

Grand Display of Summer Importations.
WILLIAM THIRD & CO. beg to announce that they have just received and opened out an additional supply of new summer importations, comprising:

- 3 cases Fancy Dress Goods and Ladies' Rubber Circulars, latest styles.
- 2 cases Linen Dress Goods, black Cashmires, black Parrot-mattas, plain black Lusters and black broadcloth Lusters and Nuns' Veiling.
- 1 case Ladies' and Gentlemen's Summer Gloves.
- 5 cases choice Prints, Muslins, black Gingham and colored French Delaines.
- 3 cases black Cashmere Shawls, Parasols, beaded Mantle ornaments, black beaded Gimp and Fringes, fancy Beading and Ladies' fancy Ties.
- 2 cases beautiful Cretonnes, Cretonne Fringes, Lambrequins, Window Lace Curtains, Piano and Table Covers, fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, Ladies' and Misses' Hoop-skirts, Bustles, fancy Dress Buttons and Trimmings.
- 3 cases Ladies' Stays, black and colored Satins, Silks, Ribbons, Mottos and Motto Frames, Chromes, Scrap Pictures, Photograph Albums, Berlin and Fingering Wool, and colored fancy Laces, &c.
- 4 cases English, Irish, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, fancy Cotton Shirtings, Table Linens, Gentlemen's white and colored Dress Shirts, Undershirts, Satchels, Ladies' and Gentlemen's white Linen Handkerchiefs, Collars and Cuffs, Ladies' Merino Undershirts and Gentlemen's Merino Undershirts and Pants.
- 2 cases Ladies', Girls', Men's and Boys' white and colored Straw Hats.
- 25 cases and trunks of Boots and Shoes of the latest styles.
- 6 cases choice Carpets, Stair and Hall Floor Oilcloths.
- 3 cases White and Grey Cottons, Canton Flannels, Tickings, Hollands, white and colored Flannels, fancy Table Damask, &c.
- 4 cases beautiful Wall Paper, Paper Bordering and Window Blinds.
- 7 large cases Ready-made Clothing, comprising Gentlemen's and Boys' Tweed Suits and Linen and Cotton Coats, Gentlemen's Linen, Tweed and Luster Dresses, Gentlemen's Rubber and fancy Tweed Rubber Coats, Men's Overalls and Overshirts, Men's and Boys' Felt Hats, &c.
- 5 crates Crockery and Glassware, comprising ornamental China Tea sets, ornamental Lamps, Vases, Pitchers, Plates, Fruit Dishes, Smoke Stands, &c. Also a fresh stock of choice Groceries, Woodenware and Hardware of every description, &c.

WILLIAM THIRD & CO.
 Huntingdon, 31st May, 1888.

P.S.—Ask to see our latest importations of fancy goods, suitable for birthday and wedding presents. W. T. & Co.

POST-OFFICE STORE.

CALL AND SEE OUR

NEW GOODS!

- New Dress Goods, New Dress Prints,
 New Dress Braid, New Muslins,
 A fine line Ladies' Walking Shoes,
 Gents' Shoes,—a full line.
- We keep the genuine Southern Sweet Corn.
- Highest price paid for Wool, Eggs, Butter, &c.

Marshall & Pringle.

NOTARIAL.—The undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he will be in attendance in the office of David R. Hay, Esq., secretary of the municipal council, in the village of Howick, EVERY MONDAY, and remain while detained by business. In the event of any Monday being a non-judicial day, he will attend on Tuesday.
 J. LANDRY, Notary.

ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR SALE.

- ONE 15 H. P. Engine and Boiler, second-hand
 20 " " " "
 25 " " " "
 30 " " " "
 35 " " " "
 40 " " " "
 50 " " " "

Some of these are nearly as good as new.
 We are also agents for some of the best Engine and Boiler makers in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

Also agents for the Pennington Machine Works, Fort Wayne, Ind., U.S.A., manufacturers of patent Wood Cutting machinery of latest improved designs and construction of Engines and Boilers.
 BOYD & CO.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, for an act to incorporate the St. Chrysostom Railway Company with power to build a railway, connecting the parish of St. Jean Chrysostom, in the district of Beauharnois, with Caughnawaga, in the district of Montreal, and with the township of Hinchinbrook, in the district of Beauharnois, passing through the same as far as the frontier line between Canada and the United States.
 Montreal, April 16th, 1888.
 ROUDOUX, FORIN & ROCHER,
 Attorneys for Applicants.

FARMERS LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS AND SAVE MONEY.

AS it is reported by agents of other companies, has raised its rates of insurance the same as the stock companies, I beg to inform the public that such is not the case, as the Mutual is the only company doing business in the district that is insuring farmers for $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 per cent. on farm property. The difference between the Mutual and other stock companies on the cash system on \$2000 for 3 years, is \$7 in favor of the Mutual, and the difference between the Mutual and stock companies on the mutual system on \$2000, on what it cost for the last 3 years, is \$13.66 in favor of the Mutual, so that farmers can save money by insuring in the Mutual.

The Mutual has taken more insurance among the farmers in the district of Beauharnois than any other company for the last year.

The Mutual has paid out more money for losses among the farmers in the district the last year than all the stock companies put together.

The Mutual insures nothing but farm or isolated property.

Parties wishing to insure would do well to write for terms from the general agent before insuring elsewhere.

The following persons have been appointed agents for the Mutual:

DAVID HAY, Agent for Howick.
 ROBERT ELLERTON, Agent for Hemmingford.
 M. M. SMITH, Agent for Dundas.
 J. BEE MYRE, Agent for St. Louis de Gonzague.
 J. W. CURRAN, Agent for Covey Hill.
 ANDREW PHILIPS,
 General Agent.

McCORMICK, V.S., will be at Moir's Hotel every Friday.

NOTICE.

FARMERS in the County of Beauharnois, desirous of insuring against fire, in the MUTUAL, will please apply to Jean B. Myre, agent for said county.
 HUNTINGDON, 7th Feby., 1888.

FOR SALE.

THE Celebrated LYMAN STEEL FENCING, which we have a large stock of the following brands: BARR, TABLET, RIBBON, THORN, &c., and 2 and 3 strand Plain Twisted Wire.

Give us a call before making your Spring purchases.

BOYD & CO.

The Canadian Gleamer

NO. 1286

HUNTINGDON, Q., THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1888.

\$1.50 A-YEAR

CHEAP SALE.

THE subscriber being engaged in enlarging and refitting his own store, and being desirous of opening with a new stock, offers, before removal, his entire stock for cash or ready pay, at immense reductions. Among the many bargains will be found Ladies' French Silk Gloves, Alexanders, Jouvins, Josephines, and others, at 25c per pair; worth \$1 to \$1.25. Ladies' Silk Gloves 15c to 35c; worth 50c to 75c. Lisle Thread 10c to 15c; worth 25c to 40c.

An especial line of the best SILK PARASOLS imported, below wholesale prices. A good Silk Parasol for \$1. Check Shirtings sold at 10 to 12c, for 8c. Amoskeag Gingham Canton Dress Styles 94c; cost 10c regular.

Confection Cotton sold at 9c, for 7c. Wall Paper 10 to 12c per double roll. Seamless English Vals, oak bottom, handmade, 85c. All other goods proportionately low.

Owing to expenses attending building and other business arrangements, I shall have to ask settlement of outstanding accounts and notes by 1st of July or 1st of August.

JOHN McCAFFREY,
 Trout River Lines.

DEWITTVILLE CARDING MILL.

THE Carding-machine in this mill, which has been fitted to handle fine wool as well as coarse, is now running and giving satisfaction. We use an oil that will thoroughly wash out and not discolor the goods. L. C. McARTHUR,
 Dewittville.

L. O. L.

A MEETING of the District L. O. L. will be held in the Lodge Room of 1570, Boyd Settlement, on TUESDAY, 5th June, at 7 p.m., for the purpose of making arrangements for the coming Twelfth and any other business that may be brought before the lodge. A full attendance is requested.
 JOSEPH SLOAN, District Master.

BEE HIVES.

BUY a box from me and don't kill your bees in the fall. Call and see the bees in the boxes. No running away; queen's wings all cut in the new box. 86 W. SANGSTER, Huntingdon.

F. W. SHIRRIFF, M.D.,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

DEALER in Drugs, Patent Medicines, Dyes, &c., and agent for Peuchen's celebrated Mized Paints, guaranteed to be composed of pure White Lead, Oxide Zinc, and Boiled Linseed Oil, and free from all impurities. Kalamazoo stock of H. Shorey & Co's make of READY-MADE CLOTHING; also Dress and Dolman Trimmings, new TWEEDS, choice Paintings, Suitings, and GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

ARRIVED!

OUR NEW STOCK of Spring and Summer Dress Goods has arrived and will be found up to the times with respect to quantity, quality, shades, and prices,—being from 10c per yard up to stock of H. Shorey & Co's make of READY-MADE CLOTHING; also Dress and Dolman Trimmings, new TWEEDS, choice Paintings, Suitings, and GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

THE NEWEST IN HATS!

for Men and Boys; Infants' embroidered Cashmere Cloaks, Parasols, Oriental and other Laces, Hamburgs, Lace Curtains, Table Linens, Silks, Honors, Gowns, Corsets, Shirtings, FRINGS, Buttons, Corsets, Floor Oilcloths, Boots and Shoes, Teas, Wall Paper, Table Cutlery, Stone & Chinaware, Trunks, Satchels, Boys' Jersey and Tweed Suits, Umbrellas, &c.

Alex. McNaughton & Bros.

P.S.—Also, in SEEDS, Timothy, Alsike & Western Red Clover. Horse Tooth and White Sweet Corn. Ferguson make of Pumps. Will take Butter, Eggs, Wool and other Farm produce in exchange for goods. A. McN. & Bro.

FURNITURE!

CHEAP, HANDSOME GOODS!

Bedroom Sets, Parlor Sets,
 Centre Tables, walnut and marble tops,
 Extension Tables, Mattresses,
 Bedsteads, iron and wood,
 Spring Beds, Couches,
 Chairs of every description, Baby Carriages,
 and all kinds of Furniture.

GIVE US A CALL.

BOYD & CO.,

Athelstan and Huntingdon.

NOTICE.

OWING to selling the Woolen Factory, the past winter's make of goods is now to be disposed of. The stock comprises a nice line of Tweeds, Blankets, Horse Blankets and Yarns all of good quality. Wool will be taken in exchange as usual. JAMES WATTE.

Valleyfield, May 10th, 1888.

FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE assortment of first-class Drain Pipes, Bends, Syphons, Cesspools, Junctions, Vases, Chimney-Tops, Windguards, &c., &c. Corn Hoes, Cultivators, Grubbers, Harrows, Plows, Stoves, and general hardware.

ALSO AT ATHELSTAN

A splendid stock of Coffins, Caskets, Coffin and Casket trimmings and general funeral supplies. All orders promptly attended to.

BOYD & CO.

Huntingdon, May 15, 1888.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding 50 words, fifty cents first insertion, and twenty-five cents each subsequent insertion.

FOR SALE, on easy terms, a lot in the village of Huntingdon, being 59 feet on Louise street by 229 feet on York street, with a fine brick house in front, a wooden house at the rear, and other buildings there erected.

Apply to D. McCormick, advocate, Montreal.

FARM FOR SALE, situated on the front of the county of Glengarry, township of Lancaster, containing 200 acres good farm land, 140 acres are under cultivation. It is distant from Lancaster village 4 miles, 14 miles from a cheese factory, same distance from Beloeville station, and 1 mile from a schoolhouse. A good orchard of 50 young bearing trees. Large barn and outbuildings. No house. Undeveloped title. 40 acres are plowed. Terms: one-half cash, balance in installments to suit the purchaser. Apply to DUNCAN McBRIDE, Beloeville.

FOR SALE, a parcel of Land composed of lots No. 126 and No. 127 on York-street, in the village of Huntingdon, containing an acre of land, more or less, house and barn. Apply to Father DEKRENTZ, P.P., or to Father N. E. DEMERS, P.P., Ormstown, F. Wood's Test. Executors.

MONEY TO LOAN on Farm property. Apply to WM. S. MACLAREN, Huntingdon.
 May 23rd, 1888.

L. O. L.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up till Thursday, June the 14th, for getting up Dinner for County celebration to be held in Huntingdon on the coming Twelfth of July.
 Huntingdon, May 28 J. TENNANT.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—IN APPEAL.

MONTREAL, May 26.—Present: Chief Justice Dorian, and Justices Tessier, Cross and Church. Kerr (defendant below), appellant, and Marchand (plaintiff below), respondent.

The appeal was from a judgment which condemned the appellant to pay a sum of \$859.13. The respondent had been in the habit of supplying the appellant with hay, straw and other articles. The latter complained that large quantities of the hay shipped to him was bad, and some of it rotten, and had been refused. He admitted a liability of \$363.28, after making the deductions which he claimed. The court below sustained the claim to the extent of \$859.13. The judgment was confirmed unanimously.

The Fabrique of the Parish of St. Isidore et al. (defendants below), appellants, and Perras et al. (plaintiffs below), respondents.

This was a case which arose under rather peculiar circumstances. One Demers, a churchwarden, had been sued by one Primeau, the ground of the action being that Demers while taking up the collection in the church, had passed by Primeau without presenting the contribution box to him. Demers was condemned to pay a small sum of damages, and the damages and costs amounted in all to \$260. As Demers had acted with the sanction of the cure and two other churchwardens, it was considered a hardship that he should have to pay this sum out of his own pocket. A resolution was, therefore, passed by the churchwardens of the parish of St. Isidore, that the Fabrique should assume the debt. The resolution was not carried by unanimity, seven voting for, and five against the resolution. One of the dissentients then instituted the present action to have the resolution annulled as illegal and ultra vires. The action was maintained by the court below, and the present appeal was from that judgment. It was contended on the part of the appellants that the money having been paid to Demers by Trudeau, his successor as churchwarden in charge, it was too late to attack the resolution. In any event Trudeau should be brought into the case before the resolution was annulled, as he would be bound to refund the money to the Fabrique. It was urged further, that Demers, acting as the representative of the Fabrique, and that it was only just and reasonable that the Fabrique should reimburse him for the expenses incurred.

Tessier, J., dissenting, was of opinion to reverse the judgment. His Honor considered that as Demers had merely committed an error of judgment, and was performing a duty gratuitously, it would be hard to make him responsible for the costs.

Dorian, C.J., said the majority of the court were of opinion to confirm the judgment. The corporation had no right to apply the funds to this payment, which was an extraordinary expense. But as the court considered that litigation of this nature should be discouraged, the judgment would be confirmed without cost in appeal.

CANADA.

The Ontario government, in creating Niagara Falls park, have deserved the commendation of all lovers of the grand and beautiful in nature wherever they may dwell. The park is long—in this respect doing justice to its name—and extends for two miles and a half along the bank, containing one hundred and eighteen acres, and taking in all the points of vantage from which the falls and their environs may be viewed. The unsightly structures of the money changers have been removed and the banks of the river given a simply natural appearance. The high-priced hackmen have been subdued and the petty and annoying monopolies abolished, so that whoever will may enjoy the full grandeur of the scene without money and without price. Ontario's national park will be a credit both to the province and the Dominion.

In its issue of Saturday La Verité, perhaps the ablest of the Ultramontane journals in Lower Canada, defines the position of its friends in politics. It says that whilst the Bleus, both in federal and provincial politics, have united with Freemasons and Orangemen, the amalgam constituting a party one and indivisible under Sir John's leadership, the Ultramontanes are not united with Mr. Mercier. They are merely allied with him temporarily, retaining and proclaiming their own principles, so that when the necessity arises they will be at liberty to contract a similar alliance with other public men. A Spanish Ultramontane, Don Sarda, who has recently published a work on Liberalism, is quoted in justification of alliances of this sort. Don Sarda says when Ultramontanes find it expedient to ally themselves with Liberals in order to combat a common enemy, they are to take care that the Liberals are compelled to accept the Ultramontane policy; when this is done there is no harm in the alliance; on the contrary, it may be good in itself, as well as productive of good. The implication of La Verité is that this has been done in the case of the alliance between its Ultramontane friends and Mr. Mercier; and, to tell the truth, there is abundant evidence in Mr. Mercier's career of late to support the implication.—Mail.

The new magazine rifle, with which the British troops will soon be armed, is the invention of a Canadian, Mr. James P. Lee, formerly a resident of Galt, but who has for some years past lived at Utica, N.Y., where he has been employed in the arms foundry of the Remingtons. Mr. Lee has invented many patterns of both military and sporting rifles, but the British

magazine rifle is his latest product, and the outline of it was perfected while he was on a visit to his friends in Galt a few years ago. The London Echo says the build of the Lee rifle is stronger than any other pattern of its class hitherto constructed. The bore is small and the trajectory low, and if necessary 40 shots can be fired in a minute. The rifle has also been adopted by the Governments of China, Spain, Denmark and Mexico. As the Snider rifle is getting rather antiquated, it may be reasonably enquired why the Lee rifle, a more perfect weapon and the invention of a Canadian, is not adopted by the Canadian Government.

UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia, May 24.—The centennial celebration of the U.S. Presbyterian General Assembly began yesterday at the Overbrook home of Mr. and Mrs. Wislar Morris, where the President and Mrs. Cleveland were entertained, together with the commissioners from the Northern and Southern General Assemblies of the Presbyterian church. The President and Mrs. Cleveland reached Overbrook about 3.30 p.m., where they were met by Rev. and Mrs. Charles Wood, of Germantown, and were immediately conducted to the residence where the reception was held. They were followed shortly afterwards by the commissioners of the Southern Assembly, who also came on a special train from Baltimore. The reception took place between 4 and 6 o'clock. The delegates were welcomed by a short speech by Mr. Morris. The Rev. Dr. Bullock, the moderator of the Southern Assembly, and ex-chaplain of the U. S. Senate, offered prayer. President Cleveland then made an address as follows: "I am very much gratified by the opportunity here afforded me to meet the representatives of the Presbyterian church. Surely a man never should lose his interest in the welfare of the church in which he is reared; and yet I will not find fault with any of you whom I deem it a sad confession made, when I acknowledge that I must recall the days, now long past, to find my closest relation to the grand and noble denomination which you represent. I say this because those of us who inherit fealty to our church, as I did, begin early to learn those things which make us Presbyterians all the days of our lives; and thus it is that the rigors of our early teaching, by which we are grounded in our lasting allegiance, are especially vivid and perhaps the best remembered. The attendance upon church service three times each Sunday and upon Sabbath school during the noon intermission, may be irksome enough to a boy of 10 or 12 years of age to be well fixed in his memory, but I have never known a man who regretted these things in the years of his maturity. The shorter catechism, the thoroughly studied and learned, was not, perhaps, at the time, perfectly understood; and yet, in the stern labors and duties of after-life, those are not apt to be the worst citizens who were early taught 'What is the chief end of man?' Speaking of these things and in the presence of those here assembled, the most tender thoughts crowd upon my mind—all connected with Presbyterianism and its teaching. There are present with me no memories of a kind and affectionate father consecrated to the cause—and called to his rest and his reward in the midst of his usefulness; a sacred recollection of the prayers and pious love of a sainted mother and a family circle, hallowed and sanctified by the spirit of Presbyterianism. I certainly cannot but express the wish and hope that the Presbyterian church will always be at the front in every movement which promises the temporal as well as the spiritual advancement of mankind. In the turmoil and bustle of every day life few men are foolish enough to ignore the practical value to our people and our country of the church organization established among us, and the advantage of Christian example and teaching. The field is vast and the work sufficient to engage the efforts of every sect and denomination; but I am inclined to believe that the church that is most tolerant and conservative without loss of spiritual strength will find the way to the hearts and affections of the people. While we may be pardoned for insisting that our denomination is the best, we may, I think, safely concede much that is good to all other churches that seek to make men better. I am here to greet the delegates of general assemblies of the Presbyterian church. One is called 'North' and the other 'South.' The subject is too deep and intricate for me, but I cannot help wondering why this should be. These words, so far as they denote separation and estrangement, should be obsolete. In the councils of the nation and in the business of the country they no longer mean reproach and antagonism. Even the soldiers who fought for the North and for the South are restored to fraternity and unity. This fraternity and unity is taught and enjoined by our church. When she shall herself be united with all the added strength and usefulness, then harmony and union ensue."

Four years ago not a single barrel of petroleum was produced within the boundaries of Colorado. Now the production of the finest quality of illuminating oil is about 300 barrels daily, and it is almost certain to amount to 1,000 barrels a day within the next year.

A dairy conference is to be held at Malone, under the direction of the State Dairyman's Association, working in co-operation with the Franklin County Farmers' Club, on Thursday, June 14. The following extracts from a letter from Josiah Shull, secretary of the State Dairyman's Association, will give some idea of what the conference will be. In regard to the dairy conference, I will say these conferences are a new departure. The first ever held in this country was last year under the auspices of the New York State Dairyman's Association, and proved so satisfactory that it was determined to increase the number this year and hold three for butter-making and three for cheese-making. The object is to educate in the science of the dairy. In the first place, we desire to hold the meeting at some person's dairy or factory where

butter is made a business, where cream is furnished, and having facilities to manufacture the cream into butter. We want two ordinary churnings of cream ready and in condition for the forenoon and one for the afternoon. So you see we do not want a hall for the meeting. It can be at the butter house, or the outside thereof, where the people assembled can see the process, ask questions and give experiences.

Judge Wallace held in a case before him that the law against importing contract labor applies even to the engagement by a church of a rector from abroad, and Trinity Church of New York will have to pay \$1,000 for having invited an Englishman to minister unto it.

Argonia, a village of 400 inhabitants in Kansas, was wrecked last week by a cyclone. Not a business house was left standing, three churches were completely demolished, and every residence which escaped entire destruction suffered some damage. Three persons were killed and 75 injured.

The Advertiser says there is one-third less cheese being made in St. Lawrence county than there was a year ago. The high price of butter and veal calves, the cold and backward spring and the poor condition of dairy cows are mentioned as the causes.

A Brooklyn woman is an undertaker and embalmer. It was her husband's business, and she took it up after his death and is making money at it. She says that many families like better to have her around than a man, especially if the person to be buried is a woman or a child. The windows of her establishment do not display the usual mortuary emblems, but are full of flowering plants instead.

New York, May 24.—There is no subject which came before the Methodist conference in which Canadian readers will be more interested than the work of "California Taylor," Missionary Bishop of Africa. When he read his report the immense opera house was packed, and his telling points were warmly applauded. The personal heroism of the man and his missionary knight-errantry captivated the public mind. Besides this, he has preached in almost every town in Canada and is personally well known to many. Bishop Taylor's methods of missionary work among the heathen are so radically different from those generally adopted that the more conservative minds of the Church, while acknowledging his zeal and heroism, shrink from giving his methods official sanction. He believes that it is his special duty to set the Church an example of self-supporting missions, on what he calls "The Pauline principle." He began his work in India, chiefly among the Eurasian population, i.e., nations born of British parents, of whom a large number exist in the seaports of that great peninsula. He summoned to his aid recruits to whom no regular salary would be given. They were to depend on teaching and handicraft and the voluntary contributions of their converts. The method was very successful. A conference was organized without any aid from the missionary society of the Church and has remained self-supporting ever since. Similar methods have been followed by similar results, both in Chili and Brazil under Taylor's leadership. But it is in Africa that the method has been tried on the largest scale, and for the first time with anything like official sanction. Four years ago William Taylor was set apart as missionary bishop for Africa, with full authority to establish self-supporting missions wherever he chose throughout the Dark Continent. He selected the River Congo and its tributaries as the scene of his experiment, if such it could now be called. He soon had about 100 volunteers, who went out with the distinct understanding that they must maintain themselves by manual labor. As the Bishop expressed it, it was "root hog or die." He himself set a conspicuous example of strenuous toil. He walked for hundreds of miles over the long stretches of portages. He dug irrigating trenches, he planted banana and plantain trees, he built mission houses. In this way several prosperous missions were established. For the most part his volunteer recruits adopted the methods of their leader with as much enthusiasm as himself. A few became disheartened at the hardships and sickness encountered, and returned home and some died. Bishop Taylor maintains that his method is a signal success, and that it is the only method that can evangelize Africa; that a similar method has enabled the Mohammedans to largely subdue the country to the faith of Islam; and that the hospitable and receptive character of the native tribes makes them peculiarly amenable to this system of evangelization. He pleads for the recognition of his method. In reply to the question why he will not work under the Missionary Committee of the Church, he raised a laugh by saying, "My methods are so diverse from theirs that the two cannot be mixed up in the same office any more than can a coal yard and a millinery shop." He demands freedom of personal action, and objects to be controlled, as he says, by men "nine thousand miles in the rear." The action of the conference on the status of missionary bishops is considered quite a triumph for Bishop Taylor and his system. While he is not admitted to the full powers of a bishop in the United States, yet in Africa his office is co-ordinate in authority with that of any bishop of the Church, and he is not responsible to either the Board of Bishops or to the Missionary Society.

A Mr. S. J. Ritchie, of Akron, Ohio, has written a letter to certain of the United States newspapers which have been distinguishing themselves by the publication of anti-Canadian articles. In it he says: "Canada is one of our best customers. About one dollar out of every thirteen of the products which we export is sold to her, and in the aggregate she purchases from us about 20 per cent. less than all the countries south of the Rio Grande and the Gulf of Mexico, which contain about 50,000,000 people, while Canada contains less than 5,000,000. For nearly 40 years the balance of trade has

been almost constantly in our favor. Even under the operations of the much-abused reciprocity treaty of 1854 she purchased from us during the 11 years of its operation, about \$55,000,000 more than she sold us, and from the year 1850 to 1884 she purchased \$200,000,000 more from us than she sold us. She has constantly been anxious to renew the trade relations with the United States which we saw fit to terminate, but every overture on her part has been met with a rebuff on ours."

The proposition to construct a number of vast artificial lakes in the Northwest into which the waters of the Mississippi could be stored in the flood season is not so startling as at first appears. Engineers who have looked into the matter are said to declare that it is practicable and that by damming up some of the great canons, artificial lakes sufficient for the purpose could be secured. Many of the New England rivers are thus controlled for milling purposes, and the present scheme is but an application of the same principle upon a vast scale. The feats of modern engineering are something amazing, but if the annual floods along the Mississippi and the Missouri can be prevented by thus corralling the waters before they have time to spread desolation and ruin over the thousands of miles of lowlands to the south, the achievement will add millions to the wealth of the nation and give security to thousands of toilers in the great river valleys of the West.

MISCELLANEOUS.

London, May 29.—The great Russian railway into the heart of Asia is at last a fact, and a traveller can now go from London almost to the boundary of the Chinese empire in 12 days. The immense strategic and commercial importance of this event is not indicated at all by anything visible in the great London dailies. Each contains a small press despatch announcing the opening of the road, but no special article or editorial comment appeared in any of them. When one remembers the great excitement that once clustered around Merv, through which the road passes, and now Herat, and the fact that the new road places the whole of the Russian army only 5 days distant from North India and much nearer to Afghanistan, one is inclined to believe that England's fits of fear of Russia's encroachments are of an intermittent and epileptic character. From St. Petersburg the new line runs through Moscow, Wornesh, Rostov and Vladikavkas. Here the route is barred by the Caucasus range, over which the line is not yet completed, and you have to travel 18 hours over a pass 8000 feet high, 2000 feet higher than the St. Gothard and Simplon. With scenery twice as wild as that of Switzerland, the Caucasus will be the great summer resort of the future. On the other side you take a steamer to Baku, cross the Caspian Sea to Ososum Ada, where the new line begins, and go a thousand miles further through Kazil-Arvat, Gook-Topo, Askabad, Merv and Bokhara, to Samarcand. The road is well built and thoroughly equipped, and Cook's tourists will be eating hard-boiled eggs at the tomb of Tamerlane from now onward, providing the present necessity for special government permits can be got over. The cost is less than £50. The commercial importance of the new route is very great. The rich valley of the Oxus, which is the Mississippi of Central Asia, now opened up, had no European outlet before save by caravan. The resources of this territory are of all kinds, mineral and agricultural, and all are undeveloped. The effect on civilization of the new line can better be imagined than described, considering the fact that all the great mechanical advances and the highest civilization of the nineteenth century will now be carried into barbaric Asia. The effect on school geographies is not to be even surmised. Russia has steadily been pursuing a policy of encroachment in the East, and this explains her action in protecting her western frontier. Evidently her object is to gain in the East, and she proposes to be let alone in the West. One thing that is very certain is that the new road is a pretty good guaranty for peace for some time to come. The road will greatly affect the attitude of England toward Russia, on account of the military advantages it gives the latter. China, however, has the most reason to feel nervous, as any number of Russian troops can be massed at Samarcand at short notice.

The growth of London, England, is something marvellous. A recent article in Chambers' Journal states that within the metropolitan police district, an area of 688 square miles, exclusive of the city proper, there is a population of 5,360,000, that the number of police is 13,800 and that during the year 1886 12,252 new houses were built, making twenty-nine miles of new streets.

To judge the speed of railway trains, says a Western paper, the most accurate method, and the one most in use by experienced railroad men, is to count the number of rail joints the train passes over in twenty seconds. The rails in nearly all cases are thirty feet in length, and the number passed over in twenty seconds is the speed in miles per hour a train is running. For instance, if a passenger sitting in a sleeper can count thirty clicks of the wheels on a rail joint in twenty seconds the train is running at the speed of thirty miles an hour.

There is likely to be a still further shrinkage in the value of silver, if the accounts recently received of the discovery of vast silver deposits in Australia are well founded. It is stated that silver mining is being prosecuted with remarkable energy in the Broken Hills district, New South Wales, and the latest reports received indicate that there was a weekly output, although only three furnaces were in operation, of 74,000 ounces of bullion. At present prices the value of this output would be \$66,000 a week, or \$3,435,

The Chateaugay Advertiser.

PROHIBITION PICNIC

In Maple Grove, Howick, on FRIDAY, June 29th, by the R. T. of Temperance.

ENTERTAINMENT rich, and varied by Cornet Band and Choir music, Dialogues and Recitations, Cantata, Games and Boating, and a Temperance oration. Dinner from 11 till 2 o'clock.

Admission to the grounds (including Dinner) 25 cents. Children under 12 15 cents.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

TEACHERS WANTED.

A FEMALE Teacher for District No. 11, salary \$180 No. 3, 170. None need apply unless holding at least a first-class Elementary diploma.

Applications received up to the 28th June. Address: A. McEACHERN, Secy-Treasr., Ormstown, Q.

A DESIRABLE VILLAGE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Brick residence, with about 3 acres of ground, including an orchard, with good stable, barn and carriage-house, adjoining the village of Ormstown. A good well of water in the house. Pleasantly situated on the banks of the Chateaugay river.

ROBERT CAIRNS, Ormstown.

I BEG to call your attention to the fact that we have on hand and for sale, the most complete stock of CARRIAGES, with tops or without tops, ever offered in this place. Also, several Lumber Wagons and Farmer's Carts, all hand-made and of the best material. A call from those in need of such vehicles will pay them. Call soon, as our stock is limited and goes fast.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.—William Allan of Ormstown, County of Chateaugay, has been appointed by the Provincial Government of Quebec, sole issuer of Marriage Licenses for the District of Beauharnois.

FOR SALE, BEES AND CLAPBOARDS. 70 colonies of Bees to choose from. Also a good supply of Clapboards on hand.

FOR SALE, 2 AYRSHIRE BULLS, 1 year old this Spring, with registered pedigrees; one of them winner of first prize at the Huntingdon district show last fall. Apply to JAMES COTTINGHAM, Near Durham, Ormstown, P.Q.

Dr. HALL, Physician and Surgeon at the old stand opposite R.N. Walsh's store, Ormstown. Office days: Monday and Friday forenoon.

NOTICE TO PARTIES FURNISHING HOUSES.

I AM offering this week, great value in White and colored Lace Curtains, Curtain Poles, Spring Window Rollers, Curtain Chains, Carpets, Oilcloths, Cocoa and Wool Mats.

N.B.—Also, just received, a full range of Tweeds, Worsteds, and Pantings, suitable for the Spring trade.

J. LIGGETT, Tailoring Emporium, A few doors South of the National hotel, Ormstown, Que.

MORRIS BROTHERS

MARBLE DEALERS, AUBREY, P.Q.

WOULD inform the public that we are now prepared to furnish anything in the line of cemetery work, such as marble monuments, tablets, headstones, posts and railings, also granite monuments, tablets and posts, at prices that defy competition. We would not announce that we will sell at half price, because we mean to make good any statement made here or in any business transaction, but we would say that we are now in a position that enables us to undersell all other dealers in the province, and we mean to do so and will prove the above statement to anyone wanting anything in our line who will call at our works or communicate with us by line to the following address: MORRIS BROTHERS, Aubrey, P.Q.

A. ROBERTSON, ORMSTOWN.

BUILDER AND MANUFACTURER of Sashes, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Architectural, Newel Posts, Balusters, Brackets, and every description of House Finishing. Custom Planing and Matching done at reasonable rates. N.B.—A carload of Spruce Clapboards just received and for sale cheap.

D. BOTHERAS, ORMSTOWN.

CARRIAGE-BUILDER. - - - ORMSTOWN. I am returning thanks for past favors, and to inform the public, he has now on hand CARRIAGES of every description, Wagons and Carts, both light and heavy Sulkys, Road Carts, etc., all of his own make. Would also inform the public that he has a first-class Carriage Painter and Sign writer, an experienced driver, and all work guaranteed at reasonable prices. Orders for Painting solicited.

J. BRUNET, MARBLE WORKS, - ORMSTOWN.

I WILL sell this year, at 40 per cent. cheaper than any other dealer, the extensive stock bought of H. Haven, of Rutland, Vt., consisting of Granite and Marble Monuments, Headstones of all kinds, Posts, etc. I import my Granite direct from Aberdeen, Scotland, enabling me to sell Red and Blue Granite cheaper than Montreal dealers. Please give me a call, should you be in want of anything in my line, for you will save money by calling at the Ormstown Marble Works, or at Huntington. Address of communications to J. Brunet, Ormstown. Those in need of Huntington to Brunet & Co., Huntington, P.Q.

WOOD TURNING! - WOOD TURNING!

ORMSTOWN STREAM TURNING WORKS.

W. GRAY, General Wood-Turner.

BEGS most respectfully to inform the building and other manufacturing trades of Ormstown and surrounding district, that having made arrangements for the use of steam power, &c., with Mr. A. Robertson, Sash and Door Planing mill, general contractor, at his factory in Ormstown, he is in a position to execute any order that may be entrusted to him; guaranteeing the best workmanship, combined with cheapness, in every description of wood-turning, or mechanical circular work, received. Staircase Newel Posts, Caps, Balusters of all sizes and patterns, Washright's Hubs, Architraves, Table Legs of all sizes and patterns, Towel Rollers, Blinds, door, with sticks complete. Bedposts, Tinnam's Mallets, Clothes-Airers, Circular Mouldings to any design, of every description, Pattern turning in all its branches and every kind of wholesale turning executed in first-class style and at the lowest possible prices. Shops and Storekeepers and the trade supplied.

Gloucester, Mass., June 1.—The schooner Druid arrived yesterday from a Grand Bank cod fishing voyage, bringing 180,000 pounds of fish. The captain states that all the American fishermen are getting bait in Canadian ports under the modus vivendi of paying a license of \$1.50 per ton. The French fishermen are unable to get bait under any conditions.

Not 100 miles from Boston lives an energetic farmer and milk padder. The day before yesterday he was married. Fast-day morning he carried his bride to the railroad station on his milk-wagon and bade her an affectionate adieu as she started on her three weeks' wedding journey alone.

Melton, N.C., June 4.—One of the most terrific cyclones that has ever visited the south, passed near this place at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The length of the track covered by the storm was about twenty-five miles, and its width about five hundred yards. Large areas of recently planted corn and tobacco were wiped out. Buckets full of hailstones as large as guinea hen's eggs could easily be gathered, and the weather since has been so cold that the hail is still on the ground and the people are sitting by their fires. The woods are strewn with green leaves as thickly as with dried leaves in autumn.



The Canadian Gleaner.

HUNTINGDON, THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1888.

AN unexpected turn in Gladstone's favor has been caused by the Salisbury government recognizing the principle of compensation to liquor-dealers. In the bill to give to England self-government in municipal matters, power is conferred on the councils to refuse license with the obligation that compensation shall be made to the person deprived. Compensation to people for refusing them liberty to continue to do wrong, the recognizing the practice of evil as a vested right, has shocked the moral sense of Englishmen, and an agitation has been set on foot to defeat the clause, which daily grows by leaps and bounds. Gladstone has unreservedly thrown himself against the principle of compensation, with the result that tens of thousands who detest his home rule views are constrained to support him, and the Unionist ranks are so badly split that the government may be defeated. It is just possible that Salisbury may escape the fate that threatens by dropping the clause, but if he does so, he will offend the publicans, who are, to a man, in his favor.

THE Democratic convention to nominate candidates for the presidential election opened at St. Louis on Tuesday, when ten thousand people crowded the great hall that had been prepared. It was the general belief that Cleveland would be renominated by acclamation and Senator Thurman of Ohio named candidate for the office of vice-president. Thurman's age is against him, he being over 70, but he is a tower of strength in Western Democracy. Who the Republicans will nominate at their convention, shortly to be held at Chicago, is not known, for Blaine has again, in positive terms, declared he would not accept the nomination. The Prohibition convention, which closed its sessions at Indianapolis on Friday, nominated General Fisk of New Jersey for the presidency and Dr. Brooks of Missouri for the vice-presidency. Of course both will be defeated out of sight, their nomination being intended to maintain the organization of the new party and to gain fresh strength for it. The result of the last presidential contest proved that the Prohibitionists can draw a sufficient number of votes from the Republican nominee to prevent his election. It is the day of small things with the Prohibitionists, yet after all, for a party that could command the attendance at its convention of 1029 delegates and expects to poll a vote of 150,000, there is hope of a triumphant future. The platform adopted laid down:

That the manufacture, importation, exportation, transportation and sale of alcoholic beverages shall be made public crimes and punished as such.

That any form of license, taxation, or regulation of the liquor traffic is contrary to good government; that any party which supports regulation, license or tax enters into alliance with such traffic and becomes the actual foe of the state's welfare.

That the rights of suffrage rests on no mere circumstance of race, color, sex or nationality, and that where, from any cause, it has been withheld from citizens who are of suitable age and mentally and morally qualified for the exercise of an intelligent ballot, it should be restored by the people through the Legislatures of the States on such educational basis as they may deem wise.

A YEAR ago Martin P. Curran and others interested in St. Anicet presented a petition to Mr. McShane, minister of public works, asking assistance to carry out the plan that had been devised, of cutting a canal to the river St. Louis, to drain the lands now flooded by the overflow of the river LaGuerre. The petition was supported by Dr. Cameron and an item was inserted in the estimates for \$2000. The wording of the appropriation in the supply bill is as follows:

Towards draining between LaGuerre and St. Louis rivers, county of Huntingdon, in order to reclaim 10,000 acres of alluvial soil in the parishes of Ste Barbe and St. Anicet, \$2000.

The money was paid over by the department before a contract was given out or a shovelful lifted, and before frost set in the greater part was spent. The appropriation was for draining lands, but a large portion of the money was spent in making roads in Ste Barbe. Not a dollar has been expended in St. Anicet and the work towards which the petitioners asked aid is left untouched. The money has been spent on doing work in Ste Barbe which every other municipality in the district meets out of its council funds. It is Dr. Cameron's duty, as a guardian of the public interests and of the public reputation of the county of Huntingdon, whose name has, until this, been free from scandal, to call for the papers, including the minutes of the commissioners and the contracts they awarded, when it will be found they bear out what is here stated, for they will show that public money set apart for a specific object, that of draining land flooded by the LaGuerre, has been diverted from the purpose designated by the legislature, and used for ordinary municipal purposes. For this misapplication of public funds, the government is primarily responsible, it being its duty to have seen that the will of the house was carried out.

THE association of Protestant ministers of Montreal has forwarded to Mr. Mercier a long memorial touching the keeping of civil registers. They favor the separation of the civil

from the religious act, by leaving the issuing of marriage-licenses and keeping of birth and death registers to an official to be named by the government and the clergymen to perform the religious acts alone. Incidentally, the memorial points out that the price of marriage-licenses, \$8, is excessive, and recommends \$2, with legal power to charge \$2 for performing the ceremony. The injustice of requiring non-Catholics to get license from the lieutenant-governor before marrying, while Catholics require none, is not alluded to.

THE general conference of the U. S. Methodist church, which closed its sessions the other day, added to the discipline a paragraph which declares that—

We are unutterably opposed to the enactment of laws that propose, by license, taxing, or otherwise, to regulate the drink traffic, because they provide for the continuance and afford no protection against its ravages. We hold that the proper attitude of Christians toward this traffic is one of uncompromising opposition. * * Voluntary total abstinence from all intoxicants is the true ground of personal temperance; and complete legal prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating drinks is the duty of civil governments.

This is sound, and those temperance people in our province who are fussing about amendments to the license law would do well to take it to heart.

MENTIONING the fact of the Dominion government giving a subsidy of \$3200 a mile to the railway from Fort Covington to Massena, the Malone Palladium is constrained to remark—

Is it not remarkable that the Canadian government should pay subsidies to build railways outside of the Dominion? It seems a strange thing for any government to do.

The U. S. government attends to business every time, and on every car of rails for this road built on American territory with Canadian money it levies its usual tribute in the shape of custom duties.

VALLEYFIELD.

The worst storm known for years, visited this place this (Wednesday) afternoon. The damage done to property is very heavy, and cannot yet be fully estimated. Among other damage, may be noticed, the paper mills two large chimneys, which were blown down, part of boiler house destroyed and roof of the mill damaged. Cossett's lumber mill was unroofed; Gauthier & David's lumber mill was unroofed; Belanger & Préfontaine had four large piles of lumber tumbled over and scattered all over the yard. The tower on the Water Works building was blown down. Two large windows in the Presbyterian church were broken, and the Methodist church is badly damaged. The Catholic church steeple was slightly injured. A number of houses all over the town were unroofed. Reports are coming in from the country about here that a great many houses and barns were unroofed. The storm lasted nearly an hour, and was accompanied by heavy thunder and lightning. Fortunately no lives were lost. One man of Cossett's mill was badly cut about the head by a falling plank. We have not heard of any damage on the river.

The prospects of the Valleyfield and Adirondack railway are looking up, Governor Smith of the Central Vermont showing an inclination to cooperate so as to secure the early completion of the road.

ORMSTOWN.

The Ormstown brick-makers are busily engaged making brick of the best quality. Mr. Lockerby, an old hand at the work, has much improved his yard, by purchasing a new machine and putting in steam power, which, with 11 hands, enables him to make from 12 to 15 thousand per day. King Brothers, in Mr. Caldwell's yard, have two mills, turning out from each the same number, with from 25 to 28 hands. They have a large building for the double pressed brick, and have just received a powerful pressing machine. They are also erecting a drying kiln, built of brick, with a chimney 45 feet high, for the use of drying the double pressed brick. Brick-making has become a leading industry here, the clay being of good quality. In another year we will have pottery works, giving employment to many hands.

The first severe thunder-storm passed over here this (Wednesday) afternoon, accompanied by heavy wind and rain.

Crops in this vicinity have suffered much from the wire-worm and the grub.

The official Gazette contains an application for letters patent for the incorporation of a company, to be called "The Ormstown Brick and Terra Cotta company," to make "bricks, terra cotta wares, fire clay goods, tiles, drain pipes and connections, pottery in all its branches, to buy, sell, lease and mortgage lands, to build houses, to work, operate and carry on oil mills, factories and yards for the manufacture of bricks, terra cotta wares, fire clay goods, tiles, drain pipes and connections, and pottery in all its branches, to purchase, lease and manufacture all machinery for and to bore, dig and mine for coal, iron, gas and oil; to purchase and to sell oil, coal and mineral ores, and to act as agents in buying and selling oil, coal and mineral ores, to build and maintain all necessary wharves, piers or docks, and to build, provide, lease, use, and work tramways, aqueducts, reservoirs, roads, streets, and other works." The chief place of business is to be Ottawa and the capital is to be \$50,000 in \$100 shares. The names of the applicants are John Caldwell, Huntingdon, brick manufacturer; Cassius Clement Ray, of Ottawa, coal merchant; John George Bissett Butterworth, of Ottawa, coal merchant; William Dudley Ross, of Ottawa, merchant's clerk; George Washington McCullough, Ottawa, coal merchant; and George Whitefield Cameron, of Montreal, coal merchant. Caldwell, Ray, Butterworth, and McCullough will be the provisional directors.

John Younie, Tullochgorum, has left on a trip to Scotland. Several of our farmers are talking of crossing to the old land this summer to take

a look at the Glasgow exhibition, the low fares being an additional inducement. Mr. Ness sailed ten days ago, having in view the refilling of his stables.

HOWICK.

In the Howick correspondence in last week's Gleaner, reference is made to the outbreak of diphtheria in the village, which requires correction. As one of the medical attendants at Mr. Bachant's, I desire to say that all due precautions, as far as practicable and as far as necessary, were taken regarding isolation, cleanliness, ventilation and disinfection. The disease has not spread in the village. Although it is now 8 days (which is longer than the incubation stage of the disease) since the house was disinfected, not a single case has occurred either in the village or in the country around due to infection from Mr. Bachant's. Yours, J. R. CLOUSTON, M.D.

LAGUERRE.

The Rev Mr Green made his annual visit to Calvin Presbyterian church, LaGuerre, on behalf of the British and Foreign Bible society. Mr Green preached on Sabbath morning, and gave an account of the work of the society during the past year, showing that progress, in the circulation of the Scriptures, has been made. The LaGuerre branch of this society is in a flourishing condition, the people manifesting their lively interest in the good cause by giving a collection of more than \$20.

A person at LaGuerre received some Spanish Alfalfa clover seed from California over 18 years ago, but never sowed it until this spring, when looking over some old letters he came across the envelope with the seed in and sowed it and it is now growing nicely. It is said the roots will go down thirty (30) feet into the ground.

ATHLETSTAN.

The following are the teachers engaged for the ensuing year for the township:

No. 1 Miss Gordon No. 5 Miss Ellen Clark
2 Miss Dunmore 6 Miss Sproull
3 Miss Laura McDonald 7 Miss Maria Coulter
4 Miss Mary Cummings 8 Miss Mary McCoy

COVEY HILL.

The Rev Mr Green, Secretary of the Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society, made his annual visit to this place Monday evening, and held his meeting in the Union church. There was a fair gathering, presided over by Mr James Curran, with the able assistance of Rev Mr Waddell. The faithfulness and diligence of the officers and lady collectors deserve much praise. All the officers were re-elected with the exception of the depository, who is to be Mr J. W. Curran, instead of Mr F. DeWolfe.

HUNTINGDON.

The annual meeting of the Bible society took place in the Second Presbyterian church on Sunday evening, when there was a passable attendance. Dr. Shirriff occupied the chair, and the Rev Messrs Sparling, Muir and Green addressed the audience, Dr Watson making remarks at intervals.

The academy examinations closed on Tuesday. 63 scholars took part, of whom 25 were from the model school, which, under Miss Nolan's charge, has attained a high standing. The readiness with which scholars who had gone home returned, even from considerable distances, to attend was greatly to their credit. 10 of those examined entered for the McGill degree of A.A., and they will know the result by the 20th.

The special term of the circuit court, to hear the Hall creek cases, has been adjourned until the 18th.

At the meeting of the council on Monday evening there were present the mayor and Councillors McHugh, Levers, Gamble and Hunter. The road committee were instructed to see if the band-stand could be repaired, and if so, to have it repaired and moved nearer the centre of the square. A bylaw was passed under art. 641 of the code, providing for the removal of obstructions on the streets and compelling proprietors to have the line of the street defined before building.

While William Morrison of Trout River was driving to the village yesterday afternoon, he was caught by the thunder-storm when opposite Mr Robb's farm. He took shelter under a large tree by the roadside, and while in the act of putting on his overcoat, a sudden gust of wind snapped the tree, and only for the quick movement of his horse, he would have been killed on the spot. As it was, he lost his buggy, which was badly smashed: one wheel and the dash being broken. As may be conjectured, he is thankful for his escape.

Building operations in the vicinity of the station are active, for beside the Organ factory, Macpherson & McFarlane are completing a large building for a cheese-box factory and Boyd & Co. place alongside it a storehouse.

On Tuesday night a ballast train passed up, and work at gravelling the Bombay section began yesterday.

The prevalence of diphtheria in the city has perceptibly affected the passenger-traffic along the line. The body of Miss Goodfellow, who died of that disease, was brought here for interment.

The Montreal conference of the Methodist church has decided on forming a Huntingdon district, to comprise the territory that lies between the Richelieu and Salmon river, 10 circuits in all. The following is from the first draft of the stationing committee, but as it is final to be changed is not to be accepted as final:

St. Johns—Wm McGill.
Chamby—John Holmes.
Lacolle—Isaac Wilkinson.
Odelton—G. C. Foyser. F.T.L.
Hemmingford—R. Robinson.
Franklin Centre—James O'Hara.
Huntingdon—John Armstrong.
Hendersonville—Chas D. Baldwin. (Kensington).
Ormstown—Thomas Harris.
Valleyfield—Wm Pyke.

At the meeting of the St Anicet council on the 6th February Mr Masson and Mr P. W. Leahy were nominated for the office of mayor. The vote resulted in a tie, 3 for each, which the presiding officer, ex-councillor Dupuis, de-

cided by voting for Mr Leahy. Mr Masson protested on the ground that as Mr Dupuis' term as councillor had expired, he had no right to vote and appealed to the circuit court to have Leahy's election annulled. We learn that the Judge has given his decision, maintaining the legality of Mr Leahy's election, holding that Mr Dupuis had the powers of a presiding-officer until his successor as mayor was sworn in.

The following are the titles of two bills before the legislature:

An act to render valid certain non-contentious proceedings on which the stamps required by law were not affixed by the late P. J. U. Baudry, prothonotary of the district of Beauharnois.—Mr Bisson.
An act to protect horses from glanders and farcy.—Mr Robidoux.

HOW IT IS WITH "THE LEAFY MONTH OF JUNE" IN HINCHINBROOK.

It would not be easy to exaggerate the loveliness of Hinchinbrook at present, with winding roads enclosed in a long arcade of magnificent elms, houses nestling in snowy orchards, a sleepy stream, too broad and languid, I think, to be called a brook, meandering through green, flower-dotted meadows, crossing and re-crossing the brook. The air is satiate with sweetness, for Hinchinbrook is as rich in flower-gardens as in wild-wood eagerly in most places may be heard here on dry, warm evenings. The riverside, woods and fields are "afloat with sweetness."

But all this beauty takes a weird shape on the Huntingdon and Atholston road. It there becomes a mystic to believers "long drawn out." Very long drawn out indeed, for the road which follows the winding of the river, giving the tourist a succession of delightful landscapes, is so unutterably bad as almost to have reached the point where extremes meet and to have passed from the ridiculous to the sublime. It is honeycombed with deep holes, divided into compartments by clay ridges and small mountain ranges, so that the 3 miles through an exceptionally fine country lengthen to the imagination until one totally forgets scenery and is seized with the fell fancy that the end of his road may have been cut off. (Query: Is 'clay' a sufficient answer to remarks on the state of things?)

The roads wind and twist here very much, a great improvement from an artistic point of view on the rectangular, matter-of-fact method of many localities, but the result in my own experience is phenomenal; for, go in what direction I will, I find Huntingdon at the end of my drive. This may appear incredible, but it is fact. You cannot be more surprised at it than I am. Knowing as a certain fact that I am, when at home, nearly straight south of the county town, you may fancy my astonishment and incredulity when, on driving some miles in a south-easterly direction on the Brook road, I descry the Huntingdon steeples glittering far before me! I have turned my face west and keeping my eyes fastened on the sinking orb, have struck, like Hiawatha, into the "land of the hereafter," only to pull up presently before the Grand Central hotel in Huntingdon.

This is curious—what shall I call it—optical delusion? and shames my faith in the value of that argument for the rotundity of the globe, which is drawn from the circumnavigator's fondly halting at his starting point. These occurrences border so closely on the supernatural as to affect me unpleasantly. They shake my faith in terrestrial things generally, such as Dr. Jekyll's metamorphosis did that of his medical friend. May I be permitted here to remark, apropos of nothing, the surprise with which I find that this strangest of all stories, "Dr. J. and Mr. Hyde," is unknown, so far as I can learn, here. Feeling sure that the appearance of this little book was the most striking event in the literary world of now-a-days, I cannot but regret the phenomenon of its absence, which after all is stranger than any optical delusion.

This was, in the dark ages, the Indian moon of strawberries. Today it is a moon of exams and preparation therefor. Three of our schools, one in the village of Athelstan and one on each side, are to have a union examination in the last week of this month, when prizes will be awarded to the successful competitors. This plan, which is the suggestion of Rev Mr Rowat, who takes a kind interest in the young people around him, has created quite a stir in educational circles. I beg to thank heartily "Flower-Lover" for letter in last week's issue. The information it conveyed I highly value, and as soon as possible I will send a sample of the Vulvular in question to the Gleaner office for inspection of your kind correspondence.

All right, Dundee. This is mostly all mangle, but the more we bark the better for the Gleaner.

ORMSTOWN COUNCIL.

This council met on Monday. Members all present. Moved by Coun Baird, seconded by Coun Carruthers: That special notices be served upon all the road inspectors to have the roads in their respective divisions put in a good and sufficient state of repair on or before the 15th inst., and to cause joint labor to be done wherever required, and make their report in writing to this council at its next meeting.

A petition, signed by James P. Smith and 5 others, was presented.

Moved by Coun Reid, seconded by Coun Cavers: That the petition of James P. Smith and others be received and that James Simpson be appointed special superintendent on the said petition, and deposit his report or verbal in the office of this council on or before the 22nd instant.

Moved by Coun Sadler, seconded by Coun McEwen, the secretary-treasurer was authorized to pay to Alex. Guerin \$3 for repairing the bridge known as the White Bridge bridge.

ST. ANICET COUNCIL.

At a session held on the 4th instant were present: Patrick W. Leahy, Esq., mayor, and Councillors Terence P. Quinn, Louis N. Masson, John D. MacDonald and Olivier Caza.

On motion of Coun O. Caza, seconded by Coun Quinn, it was considered advisable to notify the experts appointed over Cameron creek to go and inspect said creek between the 15th of July and the 15th of August next.

On motion of Coun MacDonald, seconded by Coun O. Caza, I. I. Crevier was appointed special superintendent, to report within 30 days, on the petition of L. N. Masson and Olivier Dupuis, praying for a watercourse in front of Lot No. 38, 1st range, on the south side of the Lake road. Coun Masson, personally interested, abstained from voting.

On motion of Coun Quinn, seconded by Coun Masson, the process-verbal of Michael Finn, establishing, at the request of Jo. N. Brady, a watercourse across the west half of lot No. 24 and across lot No. 25, on the 3rd range, was homologated with the following amendment, to wit, the said watercourse is hereby extended eastward across the east half of lot No. 24, and said 3rd range, belonging to Patrick Dineen, who, as party interested, will be called to pay his share of the expenses.

DUNDEE COUNCIL.

A MEETING was held on Monday, when the mayor and all the councillors were present.

A copy of the bill before the legislature, with regard to the Indian title, in its modified form, which modifications have appeared in the Gleaner, was read, when exception was taken to clause 5, which states:

"If the Department of Indian Affairs shall hereafter decide to purchase any of the said lands for the use of the said tribe of Indians in the vicinity of, and adjoining the portion of the township at present occupied by the said tribe, and if it be found impossible to agree with the proprietor of the lots or parts of lots so sought to be purchased, as to the price to be paid therefor; then and in such case, the question of price shall be referred to and decided by the arbitrators, one of whom shall be named by the Department, one by

the proprietor, and the third shall be chosen by the two already selected."

Now, if such a thing should happen as the purchase of the lands for the Indians on the west side of the Salmon river, it would affect the whole municipality by making their burdens heavier, as it would not decrease the expenses of the municipality while the Indians would not contribute to its expenses nor be under the control of the council in any way. After discussion, a resolution was passed disapproving of said clause, and asking that it be struck out, or modified so that no land can be purchased for such purpose unless the proprietor is willing to sell.

The bill of Alex. Tyo, for fencing part of town hall lot, 82, and the bill of L. E. Guimond for horse-hire, \$2.50, were ordered to be paid.

WEATHER REPORT BY DR. SHERRIFF.				
	Temperature	Rain	Snow	
	Highest	Lowest	Inches.	Inches
30 May	75	55		.000.....
31 "	58	47		.000.....
1 June	63	47		.180.....
2 "	60	41		.000.....
3 "	62	46		.460.....
4 "	70	41		.000.....
5 "	79	50		.000.....

Rainfall for May 3.33.

31 May to June 2: Showery and cool.

3 to 5: Dry and warmer.

6: Sultry with violent thunderstorm.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

JUNE 5.—Before the orders of the day, Mr Mercier asked leave to make a motion, which, he believed, would meet with the hearty approval of the House. Seconded by the Opposition leader, with whom he had consulted, and who warmly endorsed the proposition, he moved that the House, without reference to party, should debate two of its members, Messrs L. O. David and Faucher de St Maurice, to carry the expression of its sympathy to and represent it at the seventeenth annual convention of their exiled French-Canadian brethren in the United States, to be held at Nashua, New Hampshire, on the 26th, 27th and 28th June, and to be attended by the Governor of the State, the President of the United States, and other notabilities. In support, the Premier made a short, but intensely patriotic speech, in the course of which he disclaimed any intention on the part of the French-Canadian element, either in the States or Canada, to dissociate themselves from the other elements or to originate a movement hostile to the English speaking race.

Mr Taillon supported the idea as being a commendable one. The French-Canadians in the United States have but one object, that of preserving their nationality and religion. He approved of the delegates, because both had always taken a deep interest in the welfare of their countrymen.

The resolutions passed, both Messrs David and Faucher St Maurice returning thanks for the honor done them. The Trappist Fathers of Oka are seeking to be relieved of the \$10,000 borrowed from the province when they began farming at Oka. The Premier, while praising the Fathers for what they had done for agriculture in the province, could not agree to the proposition. The interest was small, and their farm and its products were among the richest in the county.

Mr Leblanc asked that a list be furnished him of the names of all those whose fields were damaged by hail in the county of Laprairie. He also desired to have all the correspondence regarding the appointment of the returning officer for the Laprairie election. He was told that a certain amount of money was granted to the farmers whose crops were destroyed, and he should have all the information necessary.

CANADA.

Ottawa, June 5.—For the third time in eight years Hull has been purged with fire and a large section swept off the rock on which the city is built. About 3.15 this afternoon, while the city council was in session, fire broke out under the stairs in the city hall,

Halifax, N.S., June 4.—Consul-General Phelan to-night received a cablegram stating that the captain and crew of a United States schooner belonging to Boothbay have been arrested at St. John's, Nfld., for selling bait at St. Pierre. It is thought here that the Yankees had been obtaining supplies in Newfoundland and smuggling them to French fishermen.

A practice has recently obtained in the United States of declining to receive from Canada, as unmailable, letters of unusual size, on the ground that they may contain matter liable to duty. If this practice is persisted in it will probably lead to great inconvenience.

Ottawa, Ont., May 4.—Sir John Macdonald has been summoned to appear before the Police Magistrate to answer the charge of harboring two unlicensed dogs.

Services were held in St. James Street Methodist church on Sunday for the last time, and the funeral of Senator Ferrier was the last to take place within its walls. There is no Protestant church between Craig street and the river, all having moved up to the hill.

The famous kermess or bazaar in aid of Notre Dame hospital, which will occupy Place D'Armes square all the week, was formally opened on Monday by Justice Church.

Mr. James Downie, reeve of Arthur, and formerly of Huntingdon and Montreal, on Saturday received a majority of votes at the Liberal convention to nominate a candidate for Souris county, Manitoba. The convention adjourned to endeavor to reach a unanimous decision.

We look upon the exclusivism of Mr. Mercier's Government very suspiciously. To refuse the English element its share of representation is to kill its interest in our provincial affairs, or rather to excite it against the existing regime. It is also to provoke the English majority in the other provinces to maltreat the French minority. Very little need be who does not see this danger.—Le Minerve.

Arousing Imperial Federation meeting was held at Halifax Monday night. It was addressed by Sir Adams Archibald, Archbishop O'Brien, Revs. Dr. Gordon and Partridge, C. P. Cahan, W. C. Silver (president of the Chamber of Commerce), John F. Stairs, ex-M.P., Judge Motson and others. The principal speech was by Archbishop O'Brien, who made a brilliant attack on the Repealers and Annexationists. He declared himself a loyal devoted Canadian, said it was an insult to be told that annexation was our destiny, and declared that Canada would be the great factor in the federation and preservation of the British Empire.

Owing to high water in the Ottawa and tributaries the drive this season has been very successful. Very few logs have stuck in the small streams and the indications are that the large cut will be all got down to the booms early.

The will of the late Senator Ferrier, made two years ago, has been published. The estate aggregates about \$800,000, and it is divided into four nearly equal portions, one going to each of his two living children, and one each to the families of the two which are dead. No bequest of any kind was made in other directions, the deceased giving what he intended for charitable, educational and other purposes during his life time. He had paid to the new church before his death \$2,000.

The Toronto Globe of the 5th states that at Enskine church yesterday morning a large congregation assembled to hear the Rev. D. W. Morrison, M.A., of Ormstown, Que. The gentleman took as his text Daniel iii. 16:—"Shadrach, Meshach and Abed-nego answered and said to the king, O Nebuchadnezzar, we are not careful to answer thee in this matter." After reviewing the history of the three young Israelites who had been exalted by Nebuchadnezzar until they were governors of the Province of Babylon, the preacher related the incidents leading up to their arrest by the emissaries of the king for not bowing down to and worshipping the graven image which he had set up. Many worldlings would have said that their positions as officers and servants of Nebuchadnezzar would have made it incumbent on them to do his bidding even in spiritual matters. They at the risk of their lives had defied his authority and refused to become idolaters. While serving him faithfully in worldly matters they had declined to relinquish their faith in God. In modern days there were many parallel cases. Men who would have been much advanced from a worldly point of view, had they sacrificed their religious principles, but who had resolutely refused to do so, were, he thanked God, many. There were, no doubt, many also who had been consistent Christians until the prospect of worldly advancement had dazzled their eyes and caused them to shake off their armour of religion, and leave the family of God's children. In the evening Rev. Mr. Morrison preached a second sermon to a large congregation.

Mr. Gilman's bill to amend the law of evidence, and which will become law during the present session of the legislature, provides: 1st. That any party to a suit may testify on his own behalf, and the testimony given by him avails in his favor. A witness is not rendered incompetent by reason of relationship or of being interested in the suit, but his credibility may be affected thereby. 2nd. Any party to a suit may appear as a witness on his own behalf or be summoned as a witness on behalf of the other party, and in either case may be examined, cross-examined, and treated as any other witness. The answers given by a party thus examined as a witness may be used as a commencement of proof in writing.

In Montreal oats keep up in price, though large quantities are being imported from Prince Edward Island, and these oats are much more plump than the oats grown around here or in Ontario, as they get much more rain when growing.

Ex-constable Bureau, the associate of Naegle and Fahey in their series of robberies, was found guilty on Tuesday and sentenced to 7 years.

At a meeting of the agents of the cotton mills in Montreal on Friday, the representatives gave the stock of manufactured goods held by their respective mills, which compares favorably with the stocks of a year ago, and is much less than was expected, being short of two months' production. It was estimated that before the mills have executed the orders they have for export, grey goods instead of being overabundant will be actually scarce. The meeting was most harmonious and a unanimous determination was expressed in favor of continuing the association. In view of the present condition of

trade a slight concession in the price was decided on. A committee was appointed with power to regulate production so that in the event of export orders in any way falling off, over-production will be guarded against.

The Herald's Quebec correspondent notes that the present House of Assembly is composed of 21 lawyers, 14 farmers, 8 notaries, 8 merchants, 6 doctors, 1 manufacturer, 1 journalist, 1 litterateur, 1 stenographer, 1 insurance agent, 1 landlord, making a total of 63 seats, two being now vacant. In age, the Chamber is well balanced: 17 members are over 50 years, 16 below 40 years and the rest are between these ages. There are 23 out and out Oppositionists and 39 Ministerialists, with the Speaker. Of the Ministerial majority there are seven pronounced Nationalists, viz.: Bourbonnais, Champagne, Duhamel, Larochelle, Legris, Trudel and Turcotte.

Montreal, May 30.—Hon. James Ferrier died this evening. He was born in one of the parishes of Fifehire, Scotland, on the 22nd October, 1800, and after receiving a fair English education in his native village he entered a mercantile establishment in Perth, where he remained until of age, when he sailed for Canada. After clerking off for some time, young Ferrier began business on his own account in 1823, and from that date until his retirement from business in 1866, the word of the young Scotch merchant was as good as his bond.

Ottawa, May 31.—The most destructive fire which has occurred in Ottawa for many years broke out at about 5 o'clock this morning in the box shoo factory of H. H. Barnes & Co., near the Canadian Pacific station at the Chaudiere and burnt fiercely for about three hours, totally destroying the mill and other buildings. Loss about \$100,000, partly insured. The mill belonged to John Rochester, ex-M.P. It had been idle for several years, but was started as a shoo factory by Barnes & Co. last spring. About one hundred and twenty-five men are thrown out of employment.

Quebec, May 31.—The first instalment of crofter immigrants for the North-West arrived here by the steamer Corran and were shipped to their destination last night by the C. P. R. They are a respectable looking body of people, the men being tall and strong, of splendid physique and healthy appearance. The women and children, too, are well made and many of them are strikingly handsome. They come principally from the Island of Lewis and all speak Gaelic, though a few of the men can converse in English. They state that their subsistence in the past depended entirely upon the success of the fisheries, and they look forward with keen satisfaction to taking up land in the North-West. The officers of the Quebec St. Andrew's Society with three Gaelic interpreters met their "brother Scots" at the steamer, gave them a real Highland welcome and assisted their transportation to the cars, besides supplying them with food for their use on the journey to Winnipeg.

Quebec, May 30.—No business of importance was transacted to-day, the House adjourning early. It decided, however, to form into committee of the whole on the elementary education law next Tuesday. In connection with this law, it has leaked out that everything was not couleur de rose at the late joint meeting of the Protestant and Roman Catholic Councils of Public Instruction. It was the first meeting of the kind that had been held for some years, and matters were far from being as pleasantly discussed and settled as had been anticipated. A grave injustice has been done for a long time past to Protestant schools in Roman Catholic localities in the distribution of school rates paid by joint stock companies in Montreal and elsewhere. The rates are now divided according to the proportion of Roman Catholic and Protestant population in the school district or municipality. This, of course, diverts by far the larger part of such rates to Roman Catholic scholastic purposes even when, as in many cases, that can be mentioned, almost the whole amount is contributed by Protestant ratepayers. The members of the Protestant Council of public instruction simply asked that the law governing the matter should be assimilated to that of Ontario, providing that the school taxes paid by joint stock corporations be divided proportionately to the religious beliefs of those paying them. All the Roman Catholic bishops of the Province, headed by Cardinal Taschereau, violently opposed the change and the proposal had to be withdrawn. So had another proposition looking to the classification as Protestant ratepayers of all who declined to be classed as Roman Catholics. An important point was conceded to the Universities. The bishops were unanimous in agreeing that a B.A. degree from a regularly incorporated University of this province should entitle the holder to admission to the study of either of the learned professions without further examination. This hitherto has been resisted by the French universities themselves and a bill to the same effect which was introduced last year by the Hon. Mr. Lynch had to be abandoned. The council of public instruction, being a unit on the subject, Mr. Mercier has been requested to introduce a similar bill to that of Mr. Lynch. Fearing opposition to the proposal still from the different professions, the Premier has declined to have anything to do with it. He has been authorized, however, by the bishops to state to the house that they favor the change, and the bill of last session will again be introduced by Mr. Lynch. The other proposed changes in the educational laws of the province, which number over a hundred in all, are embodied in a Government bill. One of the chief amendments proposed is the substitution of a central board of examiners for teachers for the local boards sitting in the different districts.—Empire Cor.

Chief of police Hughes issued instructions to his men with regard to the Corpus Christi procession that they were not to interfere with any one who failed to uncover or kneel whilst the sacrament passed. The religious convictions of every citizen must be respected.

Belleville, May 30.—A sensational shooting affray occurred at Brighton, at a late hour last night. Conductor Tamlin, in charge of an eastbound freight train, put off three tramps at the station, who were stealing a ride. They at once drew their revolvers and fired several shots at the train hands. A brakeman narrowly escaped. An alarm was given and the villagers after a hot chase arrested the tramps and took them to the lock-up.

Joseph Boyer, jr., has entered an action for \$6,000 damages against the Beauharnois Junction Railway Company on account of alleged taking possession of his property for railway

purposes without giving the necessary notification. The fete dieu procession in Montreal on Sunday passed without untoward incident. The Gazette states that while there was no falling off in the numbers attending, it was not the grand spectacle of former years.

A novel kind of clerical exemption is suggested at Woodstock, Ont., where the local Baptist minister has sent in a request that the assessors in the discharge of their duties exempt him from the operation of that section of the law which exempts ministers from the payment of municipal taxation.

The officials of the Fisheries Department state that American fishermen show a friendly disposition to avail themselves of the provisions of the modus vivendi. The customs collectors at the various ports report that licenses are being taken out and the fees paid readily.

The contractor for the Beauharnois railway states that the Polish immigrants make better laborers than those of any other nationality.

Many farmers throughout Manitoba have resumed threshing operations, and men in that position are likely to have a good thing. The price of wheat is now between seventy and seventy-five cents per bushel, whereas it was only between fifty and fifty-five cents last fall. The crops look well; fully more advanced than those of last year.

Collingwood, June 1.—The shaft sunk by the Collingwood Rockwell Company developed a flow of gas at about 150 feet three weeks ago. The boring was continued to a depth of over 500 feet without increasing the flow, though a strong mineral spring was developed. It was then determined to torpedo the well, in hope of opening the gas vein, which it was believed the pressure of water from below had almost closed. Two torpedoes were discharged this afternoon, the result justifying the most sanguine expectations, for after the second explosion a very strong and steady flow of gas came with a roar which can be heard for a considerable distance. The gas is increasing in volume, and causes the water through which it passes to boil furiously. A long pipe was attached to the outlet and the gas lit this afternoon. The result was a fierce and powerful flame, giving out a strong heat. The company have commenced another shaft in the West ward, where indications of gas have already been found, and if it is as successful as the present one there is little doubt a great impetus will be given to manufacturing, as cheap fuel will be furnished to those investing capital. It is quite possible that iron smelting may be one of the chief industries which this wonderful flow will bring into life.

The second week in June is the best time for planting evergreens, and if then moved—taking care to keep the roots covered from digging to planting—they will generally succeed on moist soils, with some little attention in the way of either mulching or stirring the surface of the ground occasionally.

A very flowery address was recently sent after a clergyman who had been minister to a Toronto congregation. The recipient replied in effect that it was a pity these complimentary things had not been said before instead of after his demission, as, indeed, in that case he might have stayed!—Globe.

Kingston, Ont., June 4.—Dr. Jenny K. Trout has offered \$1000 as a subscription towards the erection of a building for a Women's Medical College, provided Kingstonians give \$7000.

Hugh McKay, of McKay brothers, dry goods merchants, has been nominated legislative councillor in the place of the late Mr. Ferrier.

On Monday there was exciting times in the Moncton, N.B., police court over liquor prosecutions. Everything passed off smoothly until the case against Mrs. Wm. Wallace, of the Royal Hotel, was called. A warrant had been issued for Mrs. Wallace, who got ahead of the game by driving up to court in her carriage. She entered, carrying a powerful whalebone whip, and took a seat alongside prosecuting Attorney Grant. The case proceeded till Mrs. Wallace was asked if she had sold intoxicants within three months last past. She declined to answer this, and at Grant's request the magistrate ordered her to be committed to jail for seven days for contempt. Then Mrs. Wallace rose in her wrath, drew her whip and lashed lawyer Grant unmercifully. Grant seized the whip, when the infuriated witness seized him by the hair of his head and pounded it on the table. There was great confusion, in the midst of which the magistrate ordered the Police Marshal to quell the disturbance. He seized Mrs. Wallace, but she held her grip on Grant's wool, and it was with difficulty they were parted. Order was partly restored, when Mrs. Wallace, who had meanwhile been bestowing pet names on Grant again kicked and struck him. The witness then concluded to answer, being relieved of contempt, and said she did not remember to have sold within the time specified. The case was adjourned. Grant asked for a warrant, and will prosecute Mrs. Wallace for assault. Tonight her admirers presented her with a gold ring.

About 40 Indians have left Selkirk on an advertising tour through the States for a quick medicine concern. They had a big pow-wow before leaving.

NEWS BY ATLANTIC CABLE. The following is the text of the resolutions unanimously adopted by the Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland at a meeting held in Clonliffe College on Wednesday, and ordered to be published: 1. In obedience to the commands of the Holy See and in willing discharge of the duty thus placed upon us, we desire to put on public record that the recent decree of the Holy Office addressed to the Irish Hierarchy was intended to affect the domain of morals alone, and in no way to interfere with politics in this country. 2. Even this very day we have had from our Holy Father the Pope direct and unequivocal assurances of his deep and paternal interest in the temporal welfare of our country, and that, so far from intending by this decree to injure our national movement, it was the hope and purpose of His Holiness to remove those things which he judged might in the long run be obstacles to its advancement and ultimate success. 3. With these facts thus clearly before us, apart altogether from his numerous titles to our filial affection and respect, we must warn our people against the use of any hasty or irreverent language with reference to the Sovereign Pontiff or to any of the Sacred Congregations through which he usually issues his decrees to the faithful. 4. While expressing our deep and lasting gratitude to the leaders of the National movement for the signal services they have

rendered to religion and to the country, we deem it our duty at the same time to remind them and our flock, as we most emphatically do, that the Roman Pontiff has an inalienable and divine right to speak with authority on all questions appertaining to faith and morals. Signed by the Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland, and twenty-six bishops.

London, June 3.—The document of the Irish bishops, which had reached Rome, admits the right of the Holy See to interfere in matters of morality. The plan of campaign and boycotting, therefore, come under jurisdiction of the rescript, which they receive with reverence. The bishops are constrained to remark, however, that the Holy See has not been correctly informed in regard to the acts condemned by the rescript, and that the circumstances which gave rise to those acts as a means of defense and legitimate resistance ought to be considered. The document adduces statistical data to prove that the disputes between the landlords and the tenants have a political character and have nothing to do with matters of morals or religion. It concludes with renewed expressions of devotion and respect for the decisions of the Holy See.

Cork, June 3.—A monster meeting was held in the City park here today to take action with reference to the Papal rescript. The meeting endorsed the resolutions adopted by the Irish bishops at their recent meeting in Dublin. Wm. O'Brien in a speech said that the people had the support of the bishops. The leaders of the movement, he said, wished to drop the rescript agitation, but they would continue it if necessary. Two government reporters, protected by police and hussars, were present. Mr. O'Brien dwelt upon the eloquent silence of the bishops regarding the Parnellite manifesto, which he said amounted to virtual approval. The battle had been fought and won, and the result was an increased gain to their cause.

Rome, June 2.—A secret consistory was held yesterday. Pope Leo spoke chiefly of the indignities to which the clergy in Ireland are subjected by the penal code. The Pope was much fatigued and overcame by emotion.

Dublin, June 2.—A farmer named Mangan, has been shot and seriously wounded at Ennis by moonlighters. The crime is the result of agrarian troubles. At the Sunday meetings of the League Mr. Davitt went furthest of all denying the authority of the Pope over laymen outside of doctrinal matters. "I never," said Mr. Davitt, "intended for one moment to obey the rescript myself, and I represent ninety-nine out of every one hundred lay Nationalist Catholics in Ireland. We owe it to Ireland and to our Protestant countrymen to protest and to withstand political dictation. We are not going to exchange the servitude of Westminster for that of the Inquisition, or the coercion of Mr. Balfour for that of Bishop O'Dwyer."

Belfast, June 4.—The government has proclaimed Belfast under sections 3 and 4 of the Crimes act. One hundred farmers, encouraged by the Papal rescript, have bought turf from Landlord Hussey's bog at Abahag, in county Kerry. Hussey had been rigidly boycotted for four years.

London, June 4.—The Lord Mayor of London and the Lord Mayor of Dublin opened the Irish exhibition at Kensington today. The mayors of Cork and Waterford and the sheriffs of London and Dublin were present.

London, June 2.—The celebration of the anniversary of the birth of Queen Victoria took place today. The weather was bright and clear. The most notable features of the celebration were the reviews of troops. At Limerick the troops cheered in honor of the Queen's birthday. A crowd which had assembled outside the barracks immediately responded with cheers for William O'Brien and the plan of campaign.—The Queen conferred the birthday honor of Knight Bachelor on Mr. Thomas Galt, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Ontario, and upon Dr. Daniel Wilson, president of the Toronto University.

The determination of the Queen that in future no name from the United States shall be presented at court unless the lady be accompanied by her husband, has, it is said, caused consternation among the grass widows of New York and other U.S. cities, who leave their husbands in the States and come to England avowedly on a tour of enjoyment.

The Pope, in a speech at the closing of the Vatican jubilee exhibition, announced that all precious objects will remain the property of the Holy See, with the exception of the sacred vessels and ornaments, which will be divided among the poor churches and the cathedrals, each cathedral receiving one.

Under the new regulations governing the emigration of children to Canada, each child must have before starting a certificate of good health.

London, Eng., June 1.—The Canadian Pacific loan had a most remarkable run. Thirty millions were applied for today, between nine and ten times the amount of the issue. Baring, therefore, closed the lists tonight, though they must include the provincial and continental applications due tomorrow. The stock is now $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent. premium.

ROOTS AGAINST GRAIN. The following bulletin was on Friday issued from the Agricultural College at Guelph by Professor Brown:

We have made tests with roots against grain for milk production within the last 5 years, but never so thoroughly as during the past winter. Our objects were: (1) cheaper production of winter milk, (2) to get milk equal at least to the average Ontario summer records, (3) the use of a large quantity of roots without tanning, and (4) to maintain milk flow and condition of cows without grain.

The plan adopted was to feed one week on each ration previous to exact testing during the second week, and then changing every two weeks through March and April. Ordinary Shorthorn grades were handled, milking twice a day. What are the facts so far?

The root ration daily consisted of 12 lbs cut hay, timothy and clover, 33 lbs mangolds, 33 lbs Swede turnips and 15 lbs white Belgian carrots all sliced and mixed with the hay. The grain ration was 12 lbs of similar cut hay, 7 lbs oats, 7 lbs peas, and 7 lbs barley, all ground and mixed dry with the hay. Feeding at 6 a.m., 11.30 a.m. and 5.30 p.m.

The nutritive ratio of the root diet is 1.74, and of the grain 1.54, thus 27 per cent. higher for the grain ration.

The daily milk per head from roots averaged 20.9 lbs over the whole period, and 22 lbs from grain.

The daily cost of food per head was 19 1/2 cts for

the root and 31 cts for the grain ration, thus being 9 1/2 mills for the one and 13.9 mills for the other per pound on the milk produced, or 9 1/2 cts and 14 cts per gallon respectively, charging the average prices of the province during the last 12 years. On root the animal weight was reduced 14 lbs., and on the grain 12 lbs. over the period—practically nothing in the scaling of cows; nor had we to credit any left food after each feeding, neither was milk spoiled by root taste.

Now, what are the practical and scientific deductions from these simple facts?

1. That 81 lbs. of a mixture of roots, an unusually large quantity per head per day, with 12 lbs. hay, gave almost as much milk as did the unusually large quantity of 21 lbs. of a mixture of grain and 12 lbs. hay.

2. That this result was accomplished—(1) without spoiling the milk, (2) without reducing animal weight, (3) at 30 per cent. less cost, and (4) even though the root ration was scientifically 37 per cent. lower in nutritive value.

3. Thus, food of a succulent character, four times more bulky and much less value proportionately than dry grain, demands a very high place in winter dairying.

4. The root ration was pitted against an unusually large quantity of ground grain, enough to fatten two store cattle, which also represents with hay the acknowledged scientific and practical standard (1.54) of a ration for the best results in animal growth and their productions. But, even though the roots were four times more in bulk, the cow had nearly twice as much digestible material per day from grain.

5. The large relative percentage of water in roots seems to possess an influence in the production of milk which, if not exactly understood, yet seems to depend for its effect upon the fact that the natural food of milch cows contains a larger proportion of water than is found in the more highly nutritious grains.

6. Thirty-three pounds of Swede turnips per day, if fed whole and separately, will taste milk, but when sliced and mixed with an equal quantity of mangolds, or when pulped and mixed with hay, will not give a bad flavor.

7. The manure values scientifically resulting from the consumption of these rations are about 4 cents for roots and 9 cents for grain per cow daily; thus, in balancing all the points this expenditure, that of manure, must not be lost sight of.

8. Take two such cows as we have had in this test over a winter of 180 days, one upon each of these rations, and all other conditions being alike, we obtain the following comparison:

	Milk.	Value of Milk.	Cost of Food.	Manure.	Net Gain.
Roots.....	3782	\$17	\$35	\$7	\$19
Grain.....	4020	50	50	10	10

9. Accordingly the dairy world has yet to be taught that the extensive use of grain is or is not correct economically; that a large quantity of a mixture of roots with hay fodder is both economical and safe for milch cows; and that, possibly there is better health with roots, though a slightly inferior quantity of milk—remembering at the same time that we have to wait further tests, as this is only our first systematic conducted one.

UNITED STATES.

The trustees of the M. E. church let the contract on Thursday last week to build a parsonage on Church street for \$1150 to be completed on or before Sept. 30.—Chateaugay Record.

Dr. Theodore Gay presented his bill to Harry S. House, executor under the will of the late ex-Vice-President Wheeler, for services to Mr. Wheeler during the last two years of his life. In even figures it amounts to \$14,800, less credits of a few hundred dollars paid by Mr. Wheeler himself.—Palladium.

It has been discovered that a little band of Apache Indians, who for the past two years have been committing depredations in the Montezuma district of Sonora, are led by Americans.

Viroqua, Wis., June 2.—Late last night 1000 determined men surrounded the gaol where Andrew Crawford, the murderer of Reuben Drake, his wife and two grandchildren, was confined, but the authorities refused to give up the prisoner. The barricades were then broken down and the officers overpowered. An hour was spent in breaking down the steel cage and then the prisoner fought with desperate efforts against the mob that sought to enter. The struggle did not last long and he was taken out, bound hand and foot, dragged to the porch below and there preparations were made to hang him. A rope was placed around his neck, and the prisoner was asked what he had to say. He protested his innocence, but it was known that he had made a full confession in the afternoon and he was not believed. The prisoner was covered with blood, having been terribly mangled while the steel cage was being battered down. Grandstaff pleaded strongly for his life but in vain, and at 12.45 a.m. the mob hung him to a tree in front of the court-house and let him down to see if he would confess. After a second elevation to the court-house oak Grandstaff made a statement to the effect that he and Frankand Elisha Carri had the murder concocted, and the two latter had the deed accomplished before he arrived at the house. His statement was not believed. Grandstaff hung ten or eleven minutes before life was extinct. His remains were not cut down until morning.

Chicago, June 1.—Battery D hall was crowded last night with Irish-American citizens, who assembled to protest against the Papal rescript condemning boycotting and plan of campaign in Ireland. Resolutions, declaring the sense of the meeting, were adopted. The resolutions were frequently interrupted by outbursts of applause, the cheering being particularly loud and long when a clause was reached pronouncing against the right of Rome to create ex post facto offences upon ex parte testimony.

Rockdale, Texas, June 4.—One of the most horrifying calamities which any community could experience has befallen Rockdale. This morning at a few minutes before four o'clock the Mundine hotel, a three storey brick building, was found to be on fire. The fire spread with remarkable rapidity. Inside were thirteen souls, only two of whom escaped alive.

A New York store advertises as the newest thing out its "patent children's knee pads." The history of the pads is interesting. A northern New Hampshire woman, with boys who would go through the knees of their knickerbockers and stockings faster than she could mend them, in a moment of inspiration fitted some soft leather smoothly over the knees of two of her boys. A summer visitor saw the scheme and adopted it for her boys, and so the pads went out into the world.

Montreal, June 6.—Flour continues firm in view of small stocks. City bag \$4.70. Wholesale lots of Pens \$8.80; 80c; 60c. Oats 47c; 45c; 32c. Oatmeal \$5.45. Moulie \$26c; \$28c; 10c. Bran \$17c; \$19c; 10c. and Shorts \$20c; \$21c; 10c. Eggs 14c; 15c. Butter is without change; 23c is the top price for creamery and 20c for dairy, very little fetching over 18c. Cheese continues to decline in England and the range here is from 8c; 8c. On the street market Oats were higher than they have been for several years, and \$1@1.10 was the ruling price per bag. Buckwheat 95c@1.05. Potatoes per bag 90c@91c. Apples are in keen demand at \$1.50@1.60. Onions are scarce and high, \$2 per bushel being paid. Dressed Hogs \$9@10.

Montreal, June 4.—At the Montreal Stock yards at Point St. Charles this morning the cattle market, on the whole, was quiet, there being only 394 head offered for sale. The demand for export cattle was slow and business was dull, and up to a late hour only one sale of about 60 head of choice cattle was made for export at 5 1/2c.

All there was a fair demand for butchers' stock, and all the offerings were taken at steady prices, in consequence a fair amount of business was done in this line. Export stock was sold at 4 1/2c; 5c; 6c; 7c; 8c; 9c; 10c; 11c; 12c; 13c; 14c; 15c; 16c; 17c; 18c; 19c; 20c; 21c; 22c; 23c; 24c; 25c; 26c; 27c; 28c; 29c; 30c; 31c; 32c; 33c; 34c; 35c; 36c; 37c; 38c; 39c; 40c; 41c; 42c; 43c; 44c; 45c; 46c; 47c; 48c; 49c; 50c; 51c; 52c; 53c; 54c; 55c; 56c; 57c; 58c; 59c; 60c; 61c; 62c; 63c; 64c; 65c; 66c; 67c; 68c; 69c; 70c; 71c; 72c; 73c; 74c; 75c; 76c; 77c; 78c; 79c; 80c; 81c; 82c; 83c; 84c; 85c; 86c; 87c; 88c; 89c; 90c; 91c; 92c; 93c; 94c; 95c; 96c; 97c; 98c; 99c; 100c. The receipts of sheep continue very light; in fact, it was stated that the crop of sheep is very light this year, and the prospect for the export trade this season are poor and prices will likely rule high. There were about 200 hogs offered for which the demand was good and sales were made freely at 6 1/2c; 6c; 5c; 4c; 3c; 2c; 1c; 0c. There were about 160 head of butchers' cattle, 340 calves, and 160 sheep and lambs offered at the East End abattoir today, and the demand was very active and the market was cleared before 11 o'clock, except a few rough bulls and lean strikes. Prices continue to advance, and the butchers are getting discouraged and talk of advancing the prices of meat as there are no prospects of cheaper cattle for about a month, when the grass-fed stock will begin to come in. Good Bees sold readily at 5 1/2c; 5c; 4c; 3c; 2c; 1c; 0c. and one or two of the best were sold at nearly 6c; 5c; 4c; 3c; 2c; 1c; 0c. Pretty good animals sold at about 5c; 4c; 3c; 2c; 1c; 0c. and common stock from 3c; 2c; 1c; 0c. Although the calves were more plentiful than they have been of late, still there was a good demand for them and full prices were paid for them, common calves selling at from \$30@35 each, and superior veals at from \$60@100 each. Sheep and lambs were in good demand at from \$3.50@6 each for the sheep, and from \$2.50@5 each for the lambs. Hogs are not so plentiful as they have been of late, and are advancing in price, or about 6c; 5c; 4c; 3c; 2c; 1c; 0c.

Montreal, June 5.—There was a large gathering of buyers at Viger market this morning, and a fairly active business was done, there being a good demand at steady prices. The receipts of milch cows were 80 head, which were mostly of a choice quality, and sales were made freely. Choice milks sold at \$50, good at \$40, fair at \$35, common at \$25, and inferior at \$20 each. The demand for calves was fair, of which the receipts were light, there being only 30 head offered, and sales were made at \$38@88 each, as to quality. There were only 10 young pigs offered, which sold at from \$2@4 each, as to size.

Montreal, June 5.—The horse market has been more active, there being a better demand from American buyers and sales have been made at fair prices. At the Montreal Horse Exchange at Point St. Charles the following sales were made: 28 horses at prices ranging from \$1000@1800 each. The receipts for the week ending June 2 were 262 head, left over from the previous week 27 head, total for the week 289 head; shipped during the week 139 head, and there are on hand for sale and shipment 76 head.

BIRTHS.

In the first range Hinchinbrook, on the 5th inst., the wife of Mr. William Thompson, of a daughter. At Ormstown, on the 4th inst., the wife of Mr. A. T. Parkinson, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At Franklin, May 30th, at residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. James O'Hara, Alexander Blair to Hettie, youngest surviving daughter of Mr. William Blair.

At Franklin, June 6th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. Dixon, James Farquhar, of Fort Covington, N.Y., formerly of Rockburn, P.Q., to Edith, youngest daughter of Daniel Farquhar, Esq.

At Montreal, June 5th, at St. Ann's church, Mr. P. C. McGinnis, of Atholstan, to Kate, only daughter of Mr. A. McCambridge, of Montreal.

DIED.

At Dundee village, on the 30th May, Margaret Cross, second daughter of David Baker, Esq., aged 37 years. On the 31st of May, at his residence, Lachine, in the 74th year of his age, George Cross, formerly of Ormstown.

At Montreal General Hospital, on June 4, Mary Ann, third daughter of the late Robert Goodfellow, of Huntingdon, after a lingering illness, borne with Christian fortitude, aged 44 years, 4 months and 21 days; formerly of Huntingdon.

On the 30th May, at Glencoe, Ont., Duncan Cameron, after a lingering illness, borne with Christian fortitude, aged 44 years, 4 months and 21 days; formerly of Huntingdon.

GRAND MUSICAL, LITERARY, AND SCIENTIFIC ENTERTAINMENT IN

JUBILEE HALL On FRIDAY Ev'g, 8th June.

Prof. ANDREW, the well-known Elocutionist. Prof. SEPTIMUS FRASER, distinguished Pianist. Prof. BAKER, the leading Flute-player of the Dominion. Dr. ELDER, M.A., in a series of brilliant chemical illustrations.

Quartette Club, ... Mr. Dunsmore Huntingdon Orchestra, . . . Prof. Wetherall Strawberries and Ice-Cream at intermission. Tickets 25c. Reserved Seats 35c. Proceeds in aid of Academy.

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JEWELLERY

AND Silverware.

SPECTACLES, in Gold, Silver and Steel

frames, EYEGLASSES,

COLORED GLASSES AND GOGGLES,

Gold and Silver Automatic LEADPENCILS,

LADIES' FINE LEATHER PURSES,

Horn, Rubber, and Steel HAIRPINS,

Solid Silver, Rubber & Celluloid THIMBLES

Small CLOCKS and THERMOMETERS

for Fancy Work.

RELIABLE DAIRY THERMOMETERS.

Plush Work Boxes, Jewel Stands,

do Glove Boxes, Ink Stands,

do Handkerchief Boxes, Perfume Cases,

do Jewel Caskets, Ladies' Fans,

do Music Boxes, Coral Necklets,

do Hand Satchels, Ornam'd Glassware

do Photo Albums, Vases of all kinds,

do Autographs, Toilet Sets,

do Photo Frames, Fruit Dishes,

do Hand Mirrors, Revolvers

do Dressing Cases, and Cartridges.

ALL KINDS OF WATCHES, CLOCKS,

AND JEWELLERY REPAIRED

AND WARRANTED.

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RENOVED SPECTACLES

AND EYEGLASSES.

They are the best in the world. They never

fade or lose, and last many years without

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E. G. TAYLOR, Ormstown.

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and SOUTHERN STATES.

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always be pleased to give Maps, Time-tables,

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COLONISTS supplied with Land matter,

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Merchant, and Agent for the Great Canada

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Ready-made Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Dress

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PERTY. Apply to J. C. BROWN, General

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nounce that he has taken possession of the

premises with the main line. Patients wishing

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Dr. Wells' on opposite side of the street.

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attended to.

AN ADVENTURE IN BRITISH

COLUMBIA.

FROM my father's place, in the upper

valley of the Fraser river, on the 7th Nov.

my brother Wallace and I, accompanied

by a young Englishman named Winston

and Jake Sonnet, a half-breed in my

father's employ as a cattleman, set off

on the river in two small skiffs for a

week's hunting. The Fraser had not yet

frozen over. We went up the river, "car-

rying" around the rapids, one day's pad-

dling, and entered Willit creek, a small

tributary of not very swift water, which

we followed till the afternoon of the

second day, our object being to reach

two little lakes among the mountains, where

we expected to find game more abundant.

That night we made for ourselves a com-

fortable camp on the creek bank, a little

below the first of the two lakes, of which

the creek is the outlet. Having had a good

dinner and rested an hour or two, we

embarked and paddled around the lake.

It was probably the first time that

"jack-light" hunting had ever been prac-

tised there: we had brought up a lantern

and a reflector for the purpose. The re-

flector, with the lantern in front of it,

was set on the nose of the skiff, and

while Sonnet paddled slowly and with-

out noise close along the wooded shores,

the rest of us sat with our double-barre-

ls in the shadow, behind the light-shield,

and watched for game.

We had not proceeded far when Wall-

ace heard the brush crackle, and whis-

pered to Sonnet to go easy. A moment

later an elk "blew," stamped his feet, and

blew again. Winston caught sight of the

light on the gray of his antlers, and,

rising slowly to his feet, fired at short

range with ball, and struck the animal's

shoulder. It plunged forward into the

lake, directly in front of the skiff, when a

second ball from Winston's left barrel

put an end to its life.

Landing for a moment only to pull the

elk ashore, we went on, and within half

an hour I had the satisfaction of shoot-

ing a second elk, which stood with its

fore hoofs planted on a log in the edge of

the lake, staring so intently at the lan-

tern that, though it did not move, I saw

the light reflected from its great bulging

eyes.

We had no further success that night,

however, and, after an hour more, turned

back, and having buoyed the two car-

casses with a drift-log, towed them to

our camp. The elk were fat and heavy.

Next night, having resolved to stick to

our jack-light and do no other hunting,

we went out again on the same lake and

shot a third elk, a black-tail buck and a

"red-eat," but the weather turned very

raw and cold during the night. As we

were pretty sure that a storm was pend-

ing, Winston and I thought it best to

get out at once, lest the creek should

freeze over, for we were well satisfied with

the bag we had made.

Wallace, however, declared that he

would not leave till he had tried the

jack-light on the upper lake. So, after

some discussion, next morning the young

Englishman and myself loaded our skiff

with the best of the venison, and set off

for home, where, after a hard day's work

paddling and at the portages, we arrived

at ten o'clock that evening, having the

current and high water in our favor.

The event showed that we had acted

wisely, for during that very night there

came on one of the coldest and fiercest

snowfalls of the entire season. It storm-

ed steadily for thirty-six hours, and the

fall of snow was fully four feet. It drifted

badly too, in some places to a depth of

twenty feet.

We felt not a little anxiety for the two

hunters left in the mountains, and we

should have felt far more had we known

what perils they were encountering. We

supposed, however, that they were merely

snowed in, and as they had eight or ten

days' provisions, we anticipated no great

danger for them than is usual from ex-

cessive cold and, possibly, snow-slides. As

the high wind had kept the river open, we

expected that after the storm was over

they would come down in their skiff.

Late in the evening of the third day