

FURNITURE!!

FURNITURE!!

GO TO A. G. HENDERSON'S where you can see a Complete Assortment of Furniture

COMPRISING THE FOLLOWING:

CHAIRS—Wood, cane, and perforated seat, including Rockers of all kinds; also Stuffed Chairs of all kinds.
BEDSTEADS—All kinds; also, Cradles, Cribes, Washstands.
BEDROOM SUITES in Ash, and Ash and Walnut.
PARLOR SUITES covered in Hair-cloth and Raw Silk.
SIDEBOARDS in Basswood and Ash and Walnut.
SOFAS in Hair-cloth with Walnut and Butternut frame.
COUCHES covered in Raw Silk and Carpet.
WIRE MATTRESSES, Spring and Woven.
WOOL and FLOCK MATTRESSES.
BUREAUS, &c. &c.
EXTENSION, KITCHEN, and CENTRE TABLES with falling leaves.

We repair Sofas and make them as good as new. Give us a call and be convinced of the fact that you can buy Furniture at Extra Reasonable rates by purchasing from

A. G. HENDERSON.

Huntingdon, June 7.

REMOVAL.

DR. FORTUNE has removed his office and residence to the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Wm. Barrett.

LA BANQUE

JACQUES CARTIER,

VALLEYFIELD.

L. DE MARTIN, C. T. INCH, Teller, Agent.



LOUDON BROTHERS,

Building Contractors and Dealers in
DIMENSION TIMBER, LUMBER, LATHS,
SHINGLES, DOORS, SASHES,
BLINDS, ETC.,

VALLEYFIELD, Que.

The unwary Condition on which each one of the following Horses stand is, that all casualties to Horses are at the sole risk of their Owners.

GLENNYON.—Roads and weather permitting, will be at the property of Hugh Craig, Ferguson, Kilmarlock, and sold to Robert Ross, of Howick, Que., Canada, is a Bay Horse rising 3 years old, of great action and fine symmetry of bone. Sire, Perfection (1499); Grand sire, Honest Davis (303); Great Grand sire, Lawrence Dore's Prince of Wales, kept in stud at the sum of \$200, without guarantee. Dam, Maggie (1133), got by the celebrated horse Rob Roy (714), bred by Wm. Fulton, Sproulston, Renfrewshire. His sire, Perfection, was first at Kilwinning and Irvine Shows, and second at Kilmarlock and Ayr Shows, when he was a year old and 2 years old, and two premiums at the Glasgow Station Show; and then sold to the Messrs. Dowell at a high figure to go to America, and won the Gold Champion Cup at New York. Grand sire, Honest Davis, won two premiums at the Glasgow Station Show, and first at all the Local Shows for two years. From these notes it will be seen that PRINCE FERGUSON is a coat of distinguished pedigree, and cannot fail to be a good breeder. He travelled this season and has given great satisfaction. Age, 16th, 1882. HUGH CRAIG, Ferguson, Kilmarlock. PRINCE FERGUSON will stand this season at his own stable, Terms, \$5 cash at time of service, and \$5 additional if in foal. R. Ness, Proprietor.

THE BELL HORSES.—Health and weather permitting, the following horses will stand as mentioned: PRINCE ROYAL and LORD CLAYDE will travel together: Mondays at Huntingdon, where they will stay overnight; Tuesdays forenoon at Duffville, going on to Durham, where they will stay that night and remain until the morning of Thursday; Thursdays forenoon at Squire Cameron's, River, afterwards at Rockburn, where they stay overnight; Fridays forenoon at Herdman's, Corners, calling at Atholton on their way home; rest of the week at their own stable. To insure, \$10.

CONQUEROR. Monday forenoon he will call at Atholton on his way to Anderson's, Corners, where he stays overnight; Tuesday forenoon at Durham, afterwards at William McArthur's, North Georgetown, where he stays overnight and until Wednesday forenoon; afterwards at Andrew Hunter's, second concession of North Georgetown, where he stays overnight and until Thursday forenoon; afterwards at St. Louis village, where he remains overnight; Friday forenoon will stand to feed at John Mickle's, and pass up the Ormstown road in the afternoon to Durham, where he will stand on Saturday mornings; on Sunday he will stand to feed at Duffville; afterwards at his own stable. To insure, \$10; 2 mares from same owner, \$18. Until further notice, SIR WALTER SCOTT will stand at his own stable. To insure, \$10.

PRINCE OF WALES.—Mondays, forenoon at David White's, Trout River, calling at Patrick Lee's, on the Ridge road, in the afternoon, on his way to Thomas Lee's, Cazaville, where he remains overnight; Tuesdays, forenoon at Thomas Lee's, afterwards at Joseph White's, Leith, where he stays overnight; Wednesdays, forenoon at Sullivan's, St. Anicet, afternoon at Port Lewis, remaining overnight; Thursdays, forenoon at Duncan McIntyre's, Newfountain, afterwards at James Smellie's, Ridge road, where he stays overnight and until Friday forenoon; Fridays forenoon at Huntingdon, proceeding to John Sparrows, New Ireland, where he stays overnight; Saturdays will call at Atholton at noon, on his way home. To insure, \$10; 2 mares \$18. For conditions and pedigrees see bills. A. J. BELL, Elgin.

YOUNG SIR COLIN.—This superior young horse, 6 years old this Spring, of a dark dappled bay color, standing 16 hands high and weighing 1600 lbs., cannot be surpassed for symmetry and action. His dam, a first class pure French mare, has taken several prizes at the Chateaugay County Show. His grand-dam was sired by Flow Boy, the property of the late John Sproul of Ormstown, and his sire is the imported and celebrated Sir Colin, the property of Andrew Somerville, Esq., Huntingdon. Young Sir Colin will stand this season at his own stable. To insure, \$6. JAMES COTTINGHAM, Proprietor, Jamestown, near Durham.

ROYAL DUKE.—This Stallion is rising 6 years old, and is a dappled bay with black points. In the opinion of many judges he has been considered the best from the last, his sire being the imported horse Sir Colin, Duke having been the most successful in competition with many other colts and stallions bred from him, and has repeatedly taken 1st and 2nd prizes as a heavy draft horse at the District Shows. He will stand this season as follows: Mondays at Durham; Tuesdays at Allan's Corners; Wednesdays will pass up the Ormstown road, stopping overnight at Mr. McCovey's; Thursdays at Huntingdon, going to Atholton in the evening, passing down the Gore road on Friday, stopping at Charles Conner's at noon; Saturdays at his own stable, 1 mile West of Duffville. To insure, \$6. Hinchinbrook, May 2. JAMES GILBERT.

SIR COLIN

THE well-known imported Clyde Stallion SIR COLIN will stand at his own stable this season. Terms to insure \$10, payable on 1st March, 1884. Two or more mares belonging to the same owner \$9.50 each. All mares once tried, and not returned, or disposed of before foaling time, will be charged. A. SOMERVILLE, Huntingdon, 11th April, 1883.

NO. 912.

HUNTINGDON, Q., THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1883.

\$1.50 A-YEAR

NOTICE.

WE have leave to inform the public that we have just received a large and varied assortment of Furniture which we will sell reasonable, comprising as follows:—Kitchen, Dining-room, Parlor, Children's, Office, Arm, and Nurse Chairs, in cane and wood. Closed in and open Washstands—single and double. Sideboards—2 and 4 doors. Cribes, Bedsteads, Cradles, Fall Leaf, Centre, Extension and Parlor Tables. Ash and Ash and Walnut Bedroom Suites. Couches in Creton, Carpet, and Hair Cloth. Walnut, Rose, and Oval Back Hair Cloth Sofas. Parties wishing to purchase, can see the above at the Old Methodist Church, Huntingdon.

Also, Plows and Circular Saws at the AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Huntingdon. Give us a call. BOYD & CO.

ARCHIBALD & McCORMICK, Advocates, No. 112 St Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

J. S. Archibald, M.A., B.C.L. D. McCormick, B.C.L. Mr McCormick will attend the Courts in Beauharnois, Huntingdon, and Ste. Martine. Accounts for collection may be addressed to the firm, Montreal, or M. S. McCoy, Huntingdon.

Proprietor of the Montreal Cheap Cash Store. Huntingdon, May, 28.

Barb Wire, Twisted Wire (without barb), Plain Galvanized Wire, Rod Wire, 1-4 and 3-16, Flat Steel Strip Barbed Fencing, (latest improved), Staples and Stretchers, all sizes Flat, Square and Round Iron and Steel, go to

BOYD & CO.

To Farmers and Others.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A COMPLETE LINE OF MERCHANDISE,

Which I will sell at Extremely Low Prices. Those wishing to buy for READY PAY will find it an object to look my stock over and get prices. My Goods are

Well Selected and Well Bought, and I Will Not Be Undersold.

THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING IS IN EATING.

Give me a Call and be convinced.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR PRODUCE.

Yours Respectfully,

M. J. BROWN.

Trout River, N.Y., April 17.

THE CANADIAN GLEANER is published every Thursday at noon. Subscription \$1.50 a-year in advance, postage free. Single copies, four cents each. One dollar pays for eight months' subscription, two dollars for a year and four months.

ROBT. SELLAR, Proprietor, Huntingdon, Que.

THE MATCH IN THE CRACK.

It was a very little match—just a harmless piece of wood, so small and insignificant that Harry Belmont, from whose pocket it fell as he changed his coat to go to the base-ball match, did not think it worth hunting for.

It was a very little mouse that crept stealthily out of his hole that night to hunt for crumbs. His fur was soft and silk, and his eyes bright, but his teeth were sharp, so sharp that, unsuccessful in his search for crumbs, he tried to make his supper off a little stick with a rough end which he found wedged into a crack in the floor.

The match was a little match, and the mouse a little mouse, but the fire started by that little match and that little mouse swept down a whole block of houses, despite the almost superhuman efforts of the firemen.

In the midst of the confusion a cry is heard, 'A boy at the upper window!' and there, far up, with hands outstretched for help, stands Harry. Tired with the excitement of play, he has slept thru all the noise and tumult, until when he awakens he finds all effort at escape useless. As he leans from the window the angry flames seem to leap higher to grasp their helpless victim. In the crowd where all the faces are distinct in the glare of the fire stands his mother. She had thought him safe, and oh! what agony to see her boy cut off from her by the cruel flames. Is there no help? In vain he stretches forth his hands for aid; brave hearts pity him, and long to save him, but he is beyond their reach. Already the flames drive him back at intervals, as the wind sweeps them against the window; the casing itself is blazed, and is only kept from bursting into a blaze by the constant stream of water poured on it by the untiring firemen.

Is there no hope, no help? He hears as tho in a dream a cry that has seemed only a low murmur amid the confusion, so far he removes from the crowd. In an instant's leap comes London the cry, 'Reach the fire-escape, and you are safe.' He is so weak his knees shake beneath him. Had he not better give up further effort to avoid the inevitable fate awaiting him if he stays where he is?

Once more he leans from the window as the stream of water checks the flame for an instant; once more he would look on his mother's face, but as he looks the cry rises louder: 'Reach the fire-escape and you are safe,' and tho he cannot hear his mother's voice her pale lips seem to be forming the same words.

One determined effort, groping his way thru the blinding smoke, scorched by the flames that have already found their way into the room above. At the time he fully determined to leave alive. At the time he fully determined to leave alive. At the time he fully determined to leave alive.

It was only a little harmless white roll of paper that was handed to Edmund Arnold that day in the park by one of his friends. Others were smoking cigarettes, and why shouldn't he? It was anything but agreeable at first, and the headache, for which he accounted to his mother by his long walk in the hot sun, was almost unbearable. At the time he fully determined to leave alive. At the time he fully determined to leave alive. At the time he fully determined to leave alive.

THE VERTICAL FEED is the greatest advance made in sewing mechanism since the invention of Sewing Machines. We invite a careful examination of it, believing that no one can fail to recognize the fact that it is the most perfect Sewing Machine made. For sale by WILLIAM S. JAMIESON, Rockburn, P.Q.

Principal Office and Manufactory, Watertown, N.Y.

THE VERTICAL FEED

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MILLINERY.

I HAVE just opened out a new and well assorted stock of the very LATEST STYLES of Shapes, Hats and Bonnets; also, fine feathers of all shades in the very newest designs. Beautiful Flowers to suit every taste, with the advantage of having it trimmed on the premises—neatly and at very short notice, with the best of all, as usual, Very Cheap.

Dry Goods

A second lot of new Dress Goods suitable for the Spring and Summer, which I am confident will meet with the same success as the first lot did, as I never anticipate any trouble in selling good Goods cheap. My General Stock is now complete, &c.

SPRING STOCK

is now complete. The Goods are all New, well selected, cheaply bought, and of course will be sold cheap. It consists of Groceries, Dry Goods, Ready-made Clothing (made to order), Spring Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes (made to order), Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c.

In spite of the cheapness at which I have been selling, I shall make a further reduction on all my stock to all who will patronize me, for the reason that I am closed on Saturdays, which will somewhat inconvenience my customers. I will therefore put my prices so low on the Goods that it will well repay for all the inconveniences they may have. Notwithstanding my low prices, I shall still continue to give 5 per cent. discount on all cash purchases of \$1 and over.

My store will be CLOSED ON SATURDAYS, commencing Friday evening and re-opening on Saturday at sunset. Hoping to receive a share of your patronage in the future as in the past, I remain, yours truly,

K. FREEMAN

Proprietor of the Montreal Cheap Cash Store. Huntingdon, May, 28.

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joyable. He smoked it all, and his headache was so slight that it was scarcely worth noticing. Months passed, and part of the small salary that had helped his mother to supply necessities for the family was reserved for his own use, and he was seldom seen without a cigarette between his lips.

Months passed, and becoming inattentive to his duties he was discharged by his employer, and spent his time at the corners of the street with the commonest kind of a cigar in his mouth.

At home he was not the same helpful son that he had once been. At times he would sit moodily in the corner, and as he walked his limbs would shake as tho with age.

Years have passed, and in a hospital ward lies Edmund Arnold. He is only seventeen. He may have many years of life before him, but they will not be passed there. His disease has been pronounced an incurable brain trouble, brought on even at this early age by the excessive use of tobacco, and not only are his poor legs paralyzed, but his intellect is weakened, so that, talk to him as you may of the fire-escape, his brain is too inactive to comprehend your meaning.

It was only a glass of cider, and it sparkled and foamed temptingly, but it was a match in the crack as Soe Bunting put it to his lips.

His mother when dying had enacted from him a solemn promise never to touch the first glass of liquor. He knew not why she had insisted so earnestly upon his promising, but it had been a check upon him many a time when his companions had tempted him to drink with them.

Yes, the remembrance of the pale face over which such a look of anguish stole when at first he had hesitated to give the required promise had again and again proved a safeguard to him, but now it was only a glass of cider.

'No harm,' one boy said. 'No liquor about it,' urged another, and he yielded.

Well had his mother known that the dry wood needed but a little match and a scratch from the tooth of a very little mouse to start it into a blaze.

As the look of anguish spread over her dying face she had thought of one, the father of her boy, who filled a grave—a drunkard's grave. Yes, he had died from the effects of liquor, but never had she had the sad pleasure of soothing his dying moments. No kiss had she given the man once so dear, so noble, ere his spirit took its flight into eternity; no comfort had she in knowing that her voice had cheered his last hours of death-anguish. Instead, he lay in an unknown grave. In the very height of manhood, inflamed to frenzy by the wine-cup, he had taken the life of a boon companion, and his own life paid the penalty. Is it any wonder that, as her boy hesitated to make the promise she required, the past of one loved one and the possible future of another should blend in one?

It was only a glass of cider, but it roused to activity the appetite that had thus far been sleeping, and when next the ruby glass was offered him he drained it to the dregs and longed for more.

The flame once kindled burned brighter and brighter, and the young life once guarded by the remembrance of a dying mother was fast yielding to the pitiless demon. Is there no help, no hope? Will no one cry, 'Reach the fire-escape and you are safe'?

Day by day, week by week, month by month, year by year, the flame kindled by that match in the crack burned on. Instead of the laughing boy, whose kiss had in her darkest hours eased his mother's heart-ache, the boy became the swaggering youth whose boisterous laugh and coarse jokes polluted the quiet evening air, as with others, gathered at the street-corner, he passed insulting remarks upon the passers-by.

As the flame increases in volume the swaggering youth becomes the poor drunkard—not now satisfied with his occasional glass, but thirsting ever for the liquid fire that is consuming his very life. Is there no help, no hope? Will no one cry, 'Reach the fire-escape and you are safe'?

'Soe, as the fire burns more and more fiercely each avenue of escape seems closed. His poor beleaguered brain is less and less active. Hopeless and benumbed, he is ready to sink. But hark! a murmur reaches his ear, and as he listens the voice of his long-forgotten mother swells the murmur to a cry of earnest, heart-piercing entreaty, 'Reach the fire-escape and you are safe!'

He gropes in vain; for a moment he clings to the crumbling pillar of 'moderation,' but the flame touches that frail support and it falls, almost burying him in its ruins. Discouraged, he scarcely cares to struggle longer, but the cry comes more earnestly: 'The fire-escape—reach it and you are safe!' Trembling and weak, he turns toward the door. He clutches at one and another frail, charred beam for support, but each gives way at his touch, and unless upheld by a hand he sees not he would sink to rise no more.

He reaches the fire-escape. Over it is written 'Total Abstinence,' and, spurning the hand that is outstretched to help him, he steps upon the firm structure; his foot slips even there, and he falls again. One more effort; the hand he spurned is beneath him still, and raises him when his strength is all but gone. Again he steps upon the ladder, this time with his hand fast clasped in the hand of his all-powerful Friend, and, tho bearing for life the scars of the fiery ordeal thru which he has passed, heaved

Trusting for help and for strength to the almighty arm of Him who laid down His life for him, he is saved on the fire-escape of 'TOTAL ABSTINENCE.'

THE POWER OF DYNAMITE.

WITHIN the past ten years, a new instrument of havoc and destruction has been added to the agencies with which men make war upon one another. The murder of the Czar of Russia, two years ago, the blowing up, a few weeks since, of a Government building in London; the seizure of explosive machines in the hands of suspicious characters, and many other circumstances, have called the startled attention of the world to the terrible power of dynamite.

What is this immensely destructive substance? It is a compound, usually made in the form of a paste, of nitro-glycerine and gun-cotton. Nitro-glycerine, as the reader may know, is an oily liquid of highly explosive and dangerous qualities. Gun-cotton is cotton saturated in certain acids, which make it also a very explosive agent. The two, combined in the form of dynamite, make a substance which carries death and destruction pent up in a very small compass.

The glass bomb of dynamite which not only killed the Czar Alexander, but wounded half-a-dozen of his escort, and broke the window-panes of houses several hundred feet away, could be

carried easily concealed in the palm of a man's hand of medium size. No doubt the explosive agent—whatever it was—which dealt such havoc in London, was quite as small and as easily concealed.

There are many possible forms and combinations of gun-cotton, glycerine, and dynamite. Nitro-glycerine will not explode by the mere application of fire; on the contrary, if lighted, it will burn slowly and harmlessly. But it will explode by a sharp concussion. A dynamite bomb, too, supplied with a small percussion cap, will explode if thrown violently, just as does a toy torpedo.

The most common way of exploding one of these agents is to have a short fuse attached to it. The further end of the fuse is lighted, and then the operator hastens away. By the time the fire reaches the destroying agent, the operator is able to get to a safe distance, and to defy detection.

The explosive power of dynamite or nitro-glycerine is generally stated to be about ten times as great as gun-cotton of the same bulk. The explosion produces no smoke whatever, but creates a deafening detonation.

Dynamite, and other forms of nitro-glycerine and gun-cotton, are taking the place of gun-powder in many practical directions. They have been substituted for gun-powder, to a large extent, in the operations of mining and of blasting rock; and this kind of work is much more rapidly done by their means. Such explosive agents are also being introduced into the operations of warfare.

Gun-cotton is used in artillery operations and in naval actions, it being found far more effective than gun-powder, as well as more clean in its use. It is also adopted in the operations of military engineering.

Thus we see that the discovery of nitro-glycerine, gun-cotton and dynamite, with their various combinations and the improvements constantly made in them, has given to men a new and most potent material force, which they use both for wicked and for beneficent ends.

Henceforth, not only will mining, blasting, and similar work be done more rapidly with less labor, but wars will be shorter because more destructive. But we cannot regard the tremendous destructive power of dynamite, and the ease with which enough of it to destroy a palace or a prison can be carried concealed about the person, without perceiving what a terrible weapon it supplies to the criminal and the assassin.

Nor can we wonder that the English and other governments are earnestly considering how the manufacture and sale of agents so formidable in their action, and indeed in their very existence, can be restricted without limiting their proper and beneficial use in saving human labor and making it more effective.

In 1867 the cholera invaded Italy. Its ravages made the people cowards. Civil officers abandoned their posts, and well-to-do people fled from the cities to their villas. The poor people also fled and wandered, hungry and terrified, thru the country. Famine, discouragement and squalor were everywhere. The general misfortune culminated in the spread of an old superstition that the cholera was the effect of poisons scattered about by order of the Government. Even the distributed medicines were believed to be poisons, and the physicians and officers poisoners. Mob attacks them, and many were massacred. In this terrible crisis the Italian army said, 'We are ready for sacrifice and hardship. We will breast the ravages of the cholera and the superstition of the people.' De Amicis, in his sketches of 'Miliary Life in Italy,' paints such scenes as these:—One day six or seven companies were drawn up near Palermo. The Colonel told them of the sad state of the city. The cholera had been raging there for days. Nurses were lacking in the hospitals, and 3 years, principally with a thick coating of straw. He allows hogs to run in his orchards, and plows the land until the trees are so large that they interfere with such a practice. Last year he picked 45 barrels of greenings from 4 trees. Orchards thrive best near bodies of water. Trees should be judiciously trimmed while young. Many trees are injured by over-pruning. Trees should be grafted when they are from 1 inch to 1½ inches in diameter.

BREAD PUDDING.—One pt. bread crumbs to 1 qt. milk. Set it on the stove until the bread is soft. Add 4 eggs, 1 teaspoonful salt, a few raisins if convenient, and bake as long as for custard. A good sauce is made of a pint of boiling water poured on a mixture of a tablespoonful of butter, nearly the same amount of flour, and ½ cup sugar well stirred together. A little vinegar may be added, or the pudding can be sweetened.

INDIAN MEAL PUDDING.—Boil 2 qts. of milk; while it is heating, mix together 1 teaspoonful of cornmeal and enough molasses to moisten it all. Pour the boiling milk on this, let it stand partially cool, add a half teaspoon cold milk, and bake two hours in a stove, or all night in a brick oven. It is improved by adding sweet cream when eaten.

CORN STARCH PUDDING is good, made without eggs, but better with 3 eggs to 3 tablespoonfuls of corn starch and 1 qt. milk. Boil the milk, mix the starch thru with a small quantity of cold milk; beat the eggs well and add 1 teaspoonful salt. Stir all together, boil a few minutes, and eat with sauce of sweet cream and sugar, and a little nutmeg.

BREAD PUDDING is made with apples pared and cored; put these in a pudding dish, and having filled the hollow in each with sugar, pour a custard over all, and bake slowly until done.

APPLE DUMPLINGS, either baked or boiled, are ancient and healthiest if the crust is made of cream. Pare and core an apple, cover it with crust; put several such dumplings in a

James Anderson of Durham is general agent for Chateaugay for the Gleaner, and will receive payment of old or new subscriptions. Subscribe for the Gleaner.

Mr James S. Cowan, tinsmith, of Valleyfield, is authorized to receive subscriptions for the Gleaner and payment of accounts.



The Canadian Gleaner.

HUNTINGDON, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1933.

DAIRY FACTORY NOTES.

KELSO.—This pioneer factory keeps well to the front, despite the starting of other factories nearby. It has 37 patrons, mostly small ones, an exception being James McFarlane, who sends an average of 670 lbs daily. 78 cheese were made last week, being an average of 13 per day. 8300 lbs of milk are taken in. Alex. Nevin is in charge, and is giving satisfaction.

TROUT RIVER LINES.—This factory is doing better than last year, tho its receipts are still small. It has 27 patrons who supply 4600 lbs of milk daily. Saturday night's milk is taken in, which involves much extra work. The largest patron is Jerry Connors 450 lbs, and the next John Stark 350 lbs. Miss Aggie T. Ewart is in charge, and pleases patrons as well as she did those of Huntingdon. She keeps every thing in good order and the factory is clean and sweet.

BRIGGS STREET FACTORY is situated a few miles west, and is doing a good business, taking in 7500 lbs of milk daily, and that, we are sorry to say, means every day in the week. The making on Sunday is wholly indefensible and patrons who insist on it are not only acting imprudently from a worldly point of view, for denying a day of rest to the cheesemaker will ultimately tell against them just as they would be losers by forcing their teams to work without intermission for 6 months, but it is a palpable violation of a plainly-worded commandment. Out of 33 patrons only 6 refrain from sending milk on Sunday. The largest patrons are D. Shane 600 lbs, A. H. Learmont 500, and A. W. Learmont 425. W. S. Davidson, who was so long at Herdman, is cheesemaker and is turning out a very fine article.

TROUT RIVER FACTORY (Morrison's) is doing very well under the care of J. A. Plomondon, taking in 5900 lbs of milk from 28 patrons, of whom Donald McFarlane and James Gillies are the largest, sending in 425 lbs daily. 90 cents per 100 lbs of milk was paid patrons for what they sent up to the end of May. At this, as other of Mr McFarlane's factories, a steam pipe has been led into the whey-vat, and the daily scalding of the whey not only keeps it from souring but, in the opinion of patrons, increases its value for feeding.

These 4 factories are owned by Mr McFarlane, being part of his combination of 10. He pays the patrons this week for their May milk. Instead of taking the proportion as 10 pounds of milk to the pound of cheese, as in former years, and averaging the amount at the end of the season, he strikes the true average each month, so that patrons will get exactly each month what they are entitled to. This will cause a difference between the several factories, and the range will be from 90 to 93 cents for May.

HELENA FACTORY is prospering, its daily receipts being 9000 lbs, from which 14 large cheeses are made. Patrick Tallon sends daily 700 lbs of milk and James Lunan 625. There are 36 patrons in all. The cheesemaker, Henry Rockett, is from the celebrated Ingersoll district, and evidently is master of his business. This is one of Mr Macpherson's best factories.

ELGIN (Macpherson's) FACTORY continues under the care of Duncan McPhee, and tho its patrons are not numerous, 23, its receipts are good, averaging over 6300 lbs. Samuel Barrie and William Bell each send 575 lbs.

FORT COVINGTON FACTORY is doing very little, having only 13 patrons with daily receipts of 3000 lbs. Its maker, Mr Forbes, was the first we have met who has been troubled with floating curd, for which there must be some local cause. The factory itself is kept clean and in good shape. It takes in milk on Sunday and insists on deliveries morning and evening. The starting of creameries in its vicinity has taken away much of the milk it used to get. On the American side, where creamery butter brings a much higher price than on this, creameries are still well patronized. The factory is owned by a company, who have engaged Mr Macpherson as salesman.

Mr Macpherson has paid 91 cents on account up to the 26th of May. The Atholstan combined factory has given 92½c.

The laborers on the end of the railway at Dundee have been dissatisfied for some time with their rate of pay, considering \$1.30 a day too little, and asking \$1.50, which the contractor could not give. A number have left and work is almost at a standstill. More men are expected shortly. Nothing has yet been done on the mile from the Province Line to Fort Covington and active work is not likely to be begun for a little time yet. Proprietors are asking high prices for the right-of-way; the lowest being \$200 per acre for land inferior to that for which \$75 has been paid on the Canadian side.

The volunteers from this county were among the first battalions to arrive at the camping-ground at St Johns. The 50th mustered poorly, and it is expected all the battalions will be the same, the low pay being the main cause. The trip from Durham to St Johns was made in 3 hours with great comfort. The cars with the 5th and 6th battalions at St Johns. Letters received this morning report all well.

A DAY IN MALONE.

The growth of Malone is hard to account for. The agricultural country, of which it is the centre, is not a rich one and it has no extraordinary facilities for manufactures. If the explanation, that tho the surrounding country be not especially fertile it is extensive, making Malone the chief centre of supply to farmers for a circuit of, say, 15 miles, be not sufficient, the reason may be given in one word—hops. Her wealthiest men have picked their money from the graceful climber and, owing to the very high price of late, the money brought into the county has been almost fabulous, a few receiving last Fall from their hopyards as much as their farms are worth. Many farmers made the mistake of holding on too long and many more lost heavily by speculation—by buying from their neighbors in expectation of a rise, and are unable to-day to realize one-half of what they paid. Like everything else connected with the liquor-traffic, there is an uncertain element in hop-dealing, and it is not improbable that, 20 years hence, Franklin county may have cause to believe that had its farmers kept to corn and potatoes it would have been better. The speculative, not to say gambling spirit, which hop-growing has induced is a serious set off to the great profits so far realized. Let the money come from where it may, evidence of its existence in abundance is seen in Malone. When an American has money he does not put it in an old stocking—not, at least, until he has first erected a showy house to live in. There is not another village of its size in the Union that has as many beautiful residences as Malone, and if the incomes of their occupants were in proportion to their habitations, it might be added no other village has so many wealthy people, but fine feathers do not always indicate fine birds and many a store keeper carries the better part of his stock-in-trade in his front windows. It is one thing to have a service of silver-plate, and another to have fitting viands to fill them. That there is a good deal of ostentation in Malone, a striving to gain social standing by making a fine appearance irrespective of ability, is true, but it is also undeniable that there are very many wealthy people who can afford the style maintained. Elm street no longer monopolises the best residences, for many have sprung up on others, and of the taste and beauty of the recent additions a great deal might be said. Two of Queen Anne style, in their quaint design and painstaking elaborateness of detail, are especially worth seeing. One of them is reported to have cost \$15,000. At the head of Elm street is the small but exquisitely proportioned building erected by Mrs Wead, and presented by her for the purposes of a free public library and reading-room. It is a modification of the Old English style and is substantially built of brick and stone and should serve many coming generations. The reading-room is a most beautiful apartment. I was glad to learn that both library and reading-room are taken advantage of by the young folks, and wished every village in Canada had a similar resort for its youth.

There is no more creditable feature in the American character than the liberality and zeal shown in educational matters. Malone is distinguished not alone for its free library, but its admirable schools. Its primary classes meet in buildings at once commodious and well-designed, and its academy would do credit to a city. It was closed during my stay, the term having ended, so I could not examine its interior, but was assured it was laid off in the most convenient manner and fitted up in keeping with its outward appearance. The system of grading is carried out, perhaps, too elaborately, there being no fewer than 9 grades. The Academy confines itself to the 3 last grades and the curriculum extends over 3 years, when, if the pupil passes the examination, he graduates. A well meant attempt to grade the Huntingdon schools so far as practicable, compelling scholars to exert themselves to qualify for the class above them and allowing no scholar to enter a class for which he was unfit, was defeated a few years ago. By systematizing the classes and placing them and their teachers under the control of one responsible head, ratepayers would get better value for their money in the more efficient education of their youth than they do now.

If a day too late to see the classes at work, I was in time to be present at the graduating exercises. Concert Hall was crowded by a large and most respectable audience, who listened with a patience and decorum that would shame a Canadian audience to a very tedious program. The graduates, those who had successfully completed their term at the Academy, were seated on the stage, the girls being dressed in white. The "professor," as the Principal is called by our cousins, called the graduates in turn, each boy delivering an "oration" and each girl reading an essay. The "orations" were stilted and empty enough, but delivered with a deliberation and self-possession that was remarkable. One sprouting Webster took for his subject "The Decline of Monarchy" and prophesied doleful things of kings and queens and had a good word for Nihilists, Land Leaguers, and the gentleman who carry dynamite in their carpet bags. When the youth grows he will learn that monarchy does not necessarily imply tyranny nor republicanism freedom. I was disappointed with the young men, none of whom, I should say, will ever set the Salmon river on fire. The girls showed much more decided evidence of talent, and one of them, Miss Meigs, was original and strong in what the rising generation so greatly lack, imagination. Boys and girls alike had been taught to be good readers. The dis-

tingent enunciation and correct pronunciation, dashed it is true by an occasional nasal twang, formed a striking contrast to what would have been heard on a similar occasion in Canada. As each graduate spoke or read their "piece," bouquets were thrown on the stage by admiring friends and the usher carried and laid at their feet baskets and wreaths of flowers. The custom is a pretty one. I should have noted that, at frequent intervals, there was very good music. At the close, the principal, taking up a bundle of rolls of paper, presented each of the graduates with their diploma. In the evening the pupils of the Academy reassembled in the same hall to have—a dance!

I had not time to visit Malone's factories, and the only industrial establishment I examined was Webster's tannery, which employs 115 hands. The hides used are imported from Scotland and the kind of leather manufactured is splits for ladies' wear. Two hundred sides are turned out daily and the process of tanning adopted is so rapid that the hide put in the vat at the beginning of the month is on its way at the end to be cut up into bootsoles. The foreman is a Huntingdonian, Mr McCoy of Hinchbrook, and is the right man in the right place.

I was very much pleased to find so many from Huntingdon occupying positions of responsibility. Among several to whose polite attentions I am indebted, was Mr Thomas Adams, who is much respected in his adopted town and is adding to its attractions by a very fine residence he has in course of construction. In his company I drove out to see the poor house, which is situated somewhat more than a mile southwest of the village. It is a very large building, capable of accommodating some 200. It has, at present, less than 70, and my heart was pained inexpressibly by the wretched appearance of many of them. Not a few are idiotic and many are afflicted with incurable diseases. All are of a very low type; the wreckage of humanity. I asked the keeper, an intelligent and shrewd American, Mr Payne, what was the general cause of those poor people seeking such shelter, and his answer was, drink. The building is kept clean and orderly and I daresay many of the inmates are more comfortable than ever they were outside its walls. The food is plain but ample. A farm of over one hundred acres is attached, on which the paupers labor, those of the men who are capable working out of doors and the women attending to the work inside. The farm supplies all the milk and butter used and part of the vegetables and grain, but over and above what it furnishes the county has to pay \$5000 yearly for supporting the inmates of the institution and for outdoor assistance to the poor in winter. The average cost of each inmate is less than a dollar per week. Indulgences unknown in Old Country institutions are allowed here, for there is but slight restriction on their freedom; leave is freely given to inmates to go into Malone or visit friends, a privilege often abused to get drunk. To those who smoke, a plug of tobacco is allowed each week. I was surprised to learn that no attempt is made to improve the inmates morally—that no religious services are held and none of the members of the numerous Malone churches take a kindly interest in their well-being. Probably the reason for this indifference is that so large a proportion are Catholics. Still there are not a few Protestants and none are so lost as to be hardened against the humanizing influence of kindness. The sight of this poorhouse suggested to me painful reflections as to what we might expect in Canada in course of time. With the liquor traffic in full blast and an increasing floating population, the poorhouse may become an inevitable necessity yet even in Huntingdon.

Talking of churches, I found Mr Moore hard at work on a great church for the Presbyterians, which will probably cost \$45,000, if not more. Mr Moore has a large staff at work and hopes to give as good satisfaction as he did with the Huntingdon Methodist church.

That staunch old friend of the Gleaner, Mr John Taylor, I found hale and in good spirits, and full of reminiscences of his early days, which were mainly spent at Chateaugay Basin. Mr Taylor, despite increased competition, is doing a larger business than ever he did.

ORMSTOWN. Tuesday at noon the 50th Borderers left by train for St Johns. There was a slim turnout, 8 companies representing not more than 120 men. Durham company had 31 men, most of whom were picked up for the occasion, being induced by the bounty of \$1 extra. Some of the companies had 9 and 10 men in their ranks. It was a day of novelties. The fact that the RR. was quite sufficient and complete to safely convey passengers, and that the red-coats were entirely a new thing to the majority of the volunteers, were matters of general conversation. Some boys had enlisted and were so boyish that the manufacturer had never contemplated such a diminutive suit as would fit him. Many of them looked not at all at home. Were our quiet borders suddenly assailed could we rest at peace as to the efficiency of such a force? Our country will not submit to be taxed to support a standing army, and yet thousands of dollars annually paid out for the equipment of a non-effective force, and every year worse and worse. This year, companies were to go to camp however small they might be. Such a state of things must have an end.

The Durham Station will soon be complete. The plastering is finished, and the platforms are strong and commodious. The ballast-train is up to within 30 acres of the station. The road West of Durham proceeds slowly; few men are engaged on it for the past week. The track is laid 18 acres West of this. They are building a switch at Durham, which will, in a few days, be ready for use.

The schools are now being examined in our district. Yesterday Durham school was examined by Com. Thos. Baird and the Rev Mr Morison. The Elementary school had made great progress, being well up in all the branches, and much satisfaction was expressed at the advancement of the scholars. Mr Thomas Baird presented Gage's Text-Books as prizes to the schools in his district, as also to all the schools in the district: 10 in number. An outlay of \$20. In addition to these, Miss C. Nolan has given 25 book-prizes. They did not take up the Model department, as Prof. Weir and Mr McGregor had so thoroughly examined it recently. This examination was made the occasion of presenting Miss C. Nolan with \$31—collected by Flora Gibson and Mary J. Simpson—in token of the high value placed on her efforts as a teacher and guide to the young; the parents responding heartily to the request. Rev Mr Morison was chosen to present it to her in view of her intended trip to the sea-shore.

A Frenchman attending a shingle saw in Mr McCartney's saw-mill, had a part of the middle finger of his right hand cut off. He narrowly escaped losing his arm, as the saw caught his sleeve and struggling to extricate his arm, several small cuts were made in his hand.

VALLEYFIELD. They write us from St Timothy that a private individual of that parish persists in demanding a Coroner's inquest in order to ascertain in what manner a resident of the place committed suicide last winter. We trust the Coroner will not comply with this. Every person in the parish knows that the deceased committed suicide in a moment of mental alienation, and it would be very regrettable to have an inquest when there were witnesses who explained afterwards all that had taken place.

Our enterprising fellow-townsmen, Mr Le-tourneau, of St Timothy, whose woolen mill was burned down last year, has succeeded in rebuilding one much larger and with better machinery. It is now in full operation and second to none in the Province of Quebec. We wish him all the success he deserves.

About 2 years ago the corporation of St Stanislas de Kostka had the road repaired from the 4th concession to the limits of the parish. This road was made of blocks covered with clay, with good ditches. The municipality of Durham and the town of Valleyfield each gave \$100. It was thought at the time that the money was badly spent, but to-day it is admitted that the road is all that could be desired.—Le Progrès.

On Thursday, 21st inst., at the close of School District No. 4, Miss Janet Gillies and Maggie Smith presented Miss Jessie McEwen, on behalf of the scholars, with a beautiful silver cruet stand, as a token of the esteem in which she has been held as their teacher for the past 3 years.

The Telephone is now in operation between Dundee and Malone.

The French Canadians employed on the railway in this vicinity celebrated St Jean Baptiste day (Monday last) by a gathering, partaking of the nature of a picnic, in Mr Schuyler's grove. A very pleasant and orderly affair was spent.

Twenty years ago James, son of James Lunan, Hendersonville, sailed for New Zealand, and from him letters few and at long intervals were received, until they at last ceased. Fearing from the long silence that some mishap had befallen him, his relations here instituted enquiries, but got no light on the subject until last week, when a letter was received informing them of his death 5 years ago, and explaining that tidings could not have been sent earlier from their address being unknown. The letter is from John Craig, on the West Coast of New Zealand, and states that:

James Lunan was killed by a fall of earth on the 5th of June, 1878, while working in a mining claim within one mile of the Township of Hatters, Nelson Creek. Deceased and myself worked together in the same claim and lived in the same hut. Our claim was worked by what is called hydraulic ground sluicing, and deceased was in the tail race doing some work, said race being a narrow, deep cutting in the sand reef, which was very dangerous from its looseness, when one of the sides suddenly caved in, covering poor Lunan. Death must have been instantaneous. It was some time before the body was recovered, when there was a coroner's inquest and a verdict of accidental death recorded. Deceased was buried on the 8th, in the Ahaura cemetery, receiving a Christian burial, and was followed to his resting place by all the business people and miners in the district. There is an iron railing and head stone to mark the spot, with his name inscribed on the stone.

DUNDEE. A man driving along the road caught up with a boy, whom he asked to ride, and as they were soon passed a school where the scholars were rushing out for recess, the man asked the boy if he attended school.

Boy—"No sir."

Man—"You seem to be the right age to attend school; why don't you go?"

Boy—"Pa don't want me to go."

Man—"It seems very strange that anyone in this age should desire their child to grow up uneducated. Do you know his reason?"

Boy—"He says he don't believe in sending his children to school, for if they get a little learning they stick up their nose at farmin', and he wants us to work on the farm."

Man—"My good lad, your papa is surely very much in error, for in order to make a good farmer, one requires all the knowledge that can be obtained (especially at an elementary school), and the least danger of any looking higher than a farmer by all they can learn from teachers who have to be paid for \$12 or \$14 per month and board themselves, if what they teach will accord with the amount paid for the work—as is the case in other trades. But has your father no other objection?"

Boy—"Yes! He says he is not going to have his children's ears pulled, so that they will look like jackasses, and beaten by any impertinent school man who never had any experience bringing up children, and who, having a little authority, want to show it."

Man—"My opinion, my boy, is, that having your ears pulled a little will not make so much of a jackass of you as going thru the world without any education. Has he any other objection?"

Boy—"Yes. He says that old school-rooms are not fit for children to be cooped up in during school hours; that there are those who send their children to the school who would be ashamed to use it for cattle; that larnin' got in such a place is as like as not at the expense of health, and if you had all the larnin' in the world, without health, it is worthless."

Man—"I agree with your pa in regard to the school-rooms, for I noticed the condition of the building when I passed. The floor appeared to be lower than the grounds surrounding, and alto-

gether unsuitable, and this in an old neighborhood where farmers are doing well. What does your mother say about your not going to school?"

I'll warrant she thinks different."

Boy—"Ma thinks that we ought to be sent to school, but Pa says he is boss and he ain't going to be like —, whose wife bosses him. The poor fellow can't do nothing but what she likes."

Man—"Would you not like to go to school?"

Boy—"No sirree. I'd rather go a fishing, or catching bull-frogs, as I can get 20 or 25 cents a dozen from some frog eaters at Dundee Lines. I know something about school business, as Ma tries to make us learn some lessons at home; but we have Pa on our side."

Man—"Such pleasures as fishing and catching bull-frogs won't avail you much when you grow older, and my advice to you is—"

Boy—"Pa says it is easy enough to give advice but not so easy to take it, and you will please let me out, as I have some bones here for R—-ly."

PHUNNY.

REPORT OF MR MCGREGOR

ON THE SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT OF BEAUVILLENOIS. I HAVE the honor of forwarding you the annual report on the state of education in my inspection district for the scholastic year 1881-82.

Of the country schools one or two generally in each municipality excel all the rest. Many circumstances contribute to their superiority, such as the natural and acquired qualifications of the teachers, the parents' appreciation of education leading them to give practical force to the teacher's injunctions in directing the studies of the children, regularity in attendance, and suitable school-houses, school furniture and appliances. In order to bring the light of these superior schools to bear on those of less note, we held competitive examinations on the following subjects: reading, writing, arithmetic, dictation, grammar, geography, British and Canadian history, and drawing of all the schools in each municipality in the counties of Huntingdon and Chateaugay. The prize-winners at these examinations again competed at the close of the scholastic year, for the honor of being esteemed the best scholar in the district, at a written examination held in the village of Huntingdon, with the following results:

- 1st, Miss Jennie A. Ferguson, St Anicet, District No. 4—First in British History, Arithmetic and Dictation.
- 2nd, Miss Elizabeth Maw, Ormstown, District No. 2—First in Drawing, Geography and Grammar.
- 3rd, Miss Minnie R. Cameron, Huntingdon, District No. 1—First in Reading.
- 4th, Miss Annie McGill, Ormstown, District No. 5—First in Writing.
- 5th, Miss Georgina Watson, Huntingdon, District No. 1—First in Canadian History.
- 6th, Miss Matilda A. Arnold, Dundee, District No. 4—First in Map Drawing.
- 7th, Mr William Walsh, Ormstown, District No. 2—Equal with Miss Ferguson in Arithmetic.

The above successful competitors are numbered according to the marks made and the subjects in which they stood first, indicated. Many others taking a secondary position in some of the subjects deserved "Honorable mention." The examinations on the whole proved satisfactory, and on the part of all having the young peoples' interest at heart. Sacred History and Book-keeping (single entry), are to be added to the programme for these examinations during the current year. In classifying the elementary schools according to the programme of studies sanctioned by the Council of Public Instruction, only 5 can be placed under the head, 1st class; while 155 may be creditably placed under the head, 2nd class. Many of the latter class are doing the work assigned to, or prescribed for, model schools even more efficiently than some of those so styled. Permit me here to mention a few schools that ought to be denominated—what they really are—model schools. They are the following:

- School District No. 2, Ormstown.
- School District No. 1, Dewittville.
- School District No. 1, St Andrews.
- School District No. 1, Lacchu.
- School District No. 1, Huntingdon.
- School District No. 5, Hemmingford.
- School District No. 2, Chatham, No. 1.

But in the case of Huntingdon and Lachute, they have excellent academics, and therefore are not so much in need of model schools.

Drawing and book-keeping to some extent are taught in the majority of our schools, but the teaching of agriculture is totally neglected. Teachers are not overpaid anywhere, and the pitiable state they sometimes receive in the country and people place upon education. But frequently the teachers themselves are to be blamed for accepting a situation with a salary insufficient to board and clothe them decently. There are many who never spend much time or money in qualifying themselves ready to accept whatever wages are offered, and thus keep down the teachers' salary almost to the starvation point, while remuneration in the other professions is gradually increasing. It would be an act of justice were the Legislature to enact a law fixing the minimum salary at two hundred dollars per annum.

We would recommend all teachers, not already armed, and those intending to become teachers to go thru a regular course of training in the Normal School, tho we know some with only diplomas from the "Montreal Board of Examiners," giving as good a satisfaction as the most successful of those holding Normal School diplomas; yet, doubtless, additional training in that institution would render the labors of the former still more efficient. Teachers, like poets, must be teachers born; for, unless they possess those natural gifts and talents so essential to their profession, no amount of intellectual training will ever make them successful.

Commissioners and trustees, as a rule, are men of energy and intelligence, and discharge their duties well, but there are a few whose ideas of the times, thinking and acting are not up to the times, and "what was good enough for the fathers" with propriety be styled "obstructionists," as they generally oppose every measure proposed tending to improvement or progress. In some instances they never visit their schools systematically, and consequently know nothing definitely of what is being done, or what is required within the school-room.

It seems to me that it would be productive of good were the Commissioners and Trustees to adopt for the use of their schools an attainable programme of studies for each of their semi-annual visits, present the teacher of each school with a copy of it, at the beginning of the session, for her guidance, and recognize the successful examination by increasing the salaries of the teachers concerned; and vice-versa, when unsatisfactory, unless sufficient reasons were given why the pupils were not well up to the prescribed standard.

Secretary-Treasurers.—The authorized system of keeping accounts is adopted by nearly all the secretaries, and their books are well kept. With few exceptions, the teachers are paid in full for each half-year before the semi-annual reports are forwarded to the Educational Department. There is still considerable trouble in some municipalities in collecting the school rates and monthly fees on time. The financial affairs, except in Montreal where, doubtless, it will soon be rectified,

are in a healthy condition. They are all discharging their duties faithfully, correctly and neatly; therefore it would be invidious to specify one more than another in the matter of book-keeping.

School-houses.—There are but few school-houses in this inspection district worthy of the name; many of them being no better than hot-beds of disease, too small, irregularly heated and without proper means of ventilation. But steps are being taken to improve on the old order of things. Those that have been recently built and those that are in course of erection, are of a better class and are furnished with improved desks, &c. It was a wise enactment to have all plans and specifications submitted to the Superintendent for his approval. Godmanchester and St Anicet No. 11, have agreed to replace the old school-houses by new ones, and have already commenced operations. Hemmingford is putting up a handsome building in the village; the municipality requires several others and so does the dissentient municipality. There are three new ones needed in Havelock; those in Franklin require renovation; in short, there is not a municipality, except Huntingdon, but will have to overhaul their schools. All are deficient in regard to school furniture and appliances.

Inspector.—The Inspector made 221 official visits, spending from 2 hours to 3 days, according to the requirements of the school, examining it; held 10 competitive examinations; distributed the prize-books, generally for proficiency, regularity and improvement in writing; was frequently in consultation with the Commissioners and Trustees relative to educational affairs; examined the books of the Secretary-Treasurers; but had not been able to visit the schools of Argenteuil twice, tho he attended to the best of his ability to all the duties of his office.

THE STAR-GLANER LIBEL CASE.

(From the Weekly Star.)
The Hon Chief Justice Sir A. A. Dorion on Wednesday morning rendered judgment upon the application of Mr Kerr, Q.C., for a new trial in the case of the Queen vs. Sellar. His Honor said that in his remarks to the jury in the case he had observed casually that the prosecutor might not be deprived of his remedy, as he might move for a new trial if the Court's ruling were wrong. This remark had been made without thought and without consideration of the difference between cases of conviction and acquittal. Upon examining the authorities that had been cited he had come to the conclusion that after a defendant has once been put in jeopardy and acquitted he could not again be tried for the same offence. The only case on record in which a new trial had been granted after acquittal was in a case of nuisance. There were two kinds of nuisances, viz., nonfeasance, or neglecting to do something the defendant was obliged to do, such as repairing a highway, and malfeasance, or doing something the defendant was prohibited from doing, such as obstructing a highway. The accusation under the charge of these two classes, tho purporting to be a criminal charge, in reality decided a civil right, and in such a case the Court had suspended judgment to allow another indictment to be brought. Subsequently a new trial was granted in a direct manner, but in the case of malfeasance where the punishment was imprisonment, no new trials have ever been granted after conviction. His Honor referred to a large number of cases that had been cited, especially to the most recent, the Queen vs. Duncan, in 1881, in which Lord Chief Justice Coleridge expressed himself very strongly as of opinion that in cases of misdemeanor no new trial should be granted after conviction. The motion would therefore be rejected. It would be unnecessary to go into the merits of the question as to whether the Court was right or not in its charge to the jury. The Court might observe that having examined the matter so minutely he saw no reason to modify the opinion he had formed expressed that there was no proof at all that the defendant and the Robert Sellar mentioned in the affidavit were one and the same person.

Mr Kerr, Q.C., said His Honor might still reserve the question for the full bench.

His Honor replied that it would be useless to do so as he had just given it as his opinion that a new trial could not be ordered even if the Court were in error in its instruction to the jury.

Mr MacLaren, Q.C., cited the chapter and section of the Consolidated Statutes relating to reserved cases, showing that the court had only power to reserve points in cases where the defendant was convicted, and not in cases of acquittal such as the present.

The counsel for the prosecution concurred in this, and the court then adjourned. The libel case, so far as the criminal courts are concerned, was thus finally terminated, but in the afternoon Mr Hugh Graham of the Star instituted an action against Mr Sellar in the civil courts for \$12,000 damages.

NEWS BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

London, June 22.—Anti-Jewish riots have occurred in St Gall, Switzerland. The mob pillaged the Jewish stores, stoned the police and committed other outrages. The Mayor, who ordered the mob to disperse, was struck. The military restored quiet.

London, June 22.—A militiaman named Ryan was arrested at Tuam yesterday as he was about to start for America on a charge of being concerned in the murder of Justice Young, who was shot five years ago.

Dublin, June 21.—During the examination at Mullingar in connection with the murder of Mrs Smythe, an informer testified that the Assassination Society was started by Michael and John Gagan, with the object of removing tyrants and bad landlords. Among those named for removal were two Smythes and the Earl of Longford. Two of the prisoners were deputed to execute the sentence. The Government have given Carey, the informer, the option of proceeding to the colonies or being released and allowed to remain in Dublin without protection.

Rome, June 22.—The Pope has sent a protest to President Grevy regarding Church matters in France. It is couched in an amicable tone. He points out the painful position of the Church in France, because of the policy of the Republic. During the last few years, he says, France has been the theatre of a policy of the Republic, and hopes the pacific assurances given by France at various times really signify a desire to avoid a painful conflict which would be equally disastrous to both Church and State. He requests President Grevy to use his high influence to prevent such a conflict.

Berlin, June 20.—The arrest of the Polish author Krazewski and other persons, charged with giving information to the Russian revolutionists regarding the movements of Russian troops, will lead to their trial on charges of high treason. Important evidence has been obtained against them. The German journalist named Adler has handed to the German Ambassador Vienna important papers bearing on their case, which have been forwarded to Bismarck.

London, June 20.—The Prince of Wales yesterday read a paper, written by the Duke of Edinburgh, before the Fisheries Conference, which contained the statement that in view of the diminution of the fish supply in Europe the export of a sum annually for the breeding of sea fish, would be worthy of imitation by European powers.

London, June 24.—The British passenger vessels, Hurawal and Waitara, belonging to the New

Zealand Shipping Company, came in collision with Portland on Friday night. The Waitara sank in two minutes and 25 persons were drowned. The Hurunui immediately launched her boats and rescued 16 persons, including a lady saloon passenger, to whom a sailor, who was saved, had given up his life-belt. Two other saloon passengers were also saved. All the second-class and steerage passengers were lost. The captain of the Waitara was dragged aboard the Hurunui with the aid of ropes. The two vessels struck together on Friday. The Hurunui struck the Waitara end just in front of the saloon on the starboard side. Survivors say no crash was heard, but the side of the Waitara gave way like cardboard. They say more of the passengers might have been saved had the barque and steamer which were seen near by heeded the Waitara's signals of distress. The Waitara was an iron ship of 833 tons, built in 1863. The Hurunui was also an iron ship.

Amsterdam, June 20.—An extensive fire has occurred in the Royal Dockyard here. The man-of-war Doggerbank was destroyed, and the man-of-war Kortenaar was considerably damaged. The loss is from three to four million florins. The origin of the fire is unknown. A fireman was killed, and three other persons injured.

Vienna, June 22.—At the great trial which is now proceeding at Nyregghaza, in Hungary, of a number of Jews accused of having murdered a Christian girl at Tiaza-Bela, to use her blood to mix with their Passover bread, a sister of the girl alleged to have been murdered testified that she spoke to her sister on the afternoon the murder is said to have occurred, while on the other hand the principal witness for the prosecution, a Jewish boy, named Moritz Scharf, avowed that he saw the murder committed in the synagogue before the mid-day meal was partaken of. The trial is causing extraordinary excitement, and the Christians in the vicinity are intensely hostile to the accused men, and those who attend the trial jeer the counsel for the defence when they rise to speak. The father of the boy Scharf is one of the prisoners charged with the crime. The boy, though not legally compelled to testify against his father, elected to do so. He tells his story with great coolness, but he refused his father's request to speak in his native German, and the elder Scharf declares that the boy would not dare to tell a lie in that tongue. The prisoners curse and spit at the witnesses who testify against them. It has been elicited in the course of the trial that the boy Scharf intends to become a Christian, that he has been told by the priests about the alleged use of Christian blood in making the Passover bread, and that he had been threatened by the police prior to his own examination. A priest admitted that he was the author of an anonymous attack on the Jews, accusing them of the murder of the girl.

London, June 26.—Mr. Gladstone, on being pressed by the Irish members for some explanation concerning the relations between James Carey, the informer, and the Government at the opening of the House of Commons to-day, declared that no positive relation existed. He said that Carey's offer to inform was purely voluntary, and made without inducement. The Government, of course, knew at the time Carey offered to turn approver that he felt himself to be in danger of conviction as an accomplice in the Phoenix Park murders and his offer was based entirely on the calculation that his testimony would procure a pardon for him. But, Mr. Gladstone said, Carey's testimony was so purely voluntary that the Government was under obligations for it other than those imposed by good faith. The Government would therefore consider the question of pardoning Carey, and would very probably pardon him, although at present there existed no promise, either made or implied, of such action, except that implied in the acceptance of his voluntary testimony. Mr. Bigger asked if the Government had not in any way intimated to Carey that he would be protected if he told all he knew about the assassinations? Mr. Gladstone said the Government had never committed itself to Carey in any way—that his action as approver was voluntary, although undoubtedly performed with a view to securing pardon. Mr. Bigger then asked if the Government would impose any conditions upon Carey with his pardon, and, if so, what they were? Mr. Gladstone responded that the Government certainly would impose several conditions upon the pardon, and that whenever Carey should be formally pardoned, the nature of the conditions would be officially disclosed and no doubt be found satisfactory.

Dublin, June 25.—Reports have reached here of a desperate affray between the Mayo militia and the regular English soldiers at the Curragh of Kildare, in which five of the combatants have been killed and numerous others injured.

St. Petersburg, June 25.—A great fire is raging in the warehouses in Juhyewsky Island at the mouth of the River Neva. The fire is beyond control of the fire department and is spreading to the shipping. Several vessels have already taken fire.

THE MONTREAL NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The Montreal branch of the National League met on Sunday afternoon, and after Mr. J. C. Doherty had called the meeting to order, the following declaration of principles was read, with the intimation that they would form the basis of their constitution:—

1st. The League is not a distinctively Catholic organization. Its Catholic members, however, recognize frankly and without reservation, the right of the Catholic Church, thru its ministers, to pronounce authoritatively on all questions of faith and morals, and to condemn any course of political action which may be opposed to the teaching of the Church, or the principles of sound morality.

2nd. The members of the League are Canadians. As such they are sensible that their first allegiance is due to Canada, the land of their birth or adoption, wherein they have enjoyed and enjoy the fullest civil and religious liberty, under a constitution than which, they take pride in saying, none freer is known to the world.

3rd. The members of the League are Irishmen or the sons of Irishmen. Mindful of the oft-repeated injunction of the great O'Connell to "Agitate, agitate, agitate," they believe it to be the duty of all Irishmen to further by every legitimate means the efforts of Ireland's leader, Parnell, and his trusted associates to obtain for that country the freedom that Canada enjoys and the inestimable blessing of Home Rule that has made Canada and they feel confident, will make Ireland a contented and prosperous country.

4th. The League is not a disloyal society, nor a society verging on disloyalty. Its members feel that not only in the best interests of Ireland, but in the best interests of the Empire, properly understood, it is their duty to do everything in their power to assist those who, by constitutional means, are striving to transform Ireland from a province justly discontented with its lot and a source of weakness to the Empire, to a self-governing, self-respecting and contented nation, standing on an equal footing with the sister islands, their trusted confidant and not their disaffected slave.

5th. The movement which this League is organized to assist is solely the constitutional agitation led by Parnell. Its members, while they

deem it unnecessary to add that they have no words but of condemnation for crime in any shape or form, protest most emphatically against any attempt to fasten the responsibility of these crimes upon the League or its leaders.

6th. And lastly, the members of the League, being in the past work of the leaders of the Irish National League in Ireland, as well as in the program they have laid down and their earnest efforts to carry it out, they are of their commanding abilities and their disinterested zeal in a cause whose triumph will be the triumph of right and justice, pledge their sincere support to Ireland's chieftain, Parnell, and the Irish Parliamentary Party in every constitutional effort they may make to obtain for Ireland "their own again"—an Irish Parliament, of the Irish people, and Irish laws made in Ireland by the Irish and for the Irish.

The program of the Irish National League was then adopted, after having been read. The bylaws were also adopted, and on Mr. Doherty declining to accept the presidency Mr. M. Donovan was elected President; P. Flannery, Vice-President; T. Buchanan, Treasurer. A vote of thanks was passed to the new President, and the meeting adjourned.

CANADA.

St. John's, Que., June 23.—News has reached here that the claims of the Canadian hay-shippers for over-charge of custom duties, have been brought officially before the United States Government thru the British Consul at Washington, and that matters will be brought to a settlement in a short time.

Mr. Victor Hudon is about to establish an important industry at Beauharnois, namely, a factory for the manufacture of merinoes, cashmeres, and the like. The town has granted a bonus of \$5000 for the factory, and has granted a concession from taxation for two years, besides taking stock to the amount of \$20,000 in the company. The capital of the company will be \$200,000. The work of construction of the factory will be begun at once, and it is hoped to have it in operation this fall. The industry will be new to Canada.

The last circular sent to the Dominion Emigration Agents in Europe by the Department of Agriculture contains instructions to "be careful as to the classes of persons whom you recommend to emigrate to Canada, remembering always that those most in demand are farmers, gardeners, agricultural and other laborers, and ordinary domestic servants, females particularly." Yet the Tory organs insist that the Government do not encourage foreign artisans to come to Canada. It must not be forgotten either that when the Pacific Railway contract was passed Parliament and the country were informed that the Government would not require to expend any more money on emigration agents. Still numerous agents are employed at \$100 per month salary and \$4 per day expenses, while assisted passages are given to poor emigrants.

It is understood that the Government has come to the conclusion that a sufficient number of grants of land in the Northwest Territories has been made to colonization companies to afford a fair test of the value of that mode of promoting the settlement of the public domain, and also that until the completion of the construction of those colonization railways which have already received the sanction of the Government, it is not the intention to make any further sales of land for the present either to colonization companies or colonization railways. It is also understood that should it be decided at any time in the future to make any further grants for either of the purposes mentioned, the price will be increased by at least half a dollar an acre. Considering the rate at which the land is sold in the Dominion, and the fact that it is reasonable to suppose that the expense of colonization companies will be reduced, and that half a dollar an acre, under the circumstances, will be an ample rebate, while \$1 an acre was but moderate when the system was first introduced.

Winnipeg, June 21.—Premier Norquay has brought in a resolution promised in his Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Dominion Legislature, regarding the convention of delegates of the several Provinces. It is as follows: "That it is the opinion of this House that it is expedient, in the best interests of the Dominion and this Province, that a convention of delegates composed of members of the Executive Councils of the several Provinces of Canada be asked to take into consideration the best means to be adopted to secure an equitable application of the general provisions of the British North America Act to the different Provinces forming the Dominion, and to submit such amendments to the constitution as experience may suggest, with a view to secure greater harmony in legislative jurisdictions in the Federal and Provincial Legislatures respectively, and also such re-arrangement of the sources of revenue as will render a uniform basis upon which subsidies are granted to the Provinces."

Halifax, June 20.—Caterpillars in great numbers have put in their appearance in Colchester and other neighboring counties, and have even been in such masses on the railway tracks as to impede trains. They have stripped much vegetation in the suburbs of Halifax city. Many fields of potatoes have been destroyed. The slender worm is about an inch long, completely eating the core out of them. It has been observed also in this vicinity that great quantities of leaves have fallen from the trees, which is attributable to the operation of some kind of worm.

Campbellford, Ont., June 20.—A young woman named Kessie, daughter of a Mr. Campbell, of Northam, was killed here under melancholy circumstances. The young woman, with her husband, was on her return home after having been married at Campbellford this morning. They stopped to give their horses some water, and the young man took the bits out of their mouths and left them standing while he went to get some water. During his absence the horses became restive and the young woman being much frightened, endeavoring to get out of the buggy, fell and broke her neck, expiring instantly.

The following appeared in the Witness of the 25th inst.:—The Great Eastern Railway when completed from Point Lewis, where it connects with the Intercolonial at Quebec Central, to Dundas, in the county of Huntingdon, on the Province line, will run a distance of 215 miles. Of this 48 miles have been completed, namely from St. Lambert to Sorel. The line from Sorel to Point Lewis, 105 miles, it is roughly estimated will cost \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000 as there are some expensive bridges to be built. Operations on this section will not be commenced this year or until the promised subsidies from the Government are granted. As this line will connect the Intercolonial with the Canadian Pacific system, the Government are particularly interested in its construction. American contractors have made offers for the construction of the line, and there is every likelihood of an arrangement being concluded with them. It will depend upon whether their terms will be more favorable than those of the English capitalists, who are also in treaty for construction. The line from St. Lambert to Rouse's Point, which will connect with the Delaware and Hudson, and Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railway, will

be 36 miles in length, being seven miles shorter than the Grand Trunk. Passengers will be saved a vexatious delay at St. John's, as this line gives a direct connection with the Delaware and Hudson, whereas by the present line the trains are obliged to wait a considerable time at St. John's to make connections between the Grand Trunk and those of the Central Vermont. The cost will be about \$2,750,000. The line is surveyed and located, and operations will be commenced in July. The Dundas line, 60 miles in length, runs thru the counties of Laprairie, Napierville, Chateaugay, and Huntingdon, cannot be commenced until next Spring, as the charter only permits construction to commence at that period. The probable cost of this section will be about \$1,250,000. This will make the whole cost from Point Lewis to Dundas and Rouse's Point about \$5,000,000.

Four of the now celebrated Irish informers arrived at Quebec on a recent steamer. They went west with other emigrants.

Pilgrims are flocking to the shrine of La Bonne St. Anne, below Quebec, at the rate of about eight hundred per day, and railway and steamboat lines are doing a rushing business.

Last Tuesday morning, Mr. Peter Wiggel, second-hand clothes in Dupre Lane, Montreal, came to the Chaboullier Square station in a state of considerable excitement and informed Sergeant Charbonneau that his store had been entered during the night and a coat and several other articles of apparel had vanished. On examining the premises the sergeant discovered that an entrance had been effected by knocking in a panel of the door. He at once took up the case, and yesterday morning arrested two boys, named Patrick Murray and Robert Connors, each about 14 years of age, on suspicion of being the guilty parties. Murray admitted breaking the door and taking the coat, and Connors admitted taking a pair of scissors. They were both remanded.—Witness.

The contract for the new aqueduct at Quebec has at last been awarded to a Montreal firm by a vote of 14 to 10. Before the motion was put the mayor spoke at some length in relation to the report submitted by a number of engineers and stated that, in his opinion, that proposed by Mr. Walbank was the best, the only objection to it being the heavy expense of construction.—Montreal Witness.

UNITED STATES.

Provincetown, Mass., June 20.—The whaling schooner Ellen Ripzab, of this port, has arrived at Woods Hole. While on the voyage the mate, Dunham, and a boat's crew, with the exception of a colored man, were lost. The captain and mate struck a whale at the same time, and the mate's boat becoming fouled his boat was dragged under and was never seen again. Dunham, the brother of the captain, and leaves a family. The number of men lost is not stated, but is probably 6 to 8.

Chicago, June 20.—A report has just reached here from the stockyards that 500 Texas steers became frightened, stampeded, and are now charging thru the streets in every direction through the southern part of the city all the way from Ashland-avenue to Lake Michigan, a distance of over a mile. They are said to be wild and utterly uncontrollable, and the citizens are out all thru the district with guns and pistols shooting at them and adding to their frenzy. Particulars have not yet been obtainable, but report says a number of persons are run over and more or less injured, and one person killed.

Chicago, June 21.—Only 1 man was hurt by the runaway steers last night. About 40 of them were killed; the remainder were driven back to the yard.

Belle Vernon, Pa., June 21.—Warehouses numbered 2 and 3 attached to Gibson & Sons' distillery at Gibsonton, together with the contents of ten thousand barrels of whiskey, were totally destroyed by fire this afternoon. Neil, an employee, was badly burned and may die. Loss, \$500,000. A number of explosions occurred, the second one being so terrific that bricks, stone, and burning whiskey were scattered in every direction, seriously injuring 15 persons.

A Chicago man in the business states that land can be adulterated with water, Missouri clay, talow, and other things. By the use of water and clay land may be adulterated to the extent of 25 per cent.

Mr. John Parnell, brother of Mr. Parnell, M.P., owns the largest peach orchard in America, or, indeed, in the world. It extends over nearly 800 acres, and is planted with 125,000 peach trees, and is situated near Baltimore.

New York, June 23.—The syndicate of domestic and foreign bankers and capitalists that have been engaged in placing the stock of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company decided yesterday to avail itself of its third and final option to purchase \$10,000,000 of stock of that company. It is officially announced that the \$20,000,000 of stock acquired upon the first and second options has been marketed.

Clarksville, Ark., June 23.—The town was crowded to excess yesterday with country people who had assembled to witness the execution of the four train robbers and murderers, Gov. Johnson, James Johnson, James Herndon and J. Munroe McDonald. They were brought here yesterday, from Little Rock Penitentiary, where they have been since they were sentenced. The town was patrolled by an armed militia company in anticipation of a rescue. The four were executed simultaneously. Previous to their execution all the prisoners said they were ready to die, and confessed their crimes. McDonald also confessed to killing another man.

Ray St. Louis, Mo., June 20. While Philip Bandman and M. O'Donovan were quarrelling over a small account under a tree they were struck by lightning and killed. Bandman, an old man named Aker and his wife were drowned while trying to escape from their submerged house. In the same vicinity a Bohemian family of ten persons undertook to reach a place of safety, seven were drowned. One woman was saved by tying herself to a tree where she remained ten hours. It is reported that two men were drowned in Long Branch Creek. This shows sixteen persons drowned in Pawnee county and four or five in other localities.

St. Louis, June 23.—Information was received late last night that "Fia," Lake Levee, protecting fifteen square miles of rich farming land on the Illinois side of the river below East Carondelet, broke on Thursday night and about ten thousand acres of fine farmland are now under water. The Illinois levee is generally a pretty good one, but the levee at St. Louis is not so good as the man tries ineffectually to buy something with it in Buffalo. The operations have been conducted so quietly that the railway detectives do not appear to have discovered the fraud, and most

drowned. There is a foot rise coming down the river, and this will, no doubt, augment the flood until the waters reach the bluff seven miles from the river. The country between Mitchell and Venice will be overflowed, and the destruction of crops will cause a loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

St. Louis, June 24.—The river is still rising at this point, but more slowly than heretofore. The flooded district in the northern part of the city presents about the same appearance it has for several days past. The same appearances in the lumber district in which there are working a million feet of sawed lumber to prevent the dyke breaking. In East St. Louis proper, the situation is much the same as yesterday. The Bowman dyke is still intact and protects the business part of the city, but outside there is nothing but a watery waste. Early this forenoon the water which broke thru the Madison dyke yesterday morning reached a point a short distance above Venice and broke a fearful overwash in the Chicago and Alton Railway embankment, about six hundred feet of the track disappearing in an instant, and the gap has been widening ever since.

Paralleling this embankment were the Indianapolis and St. Louis and Washburn tracks, and they too went down in quick succession, cutting off all direct rail communication with the North. These breaks gave the water an exit to the eastward and it is now spreading over the bottom land north of the old Ohio and Mississippi railway embankment.

At East Carondelet, six miles below here, on the Illinois side of the river, the situation is said to be deplorable. Fully three-fourths of the families in the town are quartered in three school-houses. Most of these people are in a destitute condition. From this point to St. Louis, four miles, and southward for ten or twelve miles, the entire country is submerged. The little town of Cahokia, a short distance from Carondelet, is all under water, and the inhabitants move about only in skiffs.

St. Louis, June 26.—Six villages are now inundated, and 3,000 families have been driven from their homes, and six thousand head of cattle and other stock have been drowned. The loss of crops and property cannot be estimated, but is enormous.

Emigration to-day instructed the Secretary of the Board to detain all immigrants proved to have been sent here by funds furnished by the British Government. The Committee was appointed to wait on the Collector of the Port and present an affidavit made by some pauper immigrants, and ask that the steamship company that brought them be compelled to return them to the place from whence they came. While the meeting was in progress the Anchorage had arrived with a number of immigrants, whose passage had been paid by the British Government, and were doubtless paupers. It was resolved not to allow the Anchorage's passengers to land until the inspectors had made a thorough investigation. The Commissioners are determined to stop the landing of pauper immigrants at this port.

St. Louis, June 25.—Despatches from points on the Missouri River say nearly all bottom lands are inundated, and hundreds of thousands worth of crops destroyed. Thousands upon thousands of acres of splendid farms are laid waste. The same kind of reports come from places on the Mississippi River, between here and Cairo. The river rose three inches here yesterday.

Washington, June 23.—A committee waited upon the President to-day by appointment to present to him the resolutions in reference to the treatment of Irishmen by England. The committee is composed of Alexander Sullivan, Edward Callaghan, Thomas Lynch, the Rev. Father Dorney, and Michael Kelley, of Chicago. P. H. Kelley, of St. Paul, Mr. Dawson, of Minnesota, Eugene Kelley and others of New York, and prominent Irish-Americans from all over the United States. The delegation was secured in response to the following letter, which was sent to the noted Irish citizens of this country: "At the Convention of the Irish race, recently held in Philadelphia, the executive was instructed to present to the President of the United States the enclosed resolution for the purpose of drawing the attention of the American Government to the policy of the English 'Crown, in first by law and force reducing to poverty large numbers of the Irish people, and then compelling them to emigrate, unskilled and unacquainted, penniless to foreign lands. The President has appointed Saturday, June 23rd, at the White House, as the time and place for the reception of the resolution. I have the honor to invite you to accompany the executive of the Irish National League for this purpose. The occasion, I need not add, is one which can be made of the greatest advantage to Ireland, and humanity demands that we render it potential and effective."

"ALEXANDER SULLIVAN, President."

After hearing the statement of the delegation the President replied as follows: The subject you present will receive my careful consideration. It has already been under consideration by the Secretary of State. Correspondence in regard to it has been had with our diplomatic and consular representatives and an investigation into the facts is now being made by them. It is, of course, proper that this Government should ascertain whether any nation with which it holds amicable relations is violating any obligation of international friendship before calling attention to any such matter. In the meantime the law provides that the officers of the Treasury shall examine into the condition of the crops and property by the floods in of passengers arriving as immigrants at this port of the United States, and if there should be any evidence of such a violation, and any person travel suspended. The Nemaha river rose to an unprecedented height, entirely submerging the valley. John Grubbs, wife and four children were drowned near Cincinnati while trying to reach the hills in a boat. At Bakerford, an old man named Aker and his wife were drowned while trying to escape from their submerged house. In the same vicinity a Bohemian family of ten persons undertook to reach a place of safety, seven were drowned. One woman was saved by tying herself to a tree where she remained ten hours. It is reported that two men were drowned in Long Branch Creek. This shows sixteen persons drowned in Pawnee county and four or five in other localities.

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of those who are bitten prefer to pocket their loss in silence to being held up to the possible ridicule of their friends and the public generally. A well-known abode merchant of this city became aware of such a case a few days ago. A resident of Hamilton called at his store and made a purchase, tendering a \$5 bill in payment. The bill looked all right, and the gentleman of the grocery was not called into question until the return to the store of the proprietor. He detected the counterfeit, and being unable to find his customer in the city wrote to him. In response the Hamilton man explained how he came into possession of the bad bill, and offered to replace it with a good one the next time he came to Buffalo, if nothing was said about it.

MICHIGAN.

By the command of Queen Victoria all the servants on the Balmoral estate are wearing stripes of black on the arm as mourning for John Brown. The latest census of India, taken with great care under the direction of the Imperial Government, places the number of Christians in that country at 1,932,634. Considering that the "white" population is a mere handful, these figures are an eloquent tribute to the zeal of the missionaries in that vast territory.

The first Queen's ball will be remembered as the occasion on which the electric light was introduced into Buckingham Palace. Its general effect, says the World, was good. Handsome uniforms flared the best, and many toilets which had seen no service were able to stand the searching light; but it will certainly be necessary to fit up private houses with the new illuminant if ladies are to know the precise shades of color in which they are destined to appear. As to comparisons, the less said about the change from the soft light of wax candles the better. The light was steady and gave no signs of flicker or color, and the effect was to make the room seem like a room from the time of the other apartments, which, the lit with innumerable lights, appeared to be in comparison enveloped in darkness, and thus gave a dull effect to every other part of the palace. Some complaints that the result of an evening in electric-lighted rooms is a violent headache next day, but the authorities generally approve of the new plan, so it will be continued.

The fashionable figure has become very stiff and angular in England. Nearly every girl one sees looks as if she were an angel, and droops the left wrist just as a kangaroo does its fore-paw. The effect is very funny.

Complications threaten to arise between France and England about the fishing rights on a group of small islands called the Baharens, off the coast of Jersey, and for hundreds of years considered dependencies of that island. The captain of a French cruiser landed there, notwithstanding the protest of the Jerseymen, claiming that the islands were neutral ground. The Jersey States sent a detachment to protect the Queen's guard their rights, and the matter has been the subject of debate in the British Parliament as well as in the French Chamber of Deputies. France already has her hand on her hands, she will probably not insist upon a claim which on the face of it seems unworkable.

In Harper's Magazine for July George Cary Eggleston has declared that every girl is grievously wronged who is allowed to grow up to womanhood and to enter the world without some marketable skill. It is beyond question that any girl may some day have herself and perhaps her family to support; and yet our schemes of education for girls are framed precisely so that they will not and could not be true. All men recognize the fact in the case of boys; its recognition in the case of girls is not less necessary. Each one of us has known women to whom misfortune has happened, yet we put no arms in her hands with which to fight the danger; we equip her for every need except this; we leave her at the mercy of chance, knowing that the time may come when she, whom we have not taught to do any bread-winning work, will have need of bread, and will know no way in which to get it except through dependence, beggary or worse. Says Mr. Eggleston, we trust too much to luck, and hence whatever happens we are each of us grievously to blame.

Professor Arnold gives the following characteristics by which cheese may be judged:—Well-ripened cheese has no elasticity when pressed with the finger; it feels as if breaking under the pressure and the dent remains; it has a salty, oily appearance when mashed between the finger and thumb, and melts on the tongue like a ripe pear; the cut surface remains soft and oily for a long time, not readily drying up. Unripe cheese, on the contrary, is elastic when pressed; hard and tough when mashed between thumb and finger; soon dries and cracks when exposed to the air; when tested by the tongue is found deficient in fat, and does not dissolve readily. Cheese that dries readily on being cut has not yielded up its curdy nature to cheesy fermentation, and is therefore unfavorable to digestion.

Have as few farm gates as possible. Each one is an expense in its construction and subsequent care. It never pays to make a poor gate. The frame should be constructed of hard and lasting wood, with the slats of light but durable material. This gate needs thorough brushing with strips of wood, or better, rods of iron, which runs from the bottom of the latch and to the top of the hinge end. A gate thus braced cannot sag, as it is impossible for it to get out of the rectangular form. When finished, a gate should be painted. The farm gate should be wide enough to permit the free passage of loads of hay and grain, field rollers, and harvesters. A most important point is a large, durable and well-set post, upon which the gate is to be hung. The hinge-post should not be less than eight inches square, and set at least 24 feet deep. The earth needs to be rammed firmly around the post. A first-class gate is expensive at the outset, but needs very little attention afterwards for several years.

BIETES.

At Elgin, on the 23rd inst., the wife of James B. Cooper, of a daughter.

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At Franklin, on the 26th inst., the wife of Mr. George Erskine, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 20th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Samuel Houston, Charles W. Hyde, druggist, of Trout River, N.Y., to Annie E., eldest daughter of John R. Cameron of Trout River, N.Y., Elgin.

DIED.

At Valleyfield, on the 23rd inst., Louisa McNaughton, relict of the late Katsuff Nicolson, aged 65 years.

At his father's residence, Hinchinbrook, on the 22nd inst., Alex., son of Mr. Alexander McLean, aged 19 years and 10 months.

Montreal, June 26.—Best Ontario bag flour \$2.40 to \$2.50. City bag \$3.05 to \$3.10. Oatmeal \$5.50. Cornmeal \$3.75 to \$3.90. For better there is only the demand of the city stores, and shippers refusing to buy at present. Farmers are holding on, so that receipts are not large. Prices in England for cheese are falling steadily, with a corresponding decline here. 10c to 10 1/2c is the range here. Eggs 16c. On Bonaventure market, in the face of large deliveries, Oats declined to 95c to \$1 per bag; Buckwheat \$1.20

to \$1.35. Potatoes, according to variety and condition, 60c to 80c. Dressed hogs \$10 to \$10.50.

Montreal, June 25.—There were about 100 head of butchers' cattle offered on Vigor Market this forenoon, none of which were of extra quality, and but few could be sold good. Altogether none of the sales exceeded 60 per lb., 60c would have been paid for choice bellows, and this sum was paid for such animals at Point St. Charles to-day. Only a few butchers made their appearance and business was dull. Fat oxen and large cows sold at from 50c to 60c per lb., and leaner steers and heifers at from 45c to 50c per lb. There was an active demand for shipping cattle at Point St. Charles to-day, at which place Ald. Macdonald brought about 500 head from 50c to 60c per lb. Calves were scarce and inferior. Prices ranged from 35c to 50c each. Lambs were pretty numerous, but with an active demand prices were well maintained for any that were in fair condition. J. Richardson bought 21 good lambs for \$91; common lambs sold at from \$3.50 to \$3.50 each. Hogs are quoted at from 7c to 7 1/2c per lb.

1883 IMPORTANT NOTICE. 1883

Grand Display of New Summer Importations

WILLIAM THIRD & CO. beg to announce that they have just received a large and additional supply of NEW SUMMER IMPORTATIONS, —————

1. Choice Fancy Dress Goods—beautiful styles.

2. Choice Fancy Dress Goods—Black Chamois, Black Fustian, Black Tulle, Black Lace, and Black Brocade.

3. Choice Fancy Dress Goods—Black Chamois, Black Fustian, Black Tulle, Black Lace, and Black Brocade.

4. Choice Fancy Dress Goods—Black Chamois, Black Fustian, Black Tulle, Black Lace, and Black Brocade.

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26. Choice Fancy Dress Goods—Black Chamois, Black Fustian, Black Tulle, Black Lace, and Black Brocade.

27. Choice Fancy Dress Goods—Black Chamois, Black Fustian, Black Tulle, Black Lace, and Black Brocade.

28. Choice Fancy Dress Goods—Black Chamois, Black Fustian, Black Tulle, Black Lace, and Black Brocade.

YOUR MONEY OR YOUR LIFE.

CHAPTER III.

He wandered away toward the extremity of the grounds, troubled by vague suspicions; but at Adela's cold reception of him. Entering a shrubbery, which seemed intended to screen the grounds, at this point, from a lane outside, he suddenly discovered a pretty little summer-house among the trees. A stout gentleman, of mature years, was seated alone in this retreat. He looked up with a frown. Cosway apologized for disturbing him, and entered into conversation as an act of politeness.

'A brilliant assembly to day, sir.'

The stout gentleman replied by an inarticulate sound—something between a grunt and a cough.

'And a splendid house and grounds,' Cosway continued.

The stout gentleman repeated the inarticulate sound.

Cosway began to feel amused. Was this curious old man deaf and dumb?

'Excuse my entering into conversation,' he persisted. 'I feel like a stranger here. There are so many people whom I don't know.'

The stout gentleman suddenly burst into speech. Cosway had touched a sympathetic fiber at last.

'There are a good many people here whom I don't know,' he said gruffly. 'You are one of them. What's your name?'

'My name is Cosway, sir. What's yours?'

The stout gentleman rose with fury in his looks. He burst out with an oath; and added the intolerable question, already three times repeated by others, 'How did you get here?'

The tone was even more offensive than the oath. 'Your age protects you, sir,' said Cosway, with the loftiest composure. 'I'm sorry I gave my name to so rude a person.'

'Rude?' shouted the old gentleman. 'You want my name in return, I suppose? You young puppy, you shall have it! My name is Restall.'

He turned his back, and walked off. Cosway took the only course now open to him. He returned to his lodgings.

The next day, no letter reached him from Adela. He went to the post-office. No letter was there. The day wore on to evening—and, with the evening, there appeared a woman who was a stranger to him. She looked like a servant; and she was the bearer of a mysterious message.

'Please be at the door that opens on the lane, at ten o'clock to-morrow morning. Knock three times at the door—and then say "Adela." Someone who wishes you well will be in the shrubbery, and will let you in. No, sir! I am not to take anything; and I am not to say a word more.'

She spoke and vanished.

Cosway was punctual to his appointment. He knocked three times; he pronounced Miss Restall's Christian name. Nothing happened. He waited a while, and tried again. This time Adela's voice answered strangely from the shrubbery in tones of surprise:—'Edwin, is it really you?'

'Did you expect anyone else?' Cosway asked.

'My darling, your message said ten o'clock—and here I am.'

The door was suddenly unlocked.

'I sent a message,' said Adela as they confronted each other on the threshold.

In the silence of utter bewilderment they went together into the summer-house. At Adela's request, Cosway repeated the message, and described the woman who had delivered it. The description applied to no person known to Miss Restall. 'Mrs. Margery never sent you the invitation; and I repeat, I never sent you the message. This meeting has been arranged by some one who knows that I always walk in the shrubbery after breakfast. There is some underhand work going on—' She checked herself, and considered a little. 'It is possible—' she began, and paused again. Her eyes filled with tears. 'My mind is so completely upset,' she said, 'that I can't think clearly of anything. Oh, Edwin, we have had a happy dream, and it has come to an end. My father knows more than we think for. Some friends of ours are going abroad to-morrow—and I am to go with them. Nothing I can say has the least effect upon my father. He means to part us forever—and this is his cruel way of doing it!'

She put her arm round Cosway's neck, and lovingly laid her head on his shoulder. With tenderest kisses they reiterated their vows of eternal fidelity until their voices faltered and failed them. Cosway filled up the pause by the only useful suggestion which it was now in his power to make—he proposed an elopement.

Adela received this bold solution of the difficulty in which they were placed, exactly as thousands of other young ladies have received similar proposals before her time, and after.

She first said, positively, No. Cosway persisted. She began to cry, and asked if he had no respect for her. Cosway declared that his respect was equal to any sacrifice, except the sacrifice of parting with her forever. He could, and would, if she preferred it, die for her, but while he was alive he must refuse to give her up. Upon this, she shifted her ground. Did he expect her to go away with him alone? Certainly not. Her maid could go with her, or, if her maid was not to be trusted, he would apply to his landlady, and engage a respectable elderly person to attend on her until the day of their marriage. Would she have any mercy on him, and just consider it? No; she was afraid to consider it. Did she prefer misery for the rest of her life? Never mind his happiness; it was her happiness only that he had in his mind. Travelling with unsympathetic people; absent from England, no one could say for how long; married, when she did return, to some rich man whom she hated—would she, could she, contemplate that prospect? She contemplated it three times; she contemplated it to an accompaniment of sighs, kisses, and protestations—she trembled, hesitated, gave way. At an appointed hour of the coming night, when her father would be in the smoking-room, and Mrs. Margery would be in bed, Cosway was to knock at the door in the lane once more; leaving time to make all the necessary arrangements in the interval.

The one pressing necessity, under these circumstances, was to guard against the possibility of betrayal and surprise. Cosway discreetly alluded to the unsolved mysteries of the invitation and the message.

'Have you taken anybody into your confidence?' he asked.

Adela answered with some embarrassment. 'Only one person,' she said—'dear Miss Benschaw.'

'Who is Miss Benschaw?'

'Don't you really know, Edwin? She is richer even than papa—she has inherited from her late husband one half share in the great business in the city. Miss Benschaw is the lady who disappeared years by not coming to the garden party. I was very miserable dear, when they took me away from Mr. Atherton's. She happened to call the next day, and she noticed it. My dear, she said (Miss Benschaw is quite an elderly lady now), 'I am an old maid, but she has missed the happiness of her life, then not having had a friend to guide and advise me when I was young. Are you suffering from it, I mean suffered?'

She spoke so nicely—and I was so wretched—that I really couldn't help it. I thought my heart to her.'

Cosway looked grave. 'Are you sure she is to be trusted?'

'Perfectly sure.'

'Perhaps, my love, she has spoken about us (not meaning any harm) to some friends of hers? Old ladies are so fond of gossip. It's just possible—don't you think so?'

Adela hung her head. 'I have thought it just possible myself,' she admitted. 'There is plenty of time to call on her to-day. I will get out of the house at rest, before Miss Benschaw goes out for her afternoon drive.'

On that understanding they parted.

Toward evening, Cosway's arrangements for the elopement were completed. He was eating his solitary dinner when a note was brought to him. It had been left at the door by a commissioneer. The man had gone away without waiting for an answer. The note ran thus:

'Miss Benschaw presents her compliments to Mr. Cosway, and will be obliged if he can call on her at nine o'clock this evening, on business which concerns himself.'

This invitation was evidently the result of Adela's visit earlier in the day. Cosway presented himself at the house, troubled by natural emotions of anxiety and suspense. His reception was not of a nature to compose him. He was shown into a darkened room. The one lamp on the table was turned down low, and the little light thus given was still further obscured by a shade. The corners of the room were in almost absolute darkness.

A voice out of one of the corners addressed him in a whisper:

'I must beg you to excuse the darkened room. I am suffering from a severe cold. My eyes are inflamed, and my throat is so bad that I can only speak in a whisper. Sit down, sir. I have got news for you.'

'Not bad news, I hope, ma'am?' Cosway ventured to inquire.

'The worst possible news,' said the whispering voice. 'You have an enemy striking at you in the dark.'

Cosway asked who it was, and received no answer. He varied the form of inquiry, and asked why the unnamed person struck at him in the dark. The experiment succeeded; he obtained a reply.

'It is reported to me,' said Miss Benschaw, 'that the person thinks it necessary to give you a lesson, and take a spiteful pleasure in doing it as mischievously as possible. The person, as I happen to know, sent you your invitation to the party, and made the appointment which took you to the door in the lane. Wait a little, sir; I have not done yet. The person has put it into Mr. Restall's head to send his daughter abroad to-morrow.'

Cosway attempted to make her speak more plainly.

'Is the person a man or a woman?' he said.

Miss Benschaw proceeded without noticing the interruption.

'You needn't be afraid, Mr. Cosway; Miss Restall will not leave England. Your enemy is all-powerful. Your enemy's object could only be to provoke you into planning an elopement—and your arrangements once completed, to part you and Miss Restall quite as effectually as if you were at opposite ends of the world. Spiteful, isn't it? And what is worse, the mischief is as good as done already.'

Cosway rose from his chair.

'Do you wish for any further explanation?' asked Miss Benschaw.

'One thing more,' he replied. 'Does Adela know of this?'

'No,' said Miss Benschaw; 'it is left to you to tell her.'

There was a moment of silence. Cosway looked at the lamp. Once roused, as usual with men of his character, his temper was not to be trifled with.

'Miss Benschaw,' he said, 'I dare say you think me a fool; but I can draw my own conclusion, for all that. You are my enemy.'

The only reply was a low chuckling laugh. All voices can be more or less effectively disguised by a whisper—but a laugh carries the revelation of its own identity with it. Cosway suddenly threw off the shade over the lamp, and turned up the wick.

The light flooded the room, and showed him—his wife.

The Third Epoch of Mr. Cosway's Life.

Three days had passed. Cosway sat alone in his lodgings—pale and worn: the shadow already of his former self.

He had not seen Adela since the discovery. The one way in which he could venture to make the inevitable disclosure was by letter. Thru Mr. Atherton (to whom he had at once revealed his position) he was able to make inquiries at Mr. Restall's house. The answers simply informed him that Miss Restall was suffering from illness.

The landlady came into the room. 'Cheer up, sir,' said the good woman. 'There is better news of Miss Restall to-day.'

He raised his head. 'Don't trifle with me!' he answered fretfully; 'tell me exactly what the servant said.'

The landlady repeated the words. Miss Restall had passed a quiet night, and had been able for a few hours to leave her room. He asked next if any letter had been left for him. No letter had arrived. If Adela definitely abstained from writing to him, the conclusion would be too plain to be mistaken. She had given him up—and who could blame her?

There was a knock at the street door. The landlady looked out. 'Here's Mr. Stone come back, sir!' she exclaimed, joyfully—and hurried away to let him in. Cosway never looked up when his friend appeared.

'I knew I should succeed,' said Stone. 'I have seen your wife.'

'Don't speak of her!' cried Cosway. 'I should have murdered her when I first saw her face, if I had not instantly left the house. I may be the death of the wretch yet, if you persist in speaking of her!'

'Stone put his hand kindly on his friend's shoulder.

'Must I remind you that you owe something to your old companion?' he asked. 'I left my father and mother the morning I got your letter and my one thought has been to serve you. Reward me. Be a man, and hear what it is your right and duty to know. After that, if you like, we will never refer to her again.'

Cosway took his hand, in silent acknowledgment that he was right. They sat down together. Stone began.

'She is so entirely shameless,' he said, 'that I had no difficulty in getting her to speak. She so cordially hates you that she glories in her own falsehood and treachery. In the first place, I may tell you that she has a certain right, if she pleases, to call herself "Miss Benschaw." She is really the daughter of the man who founded the great house in the city. With every advantage that wealth and position could give her, the perverse creature married one of her father's footmen. From that moment her family discarded her. With the money procured by the sale of her jewels, her husband took the inn which we have just been talking of—and she carried it on after his death. So much for the past. We may now pass over a long lapse of years, and get to the time at which you and I were on the South American station, beginning to think of the happy day when our ship would be ordered back to England. At the date at which we have now arrived, the last surviving member of

her family—her elder brother—lay at the point of death. He had taken his father's place in the business, besides inheriting his father's fortune. The loss of his wife (leaving no children) rendered it necessary that he should alter his will. He deferred performing this duty. It was only at the time of his last illness that he had dictated instructions for a new will, leaving his wealth (excepting certain legacies to old friends) to the hospitals of Great Britain and Ireland. His lawyer lost no time in carrying out the instructions. The new will was ready for signature (the old will having been destroyed by his own hand), when the doctors sent a message to say that their patient was insensible, and might die in that condition. He did die in that condition. Your wretched wife, as next-of-kin, succeeded, not only to the fortune, (but under the deed of partnership) to her late brother's place in the firm: on the one easy condition of resuming the family name. She calls herself "Miss Benschaw." But a matter of legal necessity she is set down in the deed as "Mrs. Cosway Benschaw." Her partners only now know that her husband is living, and that you are the Cosway whom she privately married. Will you take a little breathing-time? or shall I go on and get done with it?'

Cosway signed to him to go on.

'She doesn't in the least care,' Stone proceeded, 'for the exposure. I'm the head partner, who says, "and the rich one of the firm; they dare not turn their backs on me." You remember the information I received—in perfect good faith on your part—from the man who now keeps the inn? The visit to the London doctor, and the assertion of falling health, were adopted as the best means of plausibly serving the lady's connection (the great lady name) with my calling, and in the keeping of an inn. Her neighbors at the seaport were all deceived by the stratagem, with two exceptions. They were both men—vagrants who had pertinaciously tried to delude her into marrying them in the days when she was a widow. They refused to believe in the doctor and the declining health; they had their own suspicion of the motives which had led to the sale of the inn, under very unfavorable circumstances; and they decided to go to London, inspired by the same base hope of making discoveries which might be turned into a means of extorting money. Their contemplated victim proved equal to the emergency. The attorney whom she had employed to manage the sale of the lease and goodwill of the inn was not above accepting a handsome private fee. He wrote to the new landlord of the inn, falsely announcing his client's death, in the letter which I repeated to you in the railway carriage on our journey to London; and he deluded the two inferior rogues, when they ventured to make inquiry at his office. You and I were deceived, in our turn, by the lawyer's letter. Your natural conclusion that you were free to pay your addresses to Miss Restall, and the poor young lady's innocent confidence in "Miss Benschaw's" sympathy, gave this unscrupulous woman the means of playing the heartless trick on you which is now exposed. Malice and jealousy—I have it, mind, from herself!—were not her only motives. But for that Cosway, she said (I spare you the epithet which she put before your name), with my money and position, I might have married a needy lord, and sunned myself in my old age in the full blaze of the peerage. Do you understand how she hated you, now? Enough of the subject! The moral of it, my dear Cosway, is to leave this place, and try what change of scene will do for you. I have time to spare; and I will go abroad with you. When shall it be?'

'Let me wait a day or two more,' Cosway pleaded.

Stone shook his head. 'Still hoping, my poor friend, for a line from Miss Restall? You distress me.'

'I am sorry to distress you, Stone. If I can get one pitying word from her, I will submit to the miserable life that has before me.'

'Are you not expecting too much?'

'You wouldn't say so, if you were as fond of her as I am.'

They were silent. The evening slowly darkened; and the landlady came in as usual with the candles. She brought with her a letter for Cosway.

He tore it open; and read it; and devoured it with kisses. His highly wrought feelings found their vent in a little allowable exaggeration. 'She has saved my life!' he said, as he handed the letter to Stone.

It only contained these lines:—

'My love is yours, my promise is yours. Thru all trouble, thru all prostration, thru the hopeless separation that may be before us in this world, I live yours and die yours. My Edwin, God bless and comfort you.'

The Fourth Epoch in Mr. Cosway's Life.

The separation had lasted for nearly two years, when Cosway and Stone paid that visit to the country house which is recorded at the outset of the present narrative. In the interval nothing had been heard of Miss Restall, except thru Mr. Atherton. He reported that Adela was leading a very quiet life. The one remarkable event had been an interview between 'Miss Benschaw' and herself. No other person had been present; but the line that she reported placed Miss Restall's character above all praise. She had forgiven the woman who had so cruelly injured her.

The two friends, it may be remembered, had traveled to London, immediately after completing the fullest explanation of Cosway's startling behaviour at the breakfast-table. Stone was not by nature a sanguine man. 'I don't believe in our luck,' he said. 'Let us be quite sure that we are not the victims of another deception.'

The accident had happened on the Thames; and the newspaper narrative proved to be accurate in every respect. Stone personally attended the inquest. From a natural feeling of delicacy toward Adela, Cosway hesitated to write to her on the subject. The ever-helpful Stone wrote in his place.

After some delay, the answer was received. It inclosed a brief statement (communicated officially by legal authority) of a last act of malice on the part of the late head-partner in the house of Benschaw and Company. She had not died intestate, like her brother. The first clause of her will contained the testator's grateful acknowledgment of Adela Restall's Christian act of forgiveness. The second clause (after stating that there were neither relatives nor children to be benefited by the will) left Adela Restall mistress of Mrs. Cosway Benschaw's fortune—on the one merciless condition that she did not marry Edwin Cosway. The third clause—if Adela Restall violated the condition—banded over the whole of the money to the firm in the city, for the extension of the business, and the benefit of the surviving partners.

Some months later, Adela came of age. To the indignation of Mr. Restall, and the astonishment of the 'Company,' the money actually went to the firm. The fourth epoch in Mr. Cosway's life, witnessed his marriage to a woman who cheerfully paid half a million of money for the happiness of passing her life, on eight hundred a year, with the man whom she loved.

But Cosway felt bound in gratitude to make a rich woman of his wife, if work and resolution could do it. When Stone last spoke of him, he was reading for the Bar; and Mr. Atherton was waiting to give him his first brief.

NOTE.—That 'most improbable' part of the present narrative, which is contained in the division called 'The First Epoch,' is founded on an adventure which actually occurred to no less a person than a cousin of Sir Walter Scott. In Lockhart's 'delightful "Life,"' the anecdote will be found as told by Sir Walter to Captain Basil Hall. [SEE END.]

SUNLIGHT IN STABLES—TRAP DOORS.

BY D. B. STABLE, M.D.

ALL barns, stables, sheds, and other buildings, intended for the shelter of domestic animals, should be so arranged as to command all the sunlight possible. For this purpose, invariably place the stalls on the eastern and southern sides of the building. The windows should be large and sufficiently numerous. There is no fear of too much sunlight, either in the house or the barn. We have no right to deprive our animals, any more than our children, of that which has been diffused so liberally. There is no objection to placing animals in the basement, or cellar of a building, if due care is taken to provide against dampness and darkness. In fact, if the stable is properly constructed, the ground floor should be the warmest in winter, and the coolest in summer. Every animal seeks the sun, and will comfort itself by basking in its rays. Let them pour freely into barns and cellars, and build yards so that while sheltered from the cold winds, they may be open to the winter's sun. Some object to the direct sunlight falling upon the head and face of the horse as injurious to the sight. It is much more to be feared that the animal will shy and start upon the road, if he is kept in darkness and then suddenly exposed to a bright light. The use of blinds, or curtains during the hot months, may, under certain circumstances, be advisable. Darkness is sometimes conducive to repose, and indirectly, this repose to the process of fattening, but with darkness, both filth and neglect are apt to be found. The barn cellar, or basement, is not only a convenience, but often a necessity. If this is commodious, with ample means for light and ventilation, easy access for the removal of manure, then the farmer has all that can be desired in this way. In most stables the provisions for proper ventilation are deficient, and consequently ammonia vapors from the fermenting manure heap, penetrate the apartments above, which are too often ill ventilated, and exert an injurious effect upon the animals there confined, doing much damage to harness and carriages. When the basement, or cellar of a barn is needed for other purposes, as for the storage of vegetables, or where it is not practicable to have a cellar, a pit may be formed at the side of the building, over which a shed may be erected. Thus in my own stable, a pit, or outside cellar, receives the horse droppings thru a sliding door, on a level with the floor of the stable, while over the pit the cow stable, the dung from which is thrown thru an opening protected by a sliding door. The pit may also serve for a pig-pen, if covered and protected, and at the same time open to the sunlight and air, elements essential to the well-being of swine, as of other animals.

Trap-doors communicating with the barn cellars, thru which is thrown the droppings, are in almost universal use. This common trap-door, too often placed in just such a position as to be all the more sure of catching some unoffending man or beast passing in and out of the stalls, is most dangerous to life and limb, is inconvenient, not easily raised, and almost always filthy. Better convenience may be attained by the use of a sliding-door, or by one hung on hinges, constructed in the side of a square box, which shall cover the hole thru the floor, or better by one or more long narrow ones which may be placed in the lower end of the raised platform, upon which the cattle stand. These last may be lifted on their hinges, and thrown back upon the platform, while cleaning out the premises.

THE ORIGIN OF BLADDER PLUMS.

In consequence to the abnormal fruit of plum trees, noticed at Hudson, N. Y., it may be stated that mycologists attribute the cause of this peculiar development to the attacks of a minute parasitic fungus. If a small fragment of the tissue is taken from the surface of a bladder plum, and examined by the aid of a compound microscope having a magnifying power of three or four hundred diameters, numerous small membranous, cylindrical-shaped sacks will be seen imbedded in the plum tissues, or slightly projecting from their surface. Each sack, when fully developed, contains eight minute colorless spores, the seeds of the fungus. By these it is propagated and transmitted from tree to tree. But before these spore-sacks and spores are produced the fungus has a vegetating or growing period, during which its mycelial threads have been permeating the cells and tissues of the young plum, and thereby causing its abnormal development.

The life-history of the fungus has not yet been fully traced, and it is not known exactly when the fungus attacks the fruit, nor where or how the spores pass the winter. It is quite probable, however, that warm wet weather, at or soon after the flowering time of the plum trees, is most favorable to the development of the fungus, and the consequent destruction of the plums. The most abundant crop of bladder plums ever observed by the writer was noticed during a very wet time in June. Many wild plum trees (Prunus americana) had much of their fruit affected in this way, and one tree which was growing in a door-yard did not have a single sound plum on it, the well loaded with bladder plums.

The fruit of the sand cherry (Prunus pennsylvanica), is also sometimes attacked by this fungus, and thereby subjected to a similar metamorphosis. It becomes enlarged, soft, and bladdery, but more elongated and pointed than that of the wild plum. Its color is also sometimes varied by red or rosy hues. Occasionally its leaves are attacked, in which case they become curled, distorted, and discolored, very much like the leaves of a peach tree when affected by the "curl."

A new papier-mache process for covering floors is described as follows:—The floor is thoroughly cleaned. The holes and cracks are then filled with paper-patty, made by soaking newspapers in a paste made as follows: To 1 pound of flour add 3 quarts of water and a tablespoonful of ground alum, and mix thoroughly. The flour is coated with this paste, and then a thickness of manila or hardware paper is put on. This is allowed to dry thoroughly. The manila paper is then covered with paste, and a layer of wall paper of any style or design desired is put on. After this has thoroughly dried, the surface is given one coat of hard oil-finish varnish, which can be bought at ready prices. This is allowed to dry thoroughly, when the floor is ready for use. The process is represented to be durable and cheap; and, besides taking the place of matting, carpet, oilcloth, or like covering, makes the floor airtight, and permits of its being washed.

RELIEF FOR A CHOKING ANIMAL.—Mr. L. J. Post, Kent Co., Mich., writes us: Take 8 feet of wire, (the size commonly used in fences) double it in the center over a block of wood 2 inches thick and 1 foot wide; twist the rest of the wire to the end, and attach a handle. This instrument can be passed down a cow's throat until the loop is beyond the obstruction, when it can be easily withdrawn. This is much better than forcing the article down the throat.

BY-LAW NUMBER 78.

Province of Quebec,
Municipality of the Township
of Dundee.

BY-LAW to authorize the Corporation of the Township of Dundee to grant a Bonus of Fifteen Hundred Dollars to the Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway Company, and to impose a special rate to pay the same.

AT an adjourned general session of the Municipal Council of the Township of Dundee, held in the Town Hall in the said municipality of the Township of Dundee, at the usual place of sittings of said council, on Saturday, the sixteenth day of the month of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, in conformity with the provisions of the Municipal Code of the Province of Quebec, and amendments thereto, at which session were present Mr. Mayor, William Stirrat, and Councillors Angus Colquhoun, Samuel M. Miller, William Napier, Duncan McGregor Moody, Peter Gardiner, and Angus Deruchie, forming a quorum of the Council under the presidency of Mr. Mayor,

It is ordained and resolved by bylaw of the council, subject to the approval of the municipal electors of the said municipality qualified to vote in approval or disapproval of the said bylaw, as follows:—

Whereas, to promote the interests of the said municipality of the Township of Dundee, the said council are of opinion that the inhabitants of the said municipality are sufficiently interested in the railway which the Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway Company are authorized and are constructing, to warrant the said council in giving a bonus of Fifteen Hundred Dollars to the said Company, to aid the said railway, in three annual cash payments;

1. Upon the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth there shall be paid to the said Company, by the Corporation of the said Township of Dundee, the sum of five hundred dollars on the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, a like sum of five hundred dollars on the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and a like sum of five hundred dollars on the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

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

A. The said Railway Company shall be bound to have the road fully completed in all its parts and in running order from St. Isidore to the Province Line on lot number twenty-five in the Second Concession of the said Township of Dundee, on or before the first day of January next ensuing, and actually have the regular trains passing over said road on or before the said date.

B. The said Railway Company shall be bound to locate and build a depot and other buildings and appurtenances connected therewith on the line of said railway, the said buildings and depot to be completed by the date fixed in the foregoing clause for the completion of the said road, within the limits of said municipality of the Township of Dundee, at such point as the said Railway Company shall decide upon as being the most convenient for the Company and for the convenience and interest of the inhabitants of said municipality.

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

3. For the purpose of raising the said sum a special rate or assessment shall be imposed only upon all taxable real property in the said Municipality of the Township of Dundee at the rate of two mills on the dollar valuation of the assessable real property only, in the month of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four; a like rate in the month of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and a like rate in the month of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, in the event of the fulfillment of the conditions in the foregoing clauses A. and B.

4. That such special rates or assessments shall be levied and payable in the same manner as other rates or assessments which the said Municipality Council are authorized to impose, provided that, in the event of an increase or decrease in the assessed value of the taxable real estate of the said Municipality, shall reduce or increase the said special rate or assessment so as to raise the necessary amount.

(Signed) WILLIAM STIRRAT,
Mayor.

(Signed) JOHN DAVIDSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

THE undersigned, John Davidson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipal Council of the Township of Dundee, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of By-Law Number 78, passed and adopted by the Municipal Council at an adjourned general session held on the sixteenth day of the month of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

JOHN DAVIDSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned that a public meeting of the Municipal Electors of the Municipality of the Township of Dundee, qualified to vote in approval or disapproval of the foregoing By-law, will be held in the Town Hall, in the said Municipality of the Township of Dundee, where the said Council holds its sittings, on FRIDAY, the Thirtieth day of July, now next (1883), at Ten of the clock in the forenoon, (and following day if necessary), in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Code of the Province of Quebec, to approve or disapprove of the foregoing Bylaw, and that a poll will be then and there opened and held for such object.

Given at the said Township of Dundee, this Sixteenth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

WILLIAM STIRRAT,
Mayor.

JOHN DAVIDSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

MUNICIPAL BLANKS.—Road Labor Lists and Valuation Rolls, by the dozen or hundred, at the Glenside office.

FOR SALE, a good double Dwelling-house on Lorne street, Huntingdon, which can easily be converted into a large dwelling. A good building lot to be sold with house. Price low and terms easy. Apply to JOSEPH DOWNES, Godmanchester.

ALL parties indebted to me, are requested to settle on or before the first day of July and save further notice.

Trout River, N.Y., June 13.
M. J. BROWN.

TAKE WARNING.

ALL parties owing the late firm of McNAUGHTON & BROTHERS, will please call at the old stand this month—JUNE—and settle their accounts. Parties who have not the cash can settle by giving their note for a short while. It is important to attend to this notice.

Huntingdon, June 14.

1794

HARTFORD 1883

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CASH ASSETS - - - - \$4,337,000.

THIS well-known and old-established Company presents to intending insurers the following advantages:—

STRENGTH.—Having Cash Assets of over Four Million Dollars.

STABILITY.—Having the experience of nearly a century of successful underwriting.

RELIABILITY.—Having passed thru all the great conflagrations of the present century, including Chicago and Boston, without the loss of a single dollar to any of its policy holders.

LIBERALITY.—Having not a single contested claim in Canada.

The attention of Farmers is specially directed to the very liberal features of the Farm Policies issued by the

HARTFORD.

Before insuring, ask to see one.

Remember, if you insure you want Insurance that insures.

Get the best, which you will find is in the end the cheapest; therefore get a Policy in the

HARTFORD.

Head Office for Canada—

MONTREAL CANADA LIFE BUILDING,
St. James street.

PHILIP MCGINNIS,
Athenian,
Agent for Huntingdon County.