

MONTREAL CHEAP CASH STORE.

The great secret of the country merchant's success is to know how to buy and sell good goods low. Many years' experience has taught me how, when, and where to strike the lowest market. This I did in Montreal a few days ago, and now present for inspection the largest, best, and most varied assortment of goods I have ever had, and can and will sell lower than any other merchant in this vicinity. My stock is too extensive to enumerate one half of it, consisting, as usual, of Groceries, Dry and Fancy Goods, Tweeds, Ready-made Clothing, Hats and Caps in real Fur and in imitation, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c. Among the most important in my Grocery department is Tea. Good Tea should be cheap. Cheap Tea should be good. Try my Tea; it is both good and cheap, at the following low prices, viz., 35c, 40c, 45c and 50c per lb.

In my DRY GOODS department, you will find a splendid assortment of Dress Goods, Cashmeres, Worsted Costings, Ulsters, Beavers, Kid Gloves, Colored and Brocaded Velvets, Rubber Circulars, Lace Curtains, Beaded, Gimp, and Spanish Lace, and a beautiful assortment of mantle ornaments. Intending purchasers will do well to call and examine my well assorted stock of BOOTS and SHOES, which I have no doubt will give me satisfaction in the future as in the past, and at very low prices considering the quality of the goods.

My goods are all plainly marked, so that anyone can tell the cost of a Ready-made Suit or an overcoat, by the figures on the same; not like many merchants who mark a Suit of Cloth at \$15, but at the same time are willing to accept of \$8 or \$9 and are doing well by it; so that the figures \$15 in reality means \$8 or \$9. Perhaps this is right, but it is not the way we were taught in school. One price is always best; and this, I maintain, is essential to success in business.

Being very thankful for your patronage in the past, and for my largely increasing trade, I invite all to call and examine my goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Notwithstanding the low prices, I still continue to give a discount of 5 per cent. on every cash purchase of \$1 and over.

Huntingdon, October 4. K. FREEMAN.

Nothing short of unmistakable benefits conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which AYER'S SARSAPARILLA enjoys. It is composed of the best vegetable alteratives, with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron,—all powerful, blood-making, blood-cleansing and life-sustaining—and is the most effectual of all remedies for scrofulous, mercurial, or blood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain, it produces rapid and complete cures of Scrofula, 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 Weakness and Irregularities, and is a potent restorer of waning 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. For sale by all druggists. 2

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. I. L. CREVIER, N.P.

LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER, VALLEYFIELD. L. De MANTIGNY, C. T. IRISH, Agent.

THOMAS BROSSITT, Advocate, Beauharnois, will in future attend the Circuit Court at Huntingdon, Collections, &c., referred to M. Alex. Gallipeau, Bailiff S.C. at Huntingdon, will be attended to. 883

FLOUR! FLOUR! CHALMERS has now on hand any quantity of City Bag Family and Pastry Flour, all at a reduced price. Also on hand, Brodie & Harvie's celebrated Cracked Wheat—12 lbs for 50c.

ARCHIBALD & McCORMICK, Advocates, No. 112 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal. J. S. Archibald, M.A., B.C.L. D. McCormick, B.C.L. McCORMICK will attend the Courts in Beauharnois, Huntingdon, and Ste. Madeleine. Accounts for collection may be addressed to the firm, Montreal, or M. S. McCoy, Huntingdon.

For Sale or to Let, THE Brick Dwelling-house and Store on King street, in the village of Huntingdon, lately occupied by Messrs Gray & Gowans. Also a Dwelling-house on Lorne street, in the village of Huntingdon, recently occupied by A. Somerville, Proprietor. A. SOMERVILLE, Proprietor.

RELIANCE TEA HOUSE. PURE TEAS, UNRIVALED FOR FLAVOR, STRENGTH AND RICHNESS. THE PICK OF THE MARKET AND VERY LOW PRICES.

FINEST BLACK TEA, INDIAN, JAPAN, PEKOE, AND GUNPOWDER TEAS, PURE COFFEES, SPICES, FRUITS, SUGARS, and General Groceries.

"Best House in Huntingdon for Tea." (PUBLIC OPINION) GEORGE Q. O'NEILL. Huntingdon, May 10.

CASKETS and COFFINS. THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large stock of Caskets and Coffins of all sizes, styles, and prices. Coffin Plates, Burial Robes, and other trimmings always in stock. Prices reasonable. A good Hearse kept. Orders promptly attended to. Mrs. A. HENDERSON, Huntingdon.

Dr. O. H. Wells, Dentist. (Licentiate Dental Association Province Quebec. Dental License, Executive Medical Council, Great Britain and Ireland.) 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. American teeth inserted at \$10 a set. Office, first house south of upper bridge, Huntingdon, opposite the foundry.

DAWES & CO., LACHINE, P.Q. BREEDERS and IMPORTERS of THOROUGHBRED and CARRIAGE HORSES, HEREFORD and POLLED ANGUS CATTLE, and BERKSHIRE PIGS. FOR SALE, about 50 young Berkshire Pigs, now ready for removal from dam. DAWES & CO. Lachine, October 4.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE COUNTY OF BEAUHARNOIS. Insuring on Farm and Isolated Property

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

Agents—William Edwards, Franklin, Robert Middlemiss, Rockburn; Thomas Clarke, Ste. Philomene; Robert Small, Trout River; P. Clancy, N. P., and J. A. V. Amiraunt, N.P., Hemmingford; John Davidson, Dundee; I. J. Crevier, N. P., Ste. Anne; Arthur Herdman, Herdman's Corners; William Cameron, Dundee; James Barr, Corey Hill; James McGowan, Ste. Martine; John Sadler, Ormstown; and E. S. Ellsworth, Huntingdon.

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

TO meet the views of those who prefer to make one payment when they insure, instead of running the risk of paying assessments, the undersigned hereby informs all such, who insure in the above company, that, on payment of a sum equivalent to the amount charged by the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, he will give a receipt binding himself to pay all assessments that may be levied during the continuance of their Policy.

ANDREW SOMERVILLE. Huntingdon, Dec. 12.

The Canadian Gleamer

NO. 881.

HUNTINGDON, Q., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1882.

\$1.50 A-YEAR.

McNAUGHTON BROTHERS

MOST EXTENSIVE YET.

Thanks for Past Favors.

HOPE TO SEE A GREAT RUSH UNTIL THE NEW YEAR.

WE CAN SUPPLY YOU ALL IN

- Ladies' Fur Caps from 75c to \$16.
- " " Muffs from \$2 to \$21.
- " " Boas from \$2 to \$16.
- " " Sets, Cap, Muff and Boa, from \$13 to \$45
- " " Cloth Jackets from \$3 to \$10.
- " " Cloth Ulsters from \$1.75 to \$8.
- " " Shawls, an immense stock, from \$2.50 to \$9
- Men's Overcoats from \$1.50 to \$16, (including the celebrated Chamois Lined).
- Men's Tweed Suits from \$7 to \$9.
- " " Fur Caps from \$2 to \$16.
- Boys' Overcoats from \$2.50 to \$7.50.
- " " Tweed Suits from \$5 to \$10.

—ALSO—

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF DRESS GOODS,

Some of the latest and rarest and choicest kinds; Ulster Cloths, Mantle Cloths, Overcoat Cloths, Suitings in Tweeds and various other Goods.

Large stock of Buffalo and White Robes, Underclothing, Ready-made Shirts, Clouds and Mullers, Kid Gloves and Mitts (Ladies' and Men's), Carpets, Blankets, white and Grey (bed and horse); Overshoes, Ladies', Men's, and Children's BOOTS & SHOES from the finest Kid to the coarsest Cow; Buttons, Hoods, Corsets, Laces, &c., splendid value; China Tea Sets. A fine stock of Steel and Nickel Silver Table Knives, Forks, and Spoons, &c.

"We want to sell all the Goods we have, which is no small pile, so we are prepared to do our part all right in regard to prices. McNAUGHTON BROS.

GO TO A. G. HENDERSON'S for your Wood, Case, and Perforated Seat Chairs; Sofas and Lounges in Hair Cloth, Raw Silk and Cretonne.

We also keep in stock Grained and Ash and Walnut Bedroom Suites, Parlor Suites in Hair Cloth and Raw Silk, Bedsteads, Extension, Centre, F. Leaf and Kitchen Tables, which we sell at a small profit.

Give us a call and you will be convinced that you can save money by purchasing your Furniture from A. G. HENDERSON.

Huntingdon, Oct. 25. READYMADE COFFINS in rosewood and walnut of different sizes and prices, always on hand, with trimmings and coffinplates. Rosewood, Gilt, and Pearl Mouldings for picture frames. Good Fine Lath for sale. JOHN McGENRICK, builder, box 51, Ormstown

THE subscriber has on hand and for sale the HUNNY FANNING MILL, for cleaning and separating all kinds of grain. This mill has taken first prize at the Montreal Exhibition for the last two years. I also keep on hand the Frost & Wood Plovers and J. F. Miller's of Morrisburgh. All are warranted to do good work or no sale.

CONSULETTERS manufactured at Seneca Falls, N.Y. JOHN SADDLE, Ormstown, P.Q. FOR SALE, a choice building lot, on Lorne street For particulars see J. S. McCallum, Gleamer office

SCHOOL OF ARTS AND DESIGN. MECHANICAL and Architectural Drawing: Tuesday and Thursday evenings. Free Hand Drawing: Friday evenings. From 7 to 9 o'clock sharp. Parties taking Mechanical and Architectural course can attend Free Hand free. W. W. CORBETT.

CANADA. Some time ago an action was brought by Mr. G. M. Provost, notary, of Terrebonne, to recover from Mr. Isaac G. Lachaine, Registrar of that county, the sum of \$136, alleging that the defendant had charged the plaintiff on several occasions more for fees than he was legally entitled to. This accusation was denied by the defendant, but Judge Belanger decided that the disputed charges were not authorized by the tariff, and gave judgment for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed, with interest and costs.

Alliston, Oct. 30.—A fire occurred about seven o'clock yesterday morning in Captain McLaren's brick carriage factory, which is a complete loss. The arms and clothing of the volunteer company were totally destroyed.

A gang of burglars from Chicago visited the American express office at Winnipeg on Wednesday night, and stole \$11,500 in money.

Mr. Goldwin Smith has established in Toronto a new institution, known as the Children's Day Home. The object of the Home is to care for the children of women who are obliged to go out and work by the day, a nominal charge of two cents per day being made.

There has been this Fall quite an emigration from Gaspé and Anticosti, the Government paying the passage to Quebec of all who choose to leave. From the latter place 214 left, and went to Toronto where the men got work at once. They stay owing to the extremely short seasons on the Gulf it is impossible to raise any kind of grain except barley, which does not yield more than eight or ten bushels per acre. Potatoes can no longer be grown by reason of the "chicken weed" which prevails everywhere. The cod-fishing has become an entire failure, and the population has often to exist all winter on mussels, with a scanty allowance of salt and potatoes.

London, Nov. 3.—The baggage man at the Great Western Division depot to-day received a letter enclosing \$2 being, the sender explained, the counterfeited money fourfold which he had once passed off on the baggage man.

The British Columbia asserts that there are not in the entire Province of British Columbia five consecutive miles over which a buggy may be driven with safety. Some of the settlements, the heavily taxed for 20 years back, have no roads of any kind.

The occupants of the Eastern Reserve of the Mennonite lands in Manitoba are carrying out an enterprise of considerable magnitude to render their farms productive in wet seasons. This is a drain which when finished will be fifteen miles in length, twelve feet wide, and in many places six feet deep. Six miles have already been dug. Another drain will be commenced when this one is completed. The Mennonites pay for this

work by taxing themselves \$3 on every homestead occupied, which is but a trifle, altho enough to make the low land of farms in a few years the very best and richest.

At Goderich J. S. Tennant was tried for perjury, he having at the late Dominion election sworn he had a vote when he was not entitled to vote. The case had been brought so that others in future elections would be taught that the oath could not be falsely taken with impunity. His Lordship, after addressing the prisoner on the consequences of his offence and showing him that a serious offence had been committed, stated that he was willing after the recommendation for mercy that had been made to him to inflict a light sentence, and accordingly sentenced him to three days' imprisonment and \$50 fine on each count.

On the night of the 21st of January (a Saturday) old Farmer Smith, a quiet, inoffensive, industrious yeoman, was sitting by his fireside in the township of Amaranth, Ont., smoking his evening pipe and resting himself after a hard day's work in the woods. No one was with him but his boy, his nephew and namesake. Suddenly, and without a moment's warning, "crash!" came a pistol bullet thru the window. The aim of the assassin was a true one, and the old farmer fell to the floor weltering in his blood. Terrified at the dastardly deed, the boy rose from his chair, and acting on the only impulse inspiring him, fled from the room. But ere he could reach the door, another shot was fired, the ball passing thru his hat but doing him no bodily harm. Fear lent him superhuman speed, and he presently found himself at the house of a neighbor named Robert Watts, 1 1/2 miles distant from the scene of the tragedy. In his flight, however, he glanced back at the little hut, and saw that it was wrapped in flames. But a few words sufficed to tell the tale of horror, and Mr Watts and his sons proceeded to repair to the scene of the murder, calling on the way at a near neighbor's named Braden, where the party procured a team and drove thither. When they reached the spot they found the hut almost entirely consumed, while at the threshold was the dead body of the aged farmer, a portion of his lower extremities being burned off. The mystery surrounding the cold-blooded assassination it seemed impossible to clear up. Who the murderer could be no one was able to surmise from the description given of his face by the boy, who had had a glimpse of it at the window. The inquest had not proceeded far when Government detective Murray, who had been given the case, felt himself justified in arresting young Smith, who, at the conclusion of the enquiry, was, in accordance with the verdict of the jury, committed for trial on the charge of being the perpetrator of the crime. The trial took place at Orangeville last week, and lasted 5 days, ending in the acquittal of the boy, against whom there was really no evidence. The old man was a miser and had considerable money in the house. The question, "who murdered old John Smith and then stole his money," still remains unsolved and must await the arbitration of never-failing time to clear up what is a dark mystery.

One druggist of Kingston last year sold enough opium to regular opium-eaters, to kill 14,400 ordinary men. The use of the drug is not increasing in that city, it is said, but its victims are numerous, and in the upper classes of society, and in nine cases out of ten are ladies.

The grain harvested in the valley of the Little Saskatchewan is estimated at 1,500,000 bushels.

Toward the close of his lecture at Winnipeg the other evening on the Arctic regions, Dr Rae briefly discussed the Hudson Bay route to the Old World. He was every way favorable to this route, if it was practicable; but he did not think it was. It was said that the bay was open all winter, and the straits were navigable four months in the year. This did not accord with his observations and experience. He had repeatedly seen the bay frozen over. Three times he had gone thru the straits. Once they were badly blocked by ice; a second time they were considerably impeded in their course because of the presence of ice, and a third time the channel was quite clear. He said the Hudson Bay Co.'s ships never left Scotland to make this passage until the middle or end of June, knowing that earlier in the season their way would be obstructed by ice. His voyages had been made in sailing ships, and of course steamers could make better progress. Still, he had no faith in the project. The Hudson Bay route was shorter by 500 miles than that by way of the lakes, but the latter was practicable six months in the year. He could not state how long the straits were open, as the time was variable owing to the diversity of seasons, but during the best seasons the time could be but short. He thought it would be inexpedient to risk the outlay of money on building a railroad with a view of opening this route until more accurate information were obtained concerning it.

London, Nov. 3.—The Ladies' Aid Society in connection with the Lucan Episcopal church, having made an autograph quilt, a meeting was recently held in the town hall to dispose of it. Two of the churchwardens, Mr John Fox and Mr Wm. Stanley, proposed that two young ladies be nominated for the quilt. Accordingly Miss Alice Porte and Miss Louise Goodacre were the nominees respectively of W. E. Stanley and John Fox. The voting went on at a lively rate until when some \$40 or \$50 had been collected, when the roll was declared closed, and Miss Goodacre declared queen of the quilt. But just as the declaration was made some one picked up a \$5 bill from the floor and stoutly maintained he had put it in for Miss Porte. The polls were therefore

opened again, and in a few minutes a trifle of \$90 was collected, and amid deafening cheers Miss Porte was declared elected. But here another hitch occurred, the uproar became deafening, and Mr Fox demanded the poll to be opened again, laying down his \$100 gold watch and chain in favor of Miss Goodacre. Mr Stanley, not to be outdone, shouted "I'll give my \$1,000 house and lot in support of my girl, Fox." Whereupon Mr Fox pulled out a \$200 roll of bills which he laid down in front of the poll clerk. "There," he said, "is \$200, and I have a thousand more at the back of it. Come on now." The meeting now became a scene of confusion, some claiming the quilt for Miss Goodacre, and others demanding it for Miss Porte. Thus the matter stands. In the meantime Rev Mr Magazhy has returned the watch and chain, house and lot, and the roll of bills to their respective owners, and says the church will be well satisfied with the \$90, which when added to the receipts of the evening and the proceeds of the quilt in the item of names, will make something like \$300. It is understood that Messrs Fox and Stanley have resigned their positions as churchwardens.

The Newmarket Era tells us that the annual passover feast in connection with the Tunkards took place at Gormley's corners, between Whitechurch and Markham townships, Ont., on Saturday the 14th Oct.—the service commencing at 4 p.m., and continuing until noon on Sunday. In the first place they kill what is termed the pascal lamb, from which soup is made and distributed in bowls, not only to members but to all who may desire to partake. Then follow continuous devotional exercises, interspersed with exhortations. Like the Friends, the sexes do not sit or worship together—the males occupying one side of the church and the females on the other. Members are exhorted to hold fast to the peculiar doctrines of the sect, and also to maintain strict observance of the forms and ceremonies of worship. The belief in immersion as the correct mode of baptism, and during this annual gathering the members wash each other's feet, salute one another with a holy kiss or kiss of peace, each reciting a text of Scripture when discharging this duty. While the ceremony of washing feet is going on the ministers present, as the spirit moves them, deliver short exhortations or engage in singing or prayer. Then follows the breaking of bread. The bread is cut in slices the length of the loaf, about one inch thick and three inches wide; this is passed from one to another, each breaking off a small portion. When all are served thanks are given, and then follows the eating of the bread and drinking a sup of wine. The wine is served in a wooden tankard, and is replenished by a waiter as occasion demands.

London, Nov. 6.—About 25 years ago Wm. Muir was a partner in the firm of Adam Hope & Co., and was at that time considered to be one of the wealthiest men in the west. He lived in a first-class residence, kept his carriage, and was the first in this city to introduce a liveried footman. He was a brother-in-law of Judge Daniels, and was otherwise well connected. After leaving this city he went into partnership with the well known firm of Buchanan, Harris, & Co., of Hamilton. In that city he married a niece of Mr R. W. Harris, which still tended to improve his financial standing. In the crisis which swept over the province a few years after, Mr Muir, who had been speculating freely was among the victims, and in an evil hour he had recourse to drink in order to stifle his grief. He now removed to Montreal, but it was only going from bad to worse. His career was now steadily downward, and to such an extent was he reduced that he was obliged to travel the country as a book agent. When last seen in this city it was evident to those who were acquainted with him that he was fast breaking up. On his return to Montreal he was reduced to great poverty, and finally thru exposure and the baleful effects of drink he fell a victim to disease and was removed to the Montreal hospital, where a few days ago he died. During all his dreadful seasons of distress he seemed to realize his position keenly, and he kept aloof as much as possible from his former associates, his pride preventing him from making known his position to those who would have willingly stretched forth a saving hand. In his case, however, it would have apparently proved an impossibility to snatch the devotee of drink from the grave. He carefully concealed from his friends his hospital remains were taken to the dissecting-room to be operated on, as is the custom, by the Montreal students. Just as the Professor was about to plunge the knife into the subject an old friend arrived at the dissecting-room in the greatest haste and excitement, and forbade the Professor proceeding. After some parley the matter was satisfactorily explained, and the remains of the once wealthy, influential and respected Wm. Muir were taken in charge, and decent sepulture assured.

London, Nov. 6.—A case of shocking depravity is reported from London township. On Wednesday last an old woman named Mrs Wodson, residing on the 3rd con., died from old age and general debility. Her two sons, named John and James, who were informed of the death of

their maternal relative, borrowed some money from Mrs Scratcherd and her hired money for the purchasing a coffin for the enclosure of the remains. They set out for London with about \$16 in their possession, but on their way called into two taverns where they squandered all they possessed for drink and did not return. The neighbors kindly sat up with the body, which was placed on the lounge without a shred of covering, all Wednesday night. Thursday came and passed, but no news of the men was received. The warden of the county was visited and acquainted with the circumstances, and immediately ordered a coffin, and on Friday afternoon the remains were interred at the Roman Catholic cemetery in presence of three men and a few ladies, the sons not being present.

The Toronto correspondent of the True Witness writes: Observe how the Conservatives are all the time seeking to gain Ontario mounted on the Protestant horse. First, there was the Orange Incorporation bill, second, "Marmion," and there is, third, the reading of the Bible in schools. Sir John is a strict Catholic in Quebec, he is a furious Protestant in Ontario, he is a humbug everywhere. He is utterly reckless what mischief he does, what ill-feeling he creates, provided the Conservatives are in power. But all his intrigues are vain. The people of Ontario are resolved to stand by their honest Government, and were there general Dominion elections to-morrow, I believe they would vote the Liberal ticket. The Ontario farmers are angry and disgusted at the price of grain. They were told the N.P. would always bring them high prices, but they now learn that the market in Liverpool regulates the market in Montreal and Chicago, which is a small consolation to them, as they have to pay almost fancy prices to manufacturers.

Washington, Ia., November 6.—While a farmer was milking in a barn on Saturday night, accompanied by two infant sons, the loft fell in, crushing all three beneath it. The boy caught fire from a lamp the farmer was using, and both the boys and several cows and horses were burned to death.

An Atlanta, Ga., sight the other day was a cart drawn by a team of tame alligators.

New York, November 9.—Mr Herbert Spencer was tendered a complimentary dinner by over two hundred gentlemen, at Delmonico's to-night. Mr Evans introduced the guest and paid a high tribute to his work. Mr Spencer, on rising, was applauded. He spoke with some effort, owing to his feeble health. He said, along with the kindness of his American friends there came to him a great unkindness from fate. He then mentioned many attentions and proffered hospitalities he met with during his late tour, and said: "It seems to me in one respect that Americans have diverged too widely from savages. I do not mean to say they are in general unduly civilized. Thruout large parts of the population, even in long settled regions, there is no excess of these virtues needed for the maintenance of social harmony, especially out in the West. Men's dealings do not betray too much of 'sweetness and light,' which, we are told, distinguish the cultured man from the barbarian. Nevertheless, there is a sense in which my assertion is true. You know primitive man lacks the power of application. Spurred by hunger, danger or revenge, he can exert himself energetically for a time, but his energy is spasmodic. Monotonous daily toil is impossible to him. It is otherwise with the more developed man. The stern discipline of social life has gradually increased the aptitude for persistent industry, until among us, and still more among you, work has become with many a passion. This contrast of nature has another aspect: the savage thinks only of present satisfactions, and leaves future satisfactions uncared for. Contrariwise, the American, eagerly pursuing future good, almost ignores what good the passing day offers him, and when future good is gained, he neglects that, while striving for some still remoter good. What I have seen and heard during my stay among you forced on me the belief that this slow change from habitual inactivity to persistent activity has reached an extreme from which there must begin a counterchange and reaction. Everywhere I have been struck with the number of faces which told in strong lines of burdens that had to be borne. I have been struck, too, with the large proportion of grey-haired men, and enquiries brought out the fact that with you hair commonly begins to turn some ten years earlier than with us. Moreover, in every circle I met men who had themselves suffered from nervous collapses due to stress of business, or named friends who had killed themselves by overwork or been permanently incapacitated or had wasted long periods in endeavors to recover their health. I do but echo the opinion of all observing persons I have spoken to: that immense injury is being done by this high pressure life. Physique is being undermined beyond serious physical mischief, caused by overwork. There is the further mischief that it destroys what value there would otherwise be in the leisure part of life. Nor do the evils end here. There is injury to posterity. Damaged constitutions reappear in children, and entail on them far more ill than great fortunes yield them of good. When life has been duly rationalized by science it will be seen that among man's duties the care of the body is imperative. His constitution will be considered as an entailed estate, which he ought to pass on

uninjured, if not improved, to those who follow. We have had somewhat too much of the gospel of work. It is time to preach the gospel of relaxation.

A Chicago man gave bail for the woman who had shot him, in order that she might be free to nurse him while he was recovering from the dangerous wound. She had intended to kill him, but he believed that she was sorry, and would take the best care of him as a matter of self-interest.

The Rev Thos. Guard, a highly esteemed Methodist pastor of Baltimore, wrote to one of two sisters who had gone to California. He meant to address the younger, but made a mistake in the name, and so sent the letter to the elder. After considerable correspondence he made an offer of marriage, and was accepted—by the wrong woman. He got released, but was never successful in the other quarter.

Preparations for a christening were interrupted by a murder in the tenement-house at No. 72 Jackson street, New York. Rooms on the third floor of the building have been occupied for less than a year by John J. Caldwell, a carpenter, twenty-eight years old, his young wife, and his father-in-law, Thomas Donohue. Caldwell's family was increased on last Friday by the birth of a son. The father was away in Elizabethport, N.J., working at his trade when the babe was born. He arrived home with his week's wages, and he began at once to make arrangements for a christening. He went out and purchased some liquors, and the liquor dealer, named Norton, promised to act as godfather. Other friends were invited to the house, and before 9 p.m. Caldwell was drunk. His father-in-law had often upbraided him for being intoxicated, and he began to rail at him in the presence of some of the guests. At length Donohue, who was an impulsive Irishman, went up to his son-in-law and struck him in the face, at the same time cursing him. Caldwell was cutting his nails with a pocket-knife at the time, and he immediately attacked Donohue. He stabbed him in the face, and at length drove the knife blade into the old man's breast. Donohue fell on the floor and died in a few minutes. Mrs Caldwell dropped her baby on the floor, and cried out, "My God, you've killed my father!" Some of the neighbors called a physician, but the murdered man's body was already becoming rigid. Caldwell made no attempt to escape. The christening of the baby was postponed, and preparations were made for a wake instead.

A young priest in Carlington, in the Province of Syracuse, of most estimable character, recently while celebrating Mass and swallowing the consecrated host, was sensible of a bitter taste. He went home and died soon after in great agony. The altar bread is supposed to have been poisoned. The affair is rapt in great mystery, as no motive can be assigned for the commission of so heinous a crime. The sacrifice of the church has been arrested.

London, Nov. 9.—At the Lord Mayor's banquet to-night, Mr Gladstone, replying to the toast to the Ministers, said, when he spoke at the Lord Mayor's banquet in 1881 the question was whether the fabric of society in Ireland was to be broken on its ancient foundation or to be broken up. The Government had not scrupled to use the powers entrusted to them with vigor and determination; at the same time they relied more confidently on measures of justice. He could now record his conviction that a new tone of sentiment was dawning among the Irish to seek the amelioration of law by peaceful efforts. He ventured to say that the foundations of society in Ireland were now but in little danger. The monthly return of agrarian outrages was now 111, compared with 511 in October, 1881. There might be in Ireland extravagant opinions and desires that could never be fulfilled, but if the Irish would be content to walk in the ways of legality, the Empire was strong and free enough to entertain in a friendly, kindly spirit any demand made for free discussion and perfect publicity in matters relating to its Irish policy. British institutions would have strength enough, he was firmly convinced, to effect a settlement of every political controversy by bringing it to a completely satisfactory, or at least a fair and tolerable, issue. Mr Gladstone highly praised the conduct of the British forces in the Egyptian campaign, which he believed would be memorable in history. The Government must not be too confident of the future. The vast extent of the Empire exposed them to ever-recurring anxiety. Yet he cherished the hope that England would ever be able to prove her power in association with liberty.

It seems somewhat hard to mulct a defendant in damages for breach of promise of marriage when in open court he offers to fulfill his contract, or at least to refund to the plaintiff. Such, however, has been the fate of a London constable, who was ordered to pay a domestic servant £25 damages for breach of promise. "I am willing to marry you now," he declared to the plaintiff, who responded, amid laughter, "But I am not willing to marry you." Yet, according to the decision of the under-sheriff, the man, and not the woman, was compelled to pay damages for breach of promise.

A lady had in her employ an excellent girl, who had one fault. Her face was always in a smudge. Mrs — tried to tell her to wash her face without offending her, and at last she resorted to strategy. "Do you know, Bridget," she remarked in a confidential manner, "it is said if you wash your face every day in hot soapy water it will make you beautiful?" "Will it?" answered the wily Bridget; "sure it's a wonder ye never tried it, ma'am."

A good test for roots is to weigh them in water, as the weight in water will give the amount of solid matter. Sometimes the large mangolds will float, which shows them to be deficient in nourishment, while the small ones invariably sink.

Medical men have always differed as to whether the best treatment of frozen persons was by a gradual or rapid application of heat. To settle the matter, Lapthinski has made a series of very careful experiments upon dogs, with the following results: Of twenty animals treated by the method of gradual resuscitation in a cold room, fourteen perished; of twenty placed at once in a warm apartment, eight died; while of twenty immediately put into a hot bath, all recovered.

HUNTINGDON, THURSDAY, NOV. 16, 1882.

The Globe, the other day, gave a table showing the great shrinkage in the value of farm produce during the past 5 months. The prices are those of the Toronto market:

	June 14.	Nov. 1.
Fall wheat, No. 2.....	\$1.30	\$0.93
Spring wheat, No. 2....	1.34	0.92
Barley.....	0.86	0.78
Oats.....	0.48	0.38
Rye.....	0.79	0.50
Cattle per 100 lbs.....		
" export.....	7.00	5.00
" 1st class butchers'.....	6.50	4.50
" 2nd class.....	5.50	3.50
" 3rd class.....	4.00	3.00
Sheep.....	5.00	5.00
Lambs.....	3.50	4.25
Hogs.....	6.50	6.00

This is equivalent to a reduction of 30 per cent. and suggests the serious consideration to our rulers and business men that the crop of Ontario is going to realize nearly a third less than was counted upon, which will have a great effect upon the purchasing-ability of the country. As wheat continues to decline in England, a still further reduction in prices is to be looked for. The relieving feature in the situation is the abundance of the crop, for if the farmers get less per bushel they have more bushels than usual to sell. In this Province, the fall in prices is not so much felt. Its staple grain, peas, brings a fair price, dairy produce is not much below the average of the 3 past years, while horses (an important item in the income of this District) were never so high.

On Monday there was a slight panic in the Montreal stock-market, when the shares of leading banks dropped from 3 to 6 per cent. The cause is the increased dearth of money and the curtailment of bank loans on stock-securities. Whether this little flurry is an indication of an approaching financial crisis remains to be proven. The general impression is, that it is only a temporary ripple. The bank returns for October show that the discounts increased 3 millions and the issue of paper money 4 millions during the month, while the deposits have fallen off 6 million dollars. This tells plainly enough of inflation. It is unfortunate that, on this continent, business men know nothing of the happy medium between caution and enterprise in their ventures. In times of depression, we have stagnation unjustified by the facts, and in times like the present, speculation runs wild. We are always going too fast or too slow, and gradual and sure progress is unknown.

A PAMPHLET, entitled "The Country the Party, and the Man," has made a stir in French-Canadian circles. It is written by a Blue, who signs himself Castor, and is a powerful indictment of Chapeau. Laying bare the scandalous private life of the ex-Premier and his failure as a lawyer, the writer states that he took to politics as a means of replenishing his purse, and to advance himself used the priesthood as a lever, covering his irregularities by his professed devotion to the interests of the church. His connection with Dansereau and Senecal is traced, the writer being evidently conversant with all that passed behind the scenes, and the little jobs by which Chapeau has managed to pay his debts and accumulate a fortune in little over 6 years are described. His resigning at Quebec and going to Ottawa is ascribed to fear of the consequence of his misdeeds. Castor closes with an indictment against Mr Chapeau containing 75 particulars and appeals for the formation of a Government composed of pious Programmist Conservatives, which, in plain English, means the return to office of Dr de Boucherville and Mr Ross.

A SMALL but influential meeting was held in Toronto on Friday evening to expound the views of the "National Liberal Union," a political association which has existed for some time in that city. The Mayor, Mr McMurrich, who is President of the Union, was the speaker of the evening. He said the Union meant to try and supply the want of those who had become disgusted with both parties, with a reasonable and patriotic platform. He said:

The fight over dead issues of the past, the traditions of the party, the fear of the consequences of acting independently of the party, the accident of birth should not keep, as they have kept, the men who think alike on the present living issues of the day from uniting together and carrying out these new thoughts, these new principles, these new courses of action which the ever-varying wants and conditions of the country, as it so rapidly progresses, demands. At no time in the political history of the country has there ever existed a feeling of good-fellowship

in the minds and hearts of the various classes into which the Canadian people have ever been divided, and unless their minds are actuated and stimulated by common motives and their settlement directed by common impulses, no people ever had or can have the degree of political unity which alone can make them great. At no period in the history of the Dominion has there arisen so great a necessity for the formation of a true national policy, because at no period of her history has Confederation been in greater danger than it is at the present time, owing to the feuds and evil legislation induced by party politics. Right-minded men are asking how long the present system of things is to continue, how long is the party machine to be the embodiment of political power. When the Government is pandering to sectional and sectarian influences, when not the merits of the man but his religion or devotion to party is the passport to power or honorable distinction, when members of a party arrogate to themselves the right to represent and dictate to Governments, and ecclesiastics what shall be done for them and sectarian purposes, it is surely time for all true Canadians to awake to the necessity and need that exists to take such steps as will induce such a change of affairs that love of country and not of party shall be the emanating principle to guide the electorate, and those that shall represent them in our legislatures and governments.

Coming to describe the new platform, the first plank laid down is "No creed, no province, no nationality, but Canada one and indivisible." To attain this a change in our present relations with Great Britain is unavoidable, and what its precise nature should be is uncertain. The Union favors a federation of the Empire and the colonies, and if that is found impracticable—There can hardly be any great difficulty in taking the first step in this direction by the formation of a commercial Zollverein between the Mother Country and the colonies, so that they would be able to trade upon more favorable terms with one another, and exclude foreigners from the benefit of such trade. It is quite evident that the colonies must either be brought more closely into alliance with the mother land than at present, or set up as independent allies.

On coming to particulars, the reforms defined by the Union are rather vague, the chief one being the rendering of the qualification for voting uniform throughout the Dominion.

The great obstacle to the welding of Canada into a unit, the underlying cause of all the divisions the Union deplors, is the existence of a State Church in the Province of Quebec. Possessed of emoluments collected by authority of Parliament and of exclusive privileges embodied in our statutes, the priesthood, in their own interests, are impelled to interfere in politics, and to use their great influence in securing the election of candidates who will be zealous defenders of their church. The consequence is, that three-fourths of the members sent to Ottawa from this Province have not been chosen on account of their ability to serve the country, but of their willingness to form a rampart round the immunities of their church. No party can exist without the votes of this phalanx, and it is the bidding for their support and the subserviency to their views, which is the origin of the demoralization among our politicians and of the sectionalism and pettiness of policy which the Union wishes to see changed. If really in earnest, the Union will not rest content with uttering platitudes, but lay it down as its fundamental purpose, the severance of Church and State in the Province of Quebec. If it does this, it will command a respectable following east of the Ottawa of men who care very little about party names. Should it hesitate to take so bold and patriotic a step, the Union will effect little in bringing about the unification of the Dominion it professes to have so much at heart.

The constitutional amendment in New York State, providing for the abolition of tolls in the canals, was ratified by a majority of 200,000. The rural districts voted against the amendment, the farmers justly objecting to being taxed to maintain canals for the conveyance of Western produce free, but their vote was more than counterbalanced by that of the cities. The effect of this vote on Canada is of moment, for, as a result, we may expect the Government will propose to make our canals free also. The tolls now collected upon them do not pay running expenses, but go a good way toward doing so, so that their total abolition will result in increasing the burdens of the country. And why our farmers should be taxed to give free passage to the ocean to the grain and dairy products of a foreign country, aiding the farmers of the Western States to compete with ours in Liverpool, we fail to see either the justice or prudence. We do not believe in Protection, and much less do we believe in offering a bonus to competitors. Yet we anticipate nothing else than that the advocates of the National Policy will be proposing, at next session, to remove the tolls from canals the construction and enlargement of which have sunk the Dominion deep in debt.

THE Manitoba Legislature passed, at its last session, acts incorporating 3 companies with powers to build railways leading from the boundary line into the interior. All have been disallowed by the Dominion Government, on the ground that they conflict with the charter of the Pacific Syndicate, one clause of which enacts that for 20 years no company shall be permitted to build a railway south of its line. The intention was to give the Syndicate a monopoly of all international trade. There is considerable indignation in Manitoba over the disallowance, meeting have been held, a delegation is to wait on Sir John, and an appeal to England is threatened. There is something very inconsistent in all this. When the contract was before Parliament, the Manitoba members voted for it and the Manitoba Legislature acquiesced in its provisions. When Mr Blake moved an amendment to strike out the clause in question, it was voted down. The Dominion made a bargain with the Syndicate—a onesided and outrageously extravagant bargain the Liberals thought—and it has to be respected.

An outcry having been raised by the Conservative press of Ontario that Archbishop Lynch is favoring the Liberals, a letter that dignitary wrote to Bishop Janot, then of St Catharines, when the general election of 1867 was pending, has been brought to light, and in which he said:

We know that amongst Catholics in Canada there are some Reformers. We know also the great majority of them are Conservatives, and have supported Conservative Governments. I would therefore say to the Catholics in the first place—give a fair trial to the present Government, which has successfully brought about the Confederation of the Provinces: give the present Government a share of that confidence which they have not as yet forfeited to Catholics. In the second place I would say, join the Catholics of Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick in support of the present Government. It would be a misfortune to the Catholics of Ontario to sever themselves in politics from their co-religionists of the other provinces.

There is no more likelihood to-day of the Catholics being materially divided than there was in 1867. The Democrats have been subservient to the Hierarchy in the United States and the Conservatives in Canada, and both parties have got a solid vote in return and will continue to do so.

THE Archbishop of Quebec, last week, issued a pastoral dealing with the question of the French-Canadian exodus, which, despite the N. P., continues. He deplors that so many leave for the United States, where they suffer much and are in danger of losing their faith. The causes of the exodus he does not attribute to excessive population or the fact that those who go can do better in the United States than in this Province, but to the prevailing taste for high living and to intemperance. The Archbishop states that the habitants of to-day "are deplorably given to indebted themselves beyond measure for fashionable clothes, rich furniture, the entertainment of their friends, and for splendid horses and carriages, capping the whole too often with a lavish expenditure for strong drink, conducive to their own physical wreck, as well as to the impoverishment of their unfortunate families, and ultimately resulting in exile to a foreign land." He dwells feelingly on the injurious effect upon body, intellect and soul of factory-life, and urges parents to encourage their children to keep to farming, and "instead of dividing up the paternal homesteads between them until they dwindle down virtually to nothing, to encourage their boys to go manfully forth, as their forefathers did, into the forest and hew out an independent livelihood for themselves, and to eschew from this out the ruinous extravagances which prevent them taking this patriotic step and so often drive them into exile and slavery, in a land where they lose their health, strength, and morals." The practical part of the pastoral is the instruction to priests, heads of colleges, seminaries, and religious communities to take up a yearly collection, from house to house, of 10 cents from each member, to be remitted to him and applied by a colonization society he is going to form for opening up and settling the wild lands of the Province. As an inducement to contribute the required 10 cents, the givers are to receive "certain spiritual benefits." The new society is to have the Archbishop for its President, who is to be aided by 2 lay and 2 clerical assistants of his own choosing. It will not only spread information about new settlements and endeavor to induce young people to go to them, open up roads and give some assistance to settlers at the first start, but "will come to the aid of the propagation of the faith in building chapels and providing missionaries for such new settlements."

HERBERT SPENCER, whose remarks on America we copy in this and a previous issue, is the leading political economist of the age—a mental philosopher who has endeavored to apply the theories of schoolmen to the practical improvement of society. His comments, therefore, are to be received with deference.

At a dinner given him by the citizens of Victoria, Lord Lorne spoke of the Indians of British Columbia as being of a different character from those West of the Rocky Mountains. His estimate of them is so surprising that we copy his remarks: I believe I have seen the Indians of almost every tribe throughout the Dominion, and nowhere can you find any who are so trustworthy in regard to conduct, so willing to assist the white settlers by their labor, so independent and anxious to learn the secret of the white man's power. Where elsewhere are met constant demands for assistance; your Indians have never asked for any, for in the interviews given to the chiefs their whole desire seemed to be for schools and schoolmasters, and in reply to questions as to whether they would assist themselves in securing such institutions, they invariably replied that they would be glad to pay for them. (Loud applause.) It is certainly to be desired that some of the funds apportioned for Indian purposes be given to provide them fully with schools in which industrial education may form an important item. (Hear, hear.) But we must not do injustice to the wilder tribes. Their case is totally different from that of your Indians. The buffalo was everything to the nomad. It gave him house, fuel, clothes, and bread. The disappearance of this animal left him starving. Here, on the contrary, the advent of the white men has never diminished the food supply of the native. He has game in abundance, for the deer are as numerous now as they ever have been. He has more fish than he knows what to do with, and the lessons in farming that you have taught him have given him a source of food supply of which he was previously ignorant.

Indians anxious to work, who never ask for help, and who look for the schoolmaster, deserve to be encouraged.

On Thanksgiving day the Methodists and Presbyterians of this village held a union service in the Second Presbyterian church, when the Rev. J. Wilson preached. There was a good attendance and the collection, which was for the Montreal General Hospital, amounted to \$23.

The Rev. A. A. Campbell of Crathie, who has recently been appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Queen in Scotland, was for two years under the private tuition of the Rev. Mr Muir of St Andrew's church in this village.

Messrs Stroop & Quick of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, visited this neighborhood last week to purchase Clydesdale brood mares for their stock farm. Owing to the high prices they offered, they managed to pick up a number of choice animals. From A. & J. Bell they bought 4, two of them being the prize takers in the teams at last Fair, and for which \$600 was given. They also got 1 from Henry Seely, 1 from David Watson, 2 from David White, and 1 from Daniel Brims, being his pure-bred yearling, for which he was paid the handsome figure of \$800.

A new post office has been opened in the parish of St Antoine Abbe, named Garland, and of which Dennis Cross has charge.

Mr Bergeron, M.P., has returned from his European trip and—unmarried.

During the past Summer St Andrew's church congregation has expended about \$600 on the Manse and church. The Manse has been newly painted and other ways improved. In the church a new and handsome gallery has been erected, capable of affording additional seat accommodation for 100 hearers. A new and elegant chandelier with side lamps has also been put in the church. By the liberality of the congregation the money has all been raised—another evidence of the good times prevailing in the district.

On Monday forenoon a young man calling himself Horatio Bedard drove into the mill-yard of the Athelstan grist-mill, in such haste as to create suspicion in Mr Cameron's mind that all was not right. After feeding his horse his suspicions were still further aroused, when the young man offered his horse, wagon, and harness for sale below their value, and so far from home, as he said he belonged to Hemmingford and had driven from there that morning. After he put a price on the whole rig, Mr Cameron told him he would find him a purchaser, which he did in Mr Geo. Anderson. In the meantime, before Mr Anderson had paid him for the same, the customs officer put a seizure on the rig, on suspicion of being American property, until such time as he could prove ownership and Canadian property. The young man, altho assured that he would be put to no trouble or expense further than proving the above, evidently thought he had a difficult case, as during the afternoon he cleared out and has not since been seen or heard from. The horse was put in charge of a responsible person and awaits further developments.

Owing to the fineness of the season, it is intended that the St Francis will run next week, and will do so unless stopped by a sudden change to cold. She is doing an immense business just now. The last of the cheese from this section goes down with her on Monday.

Excellent progress has been made during the week by the Champlain Junction Company. The bridge across the English river has not yet been completed and will not be until some time next week. It has proved to be a heavier undertaking than was anticipated. The grading to Round Point is finished and is continuous, except the bridging of the creeks and forming of culverts, which cannot be done until construction trains are able to cross the English river and bring the timber. From Cross's to Dur-

ham the grading will likely be finished this week, the hands on the South side having been sent over to help. The gang working downward from this village are on Holdsworth's lot.

Instructions were given at the last council meeting to have the lower bridge repaired. This has not been done yet, and it is in an unsafe condition. Its renewal next spring will be unavoidable, entailing a heavy cost on the ratepayers of the village.

On Tuesday evening while Mr David Robertson of Hinchinbrook was driving to the Lines, at David Ewing's hill the axle snapped at the shoulder, throwing both himself and his wife out of the buggy. He held on to the lines, and succeeded in preventing the horse running away, and was not hurt to speak of. Mrs Robertson, however, was in great pain, and on Dr Cameron arriving he found that her shoulder was dislocated. He at once set it and she is now recovering.

VALLEYFIELD.

The weather for the past fortnight has been favorable for out-door work, and mason work is nearing completion.

The water broke thru the coffer-dam on Sunday, and had it not been checked in time would have caused heavy damage to the contractor of the Cotton mill.

Mr Boyer, notary, has decided on building a residence in the East end. The material will be stone with cut-stone corners. Mr Provost of Montreal is the contractor. Estimated cost, \$5,800. It will give some idea of the advance in real estate here to mention: 12 months ago Mr Boyer offered a few acres of land fronting on the canal for \$2,500, and could not find a buyer. Yesterday he arranged with Mr Provost to build him a house worth \$5,800 and \$2,500 in money in exchange for the same piece of land.

Among the arrivals by Str. C. Anderson on Monday of last week we noticed Mrs and Miss Stirling of Redwing, Minn.

The machinery for the new Cotton mill is beginning to arrive. English machinery will be brought by rail to St Dominique thence ferry steamer. 800 cases are expected in December and January.

Mr Whitaker is attending very closely to his duties and an increase in profits will be the result.

One Bougie, disturbing the peace in the West end Tuesday night, appeared before Justices Plante and Madden Wednesday, and had his choice of 28 or two months in gaol. A few more such lessons are much needed in town.

The steamers St Francis and Bohemian were loaded to the gangways on Tuesday night.

Grain buyers are more plentiful than farmers at present.

The steamers of the Mail Line are all laid up for the season.

A SOLEMN PROTEST.

To the Editor of the Canadian Gleaner.

Sir,—At a meeting of the youth of the village of Huntingdon, held in the County Building, convened for the purpose of vindicating their characters, it was unanimously resolved: That we, the youth of the village of Huntingdon hereby enter our solemn protest against the mis-statement which appeared in the Gleaner of the 9th instant, whereby, the responsibility of the effigy-burning was laid on us, as referred to in the editorial comment on Mr Foster's speech at the turning of the first sod of the Montreal & Champlain Railroad; and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Gleaner for publication in the next issue, and the chairman is hereby authorized to sign this resolution on behalf of the meeting.

R. N. WALSH, Chairman.

Huntingdon, Nov. 13th, 1882.

WEATHER REPORT BY DR SHERRIFF.

	Temperature	Rain	Snow
	Highest	Lowest	Inches
8 Nov. ...	45	21 0.00
9 " ...	54	34 0.00
10 " ...	46	43 0.00
11 " ...	64	37 1.10
12 " ...	63	42 3.60
13 " ...	47	39 3.70
14 " ...	24	30 0.00

9th Nov.—A beautiful day, warm and bright.

10th—Fine but cooler.

11th—Shower in afternoon.

12th—Heavy showers in afternoon.

13th—Fine in forenoon, changing suddenly to a cold rain that continued until dark.

14th—Shower of snow. Frosty and bleak.

15th—Fine cool day.

NEWS BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The proposal to confer the freedom of the city of Dublin on Sir Garnet Wolseley was defeated in the Common Council of that city by a vote of 27 to 21, a resolution being substituted declaring that Ireland has no interest in a war the only result of which is to increase taxation and carry ruin to Irish homes.

The golden wedding of the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn was celebrated at Baron's court, county Tyrone. All the members of the family, including numerous grand-children, assembled in the ancient hall.

Dublin, Nov. 11.—A daring attempt was made this evening to assassinate Judge Lawson in Clare street, Dublin. While the Judge was going to the club, the protection police noticed suspicious movements on the part of an individual on the opposite side of the street. The man was afterwards seen to cross the road toward Lawson and put his hand in the breast of his coat, whereupon he was knocked down by the police and found to be holding a six-chambered revolver. On the way to the police station prisoner tried to get rid of a dozen cartridges. His real name is Patrick Delaney. The police say Delaney is a returned convict. Judge Lawson, since his appointment as judge under the Prevention of Crimes Act, and more especially since the severe newspaper comments upon him, has never gone out without police protection. He received a large number of threatening letters, and it is alleged had been sentenced to death by secret societies.

Dublin, Nov. 14.—In a letter to the Journal denying its accusation that he wished to have charge of troops in Ireland, General Wolseley says he would like to see Ireland loyal, peaceful, and prosperous.

At Curraghmore on Saturday a number of farmers and peasants attempted to pre-

vent the meet of Lord Waterford's hounds, but were driven off by the huntsmen with their whips.

Dublin, Nov. 14.—In the Joyce murder trial to-day, one of the party who had turned Queen's evidence deposed that he accompanied the accused to the house of the Joyce's, and waited outside and heard the shrieks of the victims. A sensation was caused by another prisoner, Thomas Casey, offering to turn State's evidence. The offer was accepted.

London, Nov. 9.—In the House of Commons, Gladstone said the object of Lord Dufferin's mission to Egypt is to conduct necessary negotiations with the Egyptian Government. No machinery exists by which the Egyptian people could be consulted regarding their future government.

In the House of Commons Gladstone said the convention fixing the time of occupation and payment therefor by Egypt would be modelled on that concluded with France after the battle of Waterloo. He said there were only 12,000 troops in Egypt, but the present state of things was provisional. Government had no idea of allowing so large a force to remain there long.

The closure resolutions have been sustained by a large majority. On Friday, during the debate five officers of the Indian regiments engaged in the Egyptian campaign appeared in the gallery, and were greeted with cheers from the House. The officers returned the salute. The scene was without precedent in the House.

It is understood that Lord Northbrook, at the beginning of December, will assume the duty of Secretary of State for War, vice Mr Childers who will be appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer.

A great part of England is now flooded by the heavy rains which have been falling of late almost without intermission, so that in scarcely any districts has autumn wheat been sown. The traffic of some parts, such towns as Canterbury and Reading, is carried on in boats, and the country upon each side of the railways looks like a lake. Sheeprot has made its appearance in many places.

London, November 13.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Westphalia, from New York, has taken refuge at Portsmouth with a hole in her bow, which she received by collision. A steamer has been despatched in search for the steamer with which the Westphalia collided. The collision occurred off Beachy Head early this morning. A boat was lowered from the Westphalia and sent in search of the other steamer. This boat is now missing. The Westphalia is making water rapidly. She will be docked to-morrow. It is believed the missing steamer sank with all hands. The Westphalia's boat missing contained an officer and six men. It is supposed they also were drowned. It was intensely dark at the time of the collision.

Later—The Westphalia's boat was picked up by a passing ship. The injured steamer was seen to sink with all hands.

As the result of the bountiful harvest of 1882, Sir James Caird, estimates that the British consumers will be richer by ten or twelve millions saved in the cost of bread.

It is stated that as the lifting of the potato crop proceeds it becomes more and more unmistakably apparent that the crop is almost a total failure from disease in the North of Scotland.

Paris, Nov. 11.—In accordance with the pledge given by the Prefect of Police to the municipality, the crucifixes were yesterday removed from the primary schools where they still remained.

A revolutionary manifesto which has been seized at Paris reminds the people that all is fair in war that weakens an enemy, and that this holds good in the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. It also gives minute instructions for the manufacture of dynamite.

The American consul at Lyons, France, reports that the wheat crop of France is estimated at 112,000,000 hectolitres, the best crop since 1874. The wheat crop of Austria is reported to be very superior, with an excess for export of 15,000,000 hectolitres. Russia has produced a wheat crop superior to the average. In Germany and Belgium the wheat crop is reported very fine. In Italy and Spain the wheat harvest is above the average. Roumania gives a like result, and England will do as well as in former years.

Mr BROWNING ON THE NORTHWEST.

To the Editor of the Gleaner.

Sir,—So much has been said and written about the Northwest that I had imagined every one who felt any interest in Canada well informed about it. Therefore, I had not the slightest intention of inflicting on the public another Northwest letter. But since my return last week from a somewhat lengthy journey to the Cochrane Ranch Co's range, on the Bow River, I have found that much ignorance prevails about the fertility, resources and extent of that country, especially the portion of it West and Northwest from the Province of Manitoba. This ignorance, if passive, might be overlooked; but it is having the effect of preventing settlers from going there, as the following will show, and is thus doing injury and injustice to one of the finest wheat-growing countries in the world:

A couple of days ago a young Scotch farmer waited upon me for advice as to farming in this country. He was an intelligent man, and had been some little time in Canada, and when I asked him why he did not go West, to my surprise he told me that from what he had heard and read about the large emigration to the Northwest, he supposed all the good land was taken up and the country overcrowded.

Another case was that of a Montreal gentleman, who came to ascertain from me as to the truth of the existing impression, that all the good farming land suitable for colonization purposes had already been secured by the large companies now formed.

These and other cases of a like nature, together with a desire to do the country justice, are my reasons for giving you a brief account of what I saw and learned, and how I was impressed.

I entered the Canadian Northwest Territory from Montana, and travelled on a trail about N.W.W., or nearly parallel to the base of the Rocky Mountains, via Fort McLeod to Calgary, a distance of about 150 miles, passing thru the land set apart by the Government for grazing, for which it is particularly well adapted, whilst for agricultural

land the grading will likely be finished this week, the hands on the South side having been sent over to help. The gang working downward from this village are on Holdsworth's lot.

Instructions were given at the last council meeting to have the lower bridge repaired. This has not been done yet, and it is in an unsafe condition. Its renewal next spring will be unavoidable, entailing a heavy cost on the ratepayers of the village.

purposes I am satisfied, from information collected and the experience of the Cochrane Rancho Company and others, that no land west of Calgary can be cultivated profitably, or is fit for farming, chiefly on account of the severe summer frosts. This I affirm, notwithstanding the efforts of parties, from political motives, desiring to prove the contrary.

From the best information I could collect, the number of ranchmen who have placed stock on their ranges is twenty-five, with an aggregate of about 30,000 head of cattle, of which 15,000 are owned by the Cochrane Rancho Company. These herds, almost without exception, have been most judiciously chosen and are principally of a high grade of short horns, superior to what is to be found in our Eastern Townships, the bulls belonging to the Cochrane Rancho Company being chiefly pure-bred Polled Angus, Herefords and short horns. In addition to the cattle, a large number of brood mares are on the ranges, the Cochrane Rancho Company now owning 500 horses.

With regard to the land west of Manitoba, I find an impression existing in which there may be a shadow of truth, viz., that the C. P. R. has now reached the western limit of the best farming land; but in admitting this, it must be borne in mind that it has reference to the deep, rich prairie loam, of which there is such a large extent in that province. Having travelled over the surveyed portion of the C.P.R. from the Rockies to Swift Current Creek, a distance of about 350 miles, and from thence by rail to Winnipeg, I can speak from actual observation of the land lying between Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains on the line of railway. And about the country along the Red Deer and other rivers, and that north of the railway towards Edmonton I speak from information collected from parties residing in the country.

That there are occasional spots of light, gravelly and sandy soil is to be admitted, but the general characteristic of the soil between the present terminus of the railroad and Calgary along the line is of a clayey nature, known to practical farmers as being well adapted for wheat growing, whilst the bottoms along the South Saskatchewan and Bow River are simply magnificent, and equal to any land for wheat or other crops. None of this land has yet been taken up, with the exception of a few squatted lots at the crossing of the Saskatchewan at Medicine Hat, but no doubt will be filled up as fast as the railroad is extended, which will be next season.

As to the land lying north of the Railway towards Edmonton, watered by the Red Deer, Battle, North Saskatchewan and other smaller rivers, I am assured on the authority of credible residents that there are immense tracts of the very finest farming lands waiting to be taken up, all thru that section of the country, much of which is well timbered. The want of railway communication thru this section must, no doubt, partially interfere with its rapid settlement; but I feel confident from what I have heard of the country, that it will not be long before the Canadian Pacific Railway will find it to their interest to build a branch in the direction of Edmonton in order to open up those valuable lands.

During my journey I was much struck at not hearing of any Colonization Society or other organization having for its object the affording facilities to our French-Canadian farmers to go to that country. It is a well-known fact that in many parts of this province, numbers are unable to do more than eke out an existence on their already worn out farms, and on this account are emigrating in large numbers to the United States.

Why is there not a move made in this direction by some of our leading French-Canadian capitalists, and why should these natural riches be all gathered by immigrants from foreign lands, while our hard working Canadians from many parts of the province would be only too glad to embrace the opportunity of bettering their circumstances? If Ontario farmers, who are generally well to do, find it to their interest to emigrate to the Northwest, why should it not be in the interest of many of the farmers of this province to do likewise. There being immense tracts of the best farming land still in the market, some of our patriotic French-Canadian should at once form one or more colonization societies, having for their object the settlement of some of these tracts by such Canadians as are desirous of bettering themselves. These societies can allow facilities for massing people of kindred tastes, and by such means only can our French-Canadian be induced to leave their present homes. The religion, language, and institutions they prize so dearly, would thus be preserved to them undisturbed, which could hardly be the case when emigrating individually. My long experience in farming, and the active interest I have taken in Provincial agricultural matters, naturally caused me to look more closely into the country, from a farmer's point of view, than the ordinary traveller; and the favorable impression produced on my mind by all I saw and heard during an extended journey, occupying nearly three months, induces me to urge upon those who are now working hard for a mere living, to go west to that rich, new and undeveloped country, where stout hearts and strong arms, guided by intelligence, cannot fail to secure a competence, if not wealth.

That there is a great future awaiting the Northwest, far beyond the most sanguine expectations, even of those who have had an opportunity of visiting the country, cannot be doubted. I cannot close this letter without according my meed of praise to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, over whose road I travelled from Swift Current Creek to Regina, a distance of about 140 miles, and, not speaking as a professional railway man, this I can say with truth and satisfaction, that, altho the road was subjected to the constant passage of heavy construction trains, and not ballasted, I travelled the greater part of the journey on a platform car with as much ease and with as little jolting as ever I did on the best constructed road I know. The Canadian Pacific Railway is beyond doubt a grand national undertaking, and one of which every Canadian will be justly proud when completed.

Yours, &c., J. M. BROWNING.
Montreal, Nov. 9.

CANADA.
The worshippers in the Methodist church at Carleton, N.B., were treated on Sunday to a genuine sensation. Rev Mr Lodge had got half way thru reading the bans of a couple, when a young woman rose and in a clear voice said, "I forbid the bans." For a moment the clergyman stopped, apparently surprised, while the congregation exhibited keen interest in the circumstance. Then the reading went on, and at the close the young woman again stated that she forbade the bans. Such a thing had not occurred in the church in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The forbidden marriage has not yet taken place.

In consequence of the demand for mineral lands containing ochre the Quebec Government has raised the price of such lands in that province from one to two dollars per acre.

In Montreal the deaf and dumb are being taught to speak. The process is effected by what is known as lip reading, by means of which the deaf and dumb person is taught to move his mouth and his tongue, and to emit sounds in imitation of his teacher. But this is not the only miracle performed. The mutes are also taught to read the utterances of a speaker by the movement of his lips.

Laprairie, P.Q., Nov. 7.—Yesterday evening, at a quarter past eight, a fire commenced in a barn yard in rear of a house occupied by Mederic Lefebvre, merchant, and notwithstanding the best efforts put forth by the fire department and the residents, it was not checked until 12 houses had been consumed along with a number of outbuildings, rendering nearly forty poor families homeless without saving any material part of their household goods.

The body of Clephas Dupuis, a wealthy merchant of St. Jacques, who so mysteriously disappeared at Joliette, on the 21st of last month, has been found in the Joliette river. Mr Dupuis, on the day of his disappearance, had been seen drinking in the village with five men, and was known to have had \$150 on his person. He was last seen on the bridge which spans the river, apparently running away from his companions, who were pursuing him. On the following morning his hat was found on the roadway. Several days ago High Constable Bissonette went out to Joliette for the purpose of investigating the matter. Suspicion of course fell upon the five men who were the companions of the unfortunate farmer. It was found, however, that two of them had left the place and gone, it was said, to the Upper Ottawa lumber districts. The other three remained in the village. The latter were able to explain their movements during nearly the whole time of the supposed murder, for sufficient information had been extracted to leave hardly any doubt on this point. The men said that they had been drinking with Dupuis, and that he had suddenly started off, running in the direction of the bridge. They had pursued him for a while, but had finally given up the chase and gone home.

As a rule the result of the Lower St Lawrence fisheries has been satisfactory this year, and no fears are entertained of the prevalence of disasters among the fishermen during the coming winter.

Ottawa, Nov. 10.—Further details of the alleged murder reported from Vankeek Hill have reached here. The name of the victim was Henry Roberts, a man 26 years of age, and one of four sons of a widow. He had his left arm cut off in a sawmill about twelve years ago, and since that time he has not worked steadily. He was usually employed in the store of Mr Jamieson. On the evening of All Hallowe'en Roberts left Mr Lowe's store, about 7.30, to return to his mother's house. He was very drunk, and was noticed to fall to the ground several times. He reached the house about 8 o'clock. His mother returned shortly afterwards, and found him in his bed and moaning from the injuries he had received, but thought little of the matter, and left to spend the night at a neighbor's house. Next morning, on returning, she found him unconscious, and he died in a few hours. An inquest was held, and a verdict of death from a blow received on the head in some unknown way was returned. The injuries were large marks on the right side of the head, just below the ear, down to the angle of the jaw, and the fatal injury was on the left side of the head and breast. Constable Hill was deputed to investigate the matter, and two brothers of the deceased man, named respectively Robert and Edward Roberts, were arrested on suspicion. Their preliminary examination was held yesterday at L'Orignal, before Mr Johnson, J.P., but no evidence could be produced against them and they were discharged. It is claimed now that the death of the unfortunate man was caused by a fall on a heap of stones, by which his skull was fractured.

While a ferry boat was being loaded with a flock of turkeys at the Prescott, Ont., ferry dock, opposite Ogdensburg, one of them escaped and ran under the dock. The men who went after it made a startling discovery of the skeleton of a man lying on one of the timbers, its arms hanging down. The skeleton was nude with the exception of an old overcoat and other clothing, a silver watch and two gold chains were found. Nothing was found that would lead to the identification of the body.

Hon. J. S. C. Wartole, the Treasurer of the Province of Quebec, has been made by the President of the French Republic an officer of the Legion of Honor.

On Thanksgiving Day a young man called at Paton's store, Toronto, and paid for a pair of boots which his father had bought on credit nineteen years before when the payer was two years old. The father died soon after buying the boots.

The anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot was duly celebrated thruout Ontario, special services being held in many places on Sunday.

The trip to the Pacific coast has had a most beneficial effect upon the health of the Princess Louise, which is reported as being entirely re-established. It is not yet known when the viceregal party will return to the east.

Whiskey, says Chief of Police Parady, is causing much damage to the brain pans of drinking men in Montreal. Yesterday two men were sent to the Insane Asylum, having been arrested while in a most dangerous condition. "Very often this thing occurs," said the Chief, "and I know of many cases that are private of relatives caring for men that are utterly ruined by drink." He contends that it is not the act of drinking that produces the beneficial effects spoken of, but that the liquor made nowadays is little short of poison. A little highwines, a little spirits of brandy, a bogus Hennessy label, and the public are furnished with bottle after bottle of spurious brandy sold as the genuine importation.

Last week a dreadful accident on the Canada Atlantic was averted by a timely warning. A newly made embankment had slipped, and left the rails and sleepers suspended in the air for a great distance.

One who has farmed for some time at Battleford, writes: "A neighbor sowed barley on new breaking on the 17th day June, and had an excellent crop. This goes to show what can be done up there. While some poor fellows in Ontario are chopping away at the giant tree, then rolling them together with handspikes, many a time lifting for their very life, a man up in the Northwest coolly sticks in his plow, plows a few acres, and he has a crop in at once, perhaps at a little distance he secures his hay for his cattle, makes his house secure, has a cellar for his roots, and then when winter comes he can look at it with a smile; he may take his gun and bring in half a dozen prairie fowls; perhaps no chopping to do except his firewood or his rails for fencing, and thus passes his winter; no severe storms and no blizzards ever visit that country i.e., near Battleford. I was out the coldest days last winter and never wore a muffler, and but a very thin overcoat, yet I suffered no inconvenience. I was often in dread of the blizzards that I had heard so much of, but I never saw one yet; in fact the country is so sheltered that it is impossible to raise those much dreaded blizzards of further southern latitudes. The snow is also very light, perhaps seven and eight inches deep, never exceeding twelve or fifteen inches, except when it may perhaps have been driven into some low place.

Ottawa, Nov. 11.—The case of Grant v. Beaudry was called this afternoon in the Supreme Court. This is a question involving the right of the Loyal Orange body to parade, they having been arrested while celebrating their anniversary on the 12th of July, 1878. The respondent at this time was Mayor of Montreal, Mr Doutré, Q.C. for the appellant, read at length from the notes of the case taken in the lower courts. The question of the sufficiency of the notice was raised, the bench expressing itself of opinion that because a letter bore the date of Montreal it was not a sufficient notice that the residence of the advocate writing it was in that city. The Court reserved consideration of the point, intimating that if they subsequently desired the case argued on the merits due notice would be given to the parties.

All the steamers arriving lately at Montreal from Liverpool report exceedingly rough passages. The Sarnia, of the Dominion line, had to battle against the stormiest seas she has ever encountered, from the time of leaving the Irish coast until after she entered the gulf. The captains of all the others told a similar tale.

Winnipeg, Nov. 12.—It is now understood that the Local Legislature will not be called together, but that a dissolution will take place and an appeal be made to the country almost immediately on the question of the disallowance of the railway charters.—Saturday was blizzardy, and was the first real wintry day. The Red river was frozen across last night and there is fair sleighing.

Montreal, Nov. 10.—The lamentable result of a severe attack of religious mania has occurred to-day in the death of Mr Charles Fallon, a young member of a well-connected and independent family in this city. The deceased, who was 21 years old, had long been imbued with deep religious feelings. He was a member of Christ Church cathedral, which his family attended; he took an active interest in the Young Men's Christian Association, attending all its meetings and conferences. For the past two or three years those most intimate with him noticed some strange features in his conversation, which led them to think his mind was wandering, but there were no signs of a developed insanity. About three months since he became unwell, and remained at home from office business. His family thought it was a mere cold, and would soon pass away under medical treatment. However, he suddenly stopped eating, and on being questioned on the subject he declared he had received a vision from the Almighty commanding him not to taste food. Dr Howard, an expert in mental diseases, and chief of the medical staff of the Longue Point asylum, was called into consultation with the family. All his advice and reasoning with the obstinate mania had no effect in getting him even to take the most delicate nourishment. The Dean of Montreal, who had great influence with the patient, was absent at first, but when he returned he spent a great deal of his time in trying to bring reason back to the mind of his young friend, but all was fruitless, for the deluded patient always had a Scriptural quotation to prove he was doing, as he thought, God's service. His family being unwilling to resort to force to compel the young man to resume eating, his total abstinence continued for 33 days, when the physicians resolved to take extreme measures to administer nourishment as his end appeared to be near at hand. Whilst arrangements were being made without his knowledge to make him swallow some food, all of a sudden he remarked he had received another vision counselling him to eat. He commenced very sparingly at first, but being carefully treated he seemed to improve until yesterday morning, when an adverse turn came on, and he died before evening. The case was a very singular one, and has excited great interest among medical men in this province. The family has naturally shrunk from giving any information in connection with the case, as they still hoped to see the patient quite restored to health again. With regard to the long fast it has been fully established, and there is no doubt of its absolute truth.

St. Dominic Station, Que., Nov. 14.—The Convent of the Ladies of the congregation of Notre Dame, at Cedars village, was completely destroyed by fire about 4 p.m. to-day. Loss heavy. No loss of life.

Solina, Ont., Nov. 14.—A dreadful calamity happened last night in the family of Mr Wm. Trimble, an old resident of this village. It appears the family were suffering from colds, and before retiring for the night Mrs Trimble prepared some herb tea, of which Mr Trimble and two daughters, Maggie and Ida, partook freely, and were soon prostrated. Medical assistance was summoned, and every effort used to counteract what was pronounced to be poison in the system. All three suffered extremely, and Maggie and her father died this morning. Ida is in a very critical condition. Among the herbs from which the tea was made is supposed to be the deadly nightshade.

A new division of the Canadian Pacific railway, from Regina to Swift Current creek, 154 miles, was opened on Monday. The latter station, which is 520 miles from Winnipeg, will be the winter terminus and point of supply of the road.

"The Schoolmaster is abroad," in a different sense from that indicated by the famous orator who originated the remark, and until he returns the Civil Service examinations must be less severe, particularly in simple arithmetic. According to a Toronto despatch, the question that all the candidates stumbled over was how to divide twenty thousand dollars between two sons so that one would have one thousand more than the other, the invariable answer being eleven thousand and nine thousand.

Lindsay, Nov. 12.—Father Stafford died suddenly at noon to-day. When appointed many years ago priest of Wolfe Island he commenced to take an active part in the Temperance movement. Mainly thru his instrumentality a district that was previously notorious for inebriety became entirely changed, and men whose condition was considered hopeless thru addiction to drink, became models of sobriety and correct living. He established temperance societies in his charge and in other sections also, and his facile pen and eloquent tongue were always ready to be engaged in the cause of temperance. On being changed to Lindsay his labors in the cause of temperance were not relaxed, but rather increased, and his great devotion, earnestness, and eloquence in the cause of the social and moral elevation of the people were rewarded by unexampled success.

Alexander Shannon, at one time a well-known Montreal grocer, disappeared on Sunday, and is supposed to have committed suicide. His mind was affected.

Mr Senechal has returned from Europe and is in conference with railway men at New York.

Steamboat Inspector Burgess is now on trial at Montreal on a charge of manslaughter, arising out of the explosion on the Richelieu.

UNITED STATES.
Fort Hornburg, Utah, Nov. 11.—A number of Ute Indians, frenzied by whiskey obtained from freighters, killed one of their number. The victim was a member of the Indian police, and was to be a witness against a white man named Davis, charged with selling liquor to the Utes.

Morrow, Ohio, November 10.—Father O'Donoghue, pastor of the Catholic Church, died this morning from the effects of a blow from a monkey wrench by Timothy Green on Tuesday. He says the priest denounced Mrs Green as a thief before the congregation. When he saw the priest he resented the insult, and the encounter followed.

Whitehall, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Four tons of powder exploded in the Keenan Lime Works at Smiths Basin to-day. Denis Golden and Joe Cameron, who had charge of the powder house, were blown to atoms. Some parts of the bodies were blown half a mile away. It is supposed they were smoking. Damage, \$2,000.

The Hoatsen tribe in Alaska having seized the boats and whaling gear of a whaling company, and taken a couple of whaler prisoners, a force from the U.S. gunboat Corwin released the prisoners, a fine of 400 blankets being imposed as a penalty. This the savages refused to pay, and so the representatives of civilization shelled the village and the huts were looted and burned. Several warriors who ventured out of the woods were killed. The tribe has been guilty of many acts of cruelty towards the whites. Hearing that the Indians had taken possession of the American Fur Trading Company's station and held all the employees prisoners, Commander Healy went to their relief. The Indians were very hostile. Their village was shelled and destroyed, all the prisoners released and the two chiefs made prisoners. If it had been an English gunboat that had shelled an African village under similar circumstances, the entire American press would have rung with denunciations of British oppression and cruelty.

Laramie City, Nov. 7.—An earthquake shock here this evening was felt plainly all along the line up the railway west as far as Evanston. The plastering fell in buildings at Rawlins, Point of Rocks, and other points.

Senator Voorhees thought he had asked a poser in a recent speech in Indiana when he enquired:—"My former friends, what is to become of your great corn crop in this county, if prohibition is adopted?" There was a brief pause, and then an old Democrat spoke up, saying:—"Do I understand, Mr Voorhees, that you really want an answer to that question?" "Yes, my friend," said the Senator, straightening himself to his full height, "I am seeking for information." "Well, then," replied the farmer, "I will tell you what we will do with our corn crop. We will raise more pork and less whisky."

The largest land owner in the world has just died in San Francisco, and he was a Canadian. Daniel Murphy removed from Quebec to California many years ago and engaged in stock-raising. At the time of his death he owned 200,000 acres in that State, 6,000,000 acres in the State of Durango, Mexico, and large tracts in Arizona. He had, moreover, just paid half a million for an additional ranch.

Columbia, S.C., Nov. 9.—John Stalvy, a prosperous merchant of Harry County, was shot dead in his store by unknown parties, who robbed the safe of \$600. He was called from the supper table to go to the store.

A handsome deer (a buck) ran thru Main street of Malone at about 7 o'clock Wednesday morning—passing by all the stores. One merchant struck it with a broom. It ran down the river, and was shot near the paper mill.—Palladium.

Buffalo, Nov. 11.—Representatives of the West Shore and Buffalo railway were in the city yesterday, and it is understood that operations will be commenced at this end of the line within a month. The impression is growing that the West Shore will ultimately come under the control of the Grand Trunk, now that the Nickel-Plate is in Vanderbilt's hands. By acquiring this road

the Grand Trunk would secure one of the best routes between Chicago and New York, and be able to bid defiance to Vanderbilt's dictation. It is generally believed that negotiations between the two companies have so far advanced already that there is but little doubt but the Grand Trunk will open the line after its completion. Vanderbilt seems to be aware of this fact, and for this reason it is claimed that he is making his preparations to fight the Grand Trunk. The Grand Trunk has purchased that portion of the Toledo, Ann Arbor, and Grand Trunk railways lying between South Lyon and Pontiac, Mich., and will use it in its projected extension of a Michigan air line railway from Pontiac to Jackson, Mich.

Toledo, Nov. 14.—John O'Connor, an ex-Roman Catholic priest, was announced to lecture here on "Why I left the Priesthood." Before the hour for the lecture a mob gathered about the hall, shouting "Kill the traitor." The owner of the hall locked the doors. O'Connor was conveyed by the police to the nearest station.

A New York despatch confirms the rumor that Hanlan, the oarsman, is about to wind up his business in Toronto and settle permanently in that city, and become naturalized.

Boston is to have a great agricultural exhibition in 1883, at which it has invited representation from all the States of the Union.

A Canadian negro has been elected to Congress in one of the districts of North Carolina, but is said to be ineligible, having never been naturalized.

Crookston, Minn., Nov. 11.—It is snowing fast here; in some places the snow has already drifted ten or twelve feet high.

Minneapolis, Nov. 11.—Navigation closed on the Missouri river to-day.

Mr D. Pigeon, an Englishman who has written an interesting book of travel about the United States, thus sums up his opinion of them:—"I landed in America a prospective admirer of its people and institutions, and left it, after five months' stay, charmed with the courteous kindness of its private citizens, astonished at the breadth and boldness of the national mind, and convinced that, so far as power and prosperity are concerned, the great Republic is on its way to become the foremost nation of the modern world. But I looked for political enthusiasm, intellectual aspiration, and Republican simplicity of life, among the people of the United States. I found politics a close profession, material well-being the goal of ambition, and luxury rampant among the rich."

BIRTHS.
At New Ireland, on the 28th ult., the wife of R. D. Douglas, of a daughter. DIED.
Suddenly, at Sorel, on the 13th inst., Mary Sheppard, wife of Wm. Lunan, sr., in the 59th year of her age.

VALLEYFIELD MARKETS.
(By telegraph to the Gleaner.)
Peas, 70 lbs., 80c to 85c
Barley 50 lbs., 50c to 55c.
Oats 40 lbs., 30c to 35c.
Beans, 70 lbs., \$1.25 to \$1.00.
Butter, per pound, 20c to 00c.
Pork, 100 lbs, \$10.00 to \$9.00.
WM. TODD.

Montreal, Nov. 13.—Best Ontario bag flour \$2.40 to \$2.50. City bag \$3.25 to \$3.30. Butter keeps firm and the market is more buoyant than it has been for several months. Creamery 27 to 28c, finest full milk dairy 22 to 23c, good to choice 19 to 21c, inferior and summer made 15 to 18c. Creamery and choice dairy are scarce. Cheese is rather better, the quotations for fine Fall are still from 1 1/2 to 1 3/4, but the demand is more active. Common grades are unheeded. Eggs 25 to 28c. The bad roads have affected the supply at Bonsecours market. Oats per bush 85 to 90c. Peas per bush 90c to \$1. Beans \$1.75 to \$2.10. Buckwheat per bag \$1.20 to \$1.35. Potatoes per bag 60 to 90c, according to kind. Dressed hogs \$9.75 to \$10.

Montreal, Nov. 13.—There was a fair supply of live stock on the Vigor market to-day, about 300 head of cattle and 450 to 500 sheep and lambs. Trading was slow and prices low, as the butchers did not seem disposed to buy heavily, being well stocked for the present. The choicest heifers and steers sold at from 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 per lb., but the ruling prices all around for fair cattle were 2 1/2 to 3c per lb., while common brought about 2 1/2 to 3c per lb. The few calves offered were not bought in, as they were considered too high, tho the animals were in good condition. The best conditioned lambs sold in small lots at \$3.50 to \$4 each, and the worst at \$2.50 to \$3 each. Prime sheep brought from \$5 to \$7.50 each, and lean \$3 to \$4. Sales of choice hogs were made at \$6.50 per 100 lbs., and dressed hogs bring from \$8 to \$9.

Rooms to Let.
TWO comfortable unfurnished rooms to let, suitable for scholars, to be had at GEORGE BROADBENT'S, Huntingdon.

LOST.
A person leaving information that will lead to the recovery of the same, at Mr Walsh's or the Post-office, will be suitably rewarded.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, an apprentice to learn the wheelwright business; also one for blacksmithing. Apply to JAMES A. MILLAR.
Huntingdon, Nov. 16.

Ready-made Clothing.
THE balance of Bankrupt Clothing stock must be sold this Fall.
Suits at \$4.50, \$5, \$6.75, \$7, \$7.50, and \$8.
OVERCOATS, from \$4 to \$9.50.
ULSTERS, from \$5 to \$9.50.
BOYS' SUITS at very low prices.
BOYS' OVERCOATS, MEN'S COATS, VESTS and PANTS, very low.
TIES, SHIRTS, LINEN and CELLULOID COLLARS and CUFFS.
NAVY BLUE and GRAY FLANNEL SHIRTS with lacod fronts.
MITTS and GLOVES in great variety.
HUNTER BROS.
Clothing Room in H. McAdam's store.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, 2 girls to learn Dress-making. Apply to Mrs C. S. LAMB, Dominion Block, Huntingdon.

NOTICE.
ALL parties indebted to me by Book Account, are requested to settle immediately, as I am about to make a change in my business.
DAVID ROSS.
Huntingdon, Sept. 15.

SPECIAL NOTICE
I hereby give, that all School Rates and Fees are now due and must be paid within 20 days from the date of this notice. By order of the Board of School Commissioners.
ROBERT HYNDMAN,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Huntingdon, Nov. 2.

CASES, BALES AND PACKAGES.

WILLIAM THIRD & CO. beg to announce that they have now received and opened out over 250 Cases, Bales and Packages of new Fall and Winter importations.

COMPRISING
Cases of Shawls and Mantles and Mantle Cloths, from the most celebrated manufacturers.
Cases of Fancy Dress Goods, Black Cashmores, Paraseties, and Costume Cloths.
Cases of Ladies' Cloths, Fancy knit wool Shawls and knit wool Jackets and Vests.
Cases of Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, Neckties, Ribbons, Buchings, &c.
Cases of Hoop Skirts, Fringes, Braided Crimp, Embroiderings, Buttons, Corsets, Belts, &c.
Cases of Ladies' Undercloths, Gloves, Mitts, Child's Polkas and Hoods, Infantes, Mitts, &c.
Cases of Vases, Toilet Sets, Glass Sets, Mountache Cups and Saucers, Albums, Chromos, &c.
Cases of Motto and Picture Frames, Motives, Scrap Pictures, Dolls, Toys, &c., &c.
Cases of Tweeds, Flannels, Men's Shirts, Underpants, Undercloths, Overshirts, &c.
Cases of Men's and Boys' Undercoats, Pants and Vests, of a superior make and finish.
Cases of Men's and Boys' Overcoats, equal in all respects to the best custom work.
Cases of Ladies' and Gentlemen's real Lambskin Caps, fancy Cloth and Scotch Caps.
Cases of Boots and Shoes of every description, Rubbers, Overshoes, Mocassins, &c.
Bales of Buffalo Robes, Gray, White, and Black Japanese Wolf Robes and fancy Robes.
Bales of Carpets, Grey and White Blankets, Buffalo Robe Trimmings, Linings, &c.
Bales of Wall Paper, Bordering, Window Blinds, &c.
Packages of Fancy Sleigh Bells, Skates, Knives and Forks, Pen-knives, &c.
Crates of Crockery, Black Valises, fancy Baskets, Axe Handles, Shovels, &c.

WILLIAM THIRD & CO.
An attractive stock of choice Groceries, Glassware, Hardware, &c., &c., which will be sold at a discount of from 10 to 15 per cent under regular selling prices, until further notice.
Huntingdon, Nov. 16.

WINTER CLOTHING.
MY stock of SCOTCH, ENGLISH, and CANADIAN TWEEDS is the choicest and cheapest in the country.

Gentlemen's Furnishings.
The above line is full and complete, comprising LACED SHIRTS in all colors. Also a large stock of UNDERWEAR, which I will sell at a small advance on cost.
Save 25 per cent. by ordering your Suits and Overcoats at

LESLIE'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM
No. 3 Corn Exchange Block.
GIVE ME A CALL.
JAMES LESLIE.
Huntingdon, Nov. 15.

HUNTER BROS.
HAVE added the following additions to their already large stock:—
Ladies' Mantles, new Mantle Cloths, new Dress Goods, new Cloths, Ladies' and Children's Mitts, new Stockings for Women and Children, Ladies' Knit Vests and Underwear, Gentlemen's Mufflers—all kinds.

BUY YOUR YARNS & WOOLS AT HUNTER BROS.
Horse and Bed Blankets.
GENTLEMEN, buy your Underclothing, Persian Lamb, Otter, Mink, Beaver, Imitation Lamb and Blank Caps at H. B.

BUFFALO ROBES, BUFFALO ROBES
LINING AND TRIMMING.
WOLF, BLACK, AND GOAT ROBES.
GENTLEMEN, keep warm by buying yourselves Felt Stockings, Felt Boots, Overshoes, or Flannel lined Rubbers.

LADIES make yourselves comfortable by purchasing a pair of Felt Boots, Felt Slippers, German Slippers, Overshoes, or Flannel lined Rubbers.
MISSSES' and CHILDREN'S OVERSHOES
IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
Mocassins! Mocassins!
In Red, Black, and Oil Tanned.

SEEING IS BELIEVING!
If you don't believe that we have got the best whole stock of Clumb Sole Stoga Boots in the county for \$2.75, just call and see them.
MEN'S, BOYS', and YOUTHS' STOGA BOOTS
IN GREAT VARIETY.

THE HOLIDAYS.
Our advertisement of Christmas Goods will appear later. In the meantime, anyone who may want now will find the best assortment of Xmas Cards, Toys, &c., in the county, at Hunter Bros.
Yours respectfully,
HUNTER BROS.

CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, AND PARTIES REQUIRING LUMBER
will find what they want at LOUDON BROS., Valleyfield, Que.
OUR Stock comprises over Two MILLION feet of OTTAWA and GATINEAU PINE, of all grades and thicknesses, INCLUDING

DEALS, LATH, DRESSED FLOORING, CLAPBOARDS, PLANKS, SHINGLES, SHEETING, BOARDS, BATTENS, MOULDINGS, BASEBOARDS, ARCHITRAVES,

NEWELS, BALUSTERS, STAIR-RAILS, &c., &c., in stock, & SASHES, DOORS, FRAMES, BLINDS, and FITTINGS to order, at shortest notice.
HARDWOOD LUMBER bought or taken in exchange. Highest price paid for Logs and Timber delivered at the LAKE SHORE.

LOUDON BROS.
Valleyfield, Nov. 1882.
AUCTION SALES.
At residence of Robert Goodfellow, Laird Settlement, 5th range of Godmanchester, on TUESDAY, November 21st: horses, cattle, vehicles, implements, threshing-mill, &c. 11 o'clock sharp.
A. PHILPS, Auctioneer.

At the residence of John Patterson, 2nd concession of Fligon, on THURSDAY, November 23: horses, cattle, implements, hay, corn, and other fodder. 12 months' credit.
A. PHILPS, Licensed Auctioneer.

At residence of the late Widow Laurence Fourn, Ridge, Godmanchester, on Friday, November 24: horses, cattle, wagons, implements, corn, hay, &c. 12 months' credit. Also, the FARM, containing 100 acres, 25 of which are in good standing wood, 4 acres of a good sugar bush, and the remainder in a good state of cultivation, with dwelling-house and out-buildings thereon erected, and a first-class well. Terms made known on day of sale. Sale at 10 a.m.
A. PHILPS, Auctioneer.

JUST RECEIVED.
FRESH lot of Flour, which will be sold for \$3 per 100 lbs. Parties taking 400 lbs., and upwards, will be given a reduction.
Satisfaction guaranteed.
A. CHALMERS.
Huntingdon, Nov. 15.

ELKANAH BREWSTER'S TEMPTATION.

I AM of opinion that the fruit forbidden to our grandmother Eve, was an unripe apple. Eaten, it afflicted Adam with a kind of Berynx; in fact, the first colic known to this planet. He, the weaker vessel, sorrowed over his transgression; but I doubt if Eve's repentance was thuro; for the plucking of unripe fruit has been, ever since, a favorite hobby of her sons and daughters, until now our mankind has got itself into a chronic state of colic.

Part of this irritation finds vent in a great cry about 'legitimate ambition.' Somehow, because any American may be President of the United States, almost every American feels himself bound to run for the office. A man thinks small things of himself, and his neighbors think less, if he does not find his heart filled with an insane desire, in some way, to attain to fame or notoriety, riches or bankruptcy. Nevertheless, we are not proud, nor indeed, proud at all, more's the pity, and receive a man just as readily whose sands of life have been doled out to suffering humanity in the shape of patent pills, as one who has entered Fifth Avenue by the legitimate way of pork and cotton speculations, if only he has been successful; which I call a very noble trait in the American character.

Now this is all very well; and granted that Providence has placed us here to do what is best pleasing to ourselves, it is surely very noble and grand in us to please to serve nothing less than our country or our age. But let us not forget that the English language has such a little word as duty. A man's talents, and, perhaps, once in a great while, his wishes, would make him a great man, if wishes ever did such things, which I doubt, while duty imperatively demands that he shall remain a little man. What then?

Elkanah Brewster was going to New York to-morrow.

'What for, boy?' asked old Uncle Shub, meeting whom on the fish-wharf, he had bid him a cherry good-bye.

'To make my fortune,' was the bold reply.

'Make yer fortune? You'm a goose, boy! Stick to yer work here. Fishin' summers an' shoemakin' winters—why, there isn't a young feller on the hull Cape makes as much as you. What's up? Gal gin ye the mitten?' or what?

'I don't want to make shoes, nor fish nuther, Uncle Shub,' said Elkanah, soberly, looking the old fellow in the face—'goin' down to the Banks yer arter year in cold an' fish-gurry, an' pegg'in' away all winter like mad. I want to be rich, like Captain Crowell; I want to be a gentleman, like that painter-chap that gin me drawin'-lessons last summer when I stayed to home.'

'Phew! Want to be rich an' a gentleman, eh? Gittin' tu big for yer boots, youngster! What's yer old man do but go down 't the Banks reg'lar every spring? You'm no better 'n he, I guess! Keep yer trade, an' yer trade 'll keep you. A rollin' stun gethers no moss. Dry bread to home's better 'n roast meat an' gravy abroad.'

'All feet don't tread in one shoe, Uncle Shub,' said young Brewster, capping the old fellow's proverbs with another. 'Don't see why I shouldn't make money 's well's other fellers. It's a free country, an' if a feller wants to try suthin else 'sides fishin' uv it, what d'yer all want to be down on him for? I don't want to slave all my days, when other folks ken live in big houses an' ride in 'karridges, an' eat that.'

'Ain't ye got bread enough to eat, an' a place to sleep? an' what more's any on 'em got? You stay here; make yer money on the old Cape, where yer father an' grandther made it afore you. Use yer means, an' God 'll give the blessin'. Yer can' honestly git rich anywheres all tu once. Good an' quick don't often meet. One nail drives out another. Slow an' easy goes far in a day. Honor an' ease ain't often bedfellows. Don't ye be a goose, I tell ye. What's to become o' Hepsy Ann?'

Having delivered himself of which last and hardest shot, Uncle Shubal shouldered his cod-craft, and, without awaiting an answer, tugged across the sand-beach for home.

Elkanah Brewster was a Cape Cod boy, a pedigree, if he had ever thought of it, as long as any on the Cape, and they are the longest in the land. His forefathers had caught fish to the remotest generation known. The Cape boys take to the water like young ducks; and are born with a hook-and-line in their fists, so to speak, as the Newfoundland codfish and Bay Chaleur mackerel know to their cost. 'Down on old Chatham' there is little question of a boy's calling, if he only comes into the world with the proper number of fingers and toes. He swims as soon as he walks, knows how to drive a bargain as soon as he can talk, goes cook of a coaster at the mature age of nine years, and thinks himself robbed of his birthright if he has not made a voyage to the Banks before his eleventh birthday comes round. There is good stuff in the Cape boys, as the South Street ship-owners know, who don't sleep easier than when they have put a Cape man in charge of their best clipper. Quick of apprehension, fertile in resource, shrewd, enterprising, brave, prudent, and, above all, lucky, no better seamen sail the sea.

They are not rich on the Cape—in the Wall Street sense of the word, that is to say. I doubt if Uncle Lew Baker, who was high line out of Dennis last year, and who, by the same token, had to work himself right smartly to achieve that honor—I doubt if this smart and thuroly wide-awake fellow took home more than three hundred dollars to his wife and children when old Bed settled the voyage. But then the good wife saves while he earns, and, what with a cow, and a house and garden-spot of his own, and a healthy lot of boys and girls, who, if too young to help, are not suffered to hinder, this man is more forehanded and independent, gives more to the poor about him, and to the heathen at the other end of the world,

than many a city man who makes and spends his tens of thousands.

Uncle Abijah Brewster, the father of this Elkanah, was an old Banker—which signifies here, not a Wall Street broker-man, but a Grand Bank fisherman. He had brought up a goodly family of boys and girls by his hook-and-line; and, tho' now a man of some fifty winters, still made his two yearly 'fares' to the Banks in his own trim little pinky, and prided himself on being the smartest and jolliest man aboard. His boys had sailed with him till they got vessels of their own; had learned from his stout heart and strong arm their seamanship, their fisherman's acuteness, their honest daring, and childlike trust in God's providence. These poor fishermen are not rich, as I have said; a dollar looks to them as big as a dinner-plate to some of us, and a moderately flush Wall Street man might buy out half the Cape and not overdraw his bank account. Also, they have but little book-learning among them, reading chiefly their Bible, Bowditch, and 'Nautical Almanac,' and leaving theology mostly to the parson on shore, who is paid for it. But they have a conscience, and, knowing a thing to be right, do it bravely, and against all odds. I have seen these men on Sunday, in a fleet of 'Sunday fishers,' fish biting all around them, sitting faithfully, ay, and contentedly, with a book in hand, sturdily refraining from what the mere human instinct of destruction would strongly impel them to, without counting the temptation of dollars; and this only because they had been taught that Sunday was a day of rest and worship, wherein no man should catch fish, and they knew no theological quibble or mercantile close-sailing by which to weather on God's command. It sounds little to us who have not been tempted, or, if tempted, have gracefully succumbed, on the plea that other people do so too; but how many stock speculators would see their fellows buying bargains and making easy fortunes on Sunday morning, and not forget the ring of Trinity chimes and go in for dollars? Or which of us denies himself his Monday morning's paper?

Elkanah had always been what his mother called a strange boy. He was, indeed, an odd sheep in her flock. Restless, ambitious, dreamy, from his earliest youth, he possessed, besides, a natural gift for drawing and sketching, imitating and constructing, that bade fair, unless properly directed, to make of him that saddest and most useless of human lumber, a jack-at-all-trades. He profited more by his limited winter's schooling than his brothers and fellows, and was always respected by the old man as 'a boy that took naturally to book-larin', and would be suthin' some day.' Of course he went to the Banks, and acquitted himself there with honor, no man fishing more zealously or having better luck; but all the time he was dreaming of his future, counting this present as nothing, and ready, as soon as Fortune should make him an opening, to cast away this life, and grasp—he had not settled what.

'I dun know what ails him,' said his father; 'but he don't take kindly to the Banks. Seems to me he kinder despises the work, tho' he does it well enough. And then he makes the best shoe on the Cape; but he ain't content, somehow.'

And that was just it. He was not contented. He had seen men—no better than I, thought he, poor soul!—in Boston, living in big houses, wearing fine clothes, putting fair, soft hands into smooth-fitting kid gloves; 'and why not I?' he cried to himself continually. Year by year, from his seventeenth to his twenty-first, he was pursued by this demon of 'ambition,' which so took possession of his heart as to crowd out nearly everything else—father, mother, work, even pretty Hepzibah Nickerson, almost, who loved him, and whom he also loved truly. They had grown up together, had long loved each other, and had been now two years betrothed. When Elkanah was 'out of his time,' and able to buy a share in a vessel, and had made a voyage to the Banks as captain, they were to be married.

The summer before this spring in which our story opens, Elkanah had stayed at home for two months, because of a rheumatism contracted by unusual exposure on the Banks in early spring; and at this time he made the acquaintance of Mr. Jas. Graves, N.A., from New York, spending part of his summer on the Cape in search of the picturesque, which I hope he found. Elkanah had, as I have said, a natural talent for drawing, and some of his sketches had that in them which elicited the approval of Graves, who saw in the young fellow an untutored genius, or, at least, very considerable promise of future excellence. To him there could be but one choice between shoemaking and 'Art'; and finding that young Brewster made rapid advances under his desultory tuition, he told him his thoughts: that he should not waste himself making sea-boots for fishermen, but enter a studio in Boston or New York, and make his career as a painter. It scarcely needed this, however; for Elkanah took such delight in his new proficiency, and got from Graves's stories of artist life such exalted ideas of the unalloyed felicity of the gentlemen of the brush, that, even had the painter said no word, he would have worked out that way himself.

'Only wait till next year, when I'm out of my time,' said he to Graves; and to himself, 'This is the opening for which I have been waiting.'

That winter, 'my last at shoemaking,' he worked more diligently than ever before, and more good-naturedly. Uncle Abijah was delighted at the change in his boy, and promised him great things in the way of a lift next year, to help him to a speedy wedding. Elkanah kept his own counsel, read much in certain books which Graves had left him, and looked impatiently ahead to the day when, twenty-one years of age, he should be a free man, able to go whither he listed and do what he would, with no man authoritatively to say him nay.

And now the day had come; and with I don't know how few dollars in his pocket, his scant earnings, he had declared to his astounded parents his determination to fish and shoemake no longer, but to learn to be a painter.

'A great painter?' that was what he said. 'I don't see no use o' paintin' pictures, for my part,' said the old man, despairingly; 'can't you learn that, an' fish tu?' 'Famous and rich, too,' said Elkanah, half to himself, looking thru the vista of years at the result he hoped for, and congratulating himself in advance upon it; and a proud, hard look settled in his eye, which froze the opposition of father and mother, and was hardly dimmed by encountering the grieved glance of poor Hepsy Ann Nickerson.

Poor Hepsy Ann! They had talked it all over time and again. At first she was in despair; but when he laid before her all his darling hopes, and painted for her in such glowing colors the final reward which should come to him and her in return for his struggles; when she saw him, her love and pride, before her already transfigured by this rare triumph, clothed with honors, his name in all mouths—dear, loving soul, her heart consented, 'ay, if it should break meantime,' thought she, as she looked proudly on him thru her tears, and said, 'Go, in God's name, and God be with you!'

Perhaps we might properly here consider a little whether this young man did well thus to leave father, mother, home, his promised bride, sufficient bread and butter, healthy occupation, all, to attempt life in a new direction. Of course, your man who lives by bread alone will 'pooh! pooh!' all such folly, and tell the young man to let well enough alone. But consider candidly, and decide: should Elkanah have gone to New York?

On the whole, I think, yes. For, he had a certain talent, and gave fair promise of excellence in his chosen profession.

He liked it, felt strongly impelled toward it. Let us not yet scrutinize too closely the main impelling forces. Few human actions originate solely in what we try to think the most exalted motives.

He would have been discontented for life, had he not had his way. And this should count for something; for much, indeed. Give our boys liberty to try that to which their nature or fancy strongly drives them; to burn their fingers, if that seem best.

Let him go, then; and God be with him! as surely he will be, if the simple, faithful prayers of fair, sad Hepsy Ann are heard. Thus will he, thus only can any, solve that sphinx-riddle of life which is propounded to each passer to-day, as of old in fable-lands; failing to read which, he dies the death of rusting discontent; solving whose mysteries, he has revealed to him the deep secret of his life, and sees and knows what best he may do here for himself and the world.

But what, where, who, is Elkanah Brewster's world?

While we stand reasoning, he has gone. In New York, his friend Graves assisted him to a place in the studio of an artist whose own works have proved, no less than those of many who have gathered their most precious lessons from him, that he is truly a master of his art. But what are masters, teachers, to a scholar? It's very fine boarding at the Spread-Eagle Hotel; but even after you have feed the waiter, you have to chew your own dinner, and are benefited, not by the amount you pay for it, but only by so much of all that with which the bounteous table is covered as you can thuroly masticate, easily contain, and healthily digest.

Elkanah began with the soup, so to speak. He brought all his Cape Cod acuteness of observation to bear on his profession; lived closely, as well he might; studied attentively and intelligently; lost no hints, no precious morsels dropping from the master's board; improved slowly but surely. Day by day he gained in that facility of hand, quickness of observation, accuracy of memory, correctness of judgment, patience of detail, felicity of touch, which, united and perfected and honestly directed, we call genius. He was above no drudgery, shirked no difficulties, and labored at the insignificant sketch in hand to-day as tho' it were, indeed, his masterpiece, to be hung up beside Raphael's and Titian's; meantime, keeping up poor Hepsy Ann's heart by letters full of a hope bred of his own brave spirit, rather than of any favoring circumstances in his life, and gaining his scant bread-and-butter by various honest drudgeries which I will not here recount.

So passed away three years; for the growth of a poor young artist in public favor, and that thing called fame, is fearfully slow. Oftentimes he has achieved his best when the first critic speaks kindly or savagely of him. What, indeed, at best, do those blind leaders but zealously echo a sentiment already in the public heart, which they vainly endeavor to create (out of nothing) by an awe-inspiring formula of big words?

Men grow so slowly! But then so do oaks; and little matter, so the growth be straight.

Meantime Elkanah was getting, slowly and by hardest labor, to have some true conception of his art and his aims. He became less and less satisfied with his own performances; and, having with much pains and anxious prayers finished his first picture for the Academy, carefully hid it under the bed, and for that year played the part of independent critic at the Exhibition. Wherefrom resulted some increase of knowledge, tho' chiefly negative.

For what positive lesson is taught to any by that yearly show of what we flatter ourselves by calling art? Eight hundred and fifteen new paintings this year, shown by no less than two hundred and eighty-one painters. When you have gone patiently thru, and looked at every picture, see if you don't wish the critics

had eyes, and a little common-sense, too. How many of these two hundred and eighty-one, if they live to be a hundred, will ever solve their great riddle? and, once solved, how many would honestly go back to shoemaking?

Why should they not paint? Because, unless some of them are poorer men than I think, that is not the thing they are like to do best; and a man is put into this world, not to do what he may think or hope will most speedily or effectually place him in the list of this world's illustrious benefactors, but honestly and against all devilish temptations to stick to that thing by which he can best serve and bless—

Whom? A city? A state? A republic? A king? No, but that person who is nearest to and most dependent upon him. Look at Charles Lamb—and then at Byron and Shelley.

The growth of a poor young artist into public favor is slow enough. But even poor young artists have their temptations. When Elkanah hung his first picture in the Academy rooms, he thought the world must feel the acquisition. Now the world is a notoriously stupid world, and never does its duty; but kind woman not seldom supplies its omissions. So it happened that, tho' the world cared nothing about the picture, Elkanah became at once the centre of admiration to a coterie of young ladies who thought they were appreciating art when they flattered an artist, and who, when they read in the papers the gratifying intelligence, invented by some sanguine critic over a small bottle of champagne cider, that the American people are rapidly growing in true love for the fine arts, blushing owned to themselves that their virtuous labors in this direction were not going unrewarded.

Have you never seen them in the Academy, these dear young ladies, who are so constantly foreseeing new Raphaels, Claudes, and Rembrandts? Positively, in this year's Exhibition they are better worth study than the paintings. There they run, up and down, critical or enthusiastic, as the humor strikes: Laura, with big blue eyes and a loud voice, pitying Isidora because she 'has never met' that dear Mr. Herkimer, who paints such delicious, dreamy landscapes; and Emily dragging everybody off to see Mr. Smith's great work, 'The Boy and the Windmill,' which, so surprising is his facility, he actually painted in less than twelve days! and which 'promises so much for his success and the future of American art,' says this sage young critic, out of whose gray eyes look the garnered experiences of almost eighteen summers.

Whoever desiderates cheap praise, let him cultivate a beard and a sleepy look, and hang a picture in the Academy rooms. Elkanah received it, you may be sure. It was thought so romantic that he, a fisherman—the young ladies sunk the shoemaker, I believe—should be so devoted to art. How splendidly it spoke for our civilization, when even sailors left their vessels, and, abjuring codfish, took to canvases and brushes! What admirable courage in him, to come here and endeavor to work his way up from the very bottom! What praiseworthy self-denial—'No! it is really so?' cried Miss Jennie—when he had left behind him a fair young bride!

It was as if the true aim and glory of every man in a civilized community should be to paint pictures. Which has this grain of truth in it, that, in the highest form of human development, I believe every man will be at heart an artist. But then we shall be past picture-painting and exhibitions. Don't you see that, if the fruit be thuroly ripe, it needs no violent plucking? or that, if a man is really a painter, he will paint, ay, he he were ten times a shoemaker, and could never, never hope to hang his pictures on the Academy walls, to win cheap wonder from boarding-school misses, or just regard from judicious critics?

Elkanah Brewster came to New York to make his career, to win nothing less than fame and fortune. When he had struggled thru five years of art-study, and was now just beginning to earn a little money, he began also to think that he had somehow counted his chickens before they were hatched—perhaps, indeed, before the eggs were laid. 'Good and quickly come seldom together,' said old Uncle Shubal. But then a man who has courage commonly has also endurance; and Elkanah, ardently pursuing from love now what he had first been prompted to by ambition, did not murmur or despair. For, indeed, I must own that this young fellow had worked up to the highest and truest conception of his art, and felt that, tho' the laborer is worthy of his hire, unhappy is the man who lowers his art to the level of a trade. In olden times the priests did, indeed, eat of the sacrificial meat; but we live under a new and higher dispensation.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Many farmers injure their farm implements more by exposure to the weather than by use on the farm. An implement which with good care would last twenty years, will, when exposed to the weather, become useless in five years, or even less. A farm cart which, with good usage, would last almost a lifetime, will last only a few years when exposed to the sun.

The False Prophet, who is now carrying fire and sword from Soudan into Egypt, is the eldest son of Saoussi, the founder of a powerful monastic order in North Africa. The father, on his deathbed, predicted that Islam was to have a new Messiah in the person of his son, El Mehdi. The sudden appearance of El Mehdi on the scene, after having passed some twenty years in mysterious solitude and seclusion, and his declaration that the time has come to realize the prediction of his illustrious father, have worked the natives up to a high pitch of religious excitement and to a determination to fight for the glory of Islam. The False Prophet accordingly finds himself at the head of an inflamed population, who are reinforced by the cannibal tribes of Central Africa, and who threaten to give Egypt another taste of the devastations of war.

NOW OR NEVER. Fall and Winter 1882-83—Stock Now Complete.

WE offer the largest and best assortment of Tweeds, General Dry Goods, and Groceries to be found in Huntingdon county.

Best Scotch, English, and Canadian TWEEDS, WORSTED COATINGS, OVERCOATINGS, BEAVERIES, LADIES' JACKETINGS, &c.

Ladies' Dress Goods in Silks, Satins, Velvets, Merinos, Lustras, Brocades, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Ladies' Cloths, Fancy Prints, Winceys, &c.

Trimming in Silk Laces, Velvets, Brocades, Passametric. Buttons in endless variety.

See our Plain and Fancy Flannels, Tickings, Ducks, Shirtings, Blankets, Yarns.

Ask to be shown our Stock of Ladies' Hosiery, Underclothing, Cuffs, Collars, Corsets, Kid and Cloth Gloves, etc. Also, Gent's Underclothing, Socks, Mitts, Kid, Cloth, Saranac Buck, and Golf Gloves.

Our Stock of Winter Caps in Persian Lamb, Seal, Beaver, Imitation, and Scotch Caps are A 1 as to style, quality, and price.

Ladies' Boots in Kid, Enamel, Pebble, Buff, Calf, and Patent Leathers, in Buttoned Calf Shoes, Gaiters. Boots in Kip, Grain, and Waxed Upper. Also Rubbers and Overhoes.

BEST GROCERIES. LOWEST PRICES. TEAS, from 2 to 5 lbs for \$1. Coffee, Spices, Tobaccos and Cigars. SUGARS—Bright, Raw, and Granulated.

Shelf Hardware, Hall, Parlor, Cooking and Double Stoves, Plows, Churns, Axes, Zinc, Pressed and Cut Nails, Felt and Tanned Papers, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Japans, Graining Colors, Glass, Putty, &c.

A FINE LINE OF CROCKERY. Tea Sets in China, Antique and Deft. Jars, Flower Pots, &c.

EXAMINE OUR CARPETS in Hemp and Tapestry; also, our Lace Curtains, and ask our prices. We are always pleased to show our Goods.

WILSON & MCGINNIS, Atholston.

WANTED, 2 ladies to sew in our Tailoring Establishment. Apply immediately personally or by letter to WILSON & MCGINNIS, Atholston, November 8, 1882.

1865 DENTISTRY. 1882 H. W. MERRICK, DENTIST, FORT COVINGTON, N. Y.

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

Important Notice. MESSRS COWAN & McBEETH having recently removed to Mr Gardner's stand, I beg to announce to the public that I am filling up that portion of the store formerly occupied by them, with a new and attractive stock of GENERAL GOODS.

My stock is now more than double what it was 3 weeks ago.

Dress Goods Department. My Black Dress Goods department is now very attractive, consisting of a full line of all wool French Cashmeres, all wool Serges, Paramattas, Lustras, Persian Corals, Velveteens, Silks, and Satins. Also, a choice lot of colored all wool French and Scotch in the leading shades, a beautiful variety of Buttons (almost styles), Spanish and real Laces, Fringes, Passamenteries and other trimmings.

We would call special attention to the following Goods just in: All-wool Dress Tartans, Shawls, Ladies' Jackets, Breakfast Shawls, Cloths, Towels, Winceys, Shirtings, Grey and Colored Flannel, Table Linen, &c., &c.

Boots and Shoes. A complete stock of Boots and Shoes (extra value). TRY THEM.

Groceries. The choicest TEAS and all kinds of Groceries always kept. A good assortment of CROCKERY now on hand. THE CHEAP CASH STORE W. A. DUNSMORE.

Office of the Municipal Council, HITCHINBROOK. SPECIAL NOTICE. I hereby given to all the Inspectors of Roads, in this municipality, to take down the fences in their respective Districts, on or before the first day of December next, where the snow drifts up the roads in the winter. Those neglecting to comply with above order will be held responsible for all damages resulting from their negligence.

ARTHUR HERDMAN, Secretary-Treasurer. Hitchinbrook, Nov. 6.

DRESSMAKING. THE subscriber would inform her old customers, and others, that she is prepared to receive an order in the above line, at her residence near Atholston. Mrs R. S. FRINGLE.

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 Moir's Huntingdon. Office: John C. Lockerby's, next door to Hugh Walsh's, Durham.

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

HUNTER BROTHERS. INVITE INSPECTION of the following Goods for Fall and Winter of 1882-3. Our Store for Dress Goods. All-wool and Union Black Cashmeres, Black Lustras and Persian Corals, plain and brocaded Black Velveteens, Silks and Satins, Colored Cashmeres, Serges and Costume Cloths.

Winceys, Winceys. 50 patterns in plain, check, stripe, and fancy patterns Buy Your Flannels and Druggets at Hunter Bros. Our Store for Children's Knit Dresses, Polkas, Hoops, &c., Ladies' Knit Vests, Skirts, Evening Shawls, Mantle and Ulster Cloths.

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Buy Your Boots and Shoes and Rubbers at Hunter Bros. Paint Oil, Turpentine, Talc, Soap, Nails, Putty, Lead and Castor Oil, White Lead, and a full line of Colors, and in oil, Stripping Tubes, Bronzes, Gold Leaf, &c., Tar Paper, Glue, Putty, Nails and Salt. GIVE US A TRIAL. HUNTER BROS. THE CANADIAN CLEANER is published every Thursday at noon. Subscription \$1.50 a year in advance, postage free. Single copies, four cents each. One dollar pays for eight months' subscription, two dollars for a year and four months.

ROBT. SELLAR, Proprietor, Huntingdon, Que.

BY-LAW NUMBER 89. Province of Quebec, Municipality of the Village of Huntingdon.

BYLAW to authorize the Corporation of the Village of Huntingdon to grant a Bonus of Two Thousand Dollars to the Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway Company, and to impose a special rate to pay the same.

At an adjourned general session of the Municipal Council of the Village of Huntingdon, held in the Council Room in the County Building in the said village, on Tuesday, the seventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, at seven o'clock in the evening, in conformity with the provisions of the Municipal Code of the Province of Quebec, at which session were present Mr Mayor, Alexander Cameron, and Councillors John Dinneen, Charles Marshall, Thomas Burrows, James A. Millar, Thomas Gamble, and William Fortune, forming the quorum of the Council under the presidency of Mr Mayor.

It is ordained and resolved by bylaw of the council, subject to the approval of the municipal electors of the said municipality qualified to vote in approval or disapproval of the said bylaw, as follows:— Whereas, in the opinion of the said council, the inhabitants of the said municipality are sufficiently interested in the railway which the Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway Company are authorized to construct, to warrant the said council in giving a bonus of two thousand dollars to the said Company, to aid the said railway, in three annual cash payments of six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents and two-thirds of a cent;

1. Upon the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth there shall be paid to the said Company, by the Corporation of said village, the sum of six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents and two-thirds of a cent, on the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, a like sum of \$666.66 on the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and a like sum of \$666.66 on the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

All such payments to be made at the office of the said council, without interest, provided the said Company shall carry out and fulfil the obligations and stipulations imposed by clauses A. and B. of this Bylaw.

A. The said Railway Company shall be bound to have the road fully completed in all its parts and in running order from St Isidore to the said village of Huntingdon, on or before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and actually have the regular trains passing over said road on or before said date, and have the road continued and completed and in running order in the same manner through the township of Dundee to the Province line, on or before the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three; also to have a suitable station, waiting-rooms, siding, and switches erected and built in the said village of Huntingdon, on or before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

B. The said Railway Company shall be bound to locate and build their depot and other buildings and appurtenances connected therewith in the said village of Huntingdon at some point on the line of said Railway, between Dalhousie street and Bouchette street, in said village, and to furnish suitable accommodation both for passengers and freight to and from said village.

2. Should the said Railway Company not comply with clauses A. and B. of this Bylaw, then this Bylaw shall be null and void and of no effect, and the said Company shall have no claim upon the said Municipality for the said bonus or any part thereof.

3. For the purpose of raising the said sum a special rate or assessment shall be imposed only upon all taxable real property in the said Municipality of the village of Huntingdon, at the rate of one-third of a cent on the dollar upon the assessable value of the real property only, in the month of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and a like rate in the month of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and in the month of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, in the event of the fulfilment of the conditions in the foregoing clauses A and B.

4. That such special rates or assessments shall be levied and payable in the same manner as other rates or assessments which the said Municipal Council is authorized to impose, provided that, in the event of an increase in the value of the taxable real estate of the said Municipality, the said Council shall reduce the said special rates or assessments.

(Signed) A. CAMERON, Mayor. (Signed) W. S. MACLAREN, Secretary-Treasurer.

I THE undersigned, William S. Maclaren, Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipal Council of the village of Huntingdon, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of By-Law No 89, passed and adopted by the said Council at an adjourned general session held on the seventh day of the month of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

W. S. MACLAREN, Secretary-Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned that a public meeting of the Municipal Electors of the Municipality of the Village of Huntingdon, qualified to vote in approval or disapproval of the foregoing By-law, will be held in the place where the said Council holds its sittings, to wit: in the Council-room, in the County Building, in the said Village of Huntingdon, on FRIDAY, the first day of December next (1882), at Ten of the clock in the forenoon, in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Code of the Province of Quebec, to approve or disapprove of the foregoing By-law, and that a poll will be then and there opened and held for such object.

Given at the said Village of Huntingdon this Seventh day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two. A. CAMERON, Mayor. W. S. MACLAREN, Secretary-Treasurer.