after all, as her father had long taught her, was it not better to consider others than herself?

She had loved and she had lost—yea, truly; but could she not still do her duty to a man who loved her? She would try. In so many words she did not tell him this, during the minutes seized when Mrs Dallwood chose to find amusement and occupation elsewhere; but she asked time to think over his proposal.

'I like you so much, Mr Forrest,' she said frankly, 'that I could not do you a great wrong. I must feel quite sure of myself before I promise to be all that you ask.'

It was not much, perhaps; but from her Mr Forrest understood the words meant a great deal. He knew perfectly there was some old love affair that had stood hitherto between him and success, and he comprehended the struggle it must cost a nature like hers to overcome an affection evidently the growth of years.

It was clear to him she cared for no one in the circle to which she had been transplanted; whatever the story, its commencement could only be read in the annals of her simple and innocent girlhood. There was no page of her life open now which contained a word of that fair dream.

Some day, perhaps, she would tell him all about it—how the love struck root, how it grew, how it withered; but if she never spoke of that passage in the April of her life, he felt he should be satisfied; certain she would not give her hand till her heart could utter the solemn vows truly; convinced, if no other in the world were true, she was to be relied on; satisfied she would not wed him for the sake of his hands and his gold; and that if she ever came to him, it would be to make the very blessing of his home.

It was getting on towards evening. Ere long the period would be at hand for the guests to depart. Sir Hubert—who had long previously settled his mind as to the exact position of the room in which the 'greatest debater the world ever saw,' the most 'Demosthenian speaker since Demosthenes,' breathed his last; seen the great mulberry-tree; carefully inspected Sheemakers' lions; the gateway which, through the medium of Pope, said,

Her training had not been that of the great world. In this supreme moment she thought of nothing, remembered nothing, save the sweet love-story of old, and the cruel fate which had so distorted the handsome kindly face that even she utterly failed to recognize it.

Without a word of explanation she understood. She forgot the years that had passed, the friends she had left, the goodly company on the lawn above.

'Tom,' she cried, 'Tom!' and as he turned, she stretched out her hands to him, and sobbed aloud.

Mr Forrest had followed her, but he now retraced his steps. 'Let us leave them together,' he said to Mrs Dallwood; and then he walked away silent and alone.

He too understood that the man did not live who could come between Susan and her lover now.

They stood together on the bridge spanning the Bollar; but neither saw the greensward sloping down to the water's edge, the wild cherry-trees, the expanse of broad park across which the western sun was streaming.

With one hand he shaded his eyes, with the other he clasped hers, which lay on the parapet of the bridge. There was not a creature near them; they were as much alone as they might have been in some vast wilderness.

She was not looking at him; down into the depths of the water she seemed to be gazing; but she did not see the sun shimmering on the river. Slowly, and as if wrung from her, the big tears fell one by one into the stream, while he gazed wistfully, mournfully, at the loveliness he had voluntarily relinquished, which he meant to go away and behold no more.

'I ought not to have come back,' he said at last; 'but the longing to look upon your face again grew into a fever which overmastered my strongest resolutions. I am happy now, Susan, and can leave you after this meeting with content.'

'You will never leave me again,' she said brokenly.

The birds sang their loudest—there was the splash of a water-fowl in the stream—in the distance there was the sound of music—a gay strain came floating through the summer air.

'I must, my dear,' he answered. 'You won't give yourself to me. I know of your goodness and your faithfulness, but I could not accept such a sacrifice. When the very children—you remember how fond all children were of me once—cried if I came near them, I felt it was time to relinquish my hopes of a wife.'

'But I am not a child,' she exclaimed, 'and you shall not relinquish me. What had my poor face been marred, would you have taken back your love? Do you think it was your good looks I cared for? Do you imagine all the beauty in the world could seem as precious to me as your scarred features are in my sight? Love is not love which alters when it alteration finds. Nothing can part my heart from yours.'

'Ah, Susan,' he answered sadly, 'you do not know what you are talking about—you do not understand the full weight of the burden you offer to carry with me. Even yet,' he added, 'you have never dared to look me full in the face. You have not seen the extent of the disfigurement I long to hide from the sight of my fellows.'

She lifted her head and wiped away her tears. 'Let me look at you, then,' she said; and he removed his sheltering hand and stood upright, with the evening sunshine streaming full upon him.

'I think it is Sir Archibald Alison,' she began slowly, the loveliest light shining in her eyes, 'who tells this story. A young lady was engaged to a gentleman, just as you and I were engaged. She loved him with all her heart, just as—' she paused and smiled. 'He went away, and while on foreign service he met with a cruel accident. He was maimed—crippled. So they told the girl about it. They explained that he was a mere wreck of the active handsome fellow she remembered; and they waited, expecting that she would break off the engagement, from which he released her. Do you remember her answer?'

'I never heard the story,' he replied. 'She said, "If he has body enough left to hold his soul I will marry him"; and that is my answer to you.'

He had faced the enemy, but he turned aside from her. 'It cannot be, my brave love,' he said. 'It cannot, cannot be.'

SCHOOL INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The following extracts from the report of the school inspector of this county for the year 1877-78, just published (5) may interest many of our readers.

1. It is hard to secure the strict attention of children of five years old and thereabouts, for more than six or seven minutes consecutively. As their class, (that is classes in the First Reader, Parts I. and II.) require quite as much time as any other class in the school, it is well to call them up for five minutes almost every half hour, and to teach them in part by monitors.

2. That when the elder scholars teach the little ones both are advantaged, but, first, the teacher must not give the junior classes any the less of her own time on this account; and, secondly, no elder girl should be required to give up more than two, or at most three half hours a week to act as monitor.

3. That when scholars are at their seats and not in class, diligence and discipline are best secured by giving them something to write, cipher, draw or print—something, in fact, to keep their otherwise idle hands to do.

Parents should be induced to provide children with copy books with printed copies set in them. Many country teachers write very imperfectly, and only perpetuate their imperfections by setting copies for their pupils. Apart from this, children, (for some reason), improve faster when they buy a regular copy book. At the same time, many of the copy books most commonly sold are utterly unfit for general use, being intended to teach "calligraphic gymnastics," rather than a plain, useful handwriting. I wish that one series, free from flourishes could be got up, the letters being so formed in them, 1st, that they are as distinguishable as possible one from another—or rather, positively unable to be mistaken one for another; and 2nd, able to be written with rapidity.

It is hard for little children to begin to learn to read with print as small as it is in their primers. "Tablets" should be in every school with letters at least three-quarters of an inch in length. In the first set of these tablets words should be chosen in which each letter of the alphabet has some one and same force (or sound), and this one only. These tablets if made of brightly tinted card, especially if the tints on each card were chosen of the kinds and in the proportions required by the well established laws of the harmony of color, would have a most desirable effect in attracting children to school; they would be more pleasing to the childish eye than pictures, and I have found pictures have a most unexpected influence in improving the attendance at a school in a backward district.

The best taught school in my district is Huntingdon Convent, with 50 pupils to three excellent teachers. The next best is Huntingdon Academy, with three teachers and an average daily attendance of 127 scholars. The worst was Godmanchester, Dissident No. 2 (in the "Foran" District), now happily closed, or rather united to St Anicet II. At the same time, if the School Commissioners of St Anicet II. do not supply their schools with better school appliances, they will probably take the unenviable position of the "Foran School" in my next report.

The municipalities which pay their teachers the best, have, on the whole, in the singular identity of order, the best schools. The salaries given by the chief municipalities in my district, arranged in order of merit, are somewhat as follows: Howick, \$21 per month; Ormstown, \$20; Hinchinbrook, \$18; Havelock, \$15.50; Godmanchester, \$15; Chatham I, St Andrews, Franklin and Elgin, \$14 a month; Grenville I, \$13.40; Chatham II, \$13; Westworth, \$12; and the Gore and St Andrews Dissident pay only \$11 a month on the average, one teacher getting only \$8 a month without board.

The teachers whose schools pleased me most were, in alphabetical order, as follows: Eliza Blair, Ruperhemia Clark, L. M. LaFerre, Samuel M. Adoo, Katie McGibbon, Mary Michell, Dorcas Nyons and Hattie Smith, in Argenteuil. Odille and Malvida Cadot, Mary Caldwell, Mary Dunsmore, Robert Graham, Wm. Johns, Helen McDiarmid, Cassie McGee, Ann McGill, Janet Patterson, John Reed and Sarah E. Wood, of Huntingdon County. Bella Bruce, Christina Crichton, Miss Condie, Catherine Nolan, Janie Struthers, in Chateaugay. Miss McGarret, in Hochelaga.

Out of one hundred country schools I have entered the proficiency of the scholars as "very good" in 14; as "good" in 20; "fair" in 21; "indifferent" in 20; "bad" in 21; "very bad" in 4. In the schools marked "very good," in the detailed report of each separate school, which I have the honor of forwarding to you in appendix to this report, the scholars knew, to form a rough estimate, from 20 to 40 per cent. less than children of the same age in the Montreal Commissioners' schools. The practice of singing, a subject so excellently taught in these last-named schools, is rapidly on the increase in my district. It is especially in vogue in three of my best municipalities, Ormstown, Howick and Chatham No. 1. It is hard to over-rate its importance in freshening up a child's mind when fagged towards the middle of a forenoon or afternoon, to that state of cheerful attention on which alone the words of a teacher make any vivid impression.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF ELGIN, FOR YEAR 1876.

Table with columns: RECEIPTS, 1876. Cash on hand, Deposit in Mechanics' bank, Interest on \$300, Interest on \$200, Interest on \$300. Total: \$1582 38.

Table with columns: EXPENDITURE, 1876. Paid Auditors, Cash on loan, Cash on loan, Geo. French, for Mrs Bowles, Insurance, County Secretaries, E. Vanderbilt, repairing and cleaning Hall, County Secretary, for John Ross, R. Sellar's account, Cash in Mechanics' bank, Postage and Stationery, Secretary-Treasurer's salary, Cash on hand. Total: \$1582 38.

Table with columns: ASSETS. Cash on hand, Cash on loan, Cash in Mechanics' bank & interest. Total: \$4032 11.

We, the undersigned auditors, appointed by the Municipal Council of the Township of Elgin, have this day examined the Books of the Secretary-Treasurer and compared them with the vouchers, and find the same to be correct.

WILLIAM EDDIE, JAMES T. GILLIES, Auditors. Elgin, Jan. 3d, 1880.

ROD 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, when he will be at his father's, St Louis, and Fridays, when he will be at Moir's Huntingdon. Office: John C. Lockery's, next door to Hugh Walsh's, Durham.

DAVID BRYSON, licensed auctioneer, Howick, P.Q., sells in the English and French languages. Sales of real estate, merchandise, and farm stock respectfully solicited and promptly attended to.

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

THE FARM of the undersigned, containing 150 acres, is offered for sale. It is situated on the 2d concession of Dundas, and has a good dwelling-house and other buildings thereon. Apply at once to JOHN MCKINNON, Dundas Centre.

CLOSING-OUT SALE!

OWING to a contemplated change in our business our entire stock, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c., will be disposed of in the next Thirty days at and below Cost, FOR CASH.

- Read the following List of Prices: Linen Towelling (good) 7 cents per yard, American Prints (best) 6c to 7c per yard, Canadian Prints (best) 5c to 6c per yard, Flannels 15c, 18c, 20c and 25c per yard, Dress Goods 10c, 12c, 15c and 20c per yard, Seal Skin sets (Muff and Boot) \$7; former price \$14, Seal Skin Caps (Ladies) \$1.75; former price \$2.75, Mink sets (Muff and Boot) \$10; former price \$18, Mink Caps (Ladies) \$3; former price \$3.25, Gents' Seal Caps, 50 cents up.

300 pair Ladies' Shoes (a little shoppier) 25c to 10c, 25 boxes Ladies' Shoes at Cost; 13 cases Men's and Boys' Boots at Cost. Flint Glass Tumblers, 5c each; Flint Glass Goblets 8c each, Ladies' Summer Shawls, 50c each, &c., &c., &c. All other Goods in proportion.

COME AND SATISFY YOURSELVES THAT WE MEAN BUSINESS. All Accounts must be settled before Feb'y 1st. BROWN & McNEIL. Trout River, Jan'y 5, 1880.

FEATHER AND CARPET RENOVATOR

THE undersigned will stay in Huntingdon for a short period to clean and renew feather beds, and all kinds of carpets, mattresses, &c., by his patent process, making them good as new. Satisfaction guaranteed. Shop at Wm. Third & Co.'s old Store, opposite the upper bridge. Z. MANNY & CO.

BUTTER AND PORK WANTED.

HIGHEST Cash price paid for Butter; also, a large number of Dressed Hogs wanted. THOS. BURROWS. Huntingdon, Jan'y 21, 1880.

MUNICIPALITY OF THE TOWNSHIP OF HAVELOCK.

Table with columns: Name, No. of Lots, Range, No. of Acres, School Tax, Total. Includes John Claydon, Ephraim M. Gates, John McAllister, Luke Dimsall.

MUNICIPALITY OF THE TOWNSHIP OF GODMANCHESTER.

Table with columns: Name, No. of Lots, Range, No. of Acres, School Tax, Total. Includes William Clyde, James Stewart.

ROBERT HYNDMAN, Secy.-Treas. Municipal Council County of Huntingdon. Huntingdon, 7th January, 1880.

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