

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE COUNTY OF BEAUFORT.

Insuring only Farm and Isolated property.

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

WANTED, Good Milk Cows, fresh calved, also Beef Cattle, Calves, Fat Sheep and Lambs, for which good prices will be paid.

P. CAVERNS, Ormstown, P.Q.

Ormstown, Jan. 6.

ORGANS! ORGANS!

Great Reduction in Price.

THE DOMINION ORGAN COMPANY, of Bowmanville, Ont., beg to inform the public that they were the only manufacturers in Canada awarded an International Medal and Diploma of Honor at the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876, also they had to compete with forty other Organs represented by different manufacturers. They have been awarded numerous other medals and diplomas at different places, Paris, Sydney, Australia, Toronto, &c.

All Organs warranted for 5 years.

JOHN YOUNG, Agent for the County of Beaufort, South Georgetown, Dec. 8, 1880.

VALLEYFIELD SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

LOUDON BROTHERS, Proprietors.

MANUFACTURE all kinds of Doors, Windows, Blinds, Frames, Mouldings, Stair Trimings, and every description of House Joiner Work.

"THE PREMIER."

School Desk—the best in the Dominion—made in two sizes. Estimates given cheerfully, and correspondence promptly attended to.

Valleyfield, Sept. 29.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE FARM—WOOD LOT—VILLAGE LOTS.

In St. Jean Chrysostome and Neighborhood.

CHOICE FARM, known as Walker Farm, No. 57 and 58, Double Range, Edwardstown, parish of St. Jean Chrysostome, bounded front and rear by public road, 10 arpents width by 20 arpents depth, with house, Stables, hop-press, &c., admirably adapted for a stock farm. Also, within 2 1/2 miles distance, a WOOD LOT, being No. 2, 8th Range, Edwardstown, which is 5 arpents in width by 20 in depth, with a house thereon.

CHOICE LOT on Main street in heart of village adjoining the Post Office in St. Jean Chrysostome, about 1 arpent superficies, frontage 266 feet, with house and barn thereon. Also

AN EMBLEMMENT in same village of about 1 arpent superficies, with house thereon.

These will prove good investments, as the projected railway will doubtless greatly enhance their value.

Can be had on favorable terms. Apply to

ARTHUR D. PLIMSOLL, Agent, 17 St. John Street, Montreal.

Montreal, Jan. 3, 1881.

AUCTIONEERING.

PARTIES intending to have sales will do well to entrust them with the undersigned, who is the only Licensed Auctioneer in the county. Under the new law, there is a penalty for any one selling by auction without license. Terms reasonable. Speaks both French and English. Letters addressed to Huntingdon post-office will be promptly attended to.

D. SHANKS.

1865 DENTISTRY. 1880

H. W. MERRICK, DENTIST.

FORT COVINGTON, N.Y.

At home the first 25 days of each month, until further notice. Artificial teeth inserted on any of the first-class bases now in use and the best of material used. Teeth extracted without pain or danger by the use of liquid Nitrous Oxide gas.

MACLAREN & LEET, ADVOCATES.

163 St. James Street, Montreal.

JOHN J. MACLAREN, Q.C. SETH P. LEET, B.C.L.

Mr. MacLaren will continue to attend the Courts at Huntingdon and Beaufort.

Dr. C. H. Wells, Dentist.

(Licentiate Dental Association Province Quebec. Dental Clinic, Dental Society, Great Britain and Ireland.)

Office at Mrs. Cowan's, near the upper bridge, Huntingdon.

Condensed Nitrous Oxide gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth. When to be replaced by new ones teeth extracted and gas administered free of cost.

ARCHD McCORMICK, V.S., would respectfully inform the public that he has taken up his permanent residence at Durham, where he is always to be found, excepting Tuesdays, when he will be at his father's, St. Louis, and Fridays, when he will be at Mr. H. Huntingdon. Office: John C. Lockery's, next door to Hugh Walsh's, Durham.

NOTARIAL.—The undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he will be in attendance at his office in the County Building, Huntingdon, every Thursday, and remain while detained by business.

J. I. CREVIER, N.P.

MOISE BRANCHAUD, Q.C., begs to inform his clients and the public generally, that he has resumed his residence at Beaufort, where he may be consulted at all times and will attend the Courts formerly.

NOTHING SHORT OF UNMISTAKABLE BENEFITS.

Conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which AYER'S SANSAPARILLA enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alteratives, with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most effective of all remedies for scrofulous, mercurial, or blood disorders. It uniformly succeeds and certain in its remedial effects, it produces rapid and complete cures of Scrofula, Sores, Boils, Humors, Pimples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases and all disorders arising from impurity of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures Liver Complaints, Female Weaknesses and Complaints, and is a potent renewer of vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal. It tones up the system, restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigor and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is to-day the most available medicine for the suffering sick, anywhere.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

JOHN WATSON & BROTHER, CARPENTERS, BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

Estimates furnished and jobbing promptly attended to. Residence: Elgin. P.O. address: Kelso, P.Q.

FARM FOR SALE.—Being the west half of Lot No. 57 in the 4th and 5th Ranges of Godmanchester, containing 100 acres—75 acres under cultivation. For further particulars apply to DUNCAN MACARTHUR.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Will be sold, a new brick store on the corner of Chateaugay and Wellington streets, in the town of the village of Huntingdon, with counters, shelving, &c., all ready. The upper part of the building is fitted up for private residence. The opening is a good one for any person desirous of embarking in business. The land is about two acres in superficies. The property must be sold. A good title and possession can be given at once. Apply to EDWARD POLAK, on the premises, or to D. SHANKS, Huntingdon.

The Canadian Gleaner

NO. 792.

HUNTINGDON, Q., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1881.

\$1.50 A-YEAR.

MONTREAL CHEAP CASH STORE.

What Everybody says must be True.

It is true that you can get better 40c, 45c, and 50c

Teas at my store than in any other place in town.

It is true that you can get the best and the cheapest

Sugars, Tobaccos, Soaps, Spices, and a general assortment

of Groceries. Coarse Salt only 90c per bag of 200 lbs.

It is true that you can get the Best Cottons for 8c,

9c, and 10c per yard—the best value in the market.

Purchasers will do well to take the advantage while it

lasts.

It is true that you can get good useful hutes, in all

shades, for 15c per yard; very good Persian Cord

Dress Goods for 20c per yard; Fine Cashmeres, in all

shades, for 30c per yard double width (a great bargain);

a very nice assortment of English Prints in Lilac

and Pompadour shades, sold down very low.

It is true that you can get 6 yards of splendid Lace

Curtains, very wide, for \$1.50; Honey Comb Bed

Spreads, with fringes, for \$2.25, (very cheap, considering

the quality and size).

Boots and Shoes.

This is a line of goods to which I give my strictest

attention when buying, so as to secure the best goods

at the cheapest prices, whereby customers derive the

benefit.

It is true that I am selling Men's No. 1 Boots for

\$1.75, and those who bought them early in the Fall

testify that they proved equal to those for which they

have paid from \$2 to \$4.

It is true that I cannot be undersold in Ladies',

Misses', and Children's Boots and Shoes, which is the

best value for the money.

TWEEDS! TWEEDS!!

It is true that you can get a good assortment of

English and Canadian Tweeds, very much cheaper and

better than you can get elsewhere.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

What everybody says must be true: That you can

get the best and the cheapest Ready-made Clothing

in town, at the Montreal Cheap Cash Store. I buy my

goods for Cash and sell them for Cash, and can therefore

afford to sell them as cheap as they can be bought in

the city of Montreal. Call and compare

quality and prices before leaving your favors elsewhere.

Remember the place,

THE OLD CUNNINGHAM STAND.

K. FREEMAN.

Huntingdon, Feb. 1.

DAVID BRYSON, Licensed Auctioneer

of the District of Beaufort, which consists of the

Counties of Huntingdon, Chateaugay and Beaufort.

Sells in the English and French languages. No

higher charges made for extra distances to travel as

all his time is at his disposal for that business. All

communications addressed to David Bryson, Howick,

Q., or to David D. Bryson, Agent, Ormstown, P.Q.,

will receive immediate attention.

THE undersigned offers for sale his Farm, situated

in the 1st range of Jamestown, about 4 arpents

west of Durham and fronting on the Chateaugay

comprising 150 arpents, 100 in a high state of cultivation,

the remainder in green standing stub, with a

good spring of water on the rear, and having a good

brick house and brick kitchen with water in kitchen

from river by means of a force pump, and all necessary

buildings required on a first-class farm. Thirty-five

arpents fall plowing done. Possession given in

April. Terms easy. For particulars apply to the

proprietor, JAMES WALSH, Ormstown, P.Q.

THE OKA QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Canadian Gleaner.

Sir,—You know you have my warmest

sympathy in reference to Oka matters. I

have felt thankful for the deep interest you

have taken in the Indians of Oka; and for

the practical proof of that interest in your

advocacy of their claims.

Therefore, I was sorry to see, in the article

upon the death of Chief Joseph, so scathing

a denunciation of Canadian Protestantism; and, as I think, so unjust a reflection on the

members and ministers of the Methodist Church.

You are aware, in the first place, that the

legal defence of the Oka was undertaken by

the "Civil Rights Alliance," on the

ground that the responsibility for the vindication

of their rights rests equally upon all

good citizens, and that the Methodist Church

ought not to meet the obligations of that

responsibility alone. That their defence

has been prosecuted under unusual difficulties.

That by a faithful and persistent

presentation of their case to the Indian Department,

the Government at last consented to

pay the costs of a test case; but the Seminary

has, by change of tactics, made it impossible, up to the present, to get such a case

in the ordinary course of law. The Government alone can force a test case; and that it is unwilling to do.

In the second place, I think you know

that no one has done more for the Oka

than the Rev. J. Borland. He investigated

their case from the bottom; and for a time,

he stood alone in the opinion that the Indians

have a legal claim, as well as one in equity,

to the lands of the Seignior of Two Mountains.

The result of these investigations

he has embodied in two pamphlets, which I

wish were in the hands of all the Protestants

of Canada. I am satisfied that he has, and

is doing all that can be done by one man, to

secure the rights of the Oka. He, remember,

is the Superintendent of our French and

Indian work in this Province.

I need not refer to what our church has

done for the spiritual and temporal welfare

of the Indians, for I am sure the cheering

results are well known to yourself.

I hope, sir, when you calmly review the

whole subject, you will greatly modify, if

you do not entirely withdraw, that painful,

and, as I believe, unmerited, reflection.

I assure you, with the exception of that

one paragraph, I heartily concur in your

appreciative notice of Chief Joseph, and of

the cause which was so near his heart.

Tears of sincere sorrow were shed in our

parsonage when we saw the report of his

death.

I am,

Yours truly,

Geo. Rogers.

Granby, Que., Feb. 14, 1881.

WINTER ROADS IN MANITOBA.

To the Editor of the Canadian Gleaner.

Sir,—In looking over the Gleaner a few

days ago I was very much amused on

reading an article on the mode of making

sleigh-roads in Manitoba, and thinking that

a few words on the subject from an old resi-

dent of Hinchinbrook (tho' now a resident

of Manitoba) would be interesting to many

of your readers, make bold to ask your in-

dulgence in granting me a small space in

your paper. There are no rains in Manitoba

in the fall, consequently there is no ice when

the snow falls. The fall weather is delight-

ful,—dry and clear; and as the mosquitoes

and black flies take their departure with the

first hard frost it is the most agreeable time

in the year. The winter is certainly much

frostier than in Quebec, but on the whole

much more pleasant from the fact that it is

not near so stormy. There has not been

more than six inches of snow this winter.

The sleighing, however, is first-class, not

only where the "furrows are plowed," but

in every direction, as there are trails broken

all over the prairie. For soil, climate, and

future prospects this country stands without

a rival.

I remain, yours truly,

CORNELIUS BAIRD.

January 23, 1881.

CANADA.

The robbery of some \$12,000 belonging

to the Merchants Bank from the steamer

Beaufort some two years ago, while she

was proceeding up the canal, and the arrest

of Alphonse Lefebvre, charged with being

the thief, will be fresh in the minds of many

of our readers. He was tried and acquitted,

but at the instance of the Bank was arrested

on a capias, and has since spent his time in

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ROBT. SELLAR, Proprietor, Huntingdon, Que.



The Canadian Gleaner.

HUNTINGDON, THURSDAY, FEB. 24, 1881.

SIR LEONARD TILLEY'S speech in introducing the budget was very complacent and self-congratulatory. The country is again prosperous, and its people are invited to pay their grateful adorations, not to the kind Providence that has sent them three fruitful harvests, but to Sir John, Sir Charles, and himself, as the three great high priests of the N. P. For the Government to claim the returning prosperity as their work, is as absurd as it would be for them to take the credit that Spring is coming. Great Britain, which has free-trade in its purest form, is also prospering, and if Canada has outgrown hard times, it is because all the rest of the world with which it has dealings has also done so. Our farmers, of late, have had more to sell and what they have sold has brought good prices, and it is right to note that for these good prices they have not to thank the N. P., for the quotations at Liverpool and Glasgow continue to rule the prices of their cattle, sheep, grain, and dairy-produce, as it did before. The pretension, of which we heard so much a couple of years ago, about creating a local market that would give them higher prices than prevail across the Atlantic, has been thoroughly exploded. As Sir Richard Cartwright pointed out, were it not for the N. P. the farmers would be doing still better, for are they not only paying more taxes, but higher prices for goods made in Canada than there is any necessity for. Sir Leonard states that the income has increased two million dollars a year. Well, what does that mean, but that our farmers are paying two millions more taxes a year? Is that a circumstance upon which any sane man can honestly congratulate the country? Sir Leonard might as well ask us to toss up our hats because he increased the national debt by 14 million dollars last year. That there are a few more factories, brought into existence by this corrupt system of taxing the farmers to subsidize them, and employing, as Sir Leonard stated, only some 14,000 hands, is no compensation for such a tremendous increase in their burdens.

The old device of comparing the debt of Canada with that of other colonies, to show that ours is relatively small, was resorted to. To make such a comparison be of any value, it is necessary to show that Canada possesses the same resources as Australia or New Zealand. What is a light debt for a rich country, is a heavy encumbrance upon a poor one, and to say because Australia, with its gold mines, its vast sheep-ranges, and fertile plains which, in some cases, give two crops a year, can carry a debt of \$100 a-head, Canada, restricted to farming as its one great industry, and having to contend with the terrible drawback of six months' winter, can regard \$47 a-head as a mere bagatelle, is misleading. Canada is essentially a poor country and the profits of her farmers, from the nature of the climate, must always be extremely moderate, and to gauge their ability of bearing taxation by what is borne by the inhabitants of more favored colonies can only lead to disaster. It has also to be kept in mind that the taxation is not equally divided among the four million inhabitants of the Dominion. The French-Canadians, with their thrifty habits and moderate desires, use hardly any goods upon which duty is levied. They make their own cloth and live almost entirely upon what their farms produce, growing even their tobacco. Molasses, the one article of groceries which they purchase largely, had its duty reduced to suit them. When, therefore, the Finance Minister divides the total amount of taxes by 4 millions, and says the taxation is \$4.98 per head, he is misleading the electors. He ought to divide by a little over 3 million, and that gives at least \$6.50 a-head. Then, to arrive at what the family of each farmer is taxed, a further allowance must be made not only for the indigent, who form a considerable proportion of the town population, but for those whose earnings are small. It cannot be pretended, for example, that a family of operatives in a cotton mill use as much dutiable goods as a family on a 100 acre farm. Taking everything into consideration, it is safe to say, assuming the average of their families as 5 persons, that each English-speaking farmer pays \$40 a-year in taxes to the

Dominion Government, and before all the public works, now undertaken, are completed, the amount will rise to \$60 a family. If our rulers comfort themselves that our farming population can bear that amount of taxation without distress, because the people of Australia are paying more, they will find out their error when too late.

At the meeting of the directors of the Ottawa and Coteau railway, held at Lancaster on Tuesday week, it was resolved not to ratify Mr Shanly's tender, and a committee was appointed to receive offers to build the entire road, and the board meets to-morrow to receive their report. The feeling was very strong against allowing the road to become a mere branch of the Grand Trunk. It is right the people of our District should understand that, even, if the road is built in its entirety, it will not go near Durham. The intention is to make a junction with the American railway system east of Lake Champlain, which would make the road slant from Valleyfield to Ste Martine and probably to St John.

THERE has been an unusual amount of sickness among members at Ottawa this session. Mr Mackenzie has been able to attend only a few days, while Sir John, since the passage of the contract with the Syndicate, has disappeared totally. Sir Charles Tupper has been dangerously ill from congestion of the lungs. Last week, a New Brunswick member, Mr Connell, died suddenly from erysipelas. In a conversation on the subject, Mr Blake said if late sittings and the bar were dispensed with, the health of members would be improved. The general impression is that the session will close in three weeks.

THE extraordinary deference of the Government towards the Syndicate, their desire to do whatever they want, found its culmination on Wednesday of last week, when the letters-patent were issued to the company. The obsequiousness of the Senate in ratifying the contract without amendment, the hurrying down of his Excellency to give it his assent, and the issuing of the letters-patent, all within 20 hours, leaves a decidedly bad impression upon the public mind, and the question is asked, Why this unseemly haste? A year ago this District asked for a charter to build a railroad, without subsidy or assistance in any form, and their modest request was rejected, and one of the oldest sections in the Dominion, from which the Government has been drawing taxes for over 60 years without giving a dollar in return, was, so far as the action of the Ottawa authorities could go, left without hope of railway communication. But a combination of Montreal and American speculators can have all the formalities of legislative procedure set aside to secure them a charter and, along with it, a grant of 58 million dollars of public money and 25 million acres of public land. And this is Conservative fair play! The Syndicate has shown their appreciation of Canada's folly, by promptly appointing an American as their chief engineer.

Mr Edward Hussey has commenced to draw timber for the construction of a new wharf at St Anicet, for the accommodation of the St Francis, for which steamer he is agent.

The largest transaction that has taken place in real estate for some time was completed last week, when R. Kelly, Esq., of Boyd Settlement, purchased the 400 acres on the 5th concession of Hinchinbrook belonging to the Nye estate. The greater portion of the land is unimproved, and a great deal will have to be done to bring it in, but ultimately it will form the finest farm in the section. The price paid was \$9,500 cash, or \$23.75 per acre.

Robert Hammel of Havelock sold lately a span of drivers, rising 4 years, to an American buyer, for \$290. They were sired by Mr Joseph Goodfellow's Light-foot.

Last month a petition was forwarded to Ottawa complaining of the management of the postoffice in this village and asking for an investigation. The main grounds of complaint were the inadequacy of the accommodation, incivility, and the allowing of strangers behind the wicket. The petition was signed by 23. The Department granted an investigation and the deputy-inspector, Mr Nelligan, opened it yesterday at Moir's hotel. It being held with closed doors, we are unable to give a report of the evidence brought forward in support of the charges. The investigation closes to-day and Mr Nelligan will make his report to the Department without delay. Dr Marshall having given out the contract for a new building, the very general dissatisfaction on the score of accommodation has been removed, and over 300 residents of this village and vicinity have signed a petition to the Postmaster General asking that no change be made.

The services in the old Methodist church of this village on Sunday were deeply affecting to the aged members, they being the last that will be held in it. Of those who helped to build it, forty years ago, few now survive. In the forenoon services the pastor, the Rev Jas. Henderson, referred to the fact, reminding his hearers that, however dear were its associations, there was no mystic virtue in the building, and that the great thing was to carry with them to the new church the

same fervor and devotedness to the truth that had characterized their history in the old one. The communion was then partaken of, and in the evening the Rev Mr Henderson preached again.

The following new appointments for Postmastership have been made:—Edouard Deblois, to Caughnawaga, in place of W. DeLorimier, now residing in the United States; Miss Emily Lyttle, to Barrington, succeeding her brother A. Lyttle, resigned, and C. Struthers to Russelltown, in place of C. Turcotte, resigned. On Monday Postmaster Inspector King unexpectedly made his appearance at Herdman's Corners, and calling upon the postmaster there, the Rev H. Niven, offered him the alternative of his either giving up the use of the stamp Dalveen or of resigning. It will be recollected that the reverend gentleman got the Department to change the name of the postoffice from Herdman's Corners to Dalveen, and that, on their finding out that the alteration in name was most distasteful to all concerned, they substituted Herdman. The flat of the Department, however, was disregarded by its subordinate, who continued to use the stamp Dalveen. After bearing with him for a number of months, the Department resolved on asserting its authority, and sent Mr King to do so. Mr Niven refused to give up the stamp Dalveen, which he affirmed was a classic name, and also refused to resign, whereupon Mr King took possession of the postoffice property and transferred it to Wm. Anderson, store-keeper at the Corners, whom he appointed postmaster. The change has given great satisfaction. Long may the Corners bear the name Herdman, and so perpetuate the memory of the family who first settled there. We do not like to see any old landmark removed.

Mr D. M. Macpherson has returned from his visit to Britain, which was successful beyond his expectations. He visited Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, London, and Manchester, and everywhere received the most cordial reception from the principal cheese dealers in each place. They all came forward (he writes) and frankly gave me all the practical information in their power in regard to the requirements of the cheese trade, pointing out the defects in certain lines and the superiorities in others, the proper methods of shipping, boxing, and weighing; the peculiar character of cheese that suited the different leading markets to command the highest price; the modes of maintaining and increasing a good reputation and the importance of having a good reliable maker's brand—in short, the full essentials to make a cheese to sell to the highest possible point and retain it in this position to command competition from consumers for an active demand at all times. These points will, no doubt, assert their importance without explanation, and if met, even imperfectly, will raise the standard of our cheese factories second to none in the leading markets of the world. I find we are far from perfection yet—still in using efforts in the right direction, and continuing to improve, a vast amount of benefit will accrue. The reputation of Canadian cheese has risen very much during the past few years, and particularly the last year, a marked step in advance has been made. That is the universal opinion of all dealers I came in contact with, and not only dealers but consumers. I was very much struck with the evidence given me by a large maker of cheese in Cheshire, when he assured me that our American cheese was so rapidly improving and taking the place of the English high priced cheese that he was very much afraid of his dairy business being driven out of existence. This gentleman was making cheese from 100 cows of his own and always sold 5 shillings per cwt. over the best Canadian a year or two ago.

The Ormstown Debating Society held its usual weekly meeting in the Temple hall, on Monday evening. The large increase in the attendance shows that the public interest in these gatherings is deepening. A manifest improvement is already seen in the debating power of many of the members. The subject of debate: Resolved that wealth exerts more influence than knowledge, was discussed with keen interest. At the close of the debate the Rev D. W. Morison, who was in the chair, submitted the decision to the meeting, which declared in favor of the negative. An excellent recitation by Mr Jas. Anderson, was a pleasing item of the program.

The anniversary entertainment of the Athelstan Division Sons of Temperance, on Tuesday evening, was a very successful affair. The Temperance Hall was well filled, the weather and roads being favorable. Mr R. Rowe presided as chairman, and the program was carried out to the satisfaction of all. The singing by the choir, with Miss Marian Buchanan accompanying on the organ, consisted of appropriate selections, the rendering of which displayed considerable talent and careful practice. A solo by Miss Mary McIntosh, "Where is My Wandering Boy To-night?" also another by Mr James Buchanan, "Don't be Afraid to Refuse," were two excellent pieces, and elicited applause. Two instrumental pieces by Miss Bella McGinnis, "General Grant's March" and "Home, Sweet Home," with variations, were beautifully rendered. The reading by Mr James Shirriff was a very happy effort. Recitations by Miss Josie Rowe, Miss Jennie Boyce, and Messrs John Cairns, Jr., and S. H. Haddock, were of a varied and interesting character, but the piece of the evening, a play in three scenes, was a decided success. It was entitled "Reclaimed; or the Evils of Moderate Drinking," the actors being the two Misses Mack, Messrs S. H. Haddock, John Brown of Huntingdon, John Brown of Elgin, and John Mack, all of whom sustained their respective parts in a most excellent manner. A negro song (in costume) by "Samba,"—Mr John Brown of Huntingdon, brought out an encore. The "Haythen Chinsies," an Irish dialogue, by Miss Josie Rowe, assisted by Miss Coffin (her cousin), was done up in real Hibernian style, and elicited roars of applause.

There was a fair delegation of visiting Sons from the Durham Division, among whom was the inimitable Simon Fax, who very kindly volunteered two side-splitting comic songs. "God Save the Queen" brought the literary exercises to a close, when a large number repaired to the upper room of the hall and partook of an oyster-supper got up in excellent style by Mrs Rowe, Miss Buchanan, and Miss Boyce. A goodly sum was realized.

The social at Mr Thomas White's on Friday was largely attended, and a most pleasant evening was spent. The net receipts amounted to \$56.

Preparations are going on for erecting 6 buildings in this village when the season opens, 2 of them to be large stores. There is a prospect of others going up.

On Sunday morning last F. S. Bourgeault, Esq., D. C., was notified that James Downie, a widower, living with his son-in-law, Mr David Brown of Port Lewis, had committed suicide by cutting his throat with a pocket knife in the woods near his residence, about eight acres from the house, on Saturday afternoon. On Sunday afternoon at two o'clock Mr Bourgeault drove to the house of Mr Brown, accompanied by Dr Rose, to hold an inquest on the body. Three witnesses gave evidence before the jury. It appears that Mr Downie was troubled in his mind, that on that day (Saturday) he left the house to visit a neighbor, Mr Carson, Postmaster, took dinner there and left at two o'clock to return home. Mr Brown had left home after dinner, accompanied by his wife, to drive to St Anicet, and when they returned at five o'clock they found the old man had not yet arrived. That, of course, caused anxiety in the family, and search was made at once to find him. Mr Brown, accompanied by a neighbor, trod all over the neighborhood, and found him at about nine o'clock at night, in the place above mentioned, hanging to a stump root. The deceased had in all probability gone to the spot with the intention of taking away his life. Apparently, he had taken off his neck-tie and shirt collar and cut, with his pocket-knife, his throat, severing the right carotid artery, but, apparently fearing that would not be sufficient to cause death, he took his muffer, tied one end to a stump and the other round his throat, and let himself drop upon his knees, in which posture he was found. Dr Rose, in his evidence, said the wound alone was sufficient to have caused death. Deceased was 54 years of age and, of late years, had been rather weak in the mind. He had been once in a lunatic asylum in Scotland, where the physicians attributed his mania to his great domestic trouble, he having lost two wives and eight children. Of late he had acted strangely and complained of pains in his head. He was traced to the bush by his footprints, he having moccasins on.

The return match between the Lorne club, of Allan's Corners, and the Thistle club of St Etienne, took place on Saturday, on the premises of Mr James Howden, 2nd concession of North Georgetown; 15 players on a side, 31 points the game. After playing until 5 o'clock p.m., the Thistle club came off victorious, having 19 points in their favor. The Lorne club were then invited by the Thistle club to partake of an excellent supper, prepared by Mrs James Howden. After supper, the usual toasts, songs, speeches, &c., were given. The game throut was played in the best of good humor and fair play.

RINK NO. 1.
Thistle Club. Lorne Club.
Robert Wright. William Graham.
James Stewart. William Steel.
Sam Alexander. Alex Steel.
William Hunter. D. D. McCoig.
Andrew Swanson. John Cummings.
James Tassie. John Bryson.
Andw. Hunter, Skip. Neil McCoig, Skip.
31 19

RINK NO. 2.
Thistle Club. Lorne Club.
George Sangster. John McCoig.
R. Watt. James McChery.
Thos. Elliott. James Porter.
G. Swanson. William Bryson.
John Dickson. Robert Bryson.
James Hunter. Duncan Cummings.
James Howden. John F. Taylor.
T. Hamilton, Skip. Thos. Drysdale, Skip.
31 24

Wm. B. Johnson of Hemmingford has been appointed commissioner for taking the census in Huntingdon county; C. M. LeBrun of Ste. Martine for Chateaugay, and Alphonse Boyer of Valleyfield for Beauharnois. The enumeration takes place on the 1st of April.

Last evening the members of the Brass Band gave the first performance of the entertainment for which they have been preparing for some time back, when the Victoria Hall was crowded to the door. The melodrama, The Ticket-of-Leave-Man, and a farce, were presented for the delectation of the audience, and the performance showed that both had been very carefully rehearsed, all being well up in their parts and everything going off very smoothly, the effect being enhanced by the admirable setting, the new scenery and properties being appropriate and excellently got up. The interest of the drama turns upon a dissipated young man getting committed to the penitentiary for passing a forged note, his release, before the expiry of his sentence, upon a ticket-of-leave, and the insuperable difficulties he found in getting honest employment of any nature owing to the stigma upon his name. In the course of the play several criminal characters and unpleasant scenes are introduced, the moral effect of which upon the audience, especially the younger portion, could not be wholesome.

Albany, N.Y., Feb. 14.—In the Assembly to-day Cowles called up the resolution of sympathy for Ireland. Alford did not think it appropriate for this state to take action in the matter. If anything was to be done it should be done by Congress. Skinner took a similar view. Niles, Turk, Raines, Spinola, Brooks, and Newman made speeches strongly sympathizing with Ireland. The resolution was adopted by 57 to 10.

On Saturday evening Alexander and James Gardiner of Malone halted at the store at the Beaver branch to warm themselves, and, on leaving, found that the whip had been taken from their cutter. Suspecting 3 men who had left the store before them, they drove hard after them, and after a chase of 4 miles, as they were overhauling them, they threw a whip out. They had made a mistake, however, and threw out their own instead of the stolen one. The Gardiners not only compelled them to give up the whip but pay \$5 for their trouble in pursuing. The horse the Primeaux drove they said belonged to Chisholm of Valleyfield. Were equal promptness always shown, the too common habit of whip-stealing, which many seem to think no crime, would be speedily put an end to.

Mr R. N. Walsh, of Durham, has now opened up his new store which, for appearance and size, probably stands ahead of anything in the District. The post-office department is greatly improved, being fitted up with boxes and drawers, which are already taken up by the people of the village and neighborhood. Altogether the whole get up of the establishment looks like preparing for the South Shore or Grand Trunk.

During the week we have received for the children of Chief Joseph from the Rev Dr Muir \$1; James Cowan, Allan's Corners, \$2; A Friend \$1; Mr Scriver \$2.

WEATHER REPORT BY DR. SHERRIFF.				
	Highest	Lowest	Rain	Snow
16 Feb. ...	29	11		0.00
17 " ...	21	15		0.00
18 " ...	21	18		0.00
19 " ...	23	14		0.00
20 " ...	14	-6		.520
21 " ...	32	7		0.00
22 " ...	35	14		0.00

WEATHER RECORD.
17th Feb.—Bright with high wind and drift.
18th.—Snowing.
19th.—A fine winter's day.
20th.—Bright with cold east wind.
21st.—Snowing.
22nd.—A warm day.
23rd.—Snowing in forenoon, afterwards clearing with keen frost.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

FRIDAY, FEB. 18.
Sir L. Tilley introduced the Budget in a long speech. He began by claiming that the National policy was the cause of the prosperity that had been restored to Canada. The deficiency in the revenue for the year ending last June he contended was only apparent, for a proportion of the custom duties paid in anticipation of the new tariff during the preceding year ought to be credited to last year. By thus taking \$1,300,000 from 1879 and applying it to last year, he made out the revenue to be \$24,607,406, as against the estimated revenue of \$24,450,000. The estimated expenditure of 1879-80 was \$24,978,000, and the actual expenditure was \$24,850,634. He had estimated the revenue for the current year at \$25,317,000, but I am now in a position to state, after an experience of seven months and a half, with reference to the income of the current year, that I think that our income will be at least \$27,586,000. (Cheers) The expenditure for this year he estimated would not exceed \$25,573,000, so that, at the end of the year next June he anticipated a surplus of two million dollars. (Cheers). The N. P. he credited with this great increase of revenue. For the next financial year, beginning next July, he calculated upon a revenue of nearly 28 million dollars and upon an expenditure of a little over 26 million. To meet the expenditure on the Pacific railway, etc., a sum of over three hundred thousand had been set aside to pay interest on new loans. It was among other new items of expenditure, proposed to grant fifty thousand dollars additional to extend the period of drill for the volunteers, and over that amount to subsidize a new line of steamers from France to Montreal, and \$25,000 to subsidize a line of steamers between the Maritime Provinces. Hon gentlemen may ask if, with the estimated surplus for the present year of \$2,000,000, and the estimated surplus next year of \$1,500,000, we propose, in the resolutions we are about to lay on the table, any great reduction in the Tariff? My answer is that the propositions that we are now about to submit for the consideration of the House, with reference to the amendment of the Tariff, are mainly for the purpose of placing a number of articles that are now subject to a 20 per cent duty and are considered, and are indeed to certain manufacturers, raw material, on the free list. The resolutions also provide for the increase of the duty on some manufactured articles, where the Government felt that it is desirable that additional protection or support should be given to these particular industries. There is also a reduction of duty on two or three articles, that are considered by the manufacturer raw material, in order to place them in a better position than they were before. The Government considered the question whether it was desirable in the present state of things to ask Parliament to take the duty off certain goods, or reduce the duty on others, and so materially reduce our receipts. After giving that matter full consideration we considered it desirable, in view of the fact that even at present the effect of this tariff, or National Policy, as it is termed, has not been fully developed, and we do not know, as these manufactures increase and grow in the country, whether they will give back, thru their employees, an equivalent for what we impose on similar products. As we do not know what will be the effect of the rapid extension, because it is very rapid indeed, of the manufacturing industries of the country, we thought it desirable on this ground alone to make no proposition for a large reduction of the tariff during the present session. More than that, the continuance of the present tariff would lead, they expected, to a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, so that it would be injudi-

cious to reduce the taxes at present. The interest on the Pacific railway expenditure he estimated would average three million dollars a year. He went on, at great length, to argue that the N. P. tariff was not only a revenue-producing one but that it was fostering manufactures. Taking up the different industries in succession, he showed there had been an increase in the number of factories and of hands employed. In the cotton mills 1,850 more hands were engaged and their production had been increased nearly two millions a year. There had been a similar increase in woollen goods and he went into an intricate calculation to show that the tax on sugar was no injury to the consumer. The increase in duties in Ontario and Quebec was 84 per cent, and the average rate of the present tariff he considered to be 20 per cent. The taxation per head for last year he gave as \$4.87, and for the current year \$4.98, which was less than from 1874 to 1876. The debt per head of population he gave as somewhat less than \$47, half of the average debt in Australia. I will not undertake to prophesy, but I ask the members of this House and the people generally to look at the state of trade and our prospects, and say have they ever been more hopeful than at present. (Applause). I firmly believe, altho we have not a high protective tariff, that by a readjustment of our tariff from time to time for the encouragement and development of the resources of the country, and with our vast fertile belt of lands in the North-West, there is no reason why we should not be hopeful, and why the most sanguine expectations of the people of the Dominion should not be fully realized. (Cheers). He concluded by moving a reduction in the duty on a number of articles used by manufacturers.

Sir Richard Cartwright, after dwelling on the dishonesty of taking from the surplus of 1880 to make up the deficiency of 1879, said Sir Leonard's speech consisted of three parts; first, that the country was more prosperous than it was some years ago; secondly, the prosperity was brought about by making things artificially dearer; and thirdly, the prosperity was the outcome of the N. P. He proceeded to criticize these features of the budget speech, and insinuated that, if the Government had a surplus, it was evident from the rapidly-increasing estimated expenditure, they would soon find a way to get rid of it. The true cause of the present surplus was the increasing volume of imports, which increase was due to three circumstances beyond the influence of the N. P. The reasons were, first, because from good harvests we were able to buy more, since we had more to sell; second, we were able to sell more, because there was a better demand; and third, there was a better demand, because there was a scarcity in Europe. The bogus character of the protection on wheat, the monstrous character of the sugar monopoly, and the enormous increase in the estimated expenditure were each discussed in turn. The argument that the trade balance between the United States and Canada had turned in favor of the latter was criticized, and the suggestion thrown out that the volume of smuggled goods into Canada might make the balance appear against Canada if exact statistics could be obtained.

NEWS BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Another war appears to have broken out in Afghanistan, the aggressor being the restless Ayoub Khan, who has declared war against the Amir Abdurrahman, and has already occupied Maimund.

A despatch from Edinburgh gives the details of a great meeting of Highlanders to protest against the abolition of the tartan in the army. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and also all the Scotch nobility have agreed to petition the Queen to stop the change. The people throughout the north of Scotland are intensely excited over the proposed change.

London, Feb. 21.—There has been another scare at Windsor Castle, trains of gunpowder having been found in a cottage adjoining the Castle.

A synagogue at Neu-Stettin, in Pomerania, has been burned, it is supposed by an incendiary, as an anti-Jewish meeting was held in the place shortly before the fire broke out.

Mr Hartmann sends to the Paris Intransigent a deplorable account of the famine in Russia. In the villages, as he relates, people die of hunger every day, and men rob and pillage for the sole object of being immured in prison, where at least they are fed at the expense of the State. In the extreme East a band of Kirghis and Kalmucks attack towns and villages with impunity, and massacre the inhabitants in order to obtain their provisions. The Bashkirs sell their children for small quantities of flour, and the Kalmucks dig up the bones of horses that died last year of plague and grind them into cakes. The villages are entirely deserted, and the men and women have fled to the cities or to Siberia, abandoning to their frightful fate the old men and the nurslings. The Czar sends an aide-de-camp to the famine stricken villages in the provinces to distribute money among the distressed.

A Paris despatch says the importation of salted pork, bacon, and ham from the United States has been prohibited. The Times says the probable British revenue for the current year will exceed the estimates by nearly £2,000,000. The result, including the £800,000 which was necessary to provide the previous year for the extinction of the debt falling due, shows £3,000,000 of surplus, compared with a deficit of nearly that amount in 1879-80.

An Alpine village in the department of Savoie has been completely destroyed by two avalanches, with the loss of fifteen lives. The damage is estimated at fifty thousand dollars.

At a masked fete of the students of the Academy of Painters at Munich on Sunday the costumes of some of the students caught fire, and 8 were burned to death and eight injured seriously. No Americans

were injured. The accident was due to one of the artists dressed in the costume of an Esquimaux setting fire to his dress in lighting a cigar and then rushing in terror among others similarly attired. 8 Germans were burned to death, and 3 Germans and 1 Russian slightly burned.

London, Feb. 21.—The House of Commons is exceedingly crowded. Notice was given of a question to be put tomorrow, whether Mr. Parnell's speech at Clara yesterday, especially the passage in which he advised, in case of threatened eviction, the neighboring tenants to plow up the land to prevent the landlord from grazing cattle thereon, was not an incitement to punishable offence. The notice was received with cheers.

Mr. Gladstone replied to the question that the Government had taken steps which appear best qualified to promote a satisfactory settlement with the Boers, and stop the effusion of blood, but he declined to enter into details.

The hope is expressed that no more fighting will be necessary in the Transvaal.

Rome, Feb. 21.—The Pope in replying to an address of Cardinals, spoke of signs of the times, and said he thought that new perils threatened St. Peter, and that the Catholic Church had to lament new attacks upon it from all parts of the world and influences that opposed it in a thousand ways, and in order to combat it he had resolved to open this jubilee, with the view that God might prepare a better time for the church. A despatch from Cape Coast Castle says Prince Amah, uncle of the King of Ashantee, says that King Coffee has an enormous army, and is ready to attack the British.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

In a published interview with James Stephens, the head centre of the Fenian organization, at Paris, he says Ireland must have a regular fight to gain her independence. He said he arrived in Paris in December, and did not come to join Parnell, and never saw him. He declares the Fenians do not approve of acts of crime.

Dublin, Feb. 18.—The Orange Emergency Committee met to-day. After disposing of routine business they drew up a telegram, which was despatched to the Grand Master of Canada, requesting the aid of the Orangemen and other Protestants of the Dominion to enable the committee to further oppose the Land League and assist the persecuted Protestants.

A Paris despatch says.—It is reported that Mr. Parnell told Victor Hugo that, tho' an Irish insurrection would be legitimate, the League had been dissuaded from such an attempt, as the Irish are unarmed. While at Paris, Parnell had also an interview with the celebrated Communist, Rochefort.

Capt. Bellingham, reported as a Conservative Home Ruler, and a private secretary to Pope Leo XIII., publicly protests against the conference of Parnell and his friends with Rochefort and the revolutionary leaders in France.

The Rev. Eugene Sheehy, Catholic curate, Yillmallock, Cork county, and 20 others, have been summoned on charges of intimidation.

The secretary of the Parnell defence fund at Mallow has been committed for trial for threatening to publish the names of the persons who refused to subscribe to that fund.

In consequence of the action of the Government on the subject of coercion, the Parnellites in Parliament have resolved to vote with the Conservatives on all questions not relating to Ireland.

At Newcastle, county Limerick, a bellman has been sentenced to a month's hard labor for giving notice in the streets that the publicans and shopkeepers were not to sell anything to Mr. McGinn, a county magistrate, as if they did they would be "bycotted." At Cashel two men have been sent to gaol for four months for preventing a woman, the sister of one of the prisoners, from selling her hay.

In one district in the west of Ireland, notorious as the scene of more than one scandalous Land League victory, between twenty and thirty village tyrants have quietly absconded since the second reading of the Protection Bill.

Mr. Shaw, the member of Parliament who succeeded from the Parnell party, has issued a manifesto charging Parnell with having by unwise use of the weapon of obstruction led the party to helpless defeat, Irish representation being discredited, and English feeling outraged. Shaw denounces the Coercion Bill, and adjures Irishmen to prepare for freedom by constitutional action. Mr. Shaw continues: "I can understand and respect revolutionists, but despise and condemn the mongrel that talks bluster, hints at physical force, slinking away at a first hint of danger, leaving the poor people he has fooled in the hands of the enraged classes of the Government."

Parnell returned from France on Friday and attended a sitting of the House of Commons, and left for Ireland next day. On Sunday morning he left Dublin by train for Clara, where he was to address a meeting. At all the stations enormous crowds assembled to cheer. The people of Mullingar, where the train stopped five minutes, crowded to the platform. Many farmers accompanied by bands bearing banners were present. An address from the people was read. Parnell, who spoke with a clear voice, thanked them. He took it as a good omen that the people of Ireland were determined to meet the weapon of coercion. In a short time they would carry the struggle to a victorious ending. The speech was received with repeated cheers and shouts of "Liberator of the Farmer" and "The Man for the People." On the platform were two juries in the recent state trials. Parnell left the train at Moate, where he was met by bands from Clara and an escort of Land League cavalry, 200 horsemen. By these he was escorted to Clara, eight miles. At the entrance to the village the horses were taken from the brougham and the vehicle drawn to the platform. The enthusiasm was immense. Fully 16,000 was present. Parnell was greeted with an ovation unequalled in

the history of his progress in the agitation. Father Gheoghegan presided. Parnell said: "I suppose seldom has a minister asked from Parliament greater means for the intimidation of a nation, but, I confidently believe, never will there have been a greater failure. Tenants, be true to our teachings (cries of 'we will forever'). Mr. Forster says that he is going to put all my police into prison (laughter) in order to put down our unwritten law. (Cries of 'He can't do it.') My police are four-fifths of the Irish people at home and abroad. If he is going to put them all into prison he will have to find a prison big enough to hold twenty million people, and the unwritten law he has got to put down is the public opinion of the whole civilized world. It is not as easy as it used to be to tyrannize over and trample upon the people and put down their public opinion. We have every nation in Europe; we have America and Australia looking intently at the struggle between the Irish people and landlordism. Already we have three-fourths of the French press on our side which only a month ago was against us. We have many of the state legislatures of America passing resolutions of sympathy with the Irish nation. From every part all eyes are directed to you to see how you will bear the trial with which you are now face to face. (Voice, "Stand fast together.") The tenant farmers are the men to whom we look to-day to display their courage. They can show their devotion by refusing to pay unjust rents, (cries of "Pay no rents.") That is not a very hard thing to ask you to do, and that is all we ask. (Cries of "We will do it.") If you promise to do this we are willing to go to prison or anywhere else for your sakes. Regarding the land bill my belief is the present Parliamentary Government will not settle the land question, yet if they give the tenant legal defence against ejectment it is something not to be refused. But no measure which does not reduce the rental to about Governmental valuations will be acceptable to the Irish tenant. The last time the habeas corpus was suspended in Ireland, fifteen years ago, before you had any independent Irish party, it took them twenty-four hours to pass the bill, but this time it has already taken seven weeks. Avoid retaliation, stand by and encourage each other in your suffering. Refuse to take farms from which your neighbors have been evicted, refuse to pay unjust rents. The eyes of the world are fixed upon you; don't let it be said that you faltered in this perhaps last and greatest struggle Ireland will ever have to make for freedom in her land. The sacrifices you are asked to make are not much. Your forefathers spilled their blood on many a field of battle. Step by step they contested the possession of Ireland with the myrmidons of Henry and Elizabeth, and the troops of Cromwell. They had fought grandly and they were willing to make far more bitter sacrifices than you are called upon to make. Will you be worse than they? (cries of "Never") Will you show yourself unworthy, degenerate sons of noble ancestors (cries of "Never")? To-day a struggle which began so many centuries ago is continued by different means and with other weapons. Victory is almost shining on your banners. Will you for want of a little courage and determination to suffer and bear in silence, will you fail now? I am sure you will not, and in a short time at the end of the battle we shall look around us and see the fair plains of Green Erin once more made free land." Loud cheers followed the speech, and resolutions were passed demanding a peasant proprietary, and denouncing the Coercion Bill and arrest of Davitt.

Great uneasiness prevails in many of the country districts, where many of the Land League officers are preparing for a speedy departure. From Clonbur alone, the scene of Lord Mountmorris' murder, no fewer than sixty-four persons have departed during the last fortnight.

It is alleged that the English Government have been opening letters from America addressed to Fenians in Ireland, suspecting they may reveal treasonable plots. The action is very generally condemned on the other side, but surely our American neighbors would not have the Government aid in disintegrating its own country, as it would be doing if it exercised no supervision over the mails. Obscene documents may be seized in transit, and why not treasonable, both being alike dangerous to the welfare of the community?

It is reported that the Pope has expressed his indignation at Mr. Parnell and the principal members of the Land League, whom the Roman Catholic bishops in Ireland have represented as only sincere patriots, for having formed an alliance with Rochefort and other anti-clericals. The Tribune's London special says: In the Commons on Friday night there were scandalous scenes provoked by the Parnellites, rivalling in contempt for decency the worst incidents of this session. The most reckless Home Rulers, including Dawson, Finnegan, Parnell, Metge, Daly, O'Connor, and Biggar, vied with each other in defying the Chair and insulting Mr. Forster, Mr. Gladstone, and other Ministers and the House generally. Their exasperation was due partly to the Speaker's new rules under which the Parnellites saw the last chance of obstruction disappear. Mr. Parnell's reappearance in the House is understood to be due to the reluctance of the Government to avail themselves of evidence deemed sufficient to warrant his arrest on a grave charge.

The rent-paying movement is gathering headway. Lord Digby's tenants, to the number of 700, after holding out in the most determined manner for Griffith's valuation, have paid their rents in full, less the landlord's abatement of ten per cent.

In another interview with Stephen, the Fenian, at Paris, he said he did not agree with the policy of the Home Rulers. He considers their obstructionist manoeuvres in the House of Commons are unworthy of an Irish Party, undignified, impetuous, and calculated to alienate rather than to attract the sympathies of the people. He

thought that having consented to become members of the House, it was their duty to conform to the ordinary rules and not to get up an obstructive opposition which would do no practical good to the Irish cause nor prevent the ultimate action of the Government.

Dublin, February 22.—Parnell has written an important letter to the people of Clara, in which he withdraws the portion of his speech made last Sunday advising the plowing up of lands in order to prevent landlords from grazing cattle thereon, and says that action would be against the criminal law, and that he cannot justify. There are rumors that the Government have an eye on this speech, and it will probably lead to serious consequences for Parnell.

The following is the passage in Archbishop McCabe's pastoral for Lent referring to Mr. Parnell's conference with M. M. Rochefort and Hugo:—"It is our duty, in these troubled times, earnestly to pray for our Holy Father and for the peace of the church. We should also pray with great fervor for our own dear country, in which, in His infinite wisdom and unfathomable providence, the Almighty has permitted sore trials to fall. Her history for ages has been an almost unbroken record of temporal sorrows, which, to a great extent, are still her portion. But a calamity more terrible and humiliating than any that has yet befallen her seems to threaten our people to-day. Allies for our country, in her struggle for justice, are sought from the ranks of impious infidels, who have plunged their own unhappy land into misery, and who are sworn to destroy the foundation of all religion. Will Catholic Ireland tolerate such an indignity? Will she give her confidence to men who have wickedly pawned it? Will she break from all the holy traditions which, during ages of persecution commanded her to the veneration of the Christian world? Let us pray that God, in His mercy, may forbid it."

Accounts from Sligo County represent that many farmers, who lately refused to pay rents higher than Griffith's valuation, are now hastening up rents on the landlords' terms.

A private powder magazine in Cork was forcibly entered, and a large quantity of gun and blasting powder stolen.

CANADA.

A movement has been inaugurated to present an address to Her Majesty the Queen, from the women, wives and mothers, of Canada. The ladies of Montreal who have taken the matter in charge have issued a circular to their countrywomen which best explains the object of the movement and which reads as follows:—"We kindly ask your help with the accompanying address. It is not connected with any church, and women of every age and denomination are requested to sign it. Her Majesty has had addresses of sympathy and congratulation innumerable from the opposite sex but none from her own, who have derived so many benefits from her pure womanly example. Books will be sent through the Dominion, the sheets bound, the address illuminated and framed. All expenses are provided, and we hope you will heartily join us in this work, not only to tell our good Queen of our loyalty and love, but to show her children we admire and appreciate the true woman beyond all." Books, containing the address, will be sent to every city, town and village in the country, and when filled up with signatures will be bound together and annexed to an illuminated copy of the address.

Mr. Lane, of Reifensstein's surveying party, writing to a friend at Ottawa from Birtle, North-West Territory, says the thermometer in the early part of the month registered 48° below zero. A Roman Catholic missionary laboring in that vicinity was frozen to death.

Montreal, Feb. 19.—Mr. Louis Hetu, a boot and shoe merchant and manufacturer on St. Paul street, is said to have left the city. This morning, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Sicotte, he was sued on a note, and denied his signature. During the course of the suit, to test Hetu's knowledge, he was ordered to sign his name several times. The several signatures, with that on the note, were placed close together, the body of the note being concealed. Hetu deliberately picked out as genuine the signature on the note which he had repudiated, while he doubted one of those he had just made.

Kingston, Feb. 14.—The most daring and desperate escape ever made from the Kingston penitentiary occurred last evening between six and 8 o'clock. Four prisoners named Wright, Blake, Shiotte, and Rapson were confined in the "yards solitary cells" in the basement of the prison. They were all desperate characters, and had been placed in these cells for misconduct. Blake was an idiotic person and given to terrible passions. Since the incarceration of Wright a scheme has been on foot for the escape of the four fellows. With this end in view Wright, with a common case knife, destitute of a handle, transformed into a saw, cut seven bars, three perpendicularly and four horizontally, off his barred door. The work was completed yesterday. To prevent the opening being seen or the door jarring when opened he placed in the crevices some hard soap used by him in washing. Yesterday he got out into the corridor, knocked the lock off the other prisoners' doors and let them out. It is the duty of the guards to visit these cells on Sunday at several periods thru the day. Six o'clock was one of the hours when the guards went in, and when they did so last night they were pounced upon, and a desperate struggle ensued. For three-quarters of an hour they fought, two prisoners attacking each guard. It was either life or death for the convicts, and they fought for it. Up and down the passages the contestants scuffled, till finally the guards were overpowered and tied with ropes made from the bed-clothing. Their revolts were taken from their pockets, and they were dragged to the cells and put inside. The convicts locked the guards in the cells, and then threw the keys away. The liberated men then went to the tailor's shop, where they secured each a suit of civilian's clothes. The next move was to scale the walls with ladders, which was successfully accomplished. The guards

were not discovered in the cells until about nine o'clock, when the escaped convicts had about two hours' start. As soon as the discovery was made, an alarm was sounded and men despatched in all directions. All were captured, Wright and Blake near Cape St. Vincent and the other two at Watertown. The Americans gave them up without any formality, the Judge in one case saying "take them away; we do not want them." All four suffered terribly in crossing the ice and declared that had they known they could be followed and seized in the States they would not have fled.

Ottawa, Feb. 21.—Recently a young woman named Josephine Gueret arrived at Hull, from St. Paschal, Quebec, and was living with her brother-in-law, Philip Saucier. She began attending some of the Rev. Mr. Syvret's meetings. One day, while reading the Bible at Saucier's house, a priest came in. He remonstrated with her, and snatching the Bible from her hand, he threw it in the stove. For the next ten days Miss Gueret was kept in close confinement, during which Saucier struck her several times because she would persist in reading the Bible. Her brother from this city went over and visited with her at Saucier's house, offering remonstrance. She was brought to the city and seen by several priests, who sought to induce her to keep to the faith of her parents, and she was made to go to confession. Mr. Maher, assistant to Mr. Syvret, went with Miss Gueret and her brother to the Bishop's Palace, but a reverend father declined to converse with the parties together, wishing to speak to the young woman. This was not consented to. This was on the first of the present month. She declined to return to her brother's house and was given a temporary home at the Rev. Mr. Syvret's, where she lived in company with a Miss Bullis and a third young lady, both French converts. The last person left a few days ago for the Grand Ligne Mission. Since the time mentioned Miss Gueret has been fully converted to Protestantism, being baptized publicly at the Rev. Mr. Syvret's meeting place on Saturday evening, when she made a solemn abjuration of Roman Catholicism. Yesterday her sister (Mrs. Saucier) went to Mr. Syvret's house and tried to induce Miss Gueret to return to her place, telling her that her mother was dead, a telegram having been received to that effect. Later Philip Saucier came and tried to get her away, but she would not go, declining to believe the stories told her. In the afternoon she started to come over from Hull with the teachers and scholars of the Sunday-school in connection with the mission at that place, to walk over to Ottawa, and attend a grand union missionary meeting to be held in the Dominion Methodist church, and where Rev. Messrs. Stafford and Beaudry were announced to speak. The young girl was among the number, accompanied by a teacher. Whilst the procession was passing her brother-in-law's house Saucier came out and endeavored to induce her to leave the ranks. This she refused to do, when he seized her by the arm, and with the aid of a couple of others dragged her forcibly away. Mr. Broadhead, a young man who was walking beside her in the procession of teachers and scholars, was knocked down when he attempted to save the young woman. Mr. Bartlett, superintendent of the school, was also assaulted. The children were naturally terror-stricken by the howling crowd of some 60 or 75 men who were with Saucier. The young woman was placed in Saucier's house. Mr. Eddy, Mayor of the city, was appealed to, and a couple of policemen were sent to see whether she was kept in Saucier's house against her will. Saucier said that she was not, but the young woman was not then allowed to go. Later in the evening, about 7 o'clock, she returned to Mr. Syvret's, having been allowed to go by her brother-in-law. The above information is based on the statements of the Rev. Mr. Syvret, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Broadhead and Miss Gueret herself.

Owing to competition with the Vermont Central, the Delaware and Hudson railway is issuing tickets at \$2 from Montreal to Boston or any town in Massachusetts.

St. John, N. B., Feb. 18.—Two detectives that were sent out from St. John a few weeks ago to look after some parties who were carrying on smuggling operations in the border counties, have returned to St. John, and report having made 28 seizures, some of them being very large ones. What is of more importance, they claim that they have fully discovered the system by which these operations were so successfully carried on, and have laid the whole information before the Customs Department. Hitherto the customs officials on the border have been in many cases powerless to act owing to the smugglers knowing them, but this last move on the part of the Department was totally unexpected, and has resulted in the discovery of the whole plan of operations. The detectives say the business has developed into enormous proportions.

At the annual meeting of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation company it came out that they had lost \$12,000 last season by competition, mainly on the Bohemian. The President, Sir Hugh Allan, refused to answer questions about the prospect of the company having to pay for the breaking of the canal lock-gates.

A party who lives on the 9th con. of Moore township, Ont., was driving home from Mooretown one night last week with a five-year-old child in the sleigh with him. The child, from cold or some other cause, commenced to cry, and the father seized it, choked it, as he supposed, threw it off the sleigh, and drove home. On arriving there, the mother asked for the boy, and was told by his father that he knew nothing about it, but supposed it was lying where he pitched it off the sleigh. The mother at once despatched a party in search of the child, but before he reached the spot the poor little unfortunate had been carried far, having attracted the attention of a passer-by thru its piteous cries, which were well nigh the last,

as it was about perished in the snow. It is almost unnecessary to add that the brutal father was drunk when he attempted the murder of his child.

Montreal, Feb. 19.—Prof. Bell, who has been doing the North-West and Hudson Bay, arrived from England a few days ago, and is hard at work upon reports wanted by the Government as to the navigation of Hudson Bay. He says that with a railway from York factory to Churchill, North-West, grain can be laid down in Liverpool cheaper by the Hudson Bay route than it can in Montreal city by the all-rail route of the Canada Pacific. He says steamers could navigate Hudson Bay and the Straits easily from the middle of May to the middle of October.

At the missionary meeting held in St. James Methodist Church, Montreal, on Monday, Mr. Mathewson, referring to the death of Chief Joseph, said that it was owing largely to the cruelty of the boatman who had refused to take him across the ferry, presumably because he was a convert, and also to certain hotel-keepers in Lachine, who made it a rule not to accommodate the Indians. Chief Joseph had been obliged to come on to Montreal that night, and it was by this he contracted the ailment which caused his death.

A week ago two brothers named Cross entered the village of St. Remi in company with a man named Moore. About five o'clock in the evening one of the Cross brothers left the place, and about an hour after the other followed with Moore to return to their home, some fifteen miles distant. When about two miles from St. Remi they were met on the road by two farmers, who did not notice that one of the Cross brothers who was on the first sleigh carried something beside him. They heard him say to his brother, "I believe he is dead," and when questioned as to how Moore had been injured, replied that he had fallen off his sleigh. The farmers carried Moore into the first house they came to, and there found that his head on one side was frightfully bruised and cut, while other parts of his body were also injured. The unhappy man never regained consciousness, for his skull had been badly fractured, and on Wednesday he died. His brother came to town yesterday, indignant that no inquest had been held, and asked that an investigation should take place.—Witness.

UNITED STATES.

The members of the Methodist society are putting forth efforts to raise funds for the building of a new church edifice. The amount required is set at \$4,000.—Chateaugay Record.

A wedding party was dismissed by the intended bridegroom at Lafayette, Ind. "I understood the young lady to say yes," he explained, "but it seems that I was mistaken, and she meant to say no."

The discovery of the horse distemper in some of the stables of the New York street railroads on Saturday has caused no little alarm among horse men. The breaking out of the disease is due to the severity of the weather.

The Maine House has refused to concur with the Senate, and has indefinitely postponed the resolution expressive of sympathy with Ireland.

In Appleton and the Bigstone County, Minnesota, the misery owing to the snow and frost has been fearful. On many of the farms, the houses—being mere shanties, erected to fill the requirements of the homestead laws—were completely covered by snow, and egress and entrance was made by tunnels. Most of the families were entirely out of wood; they had consumed all their hay for fuel, and were now burning wheat for cooking purposes.

Owing to the fact of their houses being partially or completely buried in the snow, there was no real suffering from cold, but should another real cold spell visit them before the opportunity be given them to replenish their fuel supply, there would then be terrible suffering and great loss of life. So far as was known there had been only one death from freezing, a Mrs. Chapman, living some thirty miles beyond in Lac qui Parle County.

Chicago, Feb. 19.—The Times says.—It is safe to state that the loss entailed upon the principal western railroads by the recent snow blockades will more than equal the net earnings of these lines for January and February. Nearly one thousand miles of road operated by the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Company in Minnesota and Dakota have practically been blocked all winter. The operating expenses thru this state of affairs have been doubled, while the traffic returns have been very small. Nearly half as much mileage operated by the Chicago and North-Western have been similarly blocked for a large part of the winter. The main lines of both of these systems have been generally unobstructed and been crowded with moving freight. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Chicago and Alton, Rock Island and Illinois Central also lose heavily thru the interruption of business and extra working expenses, and west of Missouri nearly all the roads have been fighting the snow most of the time since January 1st, and the loss to the Kansas Pacific has been especially severe. When not obstructed by snow, the leading roads west from Chicago have been crippled in the movement of freight by the intense cold.

Chicago, Feb. 13.—A case of accidental shooting, thru the careless use of firearms, occurred in the west side to-night, whereby Edward H. Henning, of Hamilton, Ont., was killed by his friend Charles J. Smith, clerk in the auditor's office of the Chicago and Alton Railroad. Henning was on a visit to Smith, the two having been chums before Smith left Hamilton for Chicago. To-night they had been to see a border drama, in which pistols were freely used. On returning to Smith's room the conversation turned on the state of society in which pistols settled all disputes, and Henning showed his friend his revolver, one of the British bull-dog, self-cocking pattern. Smith took the revolver in his hand and laughingly threw his arms about his chum's neck and with the words "Now I'll show you how they do out west" drew the trigger, when, to his horror, the chamber proved to have a cartridge in it which exploded and sent a

38 calibre bullet thru Henning's brain. Both young men come of good families. Smith is almost insane over his fatal, altho unintentional, act.

DIED.

In Chateaugay, N.Y., Feb. 14th, of pneumonia, Robt. Bennett, aged 77 years. Deceased was a native of Scotland and came to this country in 1830. Sudden death at Chateaugay, N.Y., on the 12th Feb. 1881, Jane Broadfoot, wife of J. J. Wilson. At Port Lewis, on the 19th inst., James Downie, in his 55th year. Deceased was a native of Stratheden, Aberdeenshire, and came with his family—one son and three daughters—in 1872. At Port Lewis, on the 21st inst., Ephemia McNicol, wife of Malcolm Campbell, farmer, in the 77th year of her age. Deceased came from Scotland in 1820 and resided along the lake shore from that time till her death.

VALLEYFIELD MARKETS.

(By telegraph to the Glenora.)
Pork, \$7 70 lbs., 85c @ 90c.
Barley \$5 50 lbs., 50c to 60c.
Oats \$4 40 lbs., 40c @ 41c.
Beans, \$7 70 lbs., \$1.20.
Butter, \$7 pound, 18c to 20c.
Pork, \$100 lbs., \$7.50 to \$8.00.
TODD & NICOLSON.

Montreal, Feb. 21.—The cattle market was steady under rather limited receipts, which were, however, of very good quality, and sales ranged to-day from 4c @ 5c per lb. live weight. A fine three-year-old bull weighing 1,900 lbs. was sold at a fraction under 5c per lb., and three very good steers brought 5c per lb. Calves were in good request but rather scarce, larger supplies may shortly be expected. Sales occurred at Viger to-day at \$4 @ \$9, each as to size. Sheep are worth from \$5 @ \$8 each, as to size. Live hogs are quoted at from \$6.50 @ \$6.75 per 100 lbs. A carload of dressed hogs, averaging about 220 lbs., was bought by Messrs. Shea Bros. for the Quebec market at \$5.50 per 100 lbs. This is the highest price paid for a carload of hogs for a long time past. There is very little shipping of cattle going on from this city, which accounts for the fine quality the butchers are now buying.

Montreal, Feb. 22.—Best bag flour \$3.10. Oatmeal per barrel \$4.20. Eggs 28 to 30c. Butter very dull, and selling at 18 to 21c according to quality. Poor grades have sold as low as 14c. Cheese from 13 to 14c. On the retail market dressed hogs sold as high as \$8.75 per 100 lbs.

Church Dedication.

THE New Methodist church of this place will (D.V.) be dedicated to the service of God on Friday, 26th inst. The Rev. E. A. Stafford, B.A., of Montreal, is expected to preach the dedicatory sermon. In the afternoon of the same day dinner will be served by the Ladies of the congregation, when speeches by Rev. E. A. Stafford, B.A., Dr. Ryckman, and others, will be delivered. Admission 25 cents. The following Sabbath (the 27th) there will be Divine service in the church in the morning, afternoon, and evening, conducted by Revs. Dr. Ryckman and others. Collections at all the services. All are invited.

TERRIBLE EXCITEMENT now going on at WILLIAM THIRD & CO.'S Great Annual Clearing Sale. Every article in stock marked down to cost and under. Please read carefully the following immense reductions now made and be thoroughly convinced of the GREAT BARGAINS now offered. For example, they are now selling:
Good heavy Towels for 50c; former price 15c.
White Cambric Handkerchiefs only 2c each; former price 12c.
Men's extra heavy Undershirts only 50c; former price \$1.
Men's extra heavy Underpants only 50c per pair; former price \$1.
Men's English Beaver Overcoats only \$4; former price \$8.
Men's fancy Dress Coats only \$3.75; former price \$7.50.
Men's fancy Dress Vests only \$1.50; former price \$3.
Men's fancy Dress Pants only \$2.50 per pair; former price \$4.50.
100 cases and trunks of Boots and Shoes of every description reduced to cost and under.
Good heavy Hemp Carpet only 15c per yard; former price 30c.
Choice Prints only 7c per yard; former price 12c.
Very fine Black Lustre only 20c per yard; former price 40c.
24 choice Buffalo Robes to be sold at a heavy discount 2 cases English, Scotch, and Canadian Tweeds to be sold at less than manufacturers' prices.
Men's heavy Overalls only 50c per pair; former price \$1.
Lemons, Oranges, Apples, Lobsters, Sardines, Smoked Herring, No. 1 Labrador Herring, Flaxseed, Haddies, Choice Family Flour, Oatmeal, Indian Cornmeal, Buckwheat Flour, Oysters, &c., to be sold at the same rate of discount.
Good Japan Tea 30c per lb.; former price 50c.

Crockery, Glassware, and Hardware, at less than half price, and a tremendous quantity of other Goods, altogether too numerous to mention, at the same rate of discount.

Intending purchasers are respectfully invited to call without delay and secure Great Bargains, namely, at and under cost, as the whole and entire stock must positively be disposed of in order to make room for our New Spring and Summer Importations.

Terms Cash.
WILLIAM THIRD & CO.
Huntingdon, Feb. 10th, 1881.
P.S.—Extra salesmen have been engaged to assist during the Great Sale.

At the residence of Mr. Charles McChatchie, last concession of Hinchinbrook, on Thursday, 3rd March: horses, cattle, fodder, lumber, household furniture, &c. 9 months' credit.
D. SHANKS, Auctioneer.

Tea-Meeting and Lecture.
A TEA-MEETING will (D.V.) be given in the basement of the Methodist church, on Monday, March 21st, immediately after tea, at 7 p.m., Mr. Longley, of Hemmingford, will deliver his celebrated Lecture on "Burns." Tea on the table at 6 o'clock p.m. Admission 25 cents. All are invited.

CASKETS AND COFFINS
THE subscriber has just received a large assortment of Caskets and Coffins of different styles and sizes, burial robes, plates and other trimmings necessary. Prices very moderate. He has also purchased a Beautiful Hearse for 2 horses, which will be rented for funerals at very reasonable charges.
Orders will receive prompt attention.
A. HENDERSON.

SEALED TENDERS
WILL be received by the undersigned up to Tuesday, the 8th day of March, next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for building a Schoolhouse in the 4th Con. of North Georgetown, St. Louis de Gonzague, P. E. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the undersigned, St. Louis de Gonzague. The trustees do not bind themselves to accept any of said tenders.
E. L. NORMANDIN, Secy.-Treas.
St. Louis de Gonzague, Feb. 21, 1881.

DAIRY FACTORIES
A MEETING of Patrons will be held at Clyde's Corners on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, at 7 p.m., at Lee's Corners on WEDNESDAY, 2nd March, at same hour.
D. M. MACPHERSON.

PUBLIC NOTICE
THE undersigned will not be responsible for any debts contracted in his name except by my wife or myself.
MOSES BOUCHER.
Huntingdon, Feb. 21st, 1881.

NOT GUILTY.

BY A CAPTAIN OF THE IRISH CONSTABULARY.

CHAPTER II.

By post one morning I received the following letter:

"If your honor will meet me to-night at 11 o'clock, at Ballynacra, where Tim Delaney's bazaar goes down to the bog, I can tell you the man that shot Graham. But you must come alone, as I do not wish any of the police should know me, until I see your honor about the reward. If you are alone, I will whistle."

This letter puzzled me much. On the one hand, it was quite probable that the writer did not like to trust to a constable; on the other, remembering the warnings that I had received, I could not ignore the possibility that the letter was a cleverly contrived trap for me. Within twenty miles there was not a more unfrequented spot than the place indicated; and dangerous to the society as I had the credit of being, its members would gladly compass my death, which would increase its prestige. However, my duty was plainly to take any course that promised the faintest hope of elucidating the mystery of Graham's murder, so I determined to go.

Ballynacra was about seven miles from my station. Taking two men with me, I drove to within a mile of the place, and then, turning down a cross-road toward Tim Delaney's house, walked on alone, leaving directions to the men to follow for half a mile slowly; then, if they heard a shot, to run on to the place as quickly as possible. The night was fine, but dark; and as the road was pretty fair and fenced by low walls only, I got along quickly, keeping my eyes well about me lest any people should be behind the walls, and my revolver ready in my hand, to return any possible attentions to which I might be subjected.

Arrived at the bazaar to the bog, I was rather taken aback at finding that along both sides ran high hedges of whitethorn. Here was a most undesirable passage through which to walk, as the man on the road was completely at the mercy of anybody inside either fence. I lay down at the roadside, and listened carefully. Not a stir broke the stillness of the night. Then I determined to walk inside the fence. If a trap were laid, they must await me at one side or the other of the lane. Cautiously walking along the back of the fence, and listening carefully from time to time at last I found myself at the end of the lane, and close to the verge of the bog. An old Rath stood not far from the spot, from which even in daylight no sign of human habitation was to be seen. Sitting low against the corner of the bank, I waited quietly, listening intently for the smallest sound. From the old Rath came the low cry of a curlew, and after a short interval it was repeated. I gave a low short whistle, and watched carefully in the direction of the Rath. Soon a stooping figure came between me and the dim sky-line, and approached the end of the lane where I sat. When he had come quite close, I stood up.

"Is that Mr. McGrath?" he whispered.

"Yes," I answered.

Then stepping close to him, I placed the revolver in his breast, while I ran my left hand over his pockets, and felt his hands, to insure that he was not armed.

He stood passively, but I could hear his heart beat.

"Come to the old Rath," he whispered; "I am afraid to stand here."

"All right. Go on; but remember, if there is any treachery I will shoot you."

He walked on to the Rath, stopping once or twice, and listening carefully, while his head turned from side to side as he peered into the darkness.

"Oh, your honor! Sure if I was found out, not a bit of the world's bread would I ever eat!"

"Now, first, who are you?" I asked, as we stood in a deep hollow in the heart of the old fort.

"I am Jim Brophy, from Ballyphilip; and I thought your honor might like to know who it was that shot William Graham."

My eyes being now accustomed to the darkness, I could faintly discern his face, and a worse type I never saw—low and debased in every feature. As he spoke, he restlessly jerked his head from one side to the other, looking to see that no person approached.

"Now, first, who shot Graham?"

"Well, sir, I was thinking of asking your honor about the reward that is offered. Would I get the money if I tell you who shot him?"

"Yes, if you swear it, and a jury believes you."

"Well, now, sure that is hard. Would not I be murdered the minute it's known that I told?"

"Not a bit of it. You could emigrate and buy a farm. However, I cannot remain here all night, so now tell me what you want to say at once."

"Well, faith, I'll have my dependence on your honor; sure it was Martin Grady from Carrickbeg who shot him."

"I don't believe you."

"Well, on my oath, he is the man; and, by the same token, he shot him with Hennessey's rifle that was over at Murphy's. For, first, Mick Murphy said he would shoot him; but the lodge said that it should be done regular, and Martin Grady was appointed."

"How do you know?"

"Because I am in the society myself. And was not I one of the meeting where he was appointed? And was not I at the meeting last week when we paid him the collection that was made for him at Hennessey's of Clarewell?"

"How did he shoot Graham?"

"Well, the Murphy's broke the wooden paling four or five times to see how Graham would mend it, because he was a careful man; and they found he always mended it the minute he found it broken, for he was fond of driving nails. So they broke it that night and went away on their keeping, so that the police would suspect them, and Grady went to their house. Then, when Graham was mending the fence, he followed him down and shot him from behind."

"Then he was alone, I suppose? Tell me what he did with the rifle."

"I don't know what he did with it, if he did not hide it on the way across to Kilpatrick. They waited to shoot Graham until they could get a good funeral, so that if Grady was seen near Ballyphilip the funeral would account for it; and when Mrs. Byrne died, it was said that she was to be buried at 9 o'clock in the morning; so, when Martin did the job, he ran to the funeral across the bog, and in the graveyard he spoke to Father Joyce, as if he came all the way with the funeral, so that if there was any trouble of it he could call Father Joyce a witness that he was at Mrs. Byrne's funeral. Then, on his way to Kilpatrick,

he took off the old boots he wore, and burnt them in a heap of weeds that was burning on Harney's farm, so that if there was any track left it could not be brought against him. He had another pair of boots left in the ditch near the weeds."

"Surely he did not tell you all this?"

"Ay, did he, faith! He told me and Mick Tracy at John Hennessey's house, where we had a meeting to pay Martin the money for the job."

"Do you mean to say that John Hennessey is in the society?"

"Ay, begor! Isn't he the district-centre of this place?"

"But why should Grady trust you with all this?"

"O, sure we all knew he was to do it, and weren't we paying him for the job? Besides, it was I that arranged when Barney Tansley was to be shot, and settled the alibi, only Dooley, that was to do it, cowed two days before the time, and then the boys thought that maybe it would be unlucky. But I had the slugs ready, and poisoned."

"Never before did I feel a longing to commit a murder, but as I heard the ruffian coolly relate his damnable precautions, I felt inclined to shoot him where he stood. However, repressing my loathing, I asked: 'How do you poison them?'"

"Oh, I use white arsenic, and grind it thru the lead, and then the man will surely die eleven days after. I made the slugs that shot Mr. Evans about twelve years ago. Just shot him and went to America. He has just returned; and as there is law pending between his father and Mr. Moon, the landlord, I believe Carney is to shoot Mr. Moon if the law goes against him. And badad, I heard that your honor was to be shot, too."

"Ah, well, that would not do them much good. Have you heard who is told off to shoot me?"

"Oh, no. I don't think it is settled, but I suppose Martin Grady, or Carney, or maybe one of the Murphys. Sure, whoever is ordered must do it."

"All this the ruffian told with the most perfect unconcern and coolness, but at short intervals he stopped and looked from side to side as before."

"Where have the Murphys been?"

"Begor, they were within a quarter of a mile of Ballymorley. Sure they were all safe in Father Ryan's hay-loft, and of course the police never thought of searching the priest's house."

"Do you mean to say that Father Ryan knew they were there?"

"Oh, no; but his boy is a cousin to a friend of Murphy's by marriage, so of course he gave them a corner in the loft, and gave them their bread and milk every day."

"Well, you must come in to me to-morrow night at ten o'clock, and swear what you tell me before a magistrate."

"Oh, blood and agurs! Your honor, sure you would not do that to me! I could not do that!"

"If you do not, then I shall have Grady arrested, and I will swear in the court what you have told me, and examine you on it, and I wish you joy of your safety when the society knows all that you have told me."

"Sure I trusted your honor; and you would not treat me that way!"

"I did not ask you to come. You asked me, and, except for your evidence, I do not want to hear your story. That evidence you must give; and you need not fear for your safety, as the police will provide for you in Dublin for the present."

"Well, sir, I have no money; and I will be thankful if you give me a pound to give to my poor mother."

I handed him a pound note, and, reminding him that he must present himself at my house the next night, I turned from him, and left the old Rath. Picking up the men, I returned to my station; and the next night Brophy knocked at my door.

The resident magistrate was with me, and took Brophy's information, telling him that if nothing further turned up he would probably not be called upon to give evidence, and in the meantime information of the proceedings of the Society would be well paid for. A five-pound note made the ruffian happy and he returned to Ballyphilip.

This information was of immense importance. Inquiries showed the truth of some of Brophy's statements. Weeds had been burnt on Harney's farm on that day. The ashes were still there and on them the remains of two boots or shoes. Father Joyce was spoken to about the funeral, and, without betraying the object of the conversation, the fact was elicited that Grady had spoken to him.

If Kate Donohue could only be persuaded to say what she knew, a case might be made against Grady, whose movements were now closely watched.

Armed with the knowledge derived from Brophy's information the constable at length succeeded in persuading her to come forward and her information was taken to the effect that on the morning of the murder she saw Martin Grady, whom she knew, run across from the grounds of Ballymorley. He carried a gun, she was pulling heather in the bog, and he did not observe her. She saw him stop and do something to the gun, and he then threw into the boghole, and went on at a quick pace toward the churchyard of Kilpatrick. She had known Martin Grady for several years and could not be mistaken.

The constable produced a rifle that he had found in the boghole indicated by Kate Donohue. A piece of tallow candle was found in the muzzle, and over the lock was drawn the oiled log of a stocking, which, however, was no protection from the water. On opening the breach an exploded cartridge was found in the chamber, exactly similar to the one picked up at the scene of the murder.

A warrant for Grady's arrest was immediately granted, and in the afternoon he was brought in. In his house were seven cartridges similar to the ones found close by Graham's body and in the rifle. And in his box was a song-book, with half a leaf torn out, the corresponding half being the piece of paper picked up at the scene of the murder.

While he stood in the day-room of the barrack, he nervously buttoned and unbuttoned his coat. Why he should have done so is a mystery; but as the eye followed the mechanical movement, one of the constables was struck by the fact that one button was broken. The half leaf of the song-book had just been fitted, and the paper containing the various articles picked up was on the table. He picked out the half of a broken button, and placed it with the broken one on Grady's coat. It completed the button, of which it had evidently formed the half, and supplied additional corroboration of the evidence of the two principal witnesses.

The case was heard at the next assizes, and excited immense interest. Money was forthcoming to employ for Grady the ablest counsel, and for two days the trial continued. Brophy's evidence was listened to with breathless attention, and the cross-examination of such a ruffian afforded a rich opportunity for the scathing and merciless exposure of his infamy. Kate Donohue's evidence was straightforward and unshaken. She indignantly denied that she was influenced in telling the truth by any prospect of reward, and declared she neither looked for it nor would take it. In cross-examination she confessed that she loved Phil Boatty, and looked forward to the time when perhaps they might be able to marry and emigrate to America or Australia; but she never intended to do that with 'Government money.'

The circumstantial evidence in the case was apparently conclusive; and when the leading counsel for the Crown sat down, saying: 'That's our case, my lord,' he did so with the air of a man who feels that but one verdict is open to the jury.

When Kate Donohue left the court and was taken by a policeman to the outer hall, Phil Boatty stood before her, his face distorted with scornful anger. For months they had been looking forward to the time when perhaps they might get together the very small sum upon which an Irishman thinks he may marry. Seeing him, she held out her hand with nervous eagerness.

"What!" he exclaimed, "do you think that I would demean myself by touching the hand of an informer? How dare you have the impudence to speak my name? If you were hung about with diamonds, they would be red with Martin Grady's blood. You murderer! Take your blood-money, if you can get it, but never show your face again to an honest boy!"

The policeman led the wretched girl into one of the offices, where, half-fainting, she sank into a corner, and, covering her head with her shawl, wept bitterly, as all her hopes of happiness faded away and left behind them blank despair.

The defence was most carefully planned. Five men swore that Grady had left home that morning with them at seven o'clock, and gone with them to the funeral. Father Joyce proved that Grady had asked him the hour in the churchyard at Kilpatrick. Mr. Halloran, who was on the coroner's jury, swore that about a month before the murder Grady had come to him about some work, and that he had walked back with him thru the field where the murder was committed. Mrs. Murphy swore that she saw them there, and that Grady leant on the paling. This was to account for the button and paper. As to the cartridges, the counsel for the defence produced ten exactly similar to those in evidence, and Halloran swore that he had often seen such cartridges in the country.

The judge charged the jury fairly, giving due weight to the points for the defence, but pointing out that the finding of the gun in the bog-hole was a strong corroboration of Kate Donohue, whose evidence had not been shaken in the least; and when the jury retired, the prisoner's counsel agreed with his brother for the Crown that a verdict of guilty would probably be returned. Not so the prisoner's attorney. He had carefully scanned and noted the jury list, and as a man came forward who was known to be determined to 'well and truly try,' he was ordered to stand aside. So with the Crown solicitor on the other side; but one man, well dressed, and apparently very respectable, was unchallenged by either side. As soon as he had been sworn the prisoner's attorney relaxed his vigilance, and felt that the battle was won. That man was Burke, who had sat on the coroner's jury.

An hour had passed since the judge had concluded his charge and the jury had retired. The prisoner sat in the dock; the judge remained on the bench talking to the high sheriff, and a suppressed murmur of conversation filled the densely crowded court, when the door of the jury-room opened, and the jury entered the box, following the foreman, who held the issue-paper in his hand.

"Silence!" shouted the clerk; but there was no need, for everything was still as death. The prisoner stood up, and, clutching the rail in front of the dock, fixed his eyes on the issue-paper, upon the contents of which depended his life or death. His wide mouth open, with trembling lips, and a sickly dew upon his pallid face, he must in that moment have had a foretaste of the agony of death.

But it was not to be just yet. The foreman said:

"My lord, the jury wishes to know if the evidence of Brophy is receivable on the points in which he has not been corroborated."

"Is there any particular point upon which you wish to ask my assistance?"

"Yes, my lord. We want to know if we can consider the evidence of Brophy as to the meeting where the prisoner was paid the money, and to his knowledge that the prisoner was appointed to commit the murder."

"Well, gentlemen, the broad principle is this:—The evidence of an accomplice—and by his own showing the witness Brophy was an accessory before and after the fact—must always be received with the gravest suspicion, and except corroborated by untainted evidence or by circumstances which would not be safe to convict upon it. But if there are independent circumstances that corroborate that testimony, it is right that we should weigh all together, and as honest men, give to the tainted evidence its proper weight. Now here, gentlemen, you have it sworn by Brophy that the prisoner was employed by this desperate society to murder William Graham, and that after the murder the witness Brophy was present at a meeting where the subscriptions in payment for that murder were paid for the prisoner, who was also present. At that meeting the murder was openly alluded to, and if the witness is to be believed, the position of murderer was accepted by the prisoner at the bar. Now Kate Donohue, who, I must say, gave her evidence fairly—and you, gentlemen, can form your own opinions as to her manner in the witness-box—swears that on the morning of the murder she saw the prisoner come from the lands of Ballymorley, and saw him throw a gun into a boghole. Constable Timothy proves the finding of the rifle in the boghole, and in it was found an exploded cartridge of a peculiar make. A similar cartridge was found beside the body of the murdered man, and it was proved that two shots were fired. The half button found on the spot has been explained by the defence on the theory that the prisoner broke the button while leaning over the paling a month before the murder, and dropped the paper at the same time. On the other hand, the witness who found the button swears it was not close to the paling; and the theory put forward by the Crown is that the button was

broken in the hurry of reloading the rifle, and the paper, if dropped there, must have been wet, with the recent rain, whereas it was quite dry. It is for you, gentlemen, to say if you consider this testimony, oral and circumstantial, sufficient to corroborate the evidence of Brophy."

Again a long pause. Again the hush of expectation; but it was only to say that the jury could not agree.

"Very well, gentlemen, you must retire. I shall wait for an hour, and then, if you still are unable to agree, you must remain for the night in the hands of the sheriff."

In half an hour the jury again poured into the box, and the foreman handed the issue-paper to the clerk of the crown. The prisoner's eyes grew dim, and he clutched convulsively the front rail of the dock.

"How say you, gentlemen? Have you all agreed to your verdict?"

"We have."

"And you say the prisoner is not guilty."

"Not guilty," they said.

A roar came from a hundred voices in the court, and a surging crowd pressed forward toward the dock.

"Silence!" was shouted, but no silence came, until the mass of people had rushed from the court to the street, where wild cheers rent the air.

The prisoner was discharged, and on his appearance at the door of the court-house was lifted bodily, and carried triumphantly thru the town. Then a piebald horse was procured, and on this he rode at the head of a procession, past the house of Ballymorley, where the mobstopping, shouting and yelling. A brass band preceded the procession; and as it approached the townland of Carrickbeg played 'See the conquering hero comes,' and a banner was produced, on which was written: 'Down with the tyrants! Grady for ever!'

Here Grady made a speech. The verdict was found, and never again could he be tried for the same case, so he made no secret of having 'rid the world of one tyrant,' and ended his speech by saying: 'I have done my duty honestly and well, and am ready to do it again.'

A special police station was established at Clarewell, but subscriptions were made all thru the county to pay the special tax. Brophy could not show his face in the county. His life would not be worth a day's purchase; so, choosing a locality in another country, he received from the Government a sum sufficient to take him there. Kate Donohue returned to her father's house, but no human being spoke to her. As she went along the road the children spat at her, and called her an informer. From behind walls and hedges stones were thrown at her from time to time, and, as she entered the chapel on Sunday, the entire congregation rose and left it, as if she were plague-stricken. Her father and mother wished her to leave the house, so she tried to get a situation as servant, but for her no house was open, and at last the poor-house was the only spot on earth where rest and safety were within her reach. This having been represented, Government granted her a free passage to New Zealand, where she is now the wife of a flourishing farmer. The Murphys were evicted; but never since has Mr. Jennings dared to return to Ballymorley, where his advent would give the signal for the execution of sentence of death that he knows has been passed upon him. The society, tho' closely watched, is still in full swing; and the 'Graham murder case' has gone to swell the annals of 'unpunished crime.'

WHO PAYS THE BILLS?

The traffic in strong drink is a fruitful source of expense and loss. We know who make the money out of it; the distiller and rum-seller, and they alone. But a question which more intimately concerns us is, Who pays the bills? The question is not whether the rum-seller shall grow rich and the rum-drinker poor. It is not whether the rum-drinker shall keep his money, or the rum-seller shall win it from him; but there is a vast amount of loss in which neither of them directly participate. We may be silent while the rum-drinker wastes and spends that which belongs to him, which is but little, and which daily grows less and less; but an avalanche of wreck and ruin result from this traffic which neither the rum-seller nor the rum-drinker endures, and yet the bills must be paid; these expenses met. Who pays the bills?

Who pays for the fires kindled by drunken men? Who pays for the ships wrecked by tipsy pilots, or lost thru drunken captains and drunken crews? Who defends the city from riots incited by men who are maddened by alcohol? Who pays for the feasting and junketing of winebibbling public officials? Who feeds the drunkard's hungry children? Who provides for the drunkard's broken-hearted wife? Who supports the beggarly tramps who having wasted their money in drink, wander about the country? Who repairs the losses caused by the failure of intemperate merchants and reckless and half-intoxicated business men? Who makes good the damage caused by the blunders of drunken workmen, and the hindrances of business caused by the apoplexy of intemperate employees? Who pays for the railroad wrecks caused by drunken conductors and engineers? Who repays the money which the drunkards borrow that they may obtain strong drink? Who builds the asylums where crazy drunkards are kept? Who supports the idiot children of drunken men? Who pays the bills of officers for watching drunken rowdies? Who hires constables and sheriffs to catch drunken murderers? Who pays the attorneys and juries and judges who try drunken criminals? Who supports jails, turnkeys, and prison-keepers, to take care of men convicted of crimes committed when drunk? Who pays the expenses of trials and commitments and executions occasioned by the crimes of intoxicated men? Who builds and supports almshouses which but for drink might remain unoccupied? Who endures the sufferings and losses and brutalities which are due to the recklessness and insanity of drunken husbands and fathers? Who pays for the inequities held on drunkards found dead by the wayside? Who pays for a pauper's coffin, and for digging a drunkard's grave in the potter's field, when the last glass has been drunk?

Who pays the bills? The drunkard can not pay them for he has wasted his substance in his cups. Will the rum-seller pay them? He has neither the disposition nor the ability to do it. Whoever would attempt to hold a rum-seller responsible for the ruin he has wrought, would "use a beggar and catch a louse."

The fact is, you and I, and the sober, industrious, toiling portion of the community must meet all these bills. The drunken rowdy whose head is punched in the street fight, is cared in the city hospital

at our expense; the drunken beggar is fed from our table; his hungry children come to our doors for bread; and we cannot refuse assistance to his broken-hearted wife; and when at last, having wasted his substance in riotous living, he comes to the almshouse, the asylum, the hospital, or the prison, honest, sober temperate men pay the bills for supporting him there. There is no escaping it. We may protest and object; we may growl at taxes and find fault with beggars, but ultimately and inevitably we must foot the bills. We cannot have the privilege of spending our own money, nor can we have even the comfort of saying how it shall be spent.

Probably more than one dollar in every ten of the hard earnings of honest, toiling laborers throughout the nation, is in some way devoured by this rum devil which haunts the land, and howls about our homes to waste and ravage and destroy. For every ten dollars which the laboring man earns, he may count on being robbed of from a half to a dollar, to meet the expenses of this infernal traffic. So, gentlemen, taxpayers, business men, farmers, capitalists, stock-holders, and gentlemen of leisure, walk up and draw your pocket-books and pay your rum bills: one cent out of every dime, one dime out of every dollar, one dollar out of every ten, ten dollars from every hundred, and a hundred dollars from every thousand that you earn or gain. You say that you do not use the article? That makes no difference, it is used, the nation permits it, the government licenses it, and you pay for it. So walk up and settle.

A SMALL IRELAND IN CANADA.

OTAWA, Feb. 15.—The Gatineau district is noted for its occasional lawless acts, and it is not very surprising that the latest phase of life on the turbulent river should have a little of the ludicrous in it as well as that of defiance to lawful authority. The township of Lowe is located between North Wakefield and Wright townships. It is settled principally by Irish who came to this country to escape the oppression of their native land, and it is not very surprising that they should object most decidedly to the payment of taxes, whether collected in rents or for municipal improvements. As settlers they obtained free land, and were quite happy for a time, until the municipality was duly formed. For a number of years they paid the municipal tax, but not without some protests. Statute labor was performed willingly, as they could see the benefit of local improvements in the way of roads and such like so as to get to market with their produce, but they failed to see any benefit arising from the payment of the money annually demanded by the Secretary-Treasurer of the county.

Some three years ago they declined to pay up and action was taken by the County Solicitor against the municipality. In June of 1878 judgment was given against the township of Lowe for \$58.52, the amount due, and \$36.50 of costs, making a total of \$95.02. A repartition subsequently was made amongst the ratepayers of the municipality, the papers being served by Bailiff Flatters. As there are some 350 ratepayers in the township, the job of delivering the papers was not a light one.

The ratepayers paid no attention to the papers, so last June an execution was placed in the hands of Sheriff Coutlee for enforcing the payment, two years having expired from the date upon which judgment was obtained. Deputy Sheriff Flatters was recently deputed to execute the writs and make seizures. It should be stated that out of the 350 ratepayers of the township about 150 were willing to pay their share, but it was the residents of the Stag Creek section who were opposed to the payment of any further taxes into the county treasury. When Bailiff Flatters got among the Stag Creek residents they gathered in force, and gave him a very limited space of time to get out of the township. The statement is made that they compelled the officer of the law to lunch heartily on the writ papers prior to getting out, but this is denied by the party himself. Application was then made by Sheriff Coutlee to the Federal Government for a posse of the Dominion police to aid in carrying out the law, but this was refused. At the Circuit Court at Aylmer on Friday last Judge McDougall was applied to for the necessary assistance to execute the writs. The application was granted, and the Wakefield Infantry Company was deputed for the service. The seizures will be attempted the beginning of next week, when some trouble is anticipated, as the Stag Creek residents are said to be preparing for a further opposition to the minions of the law. By the time the matter is over the taxpayers who decline to pay the county rate will find themselves pretty well taxed, as all the expense will come upon them.

YOU'LL GET THEM.

EVERYBODY wants to know where they can buy the cheapest Pure and Good Teas, and find the best assortment of General Groceries.

Customers are supplied with the Choicest Teas (Spring Pickings) that can be procured at

RELIANCE TEA HOUSE

Pure Sugars, Old Java Coffee, Cocoa, Currants, Raisins, Figs, Chocolate, Coconut, Essences, Canned Peas, Syrup, Molasses, Matches, Nuts, Canned Fruit, Canned Fish, Oysters, Biscuits, Cheese, Vinegar, Mustard, Spices, Pickles, Boned Fish, Salt, Soap, Candles, Starch, Blue, Soda, Rice, Barley, Rice Flour, Pastry Flour, Corn Starch, Sago, Tapioca, Meal, Sugar-cured Ham, Pails, Tubs, Washboards, Brushes, Brooms, Mops, Ropes, Hair Brushes, Combs, Razors, Scissors, Penknives, Pen Cases, Drawing Sticks, Paints, Stationery, Wax Candles, Chinese Lanterns, Coal Oil and an assortment of Fancy Goods.

Produce taken in exchange for Goods. Daily Witness for sale, and subscriptions received for Witness publications.

Huntingdon, Nov. 22. GEORGE Q. O'REILL.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

WE are offering this week at a bargain 100 pieces Choice Prints, also Prints by the pound, Whites and Grey Cottons, Knitting, Crochet, and Wearing Cotton, Carpet Warp, Cotton Batte, Sheet Wadding, Cotton Shirtings, checked, plain and twilled Ducks, Grass Linens, Muslins, Fine Fancy Dress Goods, Lustrous, Cashmeres, Merinos, &c. We also offer a job lot of Buttons of every kind at a very low price, White Marble and Fancy Oilcloths, Table Damasks, Towels and Towelling, Hemp Carpet, &c., at extremely low prices.

Boots and Shoes.

We offer a quantity of Boots and Shoes at less than cost, Children's Boots from 15c to 50c, worth from 50c to \$1. A lot of Misses' Cloth Footed Boots at 50c worth \$1.25. Women's and Misses' Boots in Prunella and Leather at the same reduction, also a full line of Women's, Misses', Children's, and Men's Rubbers at a small advance on cost.

Wall Paper.

Our motto is small profits and quick returns, so those who pay cash would do well to give us a call, and not pay the extra profits credit sellers have to charge.

Yours Respectfully,
HUNTER BROS.

Huntingdon, Feb. 16.

WANTED.

AS we have secured the sub-agency for Morrison's S. Sap Evaporator and Heater, now known to be the most economical, quickest, and best maker of Syrup and Sugar in the world, we offer to a good practical sugar maker, who has a sugar bush, the use of one for the season's sugaring, free of charge, on condition that he will thereby tell and give us his written opinion of its qualities. Recommendations from those who have used it, and full instructions how to use it, will be given on application to

GRAY & GOWANS.

Huntingdon, Feb. 16.

Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!

FOR—
GRAY & GOWANS.

ONE POUND OF TEA GIVEN AWAY WITH EVERY SIX POUNDS.

WE have introduced the system (so popular in Montreal) of giving a Tea check with every 6 lb. and 1 lb. of tea purchased, and on return of the 6 checks will give \$1.25, or 1 lb. as the case may be. Now is the time to save your money by calling on Gray & Gowans and trying our new system. Before purchasing our Teas they are all thoroughly tested by Mr. Gray in Montreal and by Mr. Gowans in Huntingdon, and we can safely guarantee the best value in Teas of any house in this section of the country.

WHY WHY WHY

take your produce to credit stores and get goods in exchange at credit prices when Gray & Gowans will give you as high a price and give you goods at Cash prices?

WE have only one price, and all our goods are marked in plain figures.

We are sole agents for the Toronto Oil Company. Call and see samples of oils for all kinds of machinery.

GRAY & GOWANS,
near Court House, Huntingdon.

Huntingdon, Feb. 17.

FARM FOR SALE.

75 acres of land, being parts of Lots No. 10 and 11 in the Range of Godmanchester. 50 acres under cultivation, the rest in pasture and bush. Good outbuildings, and well watered.

JAMES FREELAND.

AYRSHIRE BULL.

FOR SALE, a first-class pedigree Ayrshire Bull, rising 2 years. Apply personally or by letter to THOS. WATSON, North Georgetown.

1880 WINTER FERRY 1881.

CONSIGNEES by Steamer C. Anderson are requested to take prompt delivery of freight and pay charges, to avoid costs of storage. Freight received and delivered at Steamer from 11.30 a.m. to 3 p.m., and from 7 p.m. to 6 a.m. daily. Single and Return Tickets issued on the Steamer and at Bonaventure Depot to and from Valleyfield and Montreal. Daily Stage with mail.

VALLEYFIELD. St. DOMINGUE.
LEAVES 6 a.m. 2.20 p.m. 10.40 a.m. & 6.10 p.m.
ARRIVES 12 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. 10.50 a.m. & 4.15 p.m.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale well-known property, situated in the 1st and 2nd ranges of Jamestown, fronting on the River Ontario, 2 miles west of Durham village, comprising 200 acres, 116 being in a high state of cultivation, the remainder in pasture and standing bush. On the property there is a good brick house and all the necessary outbuildings required on a first-class farm.

This above property, if not sold before the 1st day of March, will be rented to a good tenant. Apply on the premises to

ROBERT WHITE.

Jamestown, Jan. 6, 1881.

Beauharnois Agricultural Society.

THE Society's Imported Stallions "Lord Haddo," "Break O'Day," and "Handsome Jack" will stand during the season of 1881 at the stables of the society at St. Louis de Gonzague.

"LORD HADDO" is a jet black. Sire—"Old Lord Haddo," that first-class Clydesdale stallion, the property of Alex. Sims, Fawcett, Keith Hall. Dam by "Jess," the property of Mr. Beattie.

"BREAK O'DAY" was bred by David Riddell, Esq., of Blackhall farm, Paisley, Scotland, and was got by the celebrated stallion "Time O' Day" out of a noted Clydesdale mare which was got by "Large Jack," an extraordinary stock getter and a brother of "Briton," imported in 1869.

"HANDSOME JACK" is 5 years old, 16 hands high, and of a dark brown color. Sire—"Prince Victor," exported to Melbourne for \$2,500. Grand-sire—"Prince of Wales," bought by L. Drew, Esq., for \$7,500. Dam by "Young Camperio," bought for the Emperor of Germany for \$2,500.

Terms