

NEW FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS.

WILLIAM THIRD & CO. beg to announce that they are now receiving and opening out their new Fall and Winter Importations, which have been purchased prior to the recent advance on general merchandise.

- Cases of Shawls, Mantles and Ladies' Jerseys, of the newest designs.
Cases of Ladies' Fancy Dress Goods, Winceys and Mantle Cloths.
Cases of plain and brocaded Velveteens, in all the newest colors.
Cases of Black and Colored Cashmeres and brocaded Lustres.

WILLIAM THIRD & CO. Great bargains will be given in Tapestry Carpets, Dress Goods, Shawls, and Mantles, Ready-made Clothing, and Boots and Shoes of every description, also in Men's Rubber Coats, &c.

Apply to J. C. BRUCE, Gen. Insurance Agent, Huntingdon.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY BANK. Open from 10 to 3 o'clock. Interest allowed on deposits and notes discounted.

DR. ELDER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Residence, Prince St., a few doors west of Dr. Wells', on opposite side of the street.

DR. MAJOR, specialist to the department for diseases of the nose and throat, Montreal General Hospital.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public at large, that he has obtained a license, as Auctioneer, and is now prepared to attend to all Auction Sales in the district of Beauharnois, when required so to do.

DAVID BRYSON Licensed Auctioneer for the District of Beauharnois, which consists of the counties of Huntingdon, Chateaugay and Beauharnois, in the English and French languages.

NOTARIAL.—The undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he will be in attendance, in the office of E. Hyndman, Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipal Council of the County of Huntingdon, in the Court Buildings, in the Village of Huntingdon, EVERY THURSDAY, and remain while detained by business.

DONALD DOWNE, B.C.L., Advocate, arriser, (of Downie & Laucot) St. Lawrence Hall, 145 St. James Street, Montreal.

MCORMICK, DUCLOS, & MURCHISON, ADVOCATES, 181 St. James Street, Montreal.

MR. McCORMICK will attend the Courts in Beauharnois, Ste. Martine, and Huntingdon, and give special attention to the District.

MAcLAREN, LEET, & SMITH, ADVOCATES &c., 162 St. James Street, Montreal.

J. D. CAMERON, B.A., B.C.L., Advocate, Barrister, &c. 138 St. James Street, Montreal.

A. Housseau & A. C. Mather Engineers and Proprietors of MONTREAL BRIDGE CO.

GLASGOW & LONDON INSURANCE CO Capital \$2,500,000. Insures all kinds of Property.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK. Head Office, - - Sherbrooke CAPITAL PAID UP.....\$1,456,138

BRANCHES Waterlo, Cowansville, Stanstead, Coaticook, Richmond, Granby, Huntingdon, Bedford.

STERLING EXCHANGE AND AMERICAN CURRENCY BOUGHT AND SOLD. Sterling bills issued in any amounts required.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT. Deposits received and interest all owed. Office hours, 10 to 3. Saturday, 0 to 1.

The Canadian Gleamer

NO. 1254 HUNTINGDON, Q., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1887. \$1.50 A-YEAR

SEIGNIORY RENT NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Beauharnois Seigniorial Rent due on the 25th September inst. must be paid without fail, at the office of E. H. Bisson, Esq., Beauharnois, during the month of October.

THE MONTREAL INVESTMENT TRUST. J. M. BROWNING, Agent. Montreal, 15th Sept. 1887.

Important sale of Valuable Farm property in the Township of Cornwall, county of Stormont, Ontario.

BY virtue of the power of sale contained in two different mortgages, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be sold by public auction at the court house, Cornwall, Ontario, on Saturday, 29th October, 1887, at 2 p.m., the following valuable farm property:

Parcel 1—Lot No. 28 in the 8th concession of the Township of Cornwall, in the county of Stormont, 200 acres more or less.

Parcel 2—Lot No. 29 in the 8th concession of the Township of Cornwall, 200 acres more or less.

There are erected on parcel 1, a large house and stable.

On parcel 2 are erected a clapped-out dwelling house with kitchen attached, and three large frame barns, stabling for 42 cows, a large horse stable, hog pen, and a fine creamery and icehouse.

This property is in an excellent state of cultivation, and affords a first class opportunity to a person desirous of entering into the dairy business. It is within easy access of railroads and good markets.

The whole property will be offered for sale in one parcel of 400 acres, and if no bid equal to the reserved bid is had for same, it will be divided up into various parcels of one or two hundred acres each, or as may be determined on day of sale.

Time of sale, and balance within one month thereafter, when possession will be given.

For further particulars see large posters, or apply to Mr John B. McDonald, Harrison's Corners P.O., Ont., or to the undersigned solicitors, October 1st, 1887.

MACLENNAN, LIDDELL & CLINE, Vendor's Solicitors, Cornwall, Ont.

FRANKLIN—nearly midway between Franklin Centre and Clinton Frontier, N.Y., containing about 100 acres, with good buildings and in a good state of cultivation.

LARGE FARM TO LET. No. 107, for one or more years, 300 or 400 acres of land with 25 or 30 cows. A large stock can be kept.

TO RENT. THE farm owned by the late Angus McMillan, Dundee, containing 150 acres, in the very best condition, and stocked with cows.

FARM FOR SALE. ON Trout River, Elgin, about 3 1/2 miles from the Village of Huntingdon, and containing 150 acres.

HOUSE TO RENT. ON PRINCE STREET, containing 6 rooms, shed, and stable, with garden, next to residence of Dr Elder. Apply to ANDREW SOMERVILLE.

NO RENT, a brick house on Henderson street. First class garden in connection with the house. Possession given immediately.

HOUSE AND STORE. IN the pleasant village of Dewittville, which is on the line of railway and contains mills and school.

FOR SALE. HOUSE AND LOT on Main-street, Valleyfield (opposite Cotton factory), owned by F. Downie.

FOR SALE OR TO LET for 5 Years, Lot No. 137, on the 3rd range of the Township of Hawkeby, county of Huntingdon, containing 100 acres.

SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE. L G rowing village of Huntingdon, having the village in full view from the house, consisting of 110 acres; nearly all of this is a good state of cultivation, and a good deal more of it easily cleared.

LOCATIONS very desirable; one mile west of the rapidly growing village of Huntingdon, having the village in full view from the house, consisting of 110 acres; nearly all of this is a good state of cultivation, and a good deal more of it easily cleared.

ORDERS for Advertising and Job Work, left with James Anderson, Ormstown, who is agent for the Gleamer, will be attended to.

WAR DECLARED ON LOW PRICES.

Free Presents To All. PROF. McLAREN having accepted an appointment in Kansas, will commence a THIRTY DAYS SALE of all his Fancy Goods, Picture Frames, and Musical Instruments, commencing Saturday morning, October the 22nd, and ending the 21st of November.

AT 10 PER CENT BELOW COST. Music hal-pence. 10c sheets for 1c. Every person purchasing one dollar's worth of goods will give free one 10c sheet of music, either vocal or instrumental.

McLAREN'S MUSIC STORE, Gardner's Block, Huntingdon. Don't Forget Saturday, the 22nd.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, Municipality of the Township of GODMANCHESTER, in the Counties of Huntingdon & Chateaugay.

SPECIAL NOTICE is hereby given, that the Township of Cornwall has been deposited in my office, and will expire on MONDAY next, the 24th instant.

Therefore, within the next 20 days, after said date, all school-rates and fees must be paid under penalty of incurring costs. Prompt payment must be made and no delay will be allowed.

By order of said Board. R. HYNDMAN, Sec.-Treas. Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1887.

THE general collection-roll for said village for 1887, has this day been completed and deposited in my office. All persons liable for taxes under said roll must pay the same at the office of the undersigned within 20 days from this date.

It is imperative that all rates should be promptly paid as the corporation have liabilities maturing which must be met.

Huntingdon, October 20th, 1887. WM. S. MACLAREN, Sec.-Treas.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, Municipality of the Township of GODMANCHESTER.

THE general collection-roll for said municipality has been completed and deposited. The legal delay of 20 days for payment of rates will expire on the 31st instant.

Bring back the sunny days When I was young; Give me the same green woods To rove among!

Make my heart light once more As when a boy; Light with the life of youth, Brimful of joy!

True, pleasures still may come Into my life, But they are mixed with pain, Trouble and strife.

Should I not strive to look Right straight ahead; And all will brighter seem, Though youth be dead? K. A. M.

A TERRIBLE LION FIGHT. LONDON, Oct. 19.—Early yesterday morning there was a fearful and exciting battle in the Jubilee Exhibition at Liverpool.

The most plucky tamer of beasts, has been exciting the nerves of the visitors for a long time by trifling in a cage with three big forest lions. Five more lions, of a different kind, but very big also, arrived from Africa yesterday.

They had no training, but Delmonico went in among them and thrilled the crowd that filled the menagerie by an unusually sensational performance.

When he had done Mlle. Kora, his partner, went in with the lions and took a little dog. This was repeated four times during the day, and the five new lions were too much stunned by the huge, noisy crowd about them and the repeated visits of the lady, gentleman and dog to think of anything else.

Shortly after midnight, however, the menagerie was filled with a frightful roaring and snarling, and a servant sleeping on the premises rushed in to find the big iron cage rocking and the eight lions fighting furiously, rolled up into a huge dark ball from which the blood-stained fur was flying in all directions.

The huge beasts rolled over and over, dashing madly against the sides of the cage, and biting pieces out of each other with a ferocity that was sickening.

All the sights organized to gratify man's fondness for fighting would have seemed the tamest child's play in comparison. After a while it became evident that there were two distinct sides in the battle, and the new arrivals were pitted at unfair odds against the lions who had been in possession.

The efforts of the servant to separate them only increased their fury, and at last he rushed off for Delmonico, who was asleep near by in Edge lane.

The tamer arrived half clad and found his lions bleeding fearfully but still fighting.

The battle was narrowing down to a duel between two of the biggest lions, which were rapidly biting each other to pieces in the middle of the cage.

and snarling encouragement to the two leaders. On these in their rage hot iron was useless, even when applied to raw flesh.

At last Delmonico, fearing he would lose his two greatest actors, took a resolution which would probably not have occurred to any other man if the existence of the entire animal creation had been threatened.

He entered the cage half clad as he was and shut himself in. He next opened a door communicating with a second cage and drove into it like so many sheep the six lions that had been looking on.

Meanwhile the other lions were still fighting, although much weaker. Delmonico's attempts to separate them were useless.

He was evidently unconscious of his presence. Before the tamer could form any plan to separate them the fight ended of itself.

The big forest lion, who had been defending his home against the five strangers, rolled over on his back, growled faintly, and died as the other seized him again by the throat.

One of the front legs was gnawed off completely, a hind leg was chewed to a pulp, all of the mane and most of the neck was bitten away and the body was covered with blood, as was the entire cage.

There was not on the dead lion any un-bitten whole piece of skin large enough to have made a glove.

He had fought for his rights just as long as he had been able to work his teeth and claws.

The victor seemed at first inclined to dash at the tamer and at the lions in the neighboring cage, but he changed his mind under Delmonico's eyes, and after a weak but triumphant roar over the body of his victim he retired into a corner and moaned over his wounds.

Although conqueror he was not to be envied. His mane was gone and his body looked as though an especially wicked harrow had been repeatedly dragged over it.

Blood trickled from a hundred wounds, and there is little hope that he will live.

Curiously enough not one of the lions had its tail bitten off in the fray, which seems to indicate that some code of honor exists among the lions which prevents them from making each other ridiculous, even in the deadliest combat.

The other six lions will live, but they are badly bitten. The loss, if the second lion dies, will be about £400. In any case he will always remain a damaged lion.

MISCELLANEOUS. Dr Rumbold (Maryland Med. Jour.) says that many patients cough more often than they need do, and that the number of coughs may be greatly lessened by asking that a record shall be kept, as by marking on a card, of the number of coughs in the twenty-four hours.

Many of the fine flowers seen at exhibitions are obtained by the plants being "disbudded," as the method is technically known.

The expert florists instruct amateurs who select special kinds that they must be disappointed at finding them half the size of sample when they flower unless they pinch off all the buds but one on each shoot just as soon as buds can be seen.

A granite shaft recently quarried in Vinalhaven, Me., is the largest quarried on earth, and if erected will be the highest, largest and heaviest single piece of stone now standing or that ever stood, so far as there is any record.

It considerably exceeds in length any of the Egyptian obelisks. The shaft is 115 feet long, 10 feet square at the base, and weighs 850 tons.

A convict in the Jackson, Mich., State prison was shrewd enough to deceive a number of doctors for 7 months by shamming paralysis.

One of the physicians, however, became suspicious one day and said with great solemnity that inasmuch as the convict would be dead in a few days the fellow's skull had better be sawed into so many as to ascertain what the disease was.

The threat had the desired effect. The pseudo-paralytic was out of bed in no time and went to work with a good will.

At the beginning of the present year the aggregate war strength of the great European nations was about 13,000,000 men. This is about 40 per cent. more than it was in 1881, twice as great as in 1876, and 4 times as great as in 1858.

The militia and volunteer forces, in addition, are estimated at about 5,000,000. On paper, France has the strongest military force, her army state being put at 1,392,500, capable of increase in time of war to 3,750,000.

The German army is 1,425,028 strong, and can be doubled when necessary. The result of the Franco-Prussian war, however, proved the delusiveness of such figures, and few will be found to believe that the French army, with all its boasted strength and efficiency, is the equal of the magnificently trained army corps of Germany.

FARM FOR SALE. SITUATED on the Russelltown road, in the parish of St. Jean Chrysostom, about 1 mile from Russelltown, P.Q., where there are 2 schools, 2 butter factories, &c., and about 3 1/2 miles from St. Chrysostome Village, containing 110 arpents in superficies, mostly all under cultivation and in first-class order, with a good brick dwelling house, outbuildings, never failing springs, and two good orchards thereon.

Terms, one half cash, balance on instalments to suit purchaser with interest at 6 per cent. Undisputable title. Apply to Mrs FREEMAN PERHAM, Proprietor, at Russelltown, P. Q., or J. J. L. DEROME, N.P., St. Chrysostom, P. Q., May 5th, 1887.

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

D. BOTHERAS BUILDER, - - - ORMSTOWN. BEGS to thank the public for past favors hoping still to receive a share of their patronage, wishes to inform them that he has engaged a first-class Carriage painter from Liverpool.

THE TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

PROMPT at 9:30 on Friday morning, when Moir hall was fairly well filled, the actual business of the convention was begun by Dr Cameron taking the chair and calling upon

Mr Kneeland to read a paper on "What of Arithmetic should be taught in public schools."

All instruction had a two-fold object in view, firstly, to fit the child for the active duties of life, and secondly, to cultivate his intellect, strengthen his memory, draw out his reasoning powers and enlarge them.

In the words of Fichte, there are two distinct uses of arithmetic; (1) its direct or practical use as an instrument for the solution of problems, and (2) its indirect or scientific use, as a means of calling out the reasoning faculties.

From a utilitarian point of view it was necessary that a tradesman should know how to calculate his pay for the week or year, check a grocer's bill, he should know how many inches there are in a foot, ounces in a pound, how to find the one-half, one-quarter, one-third or one-eighth of any number, how to add and multiply a simple fraction by a whole and a fractional number.

This was all that was actually required in the ordinary duties of life. Time was too short and life too valuable to spend the one and confuse the other by learning anything about the scales, Frenchells, chains, degrees and seconds.

As to the use of these in cultivating the reasoning powers, he said the piling up of stones would have the same result, as they were both mechanical.

The exercises possible under the four simple rules of arithmetic furnished all the material necessary for the cultivation of the reasoning faculties.

All the arithmetic they could profitably teach in the elementary schools might be included in the following summary: The four simple rules, the weights and measures in common use, the simplest forms of vulgar fractions, and so much of decimals as is necessary to reckon easily dollars and cents.

They should let copious exercises under these rules, in all possible forms, take the place of the ridiculous, confusing, useless, aggravating exercises given in compound numbers, vulgar and decimal fractions, and they would give a more useful educational and make a hundred-fold better thinker.

Mr Arthy was in favor of teaching only what was practical. In weights and measures, for instance, they should shorten the tables and strike out the uncommon or obsolete tables, and they should have always the most important of the weights and measures at hand so that the pupils would have some definite idea of them.

He was opposed to mental gymnastics in the form of arithmetical puzzles. The tendency of the present day, he said, was to dissociate mental from written arithmetic, and if the pupil gets to think that one is intellectual and the other mechanical, it would be a bar to his progress.

Mr McLaughlin, inspector of the Eastern Townships, supported the previous speakers, as in the country boys generally left school about 14.

He thought himself that the best education a farmer's boy could get after that age was between the plow handles, as the boy who remained at school till he was 21 would not make a farmer.

Rev Mr Rexford said the difficulty encountered by the examiners was not in getting the pupils to do difficult problems, but in getting them to do accurately simple work.

They should spend far more time in the four simple rules, for at present they passed over the simple rules too rapidly and went on to difficult problems too early.

The objection had been made that if this plan were adopted it would cause a gap between the primary schools and the academies, but the trouble was that the primary schools were attempting to cover the ground that should be taken up by the model schools.

Miss Robins, speaking of the separation of mental and written arithmetic, said that the examination papers must show the work done to find the results, and unless they did so in the class, they would forget to do so in the examination, and their papers would be marked low.

The mental process was the one most in use, and the speaker seemed to think the most desirable.

Mr S. P. Rowell, of Montreal, stated, as an example of the faults of the present system, that when he gave his senior pupils an addition of about thirty lines, just like a page of a book-keeper's ledger, they could not do it correctly.

Dr Robins then read a paper on "English Grammar." He drew the attention of the teachers to the present unsettled state of terminology of grammar, and proposed that they should adopt a certain set of expressions that teachers could use generally, so that children would not be confused in passing from teacher to teacher and from school to school.

There was a lengthy discussion on the paper, in which Messrs Kneeland, Rexford, Howard and Holiday took part. A committee composed of Messrs Holiday, McConal, Jackson, Miss Walker, and Dr Harper was appointed to consider the question of grammatical nomenclature in use in the province, and report its decision to the convention next year in regard to the assimilation of terms in use.

Adjourning at noon the convention resumed its sitting at 2 p.m. Dr Robins presiding.

Principal Jackson read an entertaining paper on "Practical Education." In the course of his remarks he said: "The very facilities for mental acquisition afforded to the pupil by the systematic instruction of schools tend to lessen the vividness of his apprehension of truths, as compared with the self-taught youth who gathers knowledge by unaided energy.

Hence the only amends which the teacher can make is to render his instruction as practical and as far removed from mere book learning as possible. Thus at the outset practical teaching presupposes a practical teacher—that is, one who will have unlimited enthusiasm for his work—who will himself know thoroughly the subjects to be taught, beyond the necessity of having constant recourse to text books, who will be careful to ex-

plain slowly, distinctly and fully each knotty point, who will be able to maintain good order and discipline, and, above all, who will review untiringly and persistently the work already done. The dawn of intellectual life is in the exercise of the senses. Through these five avenues the child is constantly receiving individual impressions, which by degrees he mentally generalizes. Hence, in a similar manner, the teacher will attempt to reach the child's mind primarily through the same avenues of sense, working up from the individual to the general or from the concrete to the abstract.

Of late years this principle has been recognized in the prominence given to object teaching. If these lessons be properly conducted they will accomplish: (1) The sharpening of the senses, (2) the acquisition of knowledge, (3) exercise in language, (4) moral training, and the preparation of the pupil for serious learning.

The exercise of senses may occasionally be extended with advantage to the upper classes. For example, let pupils be asked to estimate by sight the length of a penholder, the dimensions of a window pane, distances on the floor or the ground, the weight of objects that can be held in the hand, or too distinguish the differences in pitch or quality of musical sounds.

Such exercises are both amusing and useful, and it will be found afford surprising evidence that the circumstances of daily life do not of themselves educate the senses. The speaker went on to say that a boy coming from the playground would have his mind occupied by the sports he had just left unless some suitable means were adopted to divert his attention to the lesson.

This should be done by proceeding from the known to the unknown. The teacher should start with something the pupil knows well and takes an interest in, and from that generally work his way to the new matter which he has to communicate.

The teacher should not require too long continued exertion, as what is done with flagging interest on the pupil's part may prove worse than fruitless, for not only will his memory fail to retain the truths then presented, but he will also run the grave risk of acquiring habits of superficiality and listlessness.

This branch of mental training is complete only when the attention has become obedient to the will and it must be conceded that such power of continuous attention is, without doubt, the most valuable result of intellectual training.

Rev. J. B. Muir delivered an address on the importance of elementary education and the necessity of an increased government grant to foster it.

He believed in teaching the pupils what would be of use to them in after life. At the present time the tendency was to have too many subjects taught, but if they taught only the essential subjects, and then well, it would be much better.

He believed in the adage, "Read much but not many books." As plenty of the pupils did not go to the university, it was of importance that they should have elementary education, as ignorance was a menace to free institutions.

It was only in ignorant communities that we saw the one-man power and tyranny. The boys and girls at school were the hope of church and state, and should be fitted for the responsibilities of citizenship in this free and glorious empire.

He had often heard of the freedom of labor, but not so often as the labor of freedom, though there were duties in connection with it that could only be fulfilled by an educated and intelligent people.

There never was a time when governments had given so much in grants for education as at present. This was as much the case in Europe as in America.

He commended the school system of Ontario, and went on to compare the Province of Quebec with it and the Maritime provinces. In this province the grant was only \$160,000 for elementary education, or 1 1/2 cents per head of the population, while in Nova Scotia they gave 40 cents, and in New Brunswick 50 cents per head.

The grant in this province had increased only \$15,000 in 13 years. In Quebec there was a large amount of illiteracy, not only among the French, but among the English, and grants should be given, not on account of the efficiency of the schools, but on account of the illiteracy of the people.

If we were going to have good teachers, we must give larger salaries, and \$300,000 a year would be necessary. Teachers wielded a mighty influence on the children, for they created in them a thirst for knowledge. It was essential that we should have good teachers, so that they might send forth men and women of sound intelligence and loyal to the constitution.

Dr Robins said that Hon Mr Mercier had expressed a desire to be present and take part in the meeting. He did not know the difficulties in the way of an increased grant, but he was sure the government sympathized with them in the work.

Inspector McGregor, of Huntingdon, moved that a committee be appointed to draft a petition to the government for an increased grant. This petition should be signed by the commissioners and trustees and endorsed by the Protestant committee and the Council of Public Instruction.

Rev Mr Rexford took occasion to state that from want of funds there were 700 schools in charge of teachers without diplomas.

A committee consisting of Rev Mr Muir, Dr Kelley, Dr Cameron and the mover was appointed for that purpose.

Mr McQuat read a paper on "The country academies, the work they do and the hindrances in the way of its performance." He sketched the history of the academies which had originated as independent schools and were only held together by the government grant.

The hindrances were: (1) the origin of our academies; (2) the want of complete control by the department; (3) the want of uniform and universal grading; (4) the system of low and indefinite salaries; and (5) the want of unity in the academy work.

Under the system of indefinite salaries, the teacher's aim is not so much to educate as to secure the greatest possible income from the fees and the government grant, and teaching becomes a mere speculation.

The teacher's mind is occupied with the uncertainty surrounding his salary, nor has he that freedom of motion which a teacher so much requires, for his every movement is ascribed to pecuniary motives.

Anything that would deprive him of a dollar must be avoided, hence any measure that would prevent the greatest possible attendance must be left out of consideration.

Thus, qualified entrance is not exacted and a dollar bill is the only certificate such schools require for admittance. By this system grading is out of the question, if there is any opposition, and there is a growing tendency to rush and cram, which is sapping the first principles of edu-

THE EDUCATIONAL RECORD for October gives the distribution by the Protestant committee of the superior education grant for the current year. From it we learn that the amount this year at the disposal of the committee was \$17,600, which has been allotted thus:

Colleges.....	\$9,150
Academies.....	4,950
Girls' high schools.....	1,000
Model schools.....	2,200
Special grants.....	200

This is, substantially, the same distribution as in former years, and to its unfairness we have repeatedly directed attention. The grant being one from the public purse, it is a just inference that it ought to be expended for the benefit of the public. Instead of that, the larger portion is given to colleges, which, whatever they may be in theory, are in practice simply manufacturing of lawyers, doctors, and clergymen. To apply a fund designed for the general education of the people to the special education of a select class, will strike those who look at the matter dispassionately as a misapplication. If there exists reasons why professional education should be cheapened in Quebec, let a special grant be given by the legislature to McGill, but do not take for that purpose the money designed for giving those who desire to take advantage of it a better grounding in the subjects of which the elements are taught in the common schools. Were the grant expended as it ought to be, many a farmer's son and daughter would face the world better equipped than they can be under existing arrangements. That one young man may become a doctor or lawyer at half-price, a whole neighborhood is deprived of its lawful rights. That such a state of matters exists is due to the composition of the present committee. One-half of the board are clergymen and more than half have a direct interest in the colleges which receive the money distributed. Three of these colleges are not entitled to the term, and would be scorned as such in Great Britain. The patron of a college that does not average a dozen graduates yearly moves that a college with half-a-dozen graduates be given \$1750 of the people's money, and the patron of the 6-graduate college returns the compliment by moving that \$2250 be given to the 12-graduate college. Thus the fund is dissipated, and our academies lead a struggling existence and our model-school teachers receive paltry salaries because deprived of what rightfully belongs to them. The injury to the academies does not end with the absorption of their funds. The members of the committee have the power to prescribe the course of study, and to bring grist to their colleges they have degraded our academies into mere coaching-institutions for intending matriculants. We use the word degraded advisedly, because, when a farmer sends his son to an academy in the expectation that he will receive a sound English education, he finds he is turned over to an assistant, and that the principal devotes his entire energies to drilling a small class of lads who are preparing for college. In this way, our academies have been degraded from their high place as educators of the people into cramming-schools for a select few. It is true to-day to an extent that it was not 15 years ago, that if a parent wants to give his son a better English education than is obtainable in the common-schools he has to go to the expense of sending him to a business college, and, if his daughter, to the normal school or a ladies' college. By the misapplication of the superior education grant, our farmers cannot find for their children in our academies what they have a right to expect—a superior English education imparted by the principal.

In reforming the Protestant committee two points must be insisted upon by the English minority, 1st, that no clergyman be eligible, and, 2nd, that no member have official connection with any educational institution, and so end the shameful spectacle yearly witnessed at Quebec of members of the committee dividing public money among institutions in which they are interested. To placing clergymen in public offices there are two obvious objections. Those who hold trusts from the people ought to be amenable to the public voice, but if the occupant is a clergyman, he resents comments on the manner in which he discharges his duty as an assault upon his sacred office, and thus public criticism is silenced. The scandalous administration of the superior education grant has been the subject of conversation for years, yet members have hesitated to bring the matter up on the floor of the legislature because they knew it would be construed into defaming the reputation of the Bishop of Quebec, Dr Cook, and other divines who, in their sphere as clergymen, are above reproach. The second objection to clergymen being nominated to public positions is, that they will favor the denominations to which they belong. This is natural, for if they did not believe their own several denominations to be best, they would not have united with them. The result is, that in public offices clergymen will do what laymen would shrink from. Thus, the superior education grant belongs to the non-Catholic population of the province, it is a non-sectarian grant and designed to be expended for the benefit of the people as a whole, yet the Episcopal clergymen of the committee see nothing wrong in taking one-

eighth of the money thus entrusted to them for Bishop's college and the Presbyterian clergymen nearly as much for Morin college. The funds designed for non-sectarian education are thus perverted to denominational purposes.

To sum up: we ask that the superior education grant be restored to its proper purpose, the giving the general public institutions that will impart a better English education than is possible in the common schools. To obtain this end, the breaking up of the close corporation at Quebec and replacing it by a committee that will be truly representative of the English minority, is essential. What M.P.P. will lead in bringing about this much-needed reform?

In filling the vacancy in the lieutenant-governorship of this province, Sir John has followed the bad precedent, set by both political parties, of taking an occupant of the bench. Such an Americanization of our institutions is objectionable, and if persisted in, our judges will look for public preferment and become subservient to the government of the day, instead of holding aloof from both political parties. Personally Judge Angers is well-qualified for the position to which he has been appointed, but unless he has greatly changed from the time when he was premier, he is a rabid partizan, and will show no favor to his opponents.

It is satisfactory to learn that two of the questions which have kept up some degree of irritation between France and England have been settled amicably. One is with regard to the neutralization of the Suez canal in time of war, to which both powers have agreed. The other touches the New Hebrides. The French agree to evacuate these islands and to their remaining under the joint protection of the two flags. In this latter complication the Presbyterians of Canada had an interest, as the continuance of the missions established by them was menaced by the French occupation. There only remains now the Egyptian dispute, and if it was disposed of, cordial relations between France and England would be completely restored.

THE interprovincial conference has been in session all week, and is likely to close to-morrow. What has been said and done is unknown, as the meetings have been secret. That the drift of the conference is to concert a raid on the Dominion treasury is undoubted.

MONTREAL has been suffering grievously for the past three months from fires, the origin of a large proportion of which was incendiary. A reward of \$1000 has been offered for the arrest of the perpetrator or perpetrators. At Kingston the other night two fellows were caught in the act of trying to set fire to a church, and coolly confessed to having originated several other fires, apparently from no other motive than pure cussedness. In the prosecution and punishment of incendiaries our laws are defective, in so far that the expense of hunting down the criminal is thrown upon the loser of the property and such direct proof is required for conviction as is rarely obtainable.

FROM its novelty and the interest felt in those who composed it, the convention of last week was watched closely by the residents of this village, and it may be of use to the managers of the teachers' association to mention a few of the points which impressed them as capable of improvement. First, there was the obvious defect of a great deal more work being laid out than could be overtaken. From the start, the convention was fighting against time; trying to crowd into one session what ought to have been spread over two or three. The consequence was that no one subject was satisfactorily disposed of and the memories of the teachers who came to learn must have been sadly confused by the fragmentary manner in which the subjects were presented and in which they were jumbled together. Thus Mr Hughes, who undeniably stood head and shoulders above all who occupied the platform, was only given time enough to hurriedly lay down the heads of his system of object teaching, whereas an entire session could have been profitably spent by his hearers in listening to the illustrations necessary to its comprehension; and which he plainly had at his finger ends. Every teacher insists on the advantage of thoroughly mastering one subject over that of a superficial acquaintance with two or three, yet when they come together to learn themselves they fall into the error they individually condemn. One subject for each session would have rendered the convention of greater value.

Second; seeing that nine-tenths of the convention was composed of teachers of elementary schools, the allotting so much time to subjects taught solely in academies and colleges seemed to be ill-considered. Nothing, for instance, could be better than the papers and addresses on French, yet the subject, dwelt upon to so large an extent, was out of place with an audience of whom few have to teach beyond the elements of English. Young women came, at no small cost and fatigue, to attend the meetings, in the hope of learning something that would assist them to better discharge their daily duties, and no concerted attempt appeared to be made to meet their reasonable expectations. Apart from the addresses of Mr Hughes, they carried away with them few hints that would be useful.

Third; the ineffectiveness of the convention as a deliberative body was made painfully evident on the second day. Nominally the teachers' parliament, free and ample discussion in it is impossible. That there is a deep undertone of dissatisfaction among the teachers of the model-schools and academies was palpable, yet they could get no opportunity of voicing their grievances or of formulating plans for their remedy. They are ruled by an autocracy of irresponsible office-holders, and whenever any move was made that might prove unpleasant to the committee or department of instruction, it was choked off. If teachers are to meet in convention together to promote their interests, surely the first requisite is that only teachers should take part in their debates. To be snubbed and silenced by the oracular deliverances of officials, must be galling to so superior a body of men.

Leaving this aspect of the convention, on-lookers noted with surprise the simplicity of the teachers in accepting as undoubted that an increase of the government grant meant an increase of their salaries. That the commissioners would apply such increase to the reduction of rates, did not seem to enter their minds, and yet that, unquestionably, is what would be done with any increase. The ratepayer would have less to pay, and the teacher would not get a dollar more salary. We question if anything independent of the law of supply and demand can remedy the scandalous salaries paid a majority of teachers, but if there is, it lies in an amendment to the law fixing the minimum amounts which boards shall pay them.

We should be sorry to think that anything in this criticism of the convention should be regarded as unfriendly. On the contrary, it is dictated by a desire to see the convention improve, and we cannot close without expressing the great satisfaction of the people of Huntingdon with the appearance and demeanor of the teachers while among them. It is gratifying, indeed, to know that those who have the training of our youth form so intelligent and respectable a body of men and women.

PLOWING MATCHES.
THE ENGLISH RIVER

Match was held on the 20th instant, on the farm of Mr John Rutherford, English River. 20 plowmen entered into competition in the underequipped class. The judges were Messrs. John Thompson, David Marshall, senr., Wm. Tomplaton, John Reid and Wm. H. Currie, who awarded the prizes as follows:

Senior class, 5 entries: 1st John S. Rutherford, 2nd John Orr, 3rd Wm. Currie, 4th G.S. Stewart, 5th James Davies.

Junior class, 6 entries: 1st Alex Robertson, 2nd Wm. Gruer, 3rd Thomas Bradshaw, 4th Jas. Stewart, 5th James Houston, 6th Matthew A. Orr.

Special class open to all plowmen in the counties of Chateaugay, Huntingdon, and Beaufort, 5 entries: 1st John Logan, 2nd Robert Robertson, 3rd David W. McClenaghan, 4th Andrew Roy, 5th J. W. Baxter.

For the collar, 2 entries, awarded to Alex McGregor.

For the prize offered by Mr David R. Hay, of a rocking chair, 2 entries, awarded to John Howe. During the progress of the work Mr Rutherford attended to the plowmen with refreshments. Although the land was dry, the work was considered by competent judges to be finished in first class style. The judges, directors, plowmen, and visitors, were entertained to a sumptuous dinner prepared by Miss Rutherford, and all made welcome to the bountiful spread. After distributing the prizes, three cheers were given for Mr and Mrs Rutherford, for their thoughtful and liberal hospitality, and three to the judges for the manner in which they had performed their difficult task, after which all left for home. On Saturday evening a meeting of those interested in the association was held to appoint a committee for the ensuing year. The books of the association showed a balance on hand of \$83.72c.

The following were appointed as directors, namely, George S. Stewart, Thomas Hamilton, John Lett, John McGregor, Wm. D. Currie, Wm. Tomplaton, and Hugh Stewart. President, John J. Orr; vice president, David Wm. McClenaghan; secretary-treasurer, Robert McLeod.

THE CHATEAUGAY VALLEY ASSOCIATION'S Match took place on Friday on the farm of Saml. Cottingham, 1st con. of Ormstown. The morning being wet probably prevented a few from competing, but there was a fair gathering; 7 entries in the senior class, 6 in the special, and 4 in the junior. The day turned out favorably, and the land proved to be in a better state than was expected, consequently the plowing was generally well done. The following were the successful competitors:

Special Class—1st T. S. Baird, 2nd William Brethour, 3rd John McCartney, 4th Robert Mills, 5th James Cottingham.

tion. The following suggestions were made: (1) that the courses be made one; (2) that complete control be given the department; (3) that model schools be established to feed academies; and (4) that time be given each teacher to visit other schools.

Mr De Kastner, of Quebec, submitted a paper on "The study of languages." He said that the most important study, next to that of one's own language, is that of the country in which, from contiguity or political reasons, is most useful in the country in which one lives, and people who do not learn a foreign language deprive themselves and their children of a valuable weapon in the battle of life. The secret of learning a language lay in continually hearing and speaking it. Daily lessons were indispensable. Translation and conversation should be required from each grade. The reforms he suggested would necessitate that teachers and examiners should speak the language fluently and understand the idiom.

It now being 5 o'clock, the session closed. The meeting in the evening was crowded, a large number of the villagers being in attendance. Dr Cameron presided.

Inspector Hughes, of Toronto, delivered an address on the true aim of public school education. Teachers had to deal with two elements of power, the being and the knowledge the being was to receive. They had formerly been giving too much attention to the adage that "knowledge is power." Man was the greatest object God had created in the world, and the being was of vastly greater importance than the knowledge they enabled him to receive. Schools should give a symmetrical training, for a well-trained intellectual gymnast who is nothing more is no better than a physical gymnast. Indeed, in some respects, the latter was to be preferred, for he was not so likely to become a crank or a dangerous member of society. It was impossible to develop one or two faculties without the others, for the mind reacted on the body and the body on the mind. Thus it was necessary that we should cultivate the pupil's physical powers, to relieve the weariness caused by sitting too long, to prevent deformity from the same cause, to promote physical endurance, and to develop grace of figure and dignity of bearing. Dancing lessons gave full power over the limbs and gracefulness of motion, but very often one also got levity of bearing which too frequently produced levity of character. It was a shame that the dancing school should be considered a necessity. Drill would serve the same purpose, for dancing only gave superficiality and levity, while drill gave solidity, definiteness and precision of character. He urged the training of the hand in order to give the fingers greater flexibility. The hand was the most important instrument in executing the purpose of the will, and the training of it should be done when the child is from 5 to 7 years of age, just the time when we were blunting their mental faculties by over study and giving them a dislike for school. We should not confine needle work to girls, for it was the boys who needed hand training the most. It was impossible for pupils to work sixty minutes in an hour, and the attempt to do it would result in depriving them of some of their speed in study. Five minutes in every hour should be given to rest, and the best kind of rest would be hand training of some kind. The teacher should teach the child to climb up the hill of knowledge and not carry him up. One of the most remarkable gifts God had given to children was the power to solve the problems around them. They solved thousands for themselves, and only brought to us the few they could not solve, but at school this natural order was reversed, for the teacher brought the problems to the child. Thus it was that the child lost the power of resolving problems. Moral training was the most important part of educational work. If a pupil consciously violates the laws of the school he will not respect the laws of society, and a man who did not respect the laws of man would not respect those of God. It was of the utmost importance that they should train the will power and give the pupils an honest faith in themselves, for half the power of mankind was lost from want of self-confidence. He showed how in such a simple matter as inducing a child to hold the pen in the right manner, it cultivated its will to overcome its natural inclinations. Mr Hughes concluded a most practical address, by enumerating the principles upon which a child ought to be trained.

Dr Worman of Brooklyn described his system of teaching languages, which consists of discarding books and in the teacher using solely the language to be taught. The scholar was first given the names of the objects in the room and then guided to construct sentences. The association of the object with the name caused the name to remain fixed in the memory.

J. J. Dawson, of Montreal, gave a practical illustration of his method of teaching the tonic sol-fa system, and fairly carried the audience with him. The simplicity of the new theory of music and his expertise were alike admired. Mrs Chambers of Montreal sang several songs and was enthusiastically applauded.

SECOND DAY.
The discussion of the question of the county academies was resumed. Mr Curtis said that the demand for assimilation of the courses of study leading to the examination for admission to the various professions must be complied with or satisfactory preparation could not be given to candidates. Thus the professional boards defeat their object which is to secure a thorough preparation of candidates. Already academy teachers are burdened by too much work. When their course is split into several sections by the requirements of these various examinations, they simply cannot do it.

Mr Hewton, of St Johns, said that in his schools were candidates for three different examinations, nearly parallel, but different, and that it was not possible for him to give to each sufficient time to accomplish the ends in view. Mr Howard, of Sherbrooke, reported that the difficulty seemed well nigh insurmountable, and emphasized the demand for a correction of the evil.

Mr Holiday stated that he was obliged to work from 9 to 4.30 o'clock; then returning at 6.30 continue till 8.30, and that next month he would have to teach Saturday mornings. (Cries of "shame")

Mr Rexford stated that gigantic personal efforts were made last year to remedy the evil, but the medical and legal boards wished to control the examinations. It is a people's question. He advised that academy teachers should refuse to teach other matter than that laid down in the regular course, which would across such

a feeling in all quarters that the evil would be swept away.

Dr Kelley submitted as a remedy for the whole difficulty the following series of proposals:

1. That the Protestant committee select ten schools to be the Protestant academies of the province.

2. That additional grants be given to these, so that a competent academy assistant may be provided.

3. That the courses of study for the academy grades be the non-professional work required for the teachers' diplomas, and that the professional course shall be the main work of our Normal school.

4. That to ensure harmony of action in regard to the courses of study, etc., representative members of the law and medical professions compose in part the Protestant committee of the Council of Public Instruction.

5. That the executive committee be instructed to take this subject into immediate consideration.

Mr G. W. Parmelee spoke of government examinations and the method of conducting them, charging incompetency upon examiners and mistaken practices, or dishonesty at examinations, and urged that the possibility of such dishonesty should be removed.

Dr Harper denied that such things existed, and demanded a committee to take cognizance of the charges. He urged patience with existing regulations, which were but of recent date and were really on their trial.

Inspector McGregor would not defend the present system of examinations, which allowed of possible dishonesty.

Mrs Holden then read an admirable paper on the study of French. She stated that to learn French was to make use of the powers of observation and association, memory and the reasoning powers.

Dr Norman's paper upon the subject was read by Dr Kelley. It also advocated the natural method.

Mr Gregor of the High school, Montreal, and Mr Curtis gave interesting accounts of their experience in teaching French according to Dr Worman's method, of which they highly approved. For the elementary classes they used no books but taught by word of mouth and spoke solely in French to their pupils. Both complained of the character of McGill examination papers.

Inspector Hughes was then called upon and, in a manner that held his large audience, described a system of object teaching that could be applied to the common-schools. He explained that the great end to be aimed at was the development of the observing and reasoning faculties of the child and that that could be effected not by books but by directing the child's attention to the objects around him and putting him in the way to solve their problems himself. With leaves and blackboard tracings of the bills of birds he gave illustrations of the method, and closed the most practical lecture of the convention amid rounds of applause.

The report of the committee on next place of meeting and officers was submitted. It was agreed to hold the next convention at Waterloo, and that Mr Fisher, M.P., be president.

At the afternoon session, Prof. Brand of Patterson, N.J., read a long paper on Hygiene in Schools, in which he dilated on the stupidity of imparting much knowledge of the external world to the scholars while left in ignorance of their own structure and of the laws of their being. School work should be broken in upon by some kind of change or exercise at least every half-hour. There was overdriving in our schools, which would manifest itself in loss of appetite and desire to sleep, or restlessness in sleep. He attacked the common pressure upon children during preparation for examinations or exhibitions in the months of May and June, when the bracing air of winter was absent. He advocated two hours rather than one as the noon intermission if afternoon sessions were allowed, which, to those of tender years, usually added little to the child's store of knowledge. The Professor explained an ingenious anatomical chart, a copy of which was within the reach of every school, and which would enable the teacher to give her scholars an adequate idea of the human frame. He strongly impressed the necessity of plain teaching as to the effects of alcohol and of narcotics generally.

The Rev E. I. Rexford presented the report of the administrative commission in re the pension act, which showed that three meetings had been held, and that there are 125 pensioners on the fund, 75 on account of ill-health, 43 on account of age, and 6 being widows. One hundred and nine are Catholics and 16 Protestants, with 74 new applications for pensions. \$12,706 is required to meet the claims of these annually, subject to a small stoppage. The average years of service have been 23. A total capital of \$150,736 was now available for pensions. The revenue for the year amounted to \$23,067, leaving about \$10,000, to be added to the capital available for future needs—showing a very healthy state of the fund at the present hour.

The discussion on the difficulties under which academies labor was resumed, and a committee was appointed to take such steps as they deem best to remove them.

Dr Kelley presented the report of the committee upon increase of government grants to elementary schools. It was seconded by Col. McEachern. The motion was carried.

It was moved by Dr Kelley, seconded by Inspector McGregor: That the report, recommending a request to the government for the sum of \$250,000 at least for elementary education annually, be placed in the hands of all school inspectors and secretaries of the Roman Catholic conventions for signature. Carried.

The treasurer, Mr Humphrey, reported that the receipts of the year amounted to \$608, and the expenditure to \$156, leaving a balance of \$452 to the credit of the association.

The evening meeting was the best attended of the convention, there being fully 700 present; Dr Cameron, M.P.P., presiding. The village orchestra was in attendance and played several times and always acceptably, led by Mr Witherall, and with Miss McGregor at the piano. Mrs Chambers sang twice, and her fine voice was given full scope in one of her selections, from Judith. The musical honors of the evening were divided with her by Miss Caldwell, of Louisville, Ky., whose sweet yet strong voice commanded admiration. A quartette, Mrs Casey, Miss Nettie Clarke, W. A. Danmore, and Wm. Saunders, acquitted themselves admirably, as

did also a double quartette, composed largely of visitors. Prof. Andrews of Montreal gave a reading from Mark Twain and, to the regret of the audience, was prevented, by lack of time, from giving another.

Dr Worman gathering volunteers from the audience gave a practical illustration of how he teaches languages, beginning by pointing to himself and giving the word for man and then for each of his features.

Hon W. W. Lynch, who was introduced in glowing terms by the chairman, proceeded to tell at great length all he had done for education in the way of appointing office-holders. At last session of parliament he had introduced a bill regulating the conditions upon which young men could enter the learned professions. The bill meeting with opposition from unexpected quarters was thrown out. University graduates, according to existing arrangements, have to pass an additional examination if they wish to enter any of the learned professions, a state of things which ought not to be. He would always do his humble best to remedy this evil.

Sir Wm. Dawson dwelt at considerable length on the difficulty presented by requiring graduates to pass an additional examination before being allowed to study for a profession and hoped it would speedily be overcome. He congratulated the people of Huntingdon on the honorable position their academy had taken and on its having sent more men to the university than any other. Coming to speak of the state of education in the province, he pointed to the fact that Mr Mercier had promised that the control of education should be vested to the clergy. No statesman dared do that in any of the Catholic countries of Europe, but he could do it here because this was not a Catholic country, and Protestant education had a curious reflex action on the education of the majority. In France or Italy they would trust their eternal interests to the clergy, but not their temporal. They were driven to a secular system of education because they had no Protestant system to fall back upon, and if Canada were to become a Catholic country the clerical system would be swept away in a few years. The Protestants were a small, and, as some said, a decaying people in this province, but they were bound to uphold their system of education by all means in their power. Protestant education meant, legally, non-Catholic education, but it meant as well one based upon a book, and that book the Bible. He referred to Mr Moody's success as dependent largely upon his knowledge of the Bible, which he thoroughly understood. Liberty and free government sprang from the principles of the Bible, and they must see that our schools are based upon these principles. As to the increase of the government grant to elementary schools, he was not in full accord and for this reason. If any increase was given, the Protestants would receive one-seventh of it, which would be a mere trifle, while, as the chief tax-payers, they would have to pay the greater part of what went to the Catholic schools. We already paid more than the share we got, and if more was necessary we would do better to raise it ourselves. Superior education should not be separated in the minds of the people from elementary education. It was not to be expected that a child would know all truth, and sometimes it might be better to show students what they might know than what they could know. He stated his belief that a mutilated Bible should not be used in our schools, but that the whole Bible be the text book of morals; and enunciated the important truth that it was not safe to entrust the education of our youth to teachers who had not a respect for the truths of the Bible. He closed his most instructive and eloquent address by quoting the words of an eminent German, who said: "The Germans are not afraid of the French so long as they retain their system of education; but if they should change it for the German system, then Germany might have cause for fear."

Votes of thanks were passed to the people of Huntingdon, to the speakers and to the retiring officers and the meeting adjourned after singing the national anthem.

With the earnest words of Sir William ringing in their ears, many remained to a ball, the hall being cleared for that purpose at the close of the meeting.

Dublin, Oct. 23.—This (Sunday) morning, placards were posted in Woodford, county Galway, summoning an indignation meeting under the auspices of the British Home Rule Union. Sir Wilfrid Blunt, who was formerly a conservative, but is now a home ruler, was announced to preside, supported by Mr Rowlands and other English members of parliament. The meeting was proclaimed by the government and reinforcements of police and troops arrived in the morning and paraded the streets. Thousands of persons flocked into the town. A platform was erected in a field behind the main street. When the speakers mounted the platform divisional magistrate Byrne forbade Sir Wilfrid Blunt to hold the meeting. Sir Wilfrid defied the magistrate, and the police were ordered to clear the platform. Several policemen seized Sir Wilfrid Blunt, and although he violently resisted threw him from the platform. Sir Wilfrid returned to the platform and was again thrown off. Then, pale and breathless, he shouted, "Are you such cowards you dare not arrest me?" The district inspector replied, "I arrest you," whereupon Sir Wilfrid Blunt was seized and marched off under escort, his wife following. The police charged upon the crowd and injured many persons. Mr Rowlands asked for three cheers for Sir Wilfrid Blunt, which was given heartily. The crowd was kept back by the Fusiliers. Sir Wilfrid was brought before two magistrates, and on refusing to promise from participating in the meetings, he was retained in custody. Sir Wilfrid Blunt and another prisoner were conveyed to Loughrea gaol this evening. During the row Constable Connor refused to obey the order to charge the crowd and threw down his baton. He was arrested. Two meetings were afterwards held on the outskirts of the town, at which the arrest of Sir Wilfrid Blunt was denounced. This morning before the meeting Sir Wilfrid handed to Magistrate Byrne a written protest against the government's action in proclaiming the meeting. Later Inspector Murphy visited Sir Wilfrid and informed him that no meeting would be allowed. After the struggle on the platform Lady Blunt fainted and lay on the grass unconscious for some time. Mr Rowlands and several reporters also suffered. The Rev Mr Fagan was arrested but afterwards released. Mr Roche, a poor law guardian, was arrested for assaulting the police. Lady Blunt clung to her husband's arm, and refused to leave him. Sir Wilfrid Blunt, when asked if he would give bail, replied that as an Englishman he believed the whole action of the police was illegal, and he would rather be imprisoned than give a pledge to the representatives of the Tory government.

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THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH. (Continued.)

'Don't,' cried the Carrier. 'Mary! Darling! what's the matter?' They were all about her in a moment. Caleb, who had been dozing on the cake-box, in the first imperfect recovery of his suspended presence of mind seized Miss Slowboy by the hair of her head, but immediately apologized.

'Mary!' exclaimed the Carrier, supporting her in his arms. 'Are you ill! what is it? Tell me, dear?' She only answered by beating her hands together, and falling into a wild fit of laughter. Then, sinking from his grasp upon the ground, she covered her face with her apron, and wept bitterly.

'Only a fancy, John dear—a kind of shock—something coming suddenly before my eyes—don't know what it was. It's quite gone! quite gone.'

'I'm glad it's gone,' muttered Tackleton, turning the expressive eye all round the room. 'I wonder where it's gone, and what it was. Humph! Caleb, come here! Who's that with the grey hair?'

'I don't know, sir,' returned Caleb in a whisper. 'Never see him before, in all my life. A beautiful figure for a nutcracker; quite a new model. With a screw-jaw opening down into his waist-coat, he'd be lovely.'

'Not ugly enough,' said Tackleton. 'Or for a fire-box, either,' turned Caleb, in deep contemplation, 'what a model! Unscathed his head to put the matches in; turn him heels upwards for the light; and what a fire box for a gentleman's mantle-shelf, just as he stands!'

'Not half ugly enough,' said Tackleton. 'Nothing in him at all. Come! Bring that box! All right now, I hope?' 'Oh quite gone! Quite gone!' said the little woman, waving him hurriedly away. 'Good night!'

'Good night,' said Tackleton. 'Good night, John Peerybingle! Take care how you carry that box, Caleb. Let it fall, and I'll murder you! Dark as pitch, and weather worse than ever, eh? Good night!'

So, with another sharp look round the room, he went out at the door; followed by Caleb with the wedding-cake on his head. The Carrier had been so much astounded by his little wife, and so busily engaged in soothing and tending her, that he had scarcely been conscious of the stranger's presence, until now, when he again stood there, their only guest.

'He don't belong to them, you see,' said John. 'I beg your pardon friend,' said the old gentleman, advancing to him; 'the more so, as I fear your wife has not been well; but the attendant whom my infirmity,' he touched his ears and shook his head, 'renders almost indispensable, not having arrived, I fear there must be some mistake. The bad night which made the shelter of your cart (may I never have a worse!) so acceptable, is still as bad as ever. Would you, in your kindness, suffer me to rent a bed here?'

'Yes, yes,' said Dot. 'Yes! Certainly!' 'Oh!' said the Carrier, surprised by the rapidity of this consent. 'Well! I don't object, but still I'm not quite sure that—'

'Hush!' she interrupted. 'Dear John!' 'Why, he's stone dead,' urged John. 'I know he is, but—Yes, Sir, certainly. Yes? certainly! I'll make him up a bed, directly, John.'

As she hurried off to do it, the flutter of her spirits, and the agitation of her manner, were so strange, that the Carrier stood looking after her, quite confounded. 'Did its mothers make it up a bed then?' cried Miss Slowboy to the baby; 'and did its hair grow brown and curly, when its caps was lifted off, and frighten it, a precious pet, a sitting by the fire!'

With that unaccountable attraction of the mind to trifles, which is often incidental to a state of doubt and confusion, the Carrier, as he walked slowly to and fro, found himself mentally repeating even these absurd words, many times. So many times that he got them by heart, and was still conning them over and over, like a lesson, when Tilly, after administering as much friction to the little blind head with her hand as she thought wholesome (according to the practice of nurses), had once more tied the baby's cap on.

'And frighten it, a precious pet, a sitting by the fire. What frightened Dot, I wonder?' mused the Carrier, pacing to and fro. He scouted from his heart, the insinuations of the Toy-merchant, and yet they filled him with a vague, indefinite uneasiness; for Tackleton was quick and sly; and he had that painful sense, himself, of being a man of slow perception, that a broken hint was always worrying to him. He certainly had no intention in his mind of linking anything that Tackleton had said, with the unusual conduct of his wife; but the two subjects of reflection came into his mind together, and he could not keep them asunder.

The bed was soon made ready; and the visitor, declining all refreshment but a cup of tea, retired. Then Dot, quite well again, she said; quite well again; arranged the great chair in the chimney corner for her husband, filled his pipe and gave it to him; and took her usual little stool beside him on the hearth. She always would sit on that little stool; I think she must have had a kind of notion that it was a coxcomb, wheedling, little stool.

She was, out and out, the very best filler of a pipe, I should say, in the four quarters of the globe. To see her put her chubby little finger in the bowl, and then blow down the pipe to clear the tube; and when she had done so, affect to think that there really was something in the tube, and blow a dozen times, and hold it to her eye like a telescope, with a most provoking twist in her capital little face, as she looked down it; was quite a brilliant thing. As to the tobacco, she was a perfect mistress of the subject; and her lighting of the pipe, with a wisp of paper, when the Carrier had it in his mouth—going so very near his nose, and yet not scorning it—was art; high art, sir.

taking wandering possession of the household keys; motherly little Dots, attended by fictitious Slowboys, bearing babies to be christened; matronly Dots, still young and blooming, watching Dot of daughters, as they danced at rustic balls; fat Dots, encircled and beset by troops of rosy grandchildren; withered Dots, who leaned on sticks, and tottered as they crept along. Old Carriers too, appeared, with blind old B's leaning at their feet; and newer carts with younger drivers ('Peerybingle Brothers' on the title); and sick old Carriers, tended by the gentlest hands; and graves of dead and gone old Carriers, green in the churchyard. And as the Cricket shot round him all these things—he saw them plainly; though his eyes were fixed upon the fire—the Carrier's heart grew light and happy, and he thanked his Household Gods with all his might, and cared no more for Gruff and Tackleton than you do.

But what was that young figure of a man, which the same Fairy Cricket set so near her stool, and which remained there, singly and alone? Why did it linger still, so near her, with its arm upon the chimney-piece, ever repeating, 'Married! and not to me!'

'Oh Dot! Oh falling Dot! There is no place for it in all your husband's visions; why has its shadows fallen on his hearth!'

Caleb Plummer and his blind daughter lived all alone by themselves, as the story-book says—and my blessing, with yours to back it, I hope, on the story-books, for saying anything in this work-a-day world!—Caleb Plummer and his blind daughter lived all alone by themselves, in a little cracked nutshell of a wooden house, which was, in truth, no better than a pimple on the prominent red-brick nose of Gruff and Tackleton. The premises of Gruff and Tackleton were the great feature of the street; but you might have knocked down Caleb Plummer's house with a hammer or two, and carried off the pieces in a cart.

If any one had done the dwelling-house of Caleb Plummer the honor to miss it after such an inroad, it would have been, no doubt, to commend its demolition as a vast improvement. It stuck to the premises of Gruff and Tackleton, like a barnacle to a ship's keel, or a snail to a door, or a little bunch of load-stools to the stem of a tree. But it was the germ from which the full-grown trunk of Gruff and Tackleton had sprung; and under its crazy roof, the Gruff before last had, in a small way, made toys for a generation of old boys and girls, who had played with them, and found them out, and broken them, and gone to sleep.

I have said that Caleb and his poor blind daughter lived here, and I should have said Caleb lived here, and his poor blind daughter somewhere else; in an enchanted home of Caleb's furnishing, where scarcity and shabbiness were not, and trouble never entered. Caleb was no sorcerer, but in the only magic art that still remains to us; the magic of devoted, deathless love. Nature had been the mistress of his study; and from her teaching all the wonder came.

The blind girl never knew that ceilings were discolored; walls blotched, and bare of plaster here and there; high crevices unstoppered, and widening every day; beams mouldering and tending downward. The blind girl never knew that the iron was rusting, wood rotting, paper peeling off; the very size, and shape, and true proportion of the dwelling, withering away. The blind girl never knew that ugly shapes of dirt and earthenware were on the board; that sorrow and faint-heartedness were in the house; that Caleb's scanty hairs were turning greyer and more grey before her sightless face. The blind girl never knew that she had a master, cold, exacting and uninterested; never knew that Tackleton was Tackleton in short; but lived in the belief of an eccentric humorist who loved to have his jest with them, and while he was the Guardian Angel of their lives, disdained to hear one word of thankfulness.

And all was Caleb's doing; all the doing of her simple father. But he took his Cricket on his hearth; and listening sadly to its music when the motherless blind child was very young, that Spirit had inspired him with the thought that even her great deprivation might be almost changed into a blessing, and the girl made happy by these little means. For all the Cricket Tribe are potent Spirits, even though the people who hold converse with them do not know it (which is frequently the case); and there are not in the unseen world, voices more gentle and more true; that may be so implicitly relied on, or that are so certain to give none but tenderest counsel; as the voices in which the Spirits of the Fiesidæ and the Hearth attend themselves to human kind.

Caleb and his daughter were at work together in their usual working-room; she seated them in their ordinary living room as well; and a strange place it was. There were houses in it, finished and unfinished, for Dolls of all stations in life. Suburban tenements for Dolls of moderate means; kitchens and single apartments for Dolls of the lower classes; capital town residences for Dolls of high estate. Some of these establishments were already furnished according to estimate, with a view to the convenience of Dolls of limited income; others could be fitted on the most expensive scale, at a moment's notice, from whole shelves of chairs and tables, sofas, bedsteads, and upholstery. The nobility and gentry and public in general, for whose accommodation these tenements were designed, lay, here and there, in baskets, staring straight up at the ceiling; but in denoting their degrees in society, and confining them to their respective stations (which experience shows to be lamentably difficult in real life), the makers of these Dolls had far improved on nature, who is often toward and perverse; for they, not resting on such arbitrary marks as satin, cotton-print, and bias of rag, had superseded striking personal differences which allowed of no mistake. Thus, the Doll-lady of distinction had wax limbs of perfect symmetry; but only she and her compeers; the next grade in the social scale being made of leather; and the next of coarse linen stuff. As to the common people, they had just as many matches out of tinder-boxes for their arms and legs, and there they were—established in their sphere at once, beyond the possibility of getting out of it.

There were various other samples of his handicraft besides Dolls, in Caleb Plummer's room. There were Noah's Arks, in which the birds and beasts were an uncommonly tight fit, I assure you; though they could be crammed in, any how, at the roof, and rattled and shaken into the smallest compass. By a bold poetical license, most of these Noah's Arks had knockers on the doors; inconsistent appendages perhaps, as suggestive of morning callers and a Postman, yet a pleasant finish to the outside of the building. There were scores of melancholy little carts which, when the wheels went round, performed most doleful music. Many small fiddles, drums, and other instruments of torture; no end of cannon, shilders, swords, spears, and guns. There were little tumblers in broad strokes, incessantly warming up high obstructions of red-tape, and coming down, head first, upon the other side; and there were innumerable old gentlemen of respectable, not to say venerable appearance, insanely flying over horizontal pages, inserted, for the purpose, in their own street doors. There were beasts of all sorts, horses, in particular, of every breed; from the spotted barrel on four legs, with a small tipper for a mane, to the thoroughbred roofer on his highest mettle.

As it would have been hard to count the dozens upon dozens of grotesque figures that were ever ready to commit all sorts of absurdities, on the turning of a handle; so it would have been no easy task to mention any human folly, vice, or weakness, that had not its type, immediate or remote, in Caleb Plummer's room. And not in an exaggerated form; for very little handles will move men and women to as strange performances, as any Toy was ever made to undertake.

In the midst of all these objects, Caleb and his daughter sat at work. The blind girl busy as a doll's dressmaker; and Caleb painting and glazing the four-pair front of a desirable family mansion. The care imprinted in the lines of Caleb's face, and his absorbed and dreamy manner,—which would have set well on some alchemist or abstract student, were at first sight an odd contrast to his occupation, and the trivialities about him. But trivial things, invented and pursued for bread, become very serious matters of fact; and apart from this consideration, I am not at all prepared to say, myself, that if Caleb had been a lord chamberlain, or a member of parliament, or a lawyer, or even a great speculator, he would have dealt in toys one whit less whimsical; while I have very great doubts whether they would have been as harmless.

'So you were out in the rain last night, father, in your beautiful, new great-coat,' said Caleb's daughter. 'In my beautiful new great-coat,' answered Caleb, glancing towards a clothes-line in the room, on which the sackcloth garment previously described was carefully hung up to dry. 'How glad I am you bought it, father?' 'And of such a tailor, too,' said Caleb. 'Quite a fashionable tailor. It's too good for me.'

The blind girl rested from her work and laughed with delight. 'Too good, father? What can be too good for you?' 'I'm half ashamed to wear it, though,' said Caleb, watching the effect of what he said, upon her brightening face; 'upon my word. When I hear the boys and people say behind me, 'Hullo! Here's a swell!' I don't know which way to look. And when the beggar wouldn't go away last night; and when I said I was a very common man, said, 'No, your honor! Bless your honor don't say that!' I was quite ashamed. I really felt as if I hadn't a right to wear it.'

'Happy Blind Girl! How merry she was in her exaltation! 'I see you, father,' she said, clasping her hands, 'as plainly as if I had the eyes I never want when you are with me. A blue coat?' 'Bright blue,' said Caleb. 'Yes, yes! Bright blue!' exclaimed the girl, turning up her radiant face; 'the color I can just remember in the blessed sky! You told me it was blue before! A bright blue coat!'

'Made loose to the figure,' suggested Caleb. 'Yes! loose to the figure!' cried the Blind Girl, laughing heartily; 'and in it you, dear father, with your merry eye, your smiling face, your free step, and your dark hair; looking so young and handsome!'

'Hullo! Hullo!' said Caleb. 'I shall be vain, presently.' 'I think you are already,' cried the Blind Girl pointing at him, in her glee. 'I know you, father! Ha, ha, ha! I've found you out, you see!'

How different the picture in her mind from Caleb, as he sat observing her! She had spoken of his free step. She was right in that. For years and years he had never once crossed that threshold at his own slow pace, but with a foot-fall counterfeited for her ear; and never had he, when his heart was heaviest, forgotten the light tread that was to render hers so cheerful and courageous!

Heaven knows! But I think Caleb's vague bewilderment of manner may have originated in his having confused himself about himself and everything around him, for the love of his blind daughter. How could the little man be otherwise than bewildered, after laboring for so many years to destroy his own identity, and that of all the objects that had any bearing on it!

'There we are,' said Caleb, falling back a pace or two to form the better judgment of his work; 'as near the real thing as sixpenth of halfpence is to sixpence. What a pity that the whole front of the house opens at once! If there was only a staircase in it now, and regular doors to the rooms to go in at! but that's the worst of my calling. I'm always deluding myself, and swindling myself.'

'You are speaking quite softly. You are not tired, father?' 'Tired,' echoed Caleb, with a great burst of animation, 'what should I tire me, Bertha? I was never tired. What does it mean?'

To give the greater force to his words, he checked himself in an involuntary imitation of two half-length stretching and yawning figures on the mantel-shelf, who were represented as in one eternal state of weariness from the waist upwards; and hummed a fragment of a song. It was a bacchanalian song, something about a sparkling bowl; and he sang it with an assumption of a Devil-may-care voice, that made his face a thousand times more meagre and more thoughtful than ever.

'What! you're singing, are you?' said Tackleton, putting his head in at the door. 'Go it! I can't sing.' 'Nobody would have suspected him of it. He hadn't what is generally termed a singing face, by any means.'

'I can't afford to sing,' said Tackleton. 'I'm glad you can. I hope you can afford to work too. Hardly time for both, I should think?'

'If you could only see him, Bertha, how he's winking at me!' whispered Caleb—'Such a man to joke! you'd think, if you didn't know him, he was in earnest, wouldn't you now?'

The Blind Girl smiled and nodded. 'The bird that can sing and won't sing must be made to sing, they say,' grumbled Tackleton. 'What about the owl that can't sing, and oughtn't to sing, and will sing? Is there anything that he should be made to do?'

The extent to which he's winking at this moment! whispered Caleb to his daughter. 'Oh, my gracions!' 'Always merry and light-hearted with us!' cried the smiling Bertha. 'Oh! you're there, are you?' answered Tackleton. 'Poor idiot!'

He really did believe she was an idiot; and he founded the belief, I can't say whether consciously or not, upon her being fond of him. 'Well! and being there,—how are you?' said Tackleton, in his grudging way. 'Oh! well; quite well. And as happy as you can get; with me to be. As happy as you would make the whole world, if you could!'

'Red in the mornings and the evenings, Bertha,' said poor Caleb, with a woeful glance at his employer. 'When it arose, and the bright light I almost fear to strike myself against in walking, came into the room. I turned the little tree towards it, and blessed Heaven for making things so precious, and blessed you for sending them to cheer me!'

'Bedlam broke loose!' said Tackleton under his breath. 'We shall arrive at the strait waist-coat and mufflers soon. We're getting on!'

Caleb, with his hands hooked loosely in each other, stared vacantly before him while his daughter spoke, as if he really were uncertain (I believe he was) whether Tackleton had done anything to deserve her thanks, or not. If he could have been a perfectly free agent, at that moment, required, on pain of death, to kick the Toy-merchant, or fall at his feet, according to his merits, I believe it would have been an even chance which course he would have taken. Yet Caleb knew that with his own hands he had brought the little rose tree home for her, so carefully; and that with his own lips he had forged the innocent deception which should help to keep her from suspecting how much, how very much, he every day denied himself, that she might be the happier.

'Bertha!' said Tackleton, assuming for the nonce, a little cordiality. 'Come here.' 'Oh! I can come straight to you. You needn't guide me,' she rejoined. 'Shall I tell you a secret, Bertha?' 'If you will!' she answered eagerly. 'How bright the darkened face! How adorned with light, the listening head!'

'This is the day on which the little what's-her-name; the spoilt child; Peerybingle's wife; pays her regular visit to you—makes her fantastic Pic-Nic; ain't it?' said Tackleton, with a strong expression of distaste for the whole concern. 'Yes,' replied Bertha. 'This is the day!'

'I thought so,' said Tackleton. 'I should like to join the party.' 'Do you hear that, father?' cried the blind girl in an ecstasy. 'Yes, yes, I hear it,' murmured Caleb, with the fixed look of a sleep-walker; 'but I do not believe it. It's one of my lies, I've no doubt.'

'You see—I want to bring the Peerybingles a little more into company with May Fielding,' said Tackleton. 'I am going to be married to May.'

'Married!' cried the blind girl, starting from him. 'She's such a con-founded idiot,' muttered Tackleton, that I was afraid she'd never comprehend me. Ah, Bertha! Married!—Church, parson, clerk, beads, glass-coach, bells, breakfast, bridecake, favors, marrow-bones, clavers; and all the rest of the tomfoolery. A wedding you know; a wedding. Don't you know what a wedding is?'

'I know,' said the blind girl, in a gentle tone. 'Do you?' muttered Tackleton; 'it's more than I expected. Well! on that account I want you to join the party, and to bring May and her mother. I'll send in a little something or other, before the afternoon. A cold leg of mutton, or some comfortable trifle of that sort. You'll expect me?'

'Yes,' she answered. 'She had dropped her head, and turned away; and so stood, with her hands crossed, musing. 'I don't think you will,' muttered Tackleton, looking at her; 'for you seem to have forgotten all about it, already. Caleb.'

'All I venture to say I'm here, I suppose,' thought Caleb. 'Sir!'

'She never forgets,' returned Caleb. 'It's one of the few things she ain't clever in.' 'Every man thinks his own geese, awans,' observed the Toy-merchant, with a shrug. 'Poor devil!'

Having delivered himself of which remark with infinite contempt, old Gruff and Tackleton withdrew. Bertha remained where he had left her, lost in meditation. The gaiety had vanished from her downcast face, and it was very sad. There were four times she shook her head, as if bewailing some remembrance or some loss; but her sorrowful reflections found no vent in words.

It was not until Caleb had been occupied some time, in yoking a team of horses to a wagon by the summary process of nailing the harness to the vital parts of the bodies, that she drew near to his working-stool, and sitting down beside him, said: 'Father, I am lonely in the dark. I want my eyes; my patient, willing eyes.'

'Here they are,' said Caleb. 'Always ready. They are more yours than mine, Bertha, any hour in the four and twenty. What shall your eyes do for you, dear?'

'Look round the room, father.' 'All right,' said Caleb. 'No sooner said than done, Bertha.'

'Tell me about it.' 'It's much the same as usual,' said Caleb. 'Homely, but very snug. The gay colors on the walls; the bright flowers on the plates and dishes; the shiny wood, where there are beams or panels; the general cheerfulness and neatness of the building; make it very pretty.'

'Cheerful and neat it was, whenever Bertha's hands could busy themselves. But nowhere else were cheerfulness and neatness possible, in the old crany shed which Caleb's fancy so transformed. 'You have your working dress on, and are not so gallant as when you wear the handsome coat?' said Bertha, touching him. 'Not quite so gallant,' answered Caleb. 'Pretty brisk though?'

unwillingness, beats in its every look and glance. 'And makes it noble,' added Caleb, in his quiet desperation. 'And makes it noble!' cried the blind girl. 'He is older than May, father?'

'Yes,' said Caleb, reluctantly. 'He's a little older than May, but that don't signify.' 'Oh, father, yes! To be his patient companion in infirmity and age; to be his gentle nurse in sickness, and his constant friend in suffering and sorrow; to know no weariness in working for his sake; to watch him, tend him, sit beside his bed, and talk to him awake; and pray for him asleep; what privileges these would be! What opportunities for proving all her truth and devotion to him! Would she do all this, dear father?'

'No doubt of it,' said Caleb. 'I love her, father: I can love her from my soul,' exclaimed the blind girl. And saying so, she laid her poor blind face on Caleb's shoulder, and so wept and wept, that he was almost sorry to have brought that fearful happiness upon her. (TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

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