

OPENING AND DEDICATION OF THE METHODIST CHURCH.

THE NEW church, erected by the Methodist congregation of this village was opened on Friday forenoon, and in the afternoon was dedicated to the worship of God. In its completion the members see the realization of a long cherished hope, and it can honestly be affirmed that hope has been realized in a manner and under circumstances that surpass their expectations, for they have got a fine building at a reasonable cost and the funds have been provided to a degree that leaves little encumbrance upon it.

The site chosen has proved to be the highest piece of land in our very level village, and as the traveller approaches, no matter from what direction, the church can be seen standing up above its clustering buildings—the most prominent object in the landscape. The best view is from the Athelstan road, and in nearing the upper bridge, the admirably proportioned front at once strikes the eye. The material used is red brick with limestone trimmings, and the doorway is not only a fine specimen of workmanship but shows how effectively brick can be used to make a handsome appearance. Above the door is a rose-window, in whose stained glass are traced the words "Methodist Church of Canada, 1880." On either side of the porch-roofed doorway, are two lancet-shaped windows, also filled with richly colored glass. The tower rises 50 feet and is surmounted by a spire of 76 feet, making an altitude of 126 feet. The only feature in the proportions of the church open to criticism is the crimping of the spire at its base, which, from certain points of view, gives the base a bulging appearance and renders its junction with the tower tame. It would have been a decided improvement to have maintained the same angle of inclination from the tower to the summit. The tower is covered with slate and surmounted by a gilt finial. The side walls are of solid stone-work for 6 feet above the level and then 18 feet of brick. The heavy buttresses and the graceful arching over the windows take away the monotony common to brick walls. The roof has a slope of about 33 feet and, like the tower, is covered with slate. This is the first time slate has been used in this district, and is likely to lead to its general introduction, for it is not much dearer than tin and is far more lasting and impervious to wet. The height from the ground to the ridge is nearly 60 feet. The chimney-tops, doorways, and all the prominent points have ornamental metal caps, which gives a finished look to what, in itself, is a most handsome structure.

Entering by the front, a few stone steps brings the visitor to the landing, from which, in the centre, a short stairway leads directly down to the basement, and on either side there run short flights of steps to the church proper. Taking one of the latter, the rich light transmitted to the vestibule by the stained rose-window and the windows that flank it, impresses the visitor, and, as he passes the inner-door into the church, the impression is sustained. He sees a finely proportioned chamber lit by 4 double-lancet windows on either side and at the end a deep alcove for the choir. The windows are filled with ground glass, having colored centres and borders, and with lead sashes. The pulpit platform is a semi-circle, raised slightly above the floor, with a chastely ornamented desk. Behind, as stated, is the choir, an arched and rounded recess, or alcove, with an ornamental railing in front. Before the pulpit is the communion rail, a heavy black-walnut moulding. The ceiling rises into half the roof, and is 25 feet high. It is at once relieved and strengthened by three well-designed brackets, finished in oiled ash, and from which hang suspended 3 chandeliers, in blue and bronze, with eight lights to each. The walls are tinted a pale buff and the ceiling lavender with frescoed mouldings at the edges and over the openings. The deadness of the rear wall is relieved by a frescoed arch, having the inscription "The Lord is in His holy temple." The floor slopes upward from the pulpit, the rise being 3 feet, so that those in the rear can see as well as those in the front. This is a decided improvement. The pews are curved, with an aisle beside each wall and two between. The pews are plain but substantial and easy to sit in; the backs being slooped. They are, like all the other woodwork, of oiled ash with walnut trimmings. The seating capacity is 470. Large as the church is, 48 x 66 feet, its acoustic properties are so good that a speaker does not require to raise his voice to make himself heard at the farthest corner, and for singing it is all that could be desired.

On the day of opening, from difficulty in obtaining the desired material, the ladies had not the church completely upholstered. The pulpit-platform, communion-enclosure, and other open parts were covered with a handsome black and red carpet, which will be extended up the aisles. The cushions are to be a deep crimson. The pulpit chairs, also, were not on hand. Without being extravagant,

The Canadian Gleamer

NO. 793.

HUNTINGDON, Q., THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1881.

\$1.50 A-YEAR.

everything has been done in good taste and in keeping with the surroundings. The original plan of the basement was changed so as to secure a larger hall, and the front entrance leads directly into it. It is a light airy apartment, 56 x 48 feet, with a 10 foot ceiling. It is large enough to seat 300, and about two-thirds of that number can sit down at once at the tables, so that its value for lectures and tea-meetings can be realized. Opening out from the hall, are a kitchen, class-rooms, etc., and above is a room for the choir and another for the minister. The furnaces that heat the church also heat the basement. Everything has been well-designed, and all parts of the building are easy of access with great economy of space.

In the tower hangs a bell that weighs 909 lbs., and cost \$319. It came from Menely & Co., Troy, N.Y., and has a very pleasant tone. The architect was Mr Badgley of St Catharines, the designer of many of the finest churches in Ontario. The contractors, Messrs Moore & Field, gave the highest satisfaction to the trustees and building-committee, doing their work in the best style and on most reasonable terms. Apart from such changes as the substitution of slate for tin and slanting the floor, the extras were trifling. The church is, undeniably, the best-finished and cheapest yet erected in the District, the cost complete, apart from the land, being only \$10,830. Messrs Cowan and McBeth had the sub-contract for the tin and sheet metal work and Mr Kipp of Canton, N.Y., for the freecoring.

THE OPENING SERVICES began on Friday forenoon, and shortly before 11 o'clock the Rev. E. A. Stafford of Montreal, chairman of the District, stepped on to the platform and gave out Hymn 579. The church was well-filled but not crowded, there being probably over 400 present. At the close of the singing he led in prayer, after which the choir sang the anthem "The Lord of Hosts." He then read selections from the 6th and 7th chapters of Second Chronicles and from the 19th verse of the 10th chapter of Hebrews. Dr Ryckman gave out Hymn 736, which was followed by the sermon. Mr Stafford took as his text the 16th verse of the 4th chapter of Luke:

"And he came to Nazareth, where he had been brought up, and, as his custom was, he went into the synagogue on the Sabbath day, and stood up for to read." Thirty years had passed since the first visit of Jesus to Bethlehem. During much of this time He knew for what purpose He came into the world. It was therefore a period of waiting. How hard for our human hearts, impatient for immediate results, to understand such delay! On a visit to Judea He had been formally initiated into His great priesthood. His public ministry was fairly opened. After the Passover season was finished He tarried for a time in Judea, and then passing up the country He met the woman of Samaria at Jacob's well, and finally passed on into Galilee to Nazareth, where He had long absence, to the home of His childhood, amid the scenes and associations of His youth! What heart can fail to sympathize with the thrilling experiences of such an hour? The Sabbath dawn! Yonder stands the village church—the synagogue—to which His steps had been directed early in life by His mother, who, devout herself, would have her boy taught to worship the Father, and honor His day. Jesus has grown a man now, and, like the rich perfume of a slowly opening flower, His influence has already swept in great waves over the land. The fame of His ministry in Judea has preceded Him to His native province. But his feeling towards his old home and his duty to God are not altered by this fact, and on this Sabbath morning it is as natural for Him to turn His steps toward that village sanctuary as to breathe the pure air of the Galilean hills! No Sabbath has ever found Him at home and absent from His place in the public worship! Parental example and precepts led Him there first; but the custom had now been established for years, and was a part of Himself.

On this occasion He did not go to the synagogue to teach, but just as He had always gone in the past. There was no one person, as among us, appointed to take charge of and conduct the public services, but the rulers of that synagogue, or elders, were in the habit of calling any suitable person from the congregation to take the lead. This day, a young man who had been brought up in the place was home, after an absence of some time. He had been in and about the Holy City, and had attracted much attention by His wonderful gifts in exposition. A son of one of the village carpenters, He had Himself worked at the trade, and this fact alone would prevent the people of His native town seeing any remarkable promise in Him. But, since He had astonished a great city, it was worth while to give Him an opportunity to prove Himself among His own people. He was therefore called out of the congregation to conduct the service for the day.

We cannot dwell upon the thrilling and interesting scene which arose during the progress of His discourse, and have only alluded to it to show that He went to the place of worship not expressly to teach, did not go to condemn Pharisaism, but according to the custom of His life, just as He had gone every Sabbath for many years! This custom was a part of His human education, and is therefore properly before us in the light of an example.

And we must note, first, how large a portion of our lives are made up of habitual actions. As far as is lawful let us, in thought, sketch one day in the early life of Jesus. There were the devotions of the early morning. Then some hours with Joseph in the shop, assisting him in forming, or carrying away the objects of his handy work. Then, in the evening the ascent of the grand hill,

on whose slopes Nazareth stood, to watch the sinking sun, to welcome earth's repose. On the Sabbath a change from shop to sanctuary. This made up his plain life. There were doubtless some hours, not daily, but singled out as rare occasions, of rare confidence with his mother. And there were those transcendent occasions when he went to Jerusalem to attend the feasts. But the parts of his life which were repeated every day, and became habitual as sleeping and waking, made up the greatest portion of his earthly experiences!

And this is the experience of every man. Every hour we walk more or less in the path of our customary actions. To eat, drink and sleep is both virtuous and wise, yet who is ever commended for doing these things? We say it is both a necessity of nature and the custom of all men, and needs no praise. But to starve to death is certainly a rare experience. And to die in this manner for some great principle, or even to feed the cravings of a nobler life in the soul, is an eminent climax very rarely reached in this world. It will never become custom. The toiling millions will follow the paths of custom and monotonously eat, drink, and sleep until they die. And so the toils of our daily life are the same as they have been for years. The faces we meet are mostly those we have been accustomed to meet. Our prayers in secret and in public, and our connection with duties in the church, are much as we have been in the habit of for years.

There are, undoubtedly, in every person's life a few sublime moments, a few hours of rapturous joy. The coming to a man's household of his first living child, the dawning upon his intelligence and heart of the true knowledge of God, and the birth in his soul of the Divine life, these are hours of transport such as he may know but once in a long life. And so he may go down into profound depths of sorrow, where he walks in such pain and anguish that a day seems a year, and a year as the eternal ages; and under such strong pressure of feeling he may be wrought up to do and to bear in a marvellous manner! But these things cannot occur often. Where one such experience comes in life, a man is borne on in a thousand streams of customary action! A human life may, in this respect, be compared to the surface of the earth. Nothing is grander than the great mountains; but they occupy very little standing room compared to the wide expanse of ocean and sea and desert and plain! There may be human lives without a single grand act, like some tall cliff uplifting its imposing form, but in most cases life is composed of one or two rare elevations, standing, like mountains, in solitary grandeur, where as Moses on Sinai, we go up into mysterious communion with God, or Peter on Hermon, we sink into deeper communion with ourselves, and learn lessons of our weakness, or of the great possibilities locked up in us—and then, around these rare and sublime eminences of joy or sorrow, stretches an immeasurable plain of common, every day events, unnoticed by any but our recording angel! All these do live in harmony with our customs.

We find then that custom prevails to such an extent that when we come to sum up the total of our lives and bear away the amount, we will leave very little to carry with us thru the gates of death, and to offer up to God beyond, when we stand in the judgment before Him, except what we have done in obedience to customs we have adopted and deliberately chosen to pursue.

Let us notice second how completely we come under the influence of our life customs. All that we are might be analyzed and divided up among the habits of our life. What is a man's character? Simply the sum total of his habits. And what are habits? They are customs in a crystallized form. The customs we pursue write their impression upon our hearts, and brain, and muscles, until from choosing to follow them, we reach a point where they become our masters, and we can scarcely do otherwise than be led by them, or, if we break off from them, it seems to do violence to our very nature. Then it is habit. Our customs have worked up into our character. They are part of our ourselves. They have become to us a second nature. Without my specifying, every person will at once think of men's slavery to intoxicating drinks, and opium, and tobacco, as striking illustrations of the fearful reality of those transformations where habit passes over into a controlling life-principle.

Nothing, therefore, is more important than the adoption of good habits, and among these not one is more important than the habit of a regular attendance upon the means of grace. Such a habit had many recommendations, and among these, he would first name, what might seem strange to some, that it was a means of recreation. It was useless to deny that we do not need recreation, which is simply an agreeable change of employment, a bringing of different faculties into play and so giving relief to others. Ordinary recreations, such as theatre-going, dancing, and so on, exhaust the mind and render us unfit for our daily duties, but it is not so with those exercises of our higher nature to which I refer. I do not say that they supply all the recreation necessary, yet most persons find that prayer-meetings, singing, private and public devotions furnish all that is needed.

In the second place such a habit of church-going fosters economy. I know the charge is often brought of our building expensive churches and of general extravagance in that direction. I do not see that there are good grounds for such an accusation, for if you are going to gather men and women for public worship, you must have large rooms, like this, and built with a view to safety and convenience. The complaint, I find, generally comes from people who are seeking religious fellowship, and who are, happily, so few that they can meet in parlors. You have erected a beautiful, chaste place of worship, which is an ornament to your village, and yet, I am bold to say, no man can lay

his hand upon the first thing that is extravagant. Everything is comely and so recognizes the truth that God speaks to us thru the eye as well as the heart. There are people who stare one side of their soul to gratify another, that is, to save their own pockets, and who say of fit church-building that it is all pride. The day will come when you and your children will thank God that it was put into your hearts to raise this church, which, for its size, could not have been built more cheaply. The men who put large sums of money in churches are not the men who spend in public-houses or in gambling. The frequenters of public-houses often spend more in a week than it would cost them to support a church for a year. Those who worship in our churches and that they are not drawn into these and other ways where so much money is wasted, so that, viewed as an economical measure for this life, a church-going habit is not a bad thing. On one of my circuits I knew two farmers, neighbors; one lived in a stone house, the other in the log shanty first put up. The one gave \$25 a year to the support of gospel ordinances besides sums for kindred purposes; the other gave nothing to the church. In conversation one day, the farmer who lived in the shanty said to his neighbor, "How is it that I do not get along as you do? How does it come about?" To which the other replied, "It comes from the fact of my connection with the church. If I was not a Christian man and kept hanging about the public-house, I would be as far back in the world as you are."

A third inducement to acquire the habit of church-going is that it brings you into association with the best people in the world. I do not mean to say that all the best people are in the Christian Church, that all are bad outside its pale, yet I do hold that the best and truest men and women in our Dominion will be found gathered in the House of God next Sabbath; that the men whom, when you are in trouble, you would go to for help and advice will be found in the churches of your village.

Fourthly, the custom is one a man will never regret when age comes upon him. I have known men who had contracted habits which, as they grew old, they had to give up, leaving their lives cheerless and desolate. I remember the case of a man who all his life had held sceptical views but in his old age had embraced the Gospel. After his death, the Doctor who had attended him, and who was an infidel, said, "Is it not strange that he should not have given up his principles until his mind and body became feeble?" "Is it not still stranger," I replied, "that only men in their full strength hold to their opinions, but when they become weak, and their strength is flowing out, they feel that these opinions no longer sustain them and seek for rest and comfort in the Gospel?" Surely, what a man wants is something that will aid him when every worldly comfort and pleasure leaves him. It is the same with the theatre and the dance, drink and carousing. Youth enjoys them, I have never denied that they do not yield a certain kind of pleasure, but when a man grows old he is forced to give these things up, and he then finds he has nothing to take their place. Such pleasures as these are like clinging plants that need support to flourish, and when the supports are taken away fall prone in a heap to the ground. When strength and vigor fail, they cease to be pleasures. But such is never the case with the man who makes the worship of God a custom of his life. An old man, neglectful in this respect, told me he regretted nothing so much for himself and his family as that he had not been an active member and regular attendant on the House of God. No man ever regretted the habit of going to it.

So far I have been recommending the habit of a regular attendance on the means of grace upon a low plane, and I now advance a step, and urge it because it feeds our spiritual nature. We did not learn the alphabet with our fingers and as we grow from childhood we realized that we are made up of something besides body and intellect. In every one of us, however weak and deeply buried it may be, there is a spiritual nature, living the oft slumbering, and some hour it will come and look the man in the face and ask him to recognize its existence and to have longings after something that is better. This spiritual element of our being is often called out by Providential experience. I know a man whose whole soul was wrapped up in the acquisition of wealth, who had come to think that there was nothing worth living for but the making of money. His little boy, 6 years old, the household favorite, fell suddenly ill of a mortal disease and his last hours were spent in singing hymns, and as the father listened, heartbroken, it struck him as strange that his child should ask for nothing his wealth could buy and he felt, after all, how little his money was worth. This was his first great revelation in life, his second was, when at Christmas time, he found his God, found a new basis for his life, and, found his little boy in the doctrine of the resurrection. The custom of church-going feeds and gratifies our higher nature, and you will come here to learn the grandest truths known to man, learn them so persistently that they will not be occasionally but habitually present to your minds.

Lastly, only in the place of worship can you obtain a knowledge of Christ. The world does not preach Jesus to us; social life rarely preaches it to us. During the visitation of the yellow fever to a southern city, first the husband died and then the wife was stricken. Drawing her little boy to her, she told him she was going to leave him, but that Jesus would come to him. The boy followed the dead cart, bearing his mother's body to the grave, and when she was buried sat down upon it and fell asleep—slept until the succeeding morning awakened him, and when he found an early visitor standing by. "Are you Jesus?" asked the boy in his innocence, as he told what his mother had said. "No," answered the gentleman, "but Jesus has sent me for you and I have come in his place." "Oh," murmured the child, "you have been long of

coming." If you are trying in your own strength to come to Jesus, you will have to say, "He is long in coming." But here Christ comes to speak to the sorrowful and the tried and here your spiritual nature will be fed. In the hour of death you will not regret the consecrated wealth you have put into this building, to aid in perpetuating and spreading His truth.

The collection, amounting to \$72.93, having been taken up, Dr Ryckman of Brantford, Ont., said he was delighted to meet his old congregation again, and the he missed some faces he was glad to see so many he did recognize. He was pleased with the church from the first look he had got of it. He liked to see the good stone basement, the solid brick wall and slate roof; they had a well-proportioned and well-built church, and one almost fire-proof, which would make a difference in the insurance. Referring to the old church and its tender associations, he said they must all feel that, however dear it had become to them it was time to leave it. He then proceeded to the financial aspect, and urged the congregation to provide for the payment of the balance of \$4600 still due. With much persistency and good-humored tact, he asked for subscriptions, starting at \$500 and getting no response until he came down to \$250, when Mr Dalgleish broke the ice by giving that amount additional to his former subscription. Then Col. Henderson gave \$200, and a number of others lesser sums, making up \$2406 in all, when the meeting closed for dinner, which was served in the basement, and an excellent dinner it was.

THE AFTERNOON SERVICE.

At half-past two the people again assembled, and the church was again well-filled. After singing hymn 667, the Rev Mr Holmes of Durham offered up prayer. Mr Stafford presided, and called on Mr MacLaren to read the financial statement, which was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes items like 'Price of land, including deeds and registration', 'S. R. Badgley, architect, for plans', 'Amt. of Moore & Field's contract', etc.

Total cost of church and land, \$12417 44. Of this amount, \$7818 had been realized, leaving \$4599 to be raised. Towards that deficiency \$2406 had been subscribed in the forenoon, leaving something better than two thousand yet to be provided for. Mr Stafford pressed it strongly on the congregation to raise the requisite amount at once, and have the church dedicated clear of debt. With apt illustration and fertility of reasons, he kept the matter before them, and did his best to stimulate their liberality. The first response was from Mr John Adams, who subscribed \$50, and then the choir promised to raise \$50 also. A number of smaller subscriptions followed, and during the hour which Mr Stafford kept pleading \$506 were subscribed. The following is a list of those who subscribed during the day:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Subscribed, and Total. Lists names like Archd. Henderson, W. W. Dalgleish, W. S. MacLaren, etc., with their respective contribution amounts.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Subscribed, and Total. Lists names like William Leslie, Edward Reid, Mrs Wm Cunningham, etc., with their respective contribution amounts.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'Collection on Friday', 'Dinner', 'Tea', 'Sunday Collections'.

Total raised at the opening services, \$3166.50

To complete the exhibit of Christian liberality and self-sacrifice manifested by this congregation, in their erecting a place of worship, we append a list of the subscribers not mentioned above:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Lists names like Wm. A. Danmore, Alex. Chalmers, John Hamilton, etc., with their respective contribution amounts.

This statement shows that the congregation, by no means a wealthy one, has raised a total of \$10,984, of which they gave \$3,079 on Friday! No such sum has ever been subscribed in this District before. To the ladies of the congregation, much of the credit of securing the new church is due, for they have been instrumental in adding, by means of socials and concerts, \$2011 to the building-fund. The balance still unprovided for amounts to \$1433.

THE DEDICATION.

It being now 4 o'clock, the call for subscriptions was suspended, and the Dedication was proceeded with. The Trustees were called to the front, when Alexander Cunningham (Plank road), W. W. Dalgleish, John Danmore, Samuel Danmore, James Kelly, David Lamb, Malcolm McNaughton, Wm. S. MacLaren, R. B. Pinney, Richard Pringle, Hiram Seely, and John Seely took their place before the communion-railing. The 122nd Psalm was read responsively by them and the minister. Mr MacLaren, as Secretary of the church, then said: "We present unto you this building to be dedicated as a church for the worship and service of Almighty God."

Whereupon, Mr Stafford said: "Dearer Brethren, it is most and right, as we learn from the Holy Scriptures, that houses erected for the public worship of God should be specially set apart and dedicated to religious uses. For such a dedication we are now assembled. With gratitude, therefore, to Almighty God, who has signally blessed his servants in their holy undertaking to erect this Church, we dedicate it to His service, for the reading of the Holy Scriptures, the preaching of the Word of God, the administration of the Holy Sacraments, and for all other exercises of religious worship and service, according to the Discipline and usage of the Methodist Church of Canada. And, as the dedication of the temple is vain without the solemn consecration of the worshippers also, I now call upon you all to dedicate yourselves anew to the service of God. To Him let our souls be dedicated, that they may be consecrated after the image of Christ. To Him let our bodies be dedicated, that they may be fit temples for the indwelling of the Holy Ghost. To Him let our labors and business be dedicated, that their fruit may tend to the glory of His great name, and to the advancement of His Kingdom. And that He may graciously accept this our solemn act, let us pray. O most glorious Lord, we acknowledge that we are not worthy to offer unto thee anything belonging unto us; yet we beseech thee, in thy great goodness, graciously to accept the Dedication of this place to thy service, and to prosper this the work of our hands; receive the prayers and intercession of all thy servants."

who shall call upon thee in this house; and give them grace to prepare their hearts to serve thee with reverence and godly fear; affect them with an awful apprehension of thy Divine Majesty, and a deep sense of their own unworthiness; that so approaching thy sanctuary with lowliness and devotion, and coming before thee with pure hearts, bodies undefiled, and minds sanctified, they may always perform a service acceptable to thee; thru Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Grant, O Lord, the supplications of thy servants, and grant that whosoever shall be dedicated to thee in this house by Baptism, may be found at last in the number of thy faithful children. Amen.

Grant, O Lord, that whosoever shall receive in this place the blessed Sacrament of the body and blood of Christ, may come to that holy ordinance with true reverence, faith, and charity; and being filled with thy grace and heavenly benediction, may obtain remission of their sins, and all other benefits of his death. Amen.

Grant, O Lord, that by thy Holy word, read and preached in this place, and by the Holy Spirit, who inwardly in the heart, the hearers thereof may perceive and know what things they ought to do, and may receive power to perform the same. Amen.

Now, therefore, arise, O Lord, and come into this place of thy rest, thou and the ark of thy strength. Let thine eye be open toward this house, and night and let thine ear be attentive to the prayers of thy children, which they shall offer unto thee in this place; and do thou hear them from heaven, thy dwelling place, and when thou hearest, forgive, O Lord, we beseech thee, that here and elsewhere thy ministers may be clothed with righteousness, and thy saints rejoice in thy salvation. And may we all, with thy people everywhere, grow up into a holy temple in the Lord, and be at last received into the house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. And to the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, be glory and praise, world without end. Amen.

The Doxology having been sung, the Rev. J. B. Muir pronounced the benediction and the service closed.

In addition to the clergymen named in the foregoing report, there were present: Rev. Wm. Rillance of Lancaster, Rev. John Holmes of Durham, Rev. S. J. Hughes of Franklin, and the Rev. Mr. Lett, all of the Methodist church, and the Rev. J. Watson of the Presbyterian.

The forenoon service was well attended, and the Rev. Dr. Ryckman officiated. He took his text from 1st Cor. i. 22, and dwelt upon the singularity of Paul's choosing the most distasteful feature to the Jews and Greeks in Christianity to preach to them, namely, the crucifixion of Christ. By apt and copious illustration the preacher unfolded the truth that in the crucifixion lies the highest revelation of the nature of God; that He so loved man that no sacrifice was counted too great to save him. The folly of the notion that the sacrifice on Calvary did not entail suffering, that God cannot know pain, he very happily disposed of, and guarded his hearers against the opposite error that that suffering was dolefully borne. The mother sacrificing her comfort to save her child endures pain, but does so with cheerfulness. In the application of his subject, he brought out strongly the truth that it was consonant with our sense of justice, that the man who wilfully and deliberately spurns the salvation offered him by the great sacrifice of Christ, should be forever shut out from God's favor.

In the afternoon the pastor of the church, the Rev. James Henderson, conducted the service, taking as text for his discourse the 17th verse of the 17th chapter of John, from which he preached an impressive Gospel sermon.

The two Presbyterian churches gave up their usual evening services so that all might attend, the result being that the church was crowded to excess, and the largest assembly was seen that has ever been gathered under a roof in Huntingdon. There were nearly 700 present.

Dr. Ryckman sat at the pulpit, and had on one side the Rev. Jas. Watson and on the other the Rev. J. B. Muir. Such a spectacle of fellowship between the village churches was pleasant to see. Mr. Watson offered up the first prayer, after which Dr. Ryckman preached from the 30th verse of the 6th chapter of John. The gist of his remarks was that the food the higher nature of man craved for is found only in the bread of which Christ spoke; that while there was a certain degree and kind of enjoyment in the pleasures and pursuits offered by the world, they did not satisfy the soul, and unless the spiritual nature was fed we were unhappy. The sermon was striking and impressive and, as in the forenoon discourse, was made plain by numerous apt comparisons.

The surpassing excellence of the Boers as shots has been most unpleasantly proven by late events. An officer, who took part in the disastrous affair at Ingogo, says, the Boers came up towards the British lines slowly and steadily, and were taking every advantage of cover, for scarce a head could be seen from below, the puffs of smoke being the only guide to their whereabouts. Their success shows the great value of irregular troops skilled in the use of the rifle, and trained to take advantage of cover, although without other military knowledge. It also shows the destruction which can be wrought by a long-range infantry fire even against troops with artillery. From twelve o'clock until dusk it was a rifle duel under cover. Our guns from time to time took part in it, but the enemy's fire was so severe that it was impossible to work the guns continuously, the men falling almost as soon as they stood up. With the sole exception of Lieutenant Parsons, who was wounded late in the day, every officer, driver, gunner, and horse in the battery was hit shortly after the action began. The guns were completely silenced for an hour; some of the infantry then assisted. One piece was thus kept in action throughout the day, but it was a dangerous duty, and those serving in it had continually to be replaced. The guns were actually whitened all over with the marks of the bullets, and for anybody to stand up beside them was certain death. The enemy occasionally crept up to within two hundred yards of the position, but never attempted a rush. The greater portion of the fighting was at a distance of six or seven hundred yards. The tactics of the Boers were admirable. They moved from flank to flank, opening fire time after time from unexpected positions. For our men to advance and charge at the point of the bayonet was impossible, for they would all have been shot down before reaching the enemy. The fight was one of rifles, where the Boers were vastly superior to our troops.

Mr. Parrell telegraphs that he has had an interview with Cardinal Guibert, Archbishop of Paris, and was cordially received.

At Widnes, Lancashire, the police have discovered a large number of Fenian lodges. Drilling has been going on in the outlying districts. The police seized 18 revolvers.

At a meeting of the Liverpool Workhouse Committee it was stated that there was at present in the House a man who had formerly been a captain in the army. He was sixty years of age and had a wife and six children. He recently sold his pension for £200, and invested the money in a farm in Ireland and lost all.

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.



HUNTINGDON, THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1881.

At last session of the Local House a commissioner was appointed to endeavor to bring about a settlement with those municipalities that had borrowed from the Loan fund. It appears that the basis of settlement proposed is that the municipalities pay the principal with 12 years' interest at 5 per cent. by instalments or otherwise as may be agreed upon,—any payments that may have been made to be deducted. On this basis the village of Huntingdon would have to pay \$10,000 and Ste. Cecile and Valleyfield \$16,000. If the Government wishes to recover anything from this doubtful asset of theirs, they will have to make a more reasonable proposition.

On Friday there was a financial panic in New York and for a while it looked as if it would end in another Black Friday. Stocks fell from 5 to 14 per cent. and 1 per cent. a day was asked for loans. Great losses were sustained but the day closed without any failure of consequence and on Saturday the market improved. Hundreds of speculators in stocks have been badly bit and confidence is still far from being restored. The immediate cause of the trouble is the funding bill. The American Government has been paying 5 to 6 per cent. interest on their debt, and as money has become cheaper, it was proposed that the present bonds as they matured be retired and new ones bearing a lower rate be issued. What that rate should be the Cabinet and Congress could not agree upon. Congress said American securities ought to be worth as much as British, and proposed 3 per cent. per annum as the rate; Secretary Sherman opposed that rate as being too low, and declared that the new bonds would sell only at a discount. A greater objection, however, to the 3 per cent. rate was this: The National banks are compelled to hold United States bonds to the extent of their circulation, which is thereby secured by the Government. On these bonds the banks have been receiving 5 to 6 per cent., so that the investment has paid them. Under the new arrangement, however, it would be different, for they would then only be getting 3 per cent. on their money, which would not pay them, and they would, consequently, withdraw their bills from circulation. The House of Representatives would not listen to these arguments, and passed the bill authorizing the funding of the debt at 3 per cent. and the immediate redemption of the bonds held for the banks. The National banks all over the country began immediately to curtail their circulation, calling in their bills and presenting them at Washington for the redemption of their bonds. This, of course, caused a scarcity of currency, and stock operators and others found that the banks they dealt with were unable to give them the usual accommodation, and the panic of Friday resulted. The sharp lesson thus taught is not likely to be lost upon Congress, and it is expected an arrangement will be come to that will make it sufficiently profitable for the banks to preserve their present circulation.

A LIVELY fight has been in progress during the past week in the railway committee at Ottawa. On looking at the map it will be observed that a railway from Toronto to Montreal by way of Ottawa is somewhat shorter than the Grand Trunk, and to escape from the extortionate charges of that monopoly Toronto has, for years, been endeavoring to secure the construction of an air line railway to Ottawa, there to connect with the Occidental for Montreal and Quebec, and by the South Eastern for Portland, Boston and New York. A charter was obtained after a hard fight with the Grand Trunk, but little progress was made, and a short time ago, the public were astounded by the announcement that the charter and company's interests had been bought up by Mr. Gooderham of Toronto. The transaction was looked upon with suspicion, the general belief being that Mr. Gooderham was acting in the interests of the Grand Trunk, and had bought the charter to kill the enterprise. Acting upon this supposition, a new company was formed which applied for another charter, the granting of which is opposed both by the Grand Trunk and Mr. Gooderham, the former on the ground that a competing line

will depreciate the value of their property and prevent their laying down a double track; the latter, that it would be an infringement upon his vested interests. At an early meeting of the committee Mr. Blake said it was essential for them to ascertain whether or not there was an understanding between the Grand Trunk and Mr. Gooderham, and he therefore moved that that gentleman and Mr. Hickson be summoned to appear before the committee for examination. Both sent word that they could not attend, owing to sickness, and so the committee had to go on. Mr. Blake said he was in favor of the road being built, not only on account of its giving Ontario a new outlet to Montreal, but because it would open up the back country between Toronto and Ottawa, and, as they had no satisfactory evidence that Mr. Gooderham intended to go on, he was willing to consider the claims for a new charter. He said:

Supposing that the new company give satisfactory assurances that they will build their line in the manner desired, there still remained the other question of the position and the right of the company already chartered. Last year Parliament had before it an application for a charter for a certain railway in Quebec, (the Montreal and Province Line railway Company) which was opposed by the Grand Trunk Railway on the ground that they had already a charter for a line between the same points, and their vested rights should be respected. Parliament then postponed the granting of the new charter for one year, in order to give the Grand Trunk Railway an opportunity to show their bona fides by engaging in the construction of the line. How far should this precedent guide them in their action in the present case?

Discussing this question, he admitted there were grounds for believing that Mr. Gooderham had obtained the old charter for obstructive purposes, but as they had no certain evidence on that point, he would suggest that, in granting the new company a charter, they should make it a condition that they reimburse Mr. Gooderham for his outlay. That gentleman's lawyer rejected the proposition with indignation, declaring his client would not forego his opposition to the granting of the charter upon such terms. The bill, by the aid of the votes of the Ontario members, will pass committee, which, however, does not insure its final passage, as Grand Trunk influence both in the House and Senate is great. It was noticeable that the leader of the Government voted against the bill in committee. The people of this District have an indirect interest in the construction of the proposed road, for it would throw a vast amount of business in the direction of the Occidental and South Eastern, and thereby make the tunnel more a necessity than ever. There were several lively episodes in the proceedings before the committee, no portion, however, being of more interest to us than the light thrown upon the Grand Trunk's ways that are dark by which it endeavors to choke off opposition. Thus, Mr. Prentice deposed that—

Mr. Hickson had authorized him to buy the charter in the interest of the Grand Trunk for \$30,000 or \$35,000, and had promised him \$10,000 if he could get it for that figure. Thenceforth he had been acting for Mr. Hickson. Subsequently the latter found that he could get the charter cheaper thru Mr. Gooderham and save his \$10,000.

It will be urged that Mr. Prentice is not a man to be believed; that he has been an associate of Mr. Chapleau's and other like worthy Conservatives: the very easy answer to which is, that, as the people of this District know, it is gentlemen of Mr. Prentice's stamp whom Mr. Hickson employs to burke competing companies.

On Tuesday Baundry, of Twelfth of July notoriety, was elected Mayor of Montreal, by a majority of 234 over his opponent, Mr. Nelson. Political feeling had something to do with the result, Mr. Nelson being a Liberal, while Mr. Baundry is a pious Conservative, but the chief cause of his success is that strong sectarian feeling, which, however its existence may be ignored by our public men, is the moving principle in the Province. There has not been a Protestant Mayor of Montreal since 1871, and, apparently, there is not likely to be one for years to come.

The annual gathering of all the school children within the bounds of Rev. Mr. Cattaneh's parish took place in the basement of Zion church, Dundee, on the 25th Feby. 211 school children were present in the seats allotted to them, six schools being represented. About 400 adults were present. During ten days previous to the 25th the seniors in all the schools submitted to a written examination in the ordinary branches of study. On Friday evening the children were put thru a searching oral examination before their parents and friends, and acquitted themselves very creditably. Several very good essays were read, and dialogues, recitations, and musical pieces were rendered by the children for the instruction and amusement of their friends. Mr. W. W. Smith presided, and at the close of the programme Mr. Cattaneh delivered a short address on Educational methods, dwelling upon the necessity and fairness of the

parents co-operating with the teachers and, if need be, making sacrifices for the education of their children. He congratulated all upon the advancement that, year by year, is being made, and deprecated such frequent changes in teachers. The prizes, 30 in all, were then delivered. The following are the principal ones:

ESSAY ON EDUCATION—1st prize for best papers in all Schools and 1st prize in School No. 4, St. Andrew—1st Bella Ferguson; 2nd Jennie Ferguson; 3rd Jessie McIntosh.

MAP DRAWING—1st prize from all Schools and 1st prize in School No. 4, Dundee, Nora McDonald; School No. 1, Dundee, 1st Walter Fraser; No. 5, Dundee, 1st Mary McDonald; No. 1, Godmanchester, 1st Luther Walker.

This very successful gathering was dismissed about 11 p.m.

Alexander McMaster, son of the late John McMaster of Dundee, was killed on the Black Hills, on the 6th Feby, while working in the mines. A large quantity of frozen earth and stones falling on him, he was knocked down a shute. Deceased was about 50 years of age, and had been long a resident of California and other mining regions.

On Thursday evening of last week the Band boys had again a full house, and their entertainment went off even more smoothly than on the first. Their receipts amounted to \$165.65 and their expenses to \$200. Of this expenditure \$100 went in payment of scenery, &c., which will not have to be incurred again, so that future entertainments will leave a balance.

Premo and Spencer have purchased a site on the west side of the river and at the south side of the upper bridge, Fort Covington, where they intend to build a furniture and sash and door factory, to be run by steam.

Mr. David McCarthy of Dundee, while loading his sleigh with sled-length wood at his farm in Godmanchester, fell and broke an arm. He was all alone, but made his way home.

Preparations are actively going on to erect a cheese factory at the village of Dundee, on Mr. Andrew Cunningham's property. It will be conducted by Mr. Macpherson, and is the result of the dissatisfaction among patrons at his not having got the Huntingdon factory for another season. That gentleman expects to run 22 factories next season, 6 of them being in Huntingdon and the others in Glengarry.

If anything is to be done about securing a macadamized road to Valleyfield, the Godmanchester council will have to make a move at its meeting on Monday. We understand Valleyfield and St. Stanislas are ready to appoint delegates to confer with those from this county about getting a survey made and estimates prepared, to lay before the other municipalities interested.

On Saturday week the Grand Trunk completed the laying of the rails to lower Ste. Martine village, but the track is in such an insecure state that it cannot be used. The company have withdrawn their employees, and will not attempt to do more until the Spring.

All the councils meet on Monday, when the municipal officers for another term will be appointed. The county councils meet on Wednesday.

Major David Baker of Dundee has been appointed Lieut.-Col. of the reserve militia in place of James Reid, who retires retaining his rank.

Lieutenant Buchanan of Company No. 8, Dundee, attended the Military School in Montreal, and upon his examination made 89 points out of a possible 90, for a 2nd class certificate.

On Monday evening in the basement of the Methodist church, the Rev. Dr. Ryckman gave a lecture on "Be sure you're in the right, then go ahead." Considering the badness of the weather and the roads, there was a large audience. The Rev. J. Henderson, the pastor, occupied the chair. The lecture was a good one. The Dr. began by an incident from the life of Latimer, who, when on trial, found that there was one, unseen by him, who was taking notes of his answers. This made him cautious as to what he said and did. So with men amidst life's trials. Their words and deeds are entered in God's book of remembrance and must be accounted for. "Be sure, therefore, you're in the right, then go ahead." This he illustrated in the case of the young and the old, the merchant, the lawyer, and the pastor. He concluded by stating that the right would ultimately prevail, and that his hearers should seek to hasten on its triumph. The Rev. Mr. Watson moved and the Rev. Mr. Muir seconded a hearty vote of thanks to the Dr. for his good, practical lecture. A collection was taken up for the building fund, which amounted to \$13, and the meeting closed with the benediction.

On the completion of their branch from Brossaure to St. Isidore, the Grand Trunk ceased to require the services of the steam-ferry at Caughnawaga. The consequence has been, that it will henceforth only run when ordinary traffic is sufficient to make it remunerative. When the ice-crossing became good, the boat was laid up by Captain Filgate, and it will not resume its trips until the ice breaks up. To no one has the change been more injurious than to Mr. McMaster, who holds the contract for conveying the mails from Caughnawaga to this village. Ever since the steamer stopped, passengers have gone by other routes, they shrinking from crossing the river at this inclement season in canoes. As he took the contract in expectation that matters would continue to go on as in the past, and the route receive a fair share of passenger traffic, the loss that has overtaken him may be conceived. Feeling that gross injustice was being done him, application was first made that the bag be sent to St. Isidore, and the stage be run to that place instead of Caughnawaga. This the Department refused. Then application was made that the route be changed to Valleyfield, which also was refused. Seeing that no route that would suit the public and, consequently, Mr. McMaster better, would be granted by the

postoffice authorities, petitions were numerous signed, praying that, as the department insisted on his continuing to run to Caughnawaga, an allowance be made him for the loss sustained by the withdrawal of passengers. We regret to state that this application has also been negatived. There have been many excellent contractors on this route, but of all of them Mr. McMaster has given the best satisfaction. He has never missed a trip, made good time, and been most accommodating. That a man who has done his duty so well should be so ill-requited is disgraceful. All he receives from Government is \$950 a-year, or about \$1.50 each trip, a sum utterly insufficient to pay expenses apart from that passenger-traffic of which he has been deprived by the withdrawal of the steamer.

We have to thank the following kind remembrancers of Chief Joseph's family: John Younis \$2, W. S. MacLaren \$2, and J. McD. M. \$2.

SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.
The Frontier Sabbath School Association convened at Durham on the 23rd Feby. The outlook was far from promising, as the morning was one of the roughest of the season; nevertheless, in spite of the storm, a goodly company gathered in the Methodist church at the hour appointed, 10 a.m., when the first session of the day was opened with devotional exercises, conducted by the President. Afterwards the report of the preceding convention, held at Howick, was read and adopted.

The next item on the program was an essay by the Rev. James Watson, who, however, was unable to attend; but the President considering the subject of the essay,—"The Best Way to Develop a Love for the Study of the Scriptures"—too important to be passed over, called for volunteers to open a discussion upon it, when the Rev. D. W. Morrison bravely undertook to be "Jack at a pinch" and, with his usual ability, led the discussion. In a most interesting manner he showed how well suited the Bible was to the comprehension, capacity, and need of the child, and he maintained that all that was needed to incite in a child love for the Scriptures was the influence of good example and thoughtful teaching.

The discussion of the subject was continued by the Revs. J. Holmes, W. A. Johnson, J. C. Wright, and Mr. Wm. Clyde of Huntingdon.

This subject being dismissed, a short session of prayer was held, in which the laymen present took part, after which the forenoon session closed.

At 2 p.m. the Association was again convened (in the Presbyterian church.) This session opened with much fairer prospects, the storm of the morning having abated, and a reinforcement being the result, both of hearers and helpers.

After the usual devotional exercises, an essay was read upon the subject—"Should the Children be Taught to Pray in the Sabbath School?"

Two gentlemen had been requested to prepare essays on this subject—Revs. Jas. Patterson and W. A. Johnson.

Mr. Patterson, much to the regret of the Association, had been detained by other duties and was unable to be present, but sent a very interesting letter in which, in a concise form, he expressed his views on the question. The subject was then taken up by Rev. W. Johnstone, who, in a pithy, lively way, advanced some good ideas, advocating strongly the practice of teaching the children to pray in the Sabbath School.

The subject was afterwards discussed with much interest by Revs. Messrs. Morrison, Bennett, and Holmes, also most enthusiastically presented by precept and illustration by Col. MacEachern. All who spoke on the subject endorsed the opinion advanced by the essayist, viz., that the children should be taught to pray in the Sabbath School.

The next item on the program was a very able paper, read by Rev. J. Holmes. Subject—"Who is Responsible for the Success of the Sabbath School?" The Rev. gentleman apportioned this burden to three parties, viz.: Parents, Sabbath School Teachers, and Pastors. Each in his own sphere, and according to his opportunity and ability, should feel and manifest a deep interest in the success of the Sabbath School. Mr. Holmes was followed by the Rev. S. J. Hughes, who, in a pithy speech, endorsed the statements made by Mr. Holmes, but would lay most of the responsibility on the parents, considering the pastor only indirectly responsible. Rev. W. A. Johnson thought the children should bear a part of the responsibility. They should feel that the success of the Sabbath School depends much on them. Rev. D. W. Morrison held that one thing should ever be borne in mind by the parents and others, viz., that the children belong to the church of God. Mr. Fennell thought each and all should do what they could to help the Sabbath School and every good cause.

Next came a volunteer essay by Mr. Jas. Rennie. Subject—"Duties of Sabbath School Teachers." The essay was a good one of its class, and contained some very helpful suggestions. Teachers should be instant in prayer, should cultivate an acquaintance with their scholars, and set them a good example. The discussion of this subject was bravely taken up by Mr. A. Wilson of Atholstan, Mr. Donaldson of Ormstown, and by the Rev. Messrs. Bennett and Holmes.

The afternoon being now far advanced, the session was brought to a close.

The evening session was opened with singing and prayer, offered by Rev. Thomas Bennett, of Beauharnois.

This was altogether the most interesting session of the Convention. The attendance was large, not less than 400 being present. The first paper was read by the pastor of the church, the Rev. D. W. Morrison. Subject—"Some Sabbath School Statistics." The reader introduced his subject by saying that it was necessarily a very dry one, as he had half finished his audience felt that, for one, figures were not dry. Gladstone himself could not have made them more attractive or interesting. Taking a glance at the condition of England one hundred years ago, when Robert Raikes first commenced his Sabbath School work, the speaker contrasted that condition with the present state of things. Then all was turmoil and discontent; London could only have peace at the point of the sword. Now, all is changed, and the result, he said, in great measure, must be attributed to the work of the Sabbath Schools. In a brief report it is not possible to give a title of the interesting information given by Mr. Morrison. Suffice it to say that, by sound calculation, he de-

monstrated that the peace, progress, and prosperity of Britain and America depend, in no small degree, on the work of the Sabbath School. As there was no necessity for discussing a subject so ably presented, after the singing of a hymn another volunteer essay was read. Subject—"The Work of Sabbath School Teachers." Without exception this was the best production of its kind read before the Convention, and received, as it most assuredly deserved, a hearty vote of thanks.

"The Question Box" was now opened, and for some time the President found opportunity to exercise that shrewdness and sound sense which he so eminently possesses.

Amongst others, the "Temperance question occupied a prominent place and, anent such a character and bearing that it was afterwards whispered in the ears of the Secretary that Col. MacEachern should keep a sharp look-out lest Her Majesty's revenue suffer loss thru the unlicensed sale of home production.

The questions called forth earnest and helpful discussion, and were disposed of to the satisfaction of the audience. After votes of thanks, most deservedly due to the young ladies conducting the music, to the officials of the churches, and people, the convention adjourned to meet at Franklin Centre in June. Thus closed one of the best conventions of the Frontier Sabbath School Association.

WEATHER REPORT by Dr. SHERRIFF.
Temperature Rain Snow
Highest Lowest in inches
23 Feb. ... 27 -17000 2 inches
24 " ... -4 -17000
25 " ... 9 -11000
26 " ... 15 -11000
27 " ... 20 10000
28 " ... 43 39490
1 Mar. ... 19 12000 4 inches

WEATHER RECORD.
24th Feby.—Bright with intense frost.
25th—Milder the still cold.
26th—Frosty; thawing in the sun.
27th—Dull and inclining to thaw.
28th—Heavy shower during the night followed by a rapid thaw.
1st Mar.—Fall of several inches of soft snow. Wind changed and weather became cold and blustery; one of the stormiest days of the season.
2nd—Dull and frosty.

ANOTHER DISASTER AT THE CAPE.
GEN. COLLEY, whose advance into Basuto Land from Natal, has been a succession of disasters, met with the crowning one on Sunday, when his force was annihilated and himself slain. After the wretched affair at Ingogo he obtained considerable reinforcements, and resolved upon an advance. The Boers were encamped in a strong position among the hills at Langenek, and General Colley determined upon endeavoring to flank them by occupying a hill to their left, and which overlooked their encampment. On Saturday night, at the head of 627 men and 22 officers, he silently withdrew from camp and began the ascent of Majela hill, which was effected successfully, the Boers never suspecting such a movement. At daybreak, on the Boers discovering that the British had gained a position that commanded their camp, they began an effort to drive them off. At 7 o'clock in the morning they opened a heavy skirmishing fire from the bottom of the hill, but with slight success, and up to 1 o'clock it looked as if they would have to abandon their camp. At that hour, the Boers, who had been strongly reinforced, made a last attempt to drive the British from the hill, and for an hour the contest raged, the Boers making no progress, having been driven back four times and being about to give up the attempt to carry the hill and retreat. Unfortunately, at this critical moment, when victory was about rewarding the British efforts, their cartridges ran short. Thru an oversight, the reserve ammunition had not been brought to the summit of the hill, and where the waggon stood it was not to be got at. When it became known that there were no more cartridges, the British soldiers felt they were doomed, for they could no longer resist the onward rush of the Boers, who, finding out how matters were, closed in and the slaughter became terrific. The Boers closed upon them mercilessly, and shot them down. The English made a desperate rush to break thru the lines of the Boers, but too late, and were driven back to death. In leading the charge Gen. Colley, shot thru the head, fell dead on the field. Only seven members of the 68th regiment escaped; all were wounded. Of the total of 650 men, not 200 got back to the British camp, and of these 2 companies were Highlanders, who were posted on a small hill east of where the fight took place, to keep Gen. Colley's communications open. When the day was lost, the Boers endeavored to capture the Highlanders, but they began throwing stones down on the advancing Boers and subsequently received them with the bayonet. The guns from Mount Prospect greatly checked the pursuit of the British, and enabled them to get back to camp. Among the slain was Capt. Inman, the son of a country clergyman, and who had passed an adventurous life as a hero of romance or knight of a fairy tale. Starting in life as a midshipman, he soon got tired of the navy, and left; then, feeling he had no chance of passing a competitive examination after his previous years spent at sea, he enlisted as a private soldier; rose from the ranks to be an officer; exchanged from his regiment, the Scots Greys, into the Grenadier Guards; and finally exchanged with Mr. Crawley, son of Mr. Crawley of Stockwood, from the Guards into the 60th Rifles, in gallantly leading which regiment he fell, covered with honorable wounds. Captain Inman was still quite a young man; and he only made the exchange from the Grenadiers to the 60th a few weeks previous to his death, for the express purpose of fighting at the Cape.

The news of the disaster caused great alarm thruout the Cape, a general rising of the Boers being looked for, and an invasion of Natal colony by them. Sir Evelyn Wood has a small army in Natal, and it is expected he will be able to keep the Boers from leaving their own territory, if not to make an advance into theirs. A London newspaper correspondent, who was among those who escaped the slaughter at Majela mountain, says the Boers are very civil, and ascribe their victories not to their bravery, but to the righteous cause in which they are fighting.

In England the dismay caused by the news of the almost entire extinction of the 68th regiment and the killing of Gen. Colley himself is widespread and intense. The Government at once ordered reinforcements to be despatched, and appointed Gen. Ro-

beris, of Afghanistan fame, to go out and take command.

A correspondent of a London paper, who was taken prisoner by the Boers and afterwards released, denies that the cause of the British defeat was the lack of ammunition, and says our men were overpowered and routed by the tremendous fire of the Boers. He was taken before Joubert, the commander of the Boers, who treated him kindly. He was astonished to find an offensive Irish renegade with Joubert, and who appeared to be his chief adviser. It is believed that the Fenians are encouraging the Boers.

Gen Colley was shot thru the head. His body has been given up.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday the Secretary of War said the loss of life had been exaggerated. 35 officers and 693 men had been engaged. 3 officers were killed, 9 wounded, and 7 taken prisoners. Rank and file, 83 killed, 122 wounded, and 50 taken prisoners.

The Boers have been beaten off at Wakkerbosch after two hours' fighting. The British loss was slight.

CANADA.

The New Brunswick Legislative Council is doomed, both the Local Government and Opposition being committed to its abolition.

Montreal, Feb. 25.—Jansina Christianson, a native of Holland, long resident here, died under circumstances which led his relatives to the conclusion that he had poisoned himself. He had been a habitual drunkard for years past, and being turned out of the house by his wife and daughter, purchased Paris green at a druggist's and came back to the house, when he stated he had taken some of it and soon after died. The doctor who made a post mortem examination could not state without an analysis what the cause of death was, but thought it was from drink. The jury did not consider a chemical analysis could throw any light on the subject, and returned a verdict that death was caused by the excessive use of ardent spirits.

Vaudreuil, Que., Feb. 23.—Joseph Valois, Vaudreuil, aged 85, was drowned at eleven o'clock last night on his way up from Isle Perrot.

A frightful accident happened to a four-year-old daughter of Duncan McBain, North Yarmouth, thru its falling into a tub of scalding water. The child is now out of danger, and owes its life to the promptness of its parents. A few weeks before the accident, Mr McBain chanced to be speaking to Dr Van Buskirk on the subject of burns, and the doctor remarked that the best course to pursue in a case of the kind was to immediately throw cold water on the victim so as to prevent the heated clothing from burning deeper into the flesh, and then apply dry carbonate of soda. This Mr McBain lost no time in doing when the accident occurred. Had this not been done, nothing on earth could have saved the little girl's life. It will be well to bear this simple remedy in mind.

Ottawa, Feb. 27.—About half-past twelve to-day an alarm of fire was given for a small shanty situated near the corner of Bank and Sparks streets. The box struck the wrong alarm and the firemen were delayed some time in arriving. The shanty was in flames, and soon fell a complete prey to the devouring element. On the flames subsiding an entrance was effected, and immediately inside the door was found the body of a man. The upper part of the body was dreadfully burned. The clothes and flesh were gone, and the ribs protruded. The man, who was James Matthews, aged 50 years, was a sort of lawyer and debt collector. He used his shanty as a part office and bedroom. He was a drunken, dissolute, and character, the source of much sorrow to a very respectable family. He was known all over the city as such, even when sober. There is little doubt that drunkenness was the immediate cause of his death. The supposition is that he overturned his stove or set fire to his papers in his drunken stupor, also it was midway. Perhaps he was lying in a drunken sleep, and a spark from the stove set the building in flames. The true cause of the fire will never be known. At any rate, he must have become alive to his danger, and tried to get out of the door, which opens on the street. He was found with his head towards the door, and his body burned as described. A bookshelf of wood near the door had fallen, and the destroyed and charred contents were scattered over his body. A jury was empanelled this afternoon by Dr Corbett, and the preliminary examination commenced, but no light was thrown on the cause of the fire. A strange circumstance is that a few months ago Matthews' mother died, and on her death-bed expressed her belief that her son James, whose conduct was a source of constant grief, would come to an untimely end.

A Port Albert man relates the following: On Sunday week a ewe belonging to Mr Finn gave birth to two lambs. On Monday morning, finding one of them suffering from the cold, he took it into the house to warm it by the fire. A few days before a terrier belonging to him had a litter of pups, which had all been drowned. The lamb was placed near the terrier in a warm corner, and in looking after it in a short time, to his surprise, Mr Finn found her nursing the lamb, both animals apparently contented.

At a meeting of the directors of the Canada Atlantic Railway, which took place at Lancaster on Friday, a contract was signed by Daniel C. Lindsay to complete the line. That portion from High Falls, on the Nation River, is to be completed by January next; the portion from Nation River to Ottawa by September 1st, 1882; and the portion on the south side of the St. Lawrence by May 1883. The bridge over the St. Lawrence to be finished by May 15, 1887. The contractor deposited \$30,000 in cash besides a personal guarantee, as security for the due fulfillment of the contract. The late President, the Hon. D. A. McDonald, resigned office on account of ill-health. Mr E. McGillivray, of Ottawa, was elected President, and Mr Archibald McNab, of Glengarry, Vice-President. The contractor has about \$400,000 of subsidies from municipalities on the route and the Ontario Government.

The case of the curé and churchwardens (Marguilliers) of the Fabrique of St. Louis de Gonzague vs. Rose Legault, widow of Joseph Hainsault, a wealthy farmer, has just been heard at the Beauharnois Circuit Court, the Hon. Mr Justice Belanger presiding. The case is one of considerable local interest inasmuch as it involves a question of veracity between the curé and two pious, influential and respected residents, and has just been tried for the second time. In February, 1877, the defendant's husband died and was buried on 21st February with all the pomp and solemnity of the Roman Catholic Ritual.

On 21st February, 1878, the disconsolate widow had an anniversary service for the repose of her husband's soul. The fees for the first service were paid by her husband's step-father, Mr Michel Leduc, immediately after the funeral, and for the second service she paid personally a few days afterward. On 6th December, 1880, the curé caused an action to be instituted before Messrs Danseur, M.D., and J. B. Myre, Mayor of the municipality, Commissioners for the district for the hearing of small cases, against the widow for the recovery of the amount of the first funeral service, amounting to \$18.80, less \$3.85, which he claimed was the only amount received by him from Mr Leduc. Before the Court the priest "deferred the oath," challenged defendant and her husband's step-father to swear that they had paid the priest the fees in full for each service. The Commissioners dismissed the action, and the priest obtained leave of his wardens to carry the case to the Circuit Court. Madame Hainsault resisted this action, and presented a demurrer that inasmuch as she was sued only as the widow of the deceased without any allegation showing her liability, she could not be held responsible. She also pleaded that the amount had been paid the priest, who was then and is now the book-keeper of the Fabrique. At the trial Mr Louis A. Sears appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr Thomas Brossit for the defence. The curé, the only witness for the plaintiff, repeated his evidence given by him before the Commissioners. He refused to be sworn on the Holy Evangelists and, placing his hand over his heart, agreed to be sworn on his conscience. The Deputy Prothonotary commenced to administer the oath in the usual form, and had proceeded so far as, "You swear on the Holy Evangelists," when he was naively reminded by the counsel for the defence that the rev. gentleman was swearing on his conscience, whereupon the oath was administered in that form. Several witnesses were heard for the defence. The defendant and Mr Michel Leduc (an ex-Marguillier) repeated their evidence given before the Commissioners, the latter swearing positively that immediately after the funeral he went to the house of the priest and then and there paid him the full amount demanded by him, viz., \$17 or \$18, and that one Sunday afternoon in the summer of 1879 he was sitting on the verandah of his house with his wife, when the priest driving by, called him out into the middle of the road, and asked him if he had paid for the funeral of his son-in-law, and receiving a reply in the affirmative exclaimed, "No, no, no." Witness was most positive he paid the full amount demanded. Michel Leduc, jr., testified that on the morning of the funeral and before that ceremony took place he saw the widow in her house give his father five or six dollar bills to pay for the service. After the service he saw his father enter the priest's house, and, returning to the widow's house, hand her the change. Mr E. L. Normandin, Clerk to the Commissioners' Court, notary of the parish, ex-official assignee for the district, and Secretary-Treasurer of the County Agricultural Society, and of all public bodies of the district, produced the record of the Court. He declared the defendant and Mr Leduc to be well-to-do, straightforward and prompt in their payments. Dr Danseur, President of the Commissioners' Court, related what took place at the first trial, and added, "We found that the books of the Fabrique were irregularly kept, and that the widow and Mr Leduc having sworn that the debts had been paid, we had nothing to do but to dismiss the action." Witness also stated that the curé had sworn before the Commissioners that he had applied the second payment in discharge of the first. The Rev. Curé Cousineau in rebuttal, on being asked if he could swear positively that Mr Leduc did not pay the full amount, admitted that he arrived at that conclusion only by reference to his books, and, to the best of his recollection, he admitted that Mrs Hainsault besides her husband's two funeral services had had four more in behalf of other dead relations, and was always good pay, and that Leduc was considered to be an honest man. Joseph Brisebois in sur-rebuttal swore that four or five years ago Leduc, sr., owed him seventy-five cents which Leduc asserted he had paid. Witness afterward sent to Leduc for it and received it promptly. Witness inferred from this that Leduc had a bad memory. He denied that he had ever mentioned this fact to the priest, but admitted that the priest's man drove him to court. The case was taken en délibéré.—Le Progrès.

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—The religious disturbances which took place in Hull a week ago were revived yesterday. About midday a crowd collected in front of the residence of the Rev Mr Syvet, while a religious service was in progress inside, in the hope of converting Miss Gueret, the young woman convert, who was supposed to be in attendance at the service. They were disappointed in this, however, as the object of their search had previously been brought to the city to the residence of a gentleman, where she has been staying for a week. A brother arrived from the Province of Quebec on Saturday with the intention of getting his sister away. The Rev Mr Syvet had received word that an attempt would likely be made during the day to take her away by force. He came to the city on receiving the information, and warned Miss Gueret from going over to the morning service, as she had intended to. The crowd dispersed, evidently dissatisfied, but gathered again in the afternoon when Sunday School was in progress, and proposed to search the premises. This was objected to, the ring-leaders of the crowd being informed that they could do so legally if they wished by getting out a search warrant, but not otherwise.

James Moore, brother of Martin Moore, the person who was picked up on the road about a mile and a half from St. Remi, and subsequently died, stated to a Witness reporter that the deceased left his home a week ago last Monday with a load of lumber for St. Remi. He met in St. Remi two men named John and James Cross, farmers from Norton Creek. James Cross left St. Remi about three-quarters of an hour before the deceased and John Cross. The two latter left the hotel about half-past six o'clock in the evening. About a mile and a half from the village two carters coming in an opposite direction met a team and sleigh without a driver, and turned out of the road to let it pass. They could not say whether the driver was in the bottom of the sleigh or not. A little distance further on they found a man lying on the road and John Cross standing beside him. They asked Cross, "Who is that?" He replied, "I do not know." One of them looked closer, and said, "This is Martin Moore. He ought to be taken out of this." Cross replied, "Don't touch him, the man is dead." The carters left, but John

Cross shouted after them to come back. The three then placed the deceased on Cross's sleigh and brought him to the house of a French farmer. John Cross said to the farmer: "Take care of this man, he is drunk." John Cross then left, and going into a house a little further on enquired for James Cross, who had left, however, about fifteen minutes before. John Cross then proceeded home, and finding Moore's horses on the road told a Frenchman to take charge of them, and said he would be well paid for his trouble. The Frenchman said, "Take them home with you, as I have no room in my stable." John Cross replied, "No, I live four miles away from his place." John Cross, so James Moore states, never reported to the deceased's wife anything of the foregoing circumstances. All this occurred on Monday night. On Tuesday, about 3 o'clock p.m., a young man, while on his way to St. Remi, heard of the accident, and found that Moore was lying in a Frenchman's house injured. He returned immediately, and told Moore's wife. An inquest was held and a verdict returned that he died of congestion of the brain caused by a blow on the head.

Rev Dr Wilkes, of Montreal, has been presented with a testimonial consisting of eight thousand dollars.

Listowel, February 28.—For the last two or three months it has been evident that there has been more money circulating in this neighborhood than was consistent with the general prosperity of the country, the N.P. notwithstanding. With this fact in view, chief-constable Bogues, assisted by the town constables, undertook to discover from whence came the surplus of money. The room occupied by Thomas Swan, and used ostensibly for a billiard-room, was known to be the resort of a large number of loafers whose means of support were quite invisible. An inspection of the billiard-room disclosed the fact that billiard playing was only a secondary consideration. One of the members of the police force succeeded in ingratiating himself with the ring-leaders of the gang, and soon learned that counterfeiting 25 and 50 cent pieces was being carried on largely. The gang were known to have worked all Saturday night at their nefarious calling, and were going at it again on Sunday night. They had a team engaged for Tuesday for a five mile trip to distribute the proceeds of the night's work. It was decided to raid them on Sunday night while at work, but by some misunderstanding one of the ring-leaders, Geo. Everleigh, was arrested yesterday afternoon. The rest became alarmed, and got the dies out. The billiard room was immediately searched, and a quantity of material for coining taken, but the dies could not be found. Several other arrests were made, and about thirty will be implicated in the manufacture and uttering of the spurious coin. Their manner of "shoving the queer" was by frequent visits to the country hotels, ordering treats, for which they tendered their spurious coin and received good money in exchange. Working a country hotel in this manner, they would frequently find themselves \$5 or \$10 ahead. It is supposed that a large quantity of the queer has been circulated in Collingwood and Owen Sound. The first issue was an inferior article, but lately the fact of it being passed in the banks shows it to be a very dangerous counterfeit. It is supposed that about \$2,000 of coin has been issued in the past three months.

W. & F. P. Currie, iron merchants of Montreal, have failed with liabilities of half a million and assets of half that amount.

The Hon. Mr Tollemache, who is being sued for divorce by his young wife in London, England, was, until two years ago, a member of two business firms in Montreal. He married his wife—who is a daughter of Hon. Henry Starnes, ex-President of the Legislative Council of Quebec—in that city in 1873.

MARRIAGE OF THE QUEEN'S GRANDSON.

Berlin, Feb. 26.—For many days past Berlin has talked about nothing else but the marriage of Prince Frederick William Victor Albert, eldest son of the imperial Prince of Germany, and grandson of the Kaiser William and Queen Victoria, with Augusta Victoria Louise Maria Constantine, daughter of the Grand Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, and presumptive empress of Germany. The wedding guests are the Prince of Wales and Duke of Edinburgh. On Friday the Princess herself arrived at the Bellevue palace in the Thiergarten from her mother's country seat in Silesia, and to-day the royal bride passed thru the Brandenburg Thor in brilliant procession making her solemn entry into Berlin. The day was fortunately fine, the cold, and fully three-fourths of the population of Berlin lined the route of the procession. In the Thiergarten a beautiful triumphal arch in the style of the fifteenth century, with tapestry, garlands, and banners, had been erected. It was surmounted by a band stand, whence a fanfare of trumpets greeted the procession. From the Bellevue palace to the Schloss the road was lined by 40,000 men belonging to various guilds of the city, with students of the high schools and academies and members of the Schutzen corps. On the Pariser Platz before the Brandenburg Thor there were four allegorical figures representing "Wisdom," "Justice," "Power," and "Moderation."

On the Pariser Platz, Burgomaster Ferickinbeck read an address wishing on behalf of the city every blessing and happiness from the marriage which the daughter of an ancient race of German Princes was about to contract. The Princess thanked the people from the bottom of her heart for her grand reception, saying that in return for the love displayed to her in such rich measure she would seek, henceforth, to be regarded by the Berliners as entirely one of themselves. On the passage of the royal carriage thru the Brandenburg Thor a triple salute of twenty-four guns was fired within the courtyard of the palace. Before the door leading up to the staircase a guard of honor in waiting received the procession. The Crown Prince escorted the royal bride within the palace, where the ladies and gentlemen of the court and the Ministers with the relatives and attendants of the Emperor and Empress awaited the bride in the Kaiser's chamber, where the marriage contract was signed. The greeting to the bride by the immense throng was enthusiastic beyond description. The streets are brilliantly illuminated this evening.

A suggestion has been put forward for various towns of Germany to take part in a present to the royal couple. It has already been responded to by ninety-six towns, and the sum collected amounts to 400,000 marks. The present will consist of porcelain vases of

the most elaborate description, wine decanters, glasses of pure crystal, and a set of silver plates. The wedding dress of the Princess was presented by Queen Victoria, and is greatly admired. It is of white satin on tulle, trimmed alternately with silver and Honiton lace, covered with bunches of myrtle and orange blossoms. The train is sixteen feet in length, of silver brocade, bordered with rich silver embroidery and garlands of myrtle and orange blossoms.

Berlin, Feb. 27.—The Princess Augusta Victoria, of Holstein-Augustenburg, and Prince Frederick Wilhelm Victor Albert, eldest son of the Imperial Prince of Germany, were married to-day amid great splendor. The Princess wore upon her head the crown which all the Prussian Princesses have been married in for centuries. Upon her neck hung the grand diamonds of the Treasury. There was a slight blush upon her cheek as she stood at the altar. The bridegroom was dressed in the uniform of a captain of the First Guards, and walked erect to the holy table. The Emperor William wore the uniform of a general, and passed forward with the Queen of Saxony and the bride's mother. Then followed Empress Augusta, with the King of Saxony, and in turn the Prince of Wales, and the other royal guests. The Chaplain after the ceremony delivered an address to the royal couple, and then they exchanged rings. Thirty-six salutes of artillery then announced the marriage to the people. After the ceremony there were congratulations and embraces. The Emperor and Empress were delighted. The bridal procession then returned to the ancestral palace, where there was a grand banquet, as in old custom, and at which there was an immense assembly. The Emperor proposed the health of the newly-wedded couple. A brilliant dance followed, the glittering of jewels and gay uniforms causing a scene of great splendor.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

A small farmer was shot dead near Buttevant, county Cork, in consequence of a land dispute.

Father Harley, Catholic priest of Kileoman, near Parsonstown, has been evicted from his farm. There was no rioting, although an immense crowd of people were present, and a force of 160 constabulary and military.

A farmer has been beaten to death at Cadanstown, King's county. The deceased was one of a large number who had been going to various houses demanding arms. The Irish demand for revolvers from Birmingham has completely subsided, probably owing to the Coercion Bill.

An agrarian outrage, which was first reported to have resulted in the death of the victim, had been perpetrated between Buttevant and Malrow, in county Cork. A plowman named Lenham was working on a farm recently purchased by Mr Wm. Fynght, on the estate of Viscount Doneraile, when a shot was fired at him from behind a hedge, and he was wounded in the head. He states that about four o'clock he saw two strangers in the next field. When he felt the assassins came up and commenced beating him on the head, shoulders, and body with a piece of iron attached to a short rope, inflicting a severe wound. Lenham was left unconscious and was supposed to be dead. He recovered, however, and crawled home. He was unable to describe his assassins. Two farmers named Connors, members of the Land League, were arrested on suspicion.

At a Land League demonstration at Dorrish-O'Kane, Tipperary, on Sunday, Mr Dillon advised the tenant farmers to "Boycott" those who violated the laws of the League, despite the Coercion Act. He urged them not to believe the magistrates who told them "Boycotting" was illegal, as "Boycotting" was the right arm of the League.

In the House of Commons Mr Labouchere asked, "What was Fenianism in New York?" He answered, "An association now consisting of some persons who found it to be an exceedingly good speculation to live in luxury upon the contributions of Irish nursemaids and waiting-maids. ('Hear, hear,' and laughter.) Of course, in order to keep up the flow of contributions, they found it necessary to do something, and sometimes to even send emissaries to England. He did not believe those emissaries had committed any crime during the last two years, not because they would not do so if they believed that they could perpetrate it in safety, but because they liked a whole skin. Very likely the tin cartridge of dynamite that had been discovered in a London square had been placed there by a Fenian, so that they might say in New York, 'See what terrible fellows we are, and how narrowly London escaped being blown up.' That really was the position of Fenianism in New York, as an Irish member opposite well knew.

Members of the Government have been in receipt of several threatening letters from the Irish of America. It is stated that the following is the cablegram John Devoy of New York sent to Sir William Harcourt:—"You talk of stamping out. Two can play at that game, and he has the less to lose who has the least to sacrifice."

The final passage of the Irish Protection Bill was effected on Friday night in the House without disorder, but the Irish members persisted in obstruction to the last, taking every division the forms of the House permitted, systematically wasting time long after all hope of successful opposition had disappeared. Mr Forster's concluding speech produced a great impression by refuting the repeated assertions of the Irish members that all outrages had ceased, and showing that January had been worse in that respect than any month since 1844, excepting November and December last. He pointed out that the improvement in the condition of Ireland, so far as it exists, is due to the knowledge that the Protection Bill is certain to become law, and the Irish were beginning to perceive that unwritten League law would no longer supersede the statute law, that offences could no longer be committed with impunity, and that intimidation of witnesses fellow we are, and how narrowly London escaped being blown up. That really was the position of Fenianism in New York, as an Irish member opposite well knew.

Signs of disunion and weakness in the organization of the Land League are reported more numerous under the continuous action of the Government. Many treasurers and secretaries of local branches of the League have resigned and favor emigration. The payment of rent is becoming general, even in the most disturbed districts, and there is little difficulty in serving writs owing to the exertions of the Orange committees. The removal of League funds to a foreign country is regarded by the tenants with suspicion.

London, March 2.—Notwithstanding that Parnell has been urged to return from

Paris to London, no reply has as yet been received from him as to when he will return.

The Coercion bill was brought up in the House of Lords for second reading on Tuesday. In moving it, Earl Spencer did not wish their Lordships to think that rebellion in Ireland was imminent, but when such hostile feeling existed, and when American papers were inciting Irishmen to rebellion, outrage, and assassination, there would be great danger if prompt and effectual measures were not taken for the maintenance of law and order. Lord Beaconsfield reluctantly supported the bill, because he thought it absolutely necessary. Agitation in Ireland was fostered by an organized conspiracy of foreigners. It was absolutely necessary that the Government should possess power to defend the Queen from foreign conspirators who were passing to and fro between another country and Ireland.

London, March 2.—In the House of Commons last night, Lord Hartington introduced the Arms bill. It provides that it is unlawful to carry arms without license from a magistrate, and gives power to search houses that are suspected of having arms. The bill is to continue in force for five years.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

The House has been occupied by the debate on the Budget, which has been more than ordinarily heavy and uninteresting. The only two topics of general interest have been the rejection of a bill to prevent the Syndicate exercising political influence and the voting down of a motion to abolish the bar.

On Wednesday Sir Richard Cartwright moved the second reading of his bill to provide for the further independence of Parliament. He said the Government had succeeded in securing the creation of a corporation with powers such as had never been given to any corporation that he had ever heard of or read of before. There were certain risks attendant upon the granting of such powers, and these powers were intensified by the fact that the members of that corporation were very largely foreigners, and serious conflicts of interest would arise between the people of Canada and the corporations endowed with such power. He deemed it would only be just on the part of the House to attach certain serious punishments and penalties to that corporation if it should abuse its powers—as had been done in other cases—by interfering with the course of legislation in this country. The history of the United States showed that extensive railway operators were in the habit of sending large sums of money into the country to control the nominations and buy up the candidates, and thus purchase the votes of the people's representatives. He proposed that a clear line of demarcation should be drawn between the members of the House, as representatives, and the shareholders of the corporation. He would have them prohibited under a very serious penalty from contributing to or in any way assisting in the election of members of Parliament. As a penalty he proposed that where as a corporation and acting in a corporate capacity they should be proved guilty of such practices, their charter should be forfeited. Where in their individual capacity, either as shareholders, or as directors, or as officers of the company, they should presume to interfere in any way in an election for the Dominion or Local Legislatures, he would have them punished by imprisonment, forfeiture of their stock, or any other means that might be suggested.

Mr Langevin said the bill was an insult to the Syndicate and the members of the House. He, without deigning to discuss it, would move the 6 months' hoist.

Several Conservative members took the same view, that the bill was a deliberate insult to the House.

Mr Guthrie did not think honest men were insulted by the introduction of a bill of this kind any more than honest men were insulted by the passing of a law against stealing. The transactions with Sir Hugh Allan and the Northern Railway showed the necessity for legislation of this kind.

Mr Langevin's motion to kill the bill was carried by 91 to 31. Bergeron voted with the majority; Holton on the other side. Siriver not present.

On Monday, Mr Langley moved that the Speaker be requested to issue an order prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within the precincts of the House. He said it was not his intention by this resolution to stop the grog of hon gentlemen; there were too many facilities in the city for obtaining liquor. He asked whether there had not been exhibitions in the saloons that were not creditable. There was no denying that frequently during the session the bar had been crowded by the outside public (hear, hear). He was glad to hear the "hear, hear" of some hon gentlemen. It appeared that they were quite willing to stop the grog of the outside public, but the moment they attempted to make a personal application, the enthusiasm of the hon. gentlemen disappeared. For the credit of the House, for the safety of hon. gentlemen themselves, and in view of the fact that the outside public largely used the bar, he thought it would be wise to abolish the bar.

Mr McCallum denied that there had ever been any discreditable scenes in the House as the result of having the bar. He had been thirteen years in the House, and maintained that he had never seen a better conducted body of men than the hon. members of the House. If they took 207 men out of the Church they could not select a more temperate body of men.

Mr Wright was in favor of excluding strangers from the bar, but believed they could not find 207 more temperate men than the gentlemen who composed this House.

An amendment, providing for the closing of the bar but allowing intoxicating drink to be sold at the restaurant, was carried by 66 to 46. Holton and Siriver voted against it; Bergeron absent.

Mr Burpee moved that the following words be added to the motion as amended: "That strangers be excluded from the refreshment saloons of the House of Commons."

Mr Thos. White moved that the amendment be further amended by adding the words, "unless accompanied by a member."

Mr Burpee accepted Mr White's amendment, and the motion as further amended was adopted.

Advices state that 36 successive shocks of earthquake have occurred at St. Michael's, in the Azores. A church and 200 houses have fallen, and several persons have been killed.

MARRIED.

At the residence of Dr Geo. E. Lamb, Fort Henry, N.Y., on Feb. 10, by the Rev. Dr. H. Lewis, Canon H. Wells, L.D.S., to Mrs Agnes M. Cameron, both of Huntington, Que.

DIED.

At New Ireland, Godmanchester, on the 26th Feb., after a short illness, Robert Douglas, in his 76th year. Deceased was a native of county Kerry, Ireland, and for many years was Mayor of Godmanchester.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Roscoe Agnew, Belmont, N.Y., on the 23rd ult., Mary McCormick, wife of the late James Arnold, senr., at the advanced age of 102 years. Deceased was mother of Mr James Arnold of Dundee, and her remains were brought to that township 70 in-laws, beside her husband. She was a native of Tyrone, Ireland.

At Hinchinbrook, on the 26th Feb., of diphtheria, James Gamble, Junr., in his 39th year. The funeral sermon will be preached on Sunday at 2 p.m., at Black's church.

Montreal, Feb. 28.—Fifteen carloads of cattle were received at the St Gabriel Cattle market to-day, most of which were driven to the Viger market, where the supply was large, amounting to 320 head, consisting chiefly of good to choice butchers' cattle; but the demands of dealers being high, butchers did not purchase to any extent, but merely to satisfy their immediate wants. Many cattle, therefore, had to be taken back to the Point, to be held over until Thursday's market. One dealer refused 50 per lb for a lot of steers. The offerings of sheep were nil, and only a few small calves were brought in. There were no live hogs on the market, and dressed hogs were very scarce and dear and quoted at \$8.75@9, scarcely any being obtainable below the outside rate.

Montreal, March 1.—Flour \$3.10. Oatmeal \$4.20 to \$4.25. Eggs 24c. Butter, 16c to 21c, according to quality. Cheese 13c to 14c. Potatoes 45c to 50c per bag. Apples \$2 to \$3 per bbl. For dressed hogs of good size \$9 per 100 lbs is freely paid.

VALLEYFIELD MARKETS.

(By telegraph to the Observer.)

Pears, \$7 7/8 lbs., 55c @ 58c.
Barley \$5 50 lbs., 50c to 55c.
Oats \$4 40 lbs., 40c @ 42c.
Beans, \$3 70 lbs., \$1.00.
Butter, \$3 pound, 20c to 21c.

TODD & NICOLSON.

\$25,000 WORTH of General Merchandise will now be offered for Sale at less than Auction Prices by WILLIAM THIRD & CO. during their GREAT ANNUAL CLEARING SALE which is still going on. Read with care and commit to memory the following startling reductions they have now made:

Good heavy Winceys 5c per yd.; former price 12c.
Good heavy Towels for 5c each; former price 15c.
White Cambric Handkerchiefs only 2c each; former price 12c.
Good heavy Grey Cotton 5c per yd.; former price 12c.
Good heavy Canton Flannel 15c per yd.; former price 30c.
Good heavy Toweling only 4c per yd.; former price 15c.
Choice Prints only 6c per yard; former price 12c.
Men's Socks reduced to 5c per pair.
Wall-Paper only 5c per roll; former price 12c.
Men's fancy Braces 17c per pair; former price 30c.
Ladies' fancy Clouds only 25c; former price 50c and 75c.
Ladies' Stockings only 5c per pair.
Ladies' Petticoats only 50c per pair; former price \$1.
Good heavy Hemp Carpet only 15c per yard; former price 30c.
Large sized silk Trunks \$1.75; former price \$2.75.
Very fine Black Lute reduced to 15c per yd.; former price 25c.
Men's extra heavy Undershirts and Underpants reduced to 45c; former price \$1.
Men's extra heavy Fine Beaver Overcoats reduced to \$5; former price \$10.50.
Men's fancy Dress Vests only \$1.50; former price \$3.
Men's fancy Dress Pants only \$2.50 per pair; former price \$4.50.
Great reductions made on English, Scotch, and Canadian Tweeds.
Men's heavy Overalls only 50c per pair; former price \$1.
Lemons, Oranges, Apples, Lobsters, Sardines, Fresh Mackerel, Fresh Herrings, Fresh Codfish, Finnan Haddies, Smoked Herring, No 1 Labrador Herring, Oysters, Choice Family Flour, Oatmeal, Indian Cornmeal, Buckwheat Flour, &c., to be sold at the same rate of discount.

WILLIAM THIRD & CO.
Huntingdon, March 3rd, 1881.

P.S.—Extra reductions have been made on Crockery, Glassware, and Hardware, Shawls and Mantles, Boots and shoes, and Ready-made Clothing.

Tea-Meeting and Lecture.

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

AUCTION SALES.

At residence of Matthew Tannahill, Ridge road, Godmanchester, on MONDAY, 7th March: cattle, waggons, implements, furniture, &c. 7 months' credit. D. SNAPE, Auctioneer.

At residence of John McKinnon, 2nd concession of Dundas, on TUESDAY, 8th March: horses, cattle, hogs, implements, fodder, &c. 7 months' credit. D. SNAPE, Auctioneer.

A MEETING of the members of St. John's (Episcopal) Church will be held on TUESDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock p.m. All members are requested to attend. By order, JOHN SPARROW, R. BOOTH, Church Wardens.

NEXT SABBATH Divine Service will be held at Hendersonville Church at 2:30 p.m., conducted by Rev. J. Henderson, when the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

SHORTEST and Cheapest route to the Western States, Manitoba and the North-West. For freight and passenger rates apply to

GEORGE H. PHILLIPS, Local Agent, Valleyfield, Que.

L. O. A.

A SPECIAL MEETING of L.O.A. No. 44, will be held in their Lodge Room, Huntington, on WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 7 o'clock p.m. A full attendance is requested.

By order of the W.M., E. D. HENRY, Secy.

FARM FOR SALE.—Being north half of Lot No. 22, 2nd Range of the Township of Hinchinbrook—100 acres more or less—and 1 mile from Atholton. Good farm, good buildings, and good orchard. This indisputable. Apply to the owner on the premises. Geo. O'Rourke.

YOU'LL GET THEM.

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

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

RELIANCE TEA HOUSE

Pure Sugar, Old Java Coffee, Cocoa, Currants, Raisins, Figs, Chocolate, Coconut, Canned Corned Beef, Syrup, Molasses, Matches, Nuts, Canned Fruit, Canned Fish, Oysters, Biscuits, Cheese, Vinegar, Mustard Spices, Pickles, Boneless Fish, Salt, Soap, Canned Starch, Blue, Soda, Rice, Barley, Rice Flour, Pastry Flour, Corn Starch, Sugar, Tapioca, Meal, Sugar-cured Hams, Pails, Tea, Washboards, Brushes, Brooms, Mops, Bops, Hair Brushes, Combs, Razors, Scissors, Perfumery, Pen Knives, Pencils, Drawing Staves, Paints, Stationery, Wax Candles, Chinese Lanterns, Coal Oil and an assortment of Fancy Goods. This Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Daily Witness for sale, and subscriptions received for Witness publications.

GEORGE O'NEILL.
Huntingdon, Nov. 22.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

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

Boots and Shoes.

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

Wall Paper.

500 pieces of Choice Patterns to be sold at a bargain. Our motto is small profits and quick returns, so those who pay cash would do well to give us a call, and not pay the extra profits creditores have to charge.

HUNTER BROS. Huntingdon, Feb. 16.

WANTED.

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

HUNTINGDON, FEB. 16.

Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah! GRAY & GOWANS.

ONE POUND OF TEA GIVEN AWAY WITH EVERY SIX POUNDS.

We have introduced the system (so popular in Montreal) of giving a Tea check with every 7 1/2 lb. of Tea purchased, and on return of the 7 1/2 checks will give a 1/2 lb. or 1 lb., as the case may be. Now is the time to save your money by calling on Gray & Gowans and trying our new system. Before purchasing our Teas they are all thoroughly tested by Mr. Gray in Montreal, and Mr. Gowans in Huntingdon, and we can safely guarantee the best value in Teas of any house in this section of the country.

WHY WHY WHY

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

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

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

HUNTINGDON, FEB. 17.

AYRSHIRE BULL.

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

1880 WINTER FERRY 1881.

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

St. DOMINGUE

LEAVES 6 a.m. & 2.30 p.m. 10.40 a.m. & 6.10 p.m. ARRIVES 12 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. 7.50 a.m. & 4.15 p.m.

FARM FOR SALE.

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

The above property, if not sold before the 1st day of March, will be rented to a good tenant. Apply on the premises to ROBERT WHITE, Jamestown, Jan. 6, 1881.

Beauharnois Agricultural Society.

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

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

"BREAK O'DAY" was bred by David Riddell, Esq., of Blackhall farm, Paisley, Scotland, and was got by the celebrated stallion "Time O' Day" out of a noted Clydesdale mare which was got by "Large Jack," an extraordinary stock getter and a brother of "Briton," imported in 1860.

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

Terms for Members—"Lord Haddo" \$5, "Handsome Jack" \$6, "Break O'Day" \$7.

Outsiders may obtain tickets at the rate of April next, if, at the following charges, to wit—"Lord Haddo" \$3, "Handsome Jack" \$10, "Break O'Day" \$12.

E. L. NORMANDIN, Secy-Treas. B. A. S.

St. Louis de Gonzague, Feb. 12.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!!!

NOW is the time to insure your property and be secured against loss or damage by fire. The place to put your insurance is with T. K. MILNE, Huntingdon, Que., who has the Agency of the following first-class companies for the District of Beauharnois:

Commercial Union of London, England, with Assets over \$20,000,000.

Dominion Fire & Marine, and Sovereign of Canada.

Insurance of all kinds taken at reasonable rates.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

I BEG to announce to the inhabitants of this District, that I am still in the Piano and Organ business, and that I am determined not to be undersold by anyone. All instruments guaranteed for 5 years.

Terms liberal. None but the best sold.

Fertile wishing to exchange their Organs for Pianos will save money by doing so with T. K. MILNE, Huntingdon.

Huntingdon, Que., January 5th, 1881.

To Sell or Rent, THE well-known Store and Residence, known as the Oliver's, situated at Dewville. Apply to Mrs. Oliver or to Andrew Oliver, Rockburn.

Several good places for sale in this Farm, situated in the 1st and 2nd ranges of Jamstown, comprising 100 arpents, 100 in a high state of cultivation, the remainder in grass standing bush, with a good spring of water on the farm, and having a good brick house and all the necessary outbuildings required on a first-class farm. Thirty-five arpents Fall plowing done. Possession given in April. Terms easy. For particulars apply to the proprietor, James Watson, Ormstown, P.O.

CANADA.

Sir Richard Cartwright, in his exhaustive reply, on Friday evening, said: In his budget speech, Sir Leonard Tilley took the total taxes of Canada and divided this by 4,000,000, and then he argued that because the average taxation of the whole population, man, woman and child, amounted to between \$4 and \$5 per head, it was clear that the taxation could by no possibility reach the limits I mentioned. There, as well as in other cases, the hon. gentleman was bent on showing that he had either forgotten or had never taken the trouble rightly to understand the effects of the protective policy of which he is the official exponent. When the hon. gentleman talked to us not long ago of the true incidence of his tariff he told us that all the people could lose was just the difference between this and the former tariff of the duty on articles they do not import. That is a most mistaken view, for a protective tariff raises the price of all kinds of manufactured goods whether imported thru the Custom-houses or manufactured in the country. What is the use of a protective Tariff unless it excludes goods which would otherwise come into the country, and, at the same time, adds largely to the price of those manufactured in the country? Otherwise, it would be a revenue Tariff, which could, by no possibility, protect any man or industry, and if he considers that fact, he will see that we, on this side, are perfectly accurate in stating, whether we be accurate as to the amount or not, that it is quite probable that a tariff, which has produced an additional revenue of \$2,000,000 or thereabouts, will inflict on the people at large a tax of three or fourfold that amount. I will not occupy the time of the House, to-night, by going into details to show the exact amount in which an average farmer of Ontario, having a hundred acres of land, is taxed under the hon. gentleman's Tariff, but I repeat that, in my judgment, the effect of his Tariff would very nearly, perhaps quite equal a mortgage of \$10 an acre on every such farm in Ontario; because, of the goods that farmer consumes, probably not one-third are imported goods, but goods the price of which is raised by the hon. gentleman's Tariff. I invite, sir, the sharpest discussion of the fact of the true incidence of the Tariff on the farming population, and I invite it, all the more, because I am aware that the credit system which so largely prevails in Canada has, up to this time, greatly concealed from the minds of the farmers the true effect of the oppressive tariff of the hon. gentleman has subjected them to. Sir, all thru the rural districts of Ontario the farmers are finding themselves, by the policy of the hon. gentleman, seriously handicapped, and the farmers are going elsewhere, and the hon. gentleman and his policy, altho' not solely, are largely responsible for that unfortunate fact. Why, sir, to-day in all the old provinces of Canada the population is either stationary or diminishing in the rural districts.

A PECULIAR SURGICAL OPERATION.—A very interesting operation was performed in the Toronto General Hospital on Saturday week. It consisted in the amputation, by means of electricity, of the left leg at the hip. The patient, a young man, being reduced very much by the sloughing of an open wound on the outside of the leg, it was desirable that he should lose as little blood as possible. Having placed the patient under the influence of ether, the customary flaps were made, and then a platinum wire, attached to the two poles of a galvanic battery, was encircled round the leg under the flaps. In a moment this wire was brought to a white heat, and began to cut its way thru the limb. By the great heat the ends of the arteries were contracted, and only the larger ones required to be tied. Many of the leading surgeons of the city from both schools were present.

At the meeting of the Eastern Dairy-men's Association, held at Belleville last week, Mr. D. M. Macpherson, of Lancaster, who has recently returned from England, was called on to give a few practical suggestions as to the requirements of the English markets. In the course of his remarks he said that he had just returned from London, and had not had time to sufficiently prepare himself, but he would endeavor to present his observations in a brief manner, and promised to give a more lengthy address before the convention closed. He had received a hearty reception from those engaged in the trade in London, and they gave him every assistance and information in their power. He found on his visit to London that white cheese would not sell so easily as colored cheese, which he considered a very important fact to be considered by the dairymen of this country. A small amount of white cheese of extra quality could be sold at a fair price, but an inferior quality of the same class could not be disposed of at any price, while a poor quality of colored cheese could be readily disposed of, the dealer seeming to imagine that the coloring matter covered the imperfections of the poor quality. On the Manchester market white cheese is preferred, but it must contain from 3 to 4 per cent. more moisture than the Canadian, and requires to be close and compact, while the London markets require it to be more compact and of light flavor. All the English markets attach great importance to the question of flavoring. A great objection is taken to skim-milk cheese among retail dealers. A poor cheese on the counter of a grocer in England is where it meets its criticism, for he considered the consumer is the most important judge of good cheese. The most important point to shippers was the sale of cheese in season, and the manner in which cheese is packed and shipped. He was of the opinion that the cheese made during the first 3 months should be sold even at a very low price rather than kept until it became bad. The ready consumption of these months would ensure higher prices for the fall make, and a ready market. He had now the greatest confidence in the English markets, and was of the opinion that cheese at a reasonable price there was in no danger whatever of overstocking the market. Regarding butter, he thought the same rules might apply as in the matter of cheese. He favored butter being marketed every fortnight, as a fresh article is always in demand to meet the requirements of the table.

Ottawa, Feb. 23.—The Rev Mr Syvret writes to the Citizen as follows: Permit me to give a true version of the sensation which took place in Hull last Sunday, and which

your reporter calls "An Awkward Affair." Had your reporter been impartial enough to enquire seriously about the matter he would not have written what appears in this morning's Citizen. He would have known that Miss Guerret is not a little Sunday-school child; he would have been convinced that she is in her right mind; that she is over 21 years of age; that she was confined in Mr Soucy's house for ten days against her will; that she was struck by him repeatedly for protesting against her former faith; that she was deprived of her New Testament by the Rev Mr Gladu, who deliberately burned it in her presence; that her own brother made her leave Mr Soucy's house because she was ill-treated there; that she came to my place from her brother's because plans were being made to put her in a convent against her will. Your reporter would also have been told that Miss Guerret publicly abjured Romanism on the 19th inst., and was baptised in the faith of the gospel of the Lord Jesus at a public meeting; that on Sunday efforts were made by me and Mrs Soucy to have her go back to their home; that she persistently refused, because she did not believe in their assumed air of kindness or sorrow, even when they told her that a telegram announced her mother's death; that on Sunday afternoon, when in company with our Sunday-school teachers and scholars, on the way to the Dominion Church, she was forcibly, roughly, violently and publicly dragged thru the streets of Hull, toward her brother-in-law's house; that the leading parties who so brutally handled the young woman are well-known to us; that they struck some of our men and women who tried to defend Miss Guerret. Your reporter would also have learned that she was liberated on Sunday evening only after they had begun to realize the critical position in which they placed themselves in obstructing the highway and committing an assault on those who protected a defenceless and homeless young woman; that Mr Soucy consented to let her go from him after making her promise that she would not have him prosecuted for what he had been doing that afternoon. Mr Syvret denies the statement that he is a convert from Rome, he says he has always been a Protestant.

Montreal, Feb. 23.—His Excellency the Governor-General has commuted the sentence of the Narbonnees to imprisonment for life in St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, notwithstanding a telegram received here yesterday from a member of Parliament to the effect that the unfortunate trio would be executed. The official document was received at St. Scholastique to-day by the Sheriff, commuting the sentences. The Rev Dr Marks, Methodist minister of this city, interested himself on behalf of these wretched people, and going out to St. Scholastique yesterday found the gallows erected for three, the ropes ready, and tickets issued to a "select few," to admit them to see the execution on Friday. The reason for executive clemency is said to be the extreme age of the parents and the imbecility of young Narbonne, who was incited to kill his brother.

Mr. H. R. Princess Louise is expected to return to Ottawa in May, when it is understood she will be accompanied by a party of English visitors, who will spend the summer in a fishing expedition on the Lower St. Lawrence, and subsequently take a trip to Manitoba.

Montreal, Feb. 23.—A fire broke out at 11:45 in Nordheimer's music hall, and in a few minutes the whole hall was ablaze. A couple of firemen were on the spot almost instantly with Babcock extinguishers, and attacked the spot where the fire first appeared in the flooring. While there the fire burst out in other places, and cut them off. Guardian Nolan had a narrow escape for life. Streams were then brought to play, but nothing could save the interior from entire destruction, and the pianos of the firm were very severely damaged from water, as they were warehoused immediately below the hall. A concert had been given, and the parties in attendance had just left the hall when the fire showed itself. A few couples were on the way to St. Patrick's, a small hall in front of the same building for a hop, but made a hurried exit, pursued by the flames. The loss is variously estimated at between \$15,000 and \$20,000. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been a match or cigar thrown into the hot air flue. This is the fourth or fifth time the building has been devastated by fire. It is said to have been insured for the full amount of the loss.

Cobourg, Feb. 23.—The session of the R. W. Grand Orange Lodge of Ontario East continued its session here to-day. There was a very large attendance. This has been one of the most important and successful meetings held in Eastern Ontario for years. The Grand Lodge brought its deliberations to a close to-night. Before closing several important resolutions were passed, amongst which was one of sympathy with their brethren in Ireland who are being subjected to persecution at the hands of the Land League, and expressing their admiration of the Ulster men who went to Loughmask to assist Captain Boycott in gathering his crops. Another resolution was passed reaffirming a resolution passed by the Grand Lodge some years ago disapproving of the holding of balls or assemblies under the auspices of Orange lodges.

The bill to incorporate the Orange Order was defeated in the Ontario Legislature on Friday by a vote of 56 to 19.

Ottawa, Feb. 25.—An insane man with a carpet-bag created considerable excitement in the House of Commons lobby recently. He labored under the hallucination that he owned half of the wheat-producing lands of the North-West, and was desirous of throwing it into the market at once. He button-holed several of the members. An insane woman named McRae is staying at a hotel here awaiting an interview with the Governor-General. She hails from Cape Breton, and claims protection from religious persecution in her native town. It is probable that the Cape Breton members will have her sent home. The unfortunate is under the surveillance of the Dominion police.

Ottawa, Feb. 25.—A private meeting of several of the directors of the Canada and Atlantic railway was held in this city for the purpose of considering an offer to build the road, and arrangements have been made to carry the work at once with Mr Daniel C. Lindsay, of Burlington, Vt., a thoroughly practical man. He has given the necessary security, which is perfectly satisfactory. The road is to be completed from

Coteau to High Falls on the Nation by the 1st January, 1881, and from the Nation to Ottawa by the 1st September, 1881, and the portion south of Coteau Landing to the Province line in about two years. Work is to commence within thirty days after signing the contract.

UNITED STATES.

Chicago, Feb. 21.—A correspondent sent out to investigate the effects of the hard winter on the cattle in the great grazing regions telegraphs from Kansas City that owing to the vast expanse of the "beef empire" in which the herds roam it is almost impossible to gain reliable news. Intelligence from the ranches of the North Platte river, between the towns on that river and Sydney, Neb., and northward for 150 miles, from the Niobrara ranges, extending 200 miles along the valley of the Niobrara and running over into Dakota, from the great grazing ground in north-eastern and central Colorado, from north-eastern New Mexico and south-western Kansas, indicates great probable losses, while the gravest fears are entertained that the thickly populated pasture lands of Montana, Idaho, and Oregon may be strewn with carcasses by the time spring opens. Mr William Parton, member of the Nebraska Legislature from Omaha, reports that he will lose from five to seven thousand of his 15,000 head on the North Platte, entailing a loss of from \$100,000 to \$125,000. J. N. McShane, another member, anticipates a loss of 30 per cent. in the Creighton herds of 30,000 head. Cattle men no longer try to conceal the fact that at the best the season of 1881 will be disastrous. Cows will be so weakened by exposure and starvation that they will be barren for a year, if not longer. Estimates of the loss on the various ranches run all the way from ten to seventy-five per cent.

Battle Creek, Mich., Feb. 23.—A few evenings since, at a party, the young people thought to enliven the occasion by a mock marriage. Miss Lillie Symonds, of Madison, Wisconsin, and Mr Phil Starke, of Montreal, volunteered to play the part of bride and groom. The marriage was carried out in every detail, the ceremony being performed by Frank Preston from the "Justice's Guide," the young couple making appropriate responses, and even the marriage certificate was made out and signed in legal form. This was considered a very funny affair by all present; but next day it began to look serious for Mr Starke and Miss Symonds, who had no intention of becoming man and wife, but learned that under the laws of Michigan they were as securely married as if the ceremony had been performed by a minister or a justice. They consulted lawyers, and were informed that the only remedy would be to begin proceedings for divorce. Young Starke, becoming thoroughly alarmed, left for his home in Canada, and Miss Symonds' parents sent her to return to Madison. The affair is causing much gossip. It appears the young lady was engaged soon to be married to another young man. To do so legally it will be necessary to have the mock marriage annulled.

Washington, Feb. 23.—A dinner was given to-night by Representative Hurd to a number of Democratic Congressmen of Free Trade proclivities, at which thirty were present. Initial steps were taken toward forming a congressional organization in the interest of a Free Trade campaign thruout the country. Speeches were made by Hurd, Cox, Springer, Lefavour, Knott, Morrison, Townsend, and others. Nearly all favored making Free Trade a prominent feature in the Democratic policy henceforth, with a view of making it the leading issue in 1884.

It is very much to be feared that the Tenth Ward branch of the Irish National Land League at Chicago will continue in existence for ever. If true to its vow it undoubtedly will, having at a recent meeting pledged itself "to continue in permanent organization until the Irish people acquire their just rights by driving the despotic landlords out of Ireland, together with the tyrannical Government of England, and establishing an Irish Republic, with Charles Stewart Parnell for first President."

An elderly lady in St. Louis, who had promised to bequeath \$3,000 to a church, was persuaded by her clergyman and others to give the church \$4,000, as an immediate donation, instead, but afterwards regretted it and sued to recover. The judge held she had been improperly influenced by her spiritual adviser, and decreed judgment against the church for \$4,000.

A despatch from Sioux Falls, Dakota, says a fuel famine is prevailing there, and telegraph poles are being cut down for fuel. The public schools are closed, and business generally suspended. Owing to drifts no trains are expected for several days. The people are burning corn. At Parker, part of the railway track was taken up and ties burned.

Mrs Mary Arnold, living in Ellenburgh, and mother of Mrs Horace Spencer of that town, died on the morning of the 23rd inst., at the advanced age of 103 years—her birthday occurring on last Christmas Day. Mrs Arnold was born in Ireland and emigrated to this country after she was 75 years of age. She was undoubtedly the oldest person living in this section of the State. Her health has been quite good until within a few months. She was conscious in the last few hours of her life of her approaching death. She will be buried on Friday of this week.—Chateaugay Record.

Santa Fe, N.M., Feb. 24.—At a secluded spot between Fort Aragoate and Bacon Springs four men recently entered a saloon and sat down with the proprietors to gamble. A row began, resulting in the death of all the card-players, each one being shot several times.

Tom W. Creed has completed arrangements for the erection of a butter factory situated on Mill street with a capacity of four hundred cows. He intends introducing the most improved creamers, and will spare no pains to assure his patrons of a first quality of butter in return for milk furnished. It will be ready for operation on or before May first.—Gazette.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Roman Catholic priest having commented unfavorably upon Parnell's alliance with Rochester and Hugo, a merchant at Cork wrote to the press, stating that Parnell went to France to enlist the aid and sympathy of the whole of the French nation, and not a section thereof. Parnell endorses the statement.

London, Feb. 24.—Mr Gladstone in alighting from his carriage on his return from the House of Commons last night slipped and fell backwards, cutting the back of his head severely on the iron step of the carriage. A

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BEAUHARNOIS.

President—Archibald Henderson, Esq. Directors—George Cross, John Ferns, Daniel McFarlane, Donald McNaughton, Andrew Oliver, John Symons, John White and John Younie. Secretary and Treasurer—Andrew Somerville, Huntingdon.

Agents—William Edwards, Franklin J. Robert Middlemiss, Rockburn; Thomas Clarke, Ste. Philomena; Robert Small, Trout River; P. Clancy, N. P., and J. A. V. Amraire, N. P., Hemmingford; F. T. Boardman, Vicars; William Blackett Allan, Corners; John Davidson, Dundee; I. J. Crevier, N. P., St. Armand; Arthur Herdman, Herdman's Corners; J. C. Bruce, Huntingdon; William Cameron of Dundee, and E. H. Bissop, Esq., Notary Public of Beauharnois, James Barr, Covey Hill. Parties wishing to insure their property are requested to apply to the agents or Secretary.

Wanted, Good Milch Cows, fresh calved, also Beef Cattle, Calves, Fat Sheep and Lambs, for which good prices will be paid. Address: P. CAVERS, Ormstown, P.Q.

Ormstown, Jan. 6.

ORGANS! ORGANS!

Great Reduction in Prices. THE DOMINION ORGAN COMPANY, of Beauharnois, Ont., beg to inform the public that they were the only manufacturers in Canada awarded an International Medal and Diploma of Honor at the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876, altho' they had to compete with forty other Organs represented by different manufacturers. They have been awarded numerous other medals and diplomas at different places, Paris, Sydney, Australia, Toronto, &c. All Organs warranted for 5 years.

JOHN YOUNIE, Agent for the District of Beauharnois, South Georgetown, Dec. 8, 1880.

VALLEYFIELD SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

LOUDON BROTHERS, Proprietors. MANUFACTURE all kinds of Doors, Windows, Blinds, Frames, Mouldings, Cornices, Trimmings, and every description of House Joiner Work. "THE PREMIER" School Desk—the best in the Dominion—made in two sizes. Estimates given cheerfully, and correspondence promptly attended to.

Valleyfield, Sept. 29. LOUDON BROS.

FOR SALE, CHOICE FARM—WOOD LOT—VILLAGE LOTS.

In St. Jean Chrysostome and Neighborhood.

CHOICE FARM, known as Walker Farm, No. 57 and 58, Double Range, Edwardstown, parish of St. Jean Chrysostome, bounded front and rear by public road, 10 arpents width by 20 arpents depth, with house, Stables, hop-press, &c., admirably adapted for a stock farm. Also, within 2 1/2 miles distance, a WOOD LOT, being No. 2, 3rd Range, Edwardstown, which is 5 arpents in width by 20 in depth, with a home thereon, also.

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

AN EMBLEMMENT in same village, of about 1/2 arpent superficies with house thereon. These will prove good investments, as the projected railway will doubtless greatly enhance their value. Can be had on favorable terms. Apply to ARTHUR D. PLIMSOLL, Agent, 17 St. John street, Montreal.

Montreal, Jan. 3, 1881.

AUCTIONEERING.

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

1865 DENTISTRY. 1880

H. W. MERRICK, DENTIST, FORT COVINGTON, N.Y.

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

MACLAUREN & LEBT, ADVOCATES, 103 St. James Street, Montreal.

JOHN J. MACLAUREN, Q.C. SHERIFF, P.C.L. Mr MacLauren will continue to attend the Courts at Huntingdon and Beauharnois.

Dr. O. H. Wells, Dentist. (Licentiate Dental Association Province Quebec. Dental License Medical Council, Great Britain and Ireland.) Office at Mrs Cowan's, near the upper bridge, Huntingdon.

Condensed Nitrous Oxide gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth. When he is placed by new ones, teeth extracted and gas administered free of cost.

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

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

MOISE BRANCOHAUD, C.G., begs to inform his old clients and the public generally, that he has removed his residence at Beauharnois, where he may be consulted at all times and will attend the courts as formerly.

VARIOUS CAUSES.—

Advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them inclines it to shed prematurely. AYER'S Hair VIGOR will restore faded or gray hair, or red hair to a rich brown, or deep black, as desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action. It removes and cures dandruff and humors. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or the glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on the brows, weak, or sickly hair, on which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its operation, it is so adapted as a dressing, and is especially valued for the hair of infants and children, of whom it imparts a soft, lustrous, and rich color, and will not soil or color white cambric; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. JOHN WATSON & BROTHER, CARPENTERS, BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS, Estimates furnished and jobbing promptly attended to. Residence: Elaine. P.O. address: Kelloe, P.Q.

FARM FOR SALE.—Being the west half of Lot No 87 in the 4th and 5th Ranges of Godmanchester, containing 100 acres—75 acres under cultivation. For further particulars apply to DESSAUX McARTHUR.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

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

What Everybody says must be True. It is true that you can get better 40c, 45c, and 50c Tea at my store than in any other place in town. It is true that you can get the best and the cheapest Sugars, Tobaccos, Soaps, Spices, and a general assortment of Groceries. Coarse Salt only 90c per bag of 200 lbs.

It is true that you can get the Best Cottons for 8c, 9c, and 10c per yard—the best value in the market. Purchasers will do well to take the advantage while it lasts.

It is true that you can get good useful lusters, in all shades, for 15c per yard; very good Persian Card Dress Goods for 20c per yard; Fine Cashmeres, in all shades, for 30c per yard double width (a great bargain); a very nice assortment of English Prints in Lilac and Fanny colors, sold down very low.

It is true that you can get 6 yards of splendid Lace Curtains, very wide, for \$1.50; Honey Comb Bed Spreads, with fringes, for \$2.25 (very cheap, considering the quality and size).

Boots and Shoes. This is a line of goods to which I give my strictest attention when buying, so as to secure the best goods at the cheapest prices, whereby customers derive the benefit.

It is true that I am selling Men's No. 1 Boots for \$1.75, and those who bought them early in the Fall testify that they proved equal to those for which they have paid from \$2 to \$4.

It is true that I cannot be undersold in Ladies', Misses', and Children's Boots and Shoes, which is the best value for the money.

TWEEDS! TWEEDS!! It is true that you can get a good assortment of English and Canadian Tweeds, very much cheaper and better than you can get elsewhere.

READY-MADE CLOTHING. What everybody says must be true: That you can get the best and the cheapest Ready-made Clothing in town, at the Montreal Cheap Cash Store. I buy my goods for Cash and sell them for Cash, and can therefore afford to sell them as cheap as they can be bought in the city of Montreal. Call and compare quality and prices before you give your favors elsewhere.

Remember the place, THE OLD CUNNINGHAM STAND, K. FREEMAN, Huntingdon, Feb. 1.

DAVID BRYSON, Licensed Auctioneer for the District of Beauharnois, which consists of the Counties of Huntingdon, Chateaugay and Beauharnois. Sells in