

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

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BEAUHARNOIS.
Insuring only Farm and Isolated property

PRESIDENT—Archibald Henderson, Esq.
Directors—George Cross, John Ferns, Daniel M'Farlane, Donald McNaughton, Andrew Oliver, John Symons, John White and John Young.
Secretary and Treasurer—Andrew Somerville, Huntingdon.

Agents—William Edwards, Franklin; Robert Middlemiss, Rockburn; Thomas Clarke, St. Philomene; Robert Small, Trout River; F. Clancy, N. F., and J. A. Y. Hamilton, N. P. Hamiltonford; F. T. Boardman, Vics; William Blackett Allan, Corners; John Davidson, Dundee; I. I. Crevier, N. P., St. Ansel; Arthur Herdman, Herdman's Corners; J. C. Bruce, Huntingdon; William Cameron, Dundee; and E. H. Bisson, Esq., Notary Public of Beauharnois; James Hart, Corey 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,
Ormatown, P.Q.

ORGANS! ORGANS!
Great Reduction in Price.

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

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

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, barns, hop-poles, admirably adapted for a stock farm. Also within 2 1/2 miles distance, a WOOD LOT, being No. 2, 8th Range, Edwardstown, which is 6 arpents in width by 20 in depth, with a house thereon, also

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

AN EMBLACEMENT 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. PIMMSTOCK, Agent,
17 St. John Street, Montreal.
Montreal, Jan. 3, 1881.

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 the use of the first-class bases now in use and the best of material used. Teeth extracted without pain or danger by the use of Liquid Nitrous Oxide gas.

MACLAREN & LEET,
ADVOCATES,
163 St. James Street, Montreal.
JOHN J. MACLAREN, Q.C. SETH P. LEET, B.C.L.
Mr. MacLaren will continue to attend the Courts at Huntingdon and Beauharnois.

Dr. C. H. Wells, Dentist.
(Licentiate Dental Association Province Quebec.)
Dental Licentiate Medical Council, Great Britain, and also who have used it.
Office at Mrs. Cowan's, near the upper bridge, Huntingdon.

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

JOHN WATERSON & BROTHER,
CARPENTERS, BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS,
Estimates furnished and jobbing promptly attended to.
Residence: Elgin. P.O. address: Kelso, P.Q.

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. I. CREVIER, N. P.

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

IN THE WHOLE HISTORY OF MEDICINE
No preparation has ever performed such marvelous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as **Ayre's Cherry Pectoral**, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary coughs, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in the throat and chest disorders of children, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. Persons afflicted with it, do not wait until they are unable to breathe, but take it from their knowledge of its composition and effects. Physicians use the **CHERRY PECTORAL** extensively in their practice, and Clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure where cures are possible.

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 counters, shelving, &c., all ready. The upper part of the building is fitted up for private residence. The opening is a good one for any person desirous of embarking in business. The land is about two acres in superficies. The property may be sold. A good title and possession can be given at once. Apply to **EDWARD POLAN**, on the premises, or to D. SHANKS, Huntingdon.

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

Customers are supplied with the Choicest Teas (Spring Pickings) that can be procured at
RELIANCE TEA HOUSE
Pure Sugars, Old Java Coffee, Cocoa, Currants, Raisins, Figs, Chocolate, Cocomut, Escancos, Canned Fruit, Canned Syrup, Molasses, Matches, Nuts, Canned Fruit, Canned Fish, Oysters, Biscuit, Cheese, Vinegar, Mustard, Spices, Pickles, Boneless Fish, Salt, Soap, Candles, Starch, Rice, Soda, Rice, Barley, Rice Flour, Pastry Flour, Corn Starch, Sage, Tapioca, Meal, Sugar-cured Ham, Pails, Tubs, Washboards, Brushes, Brooms, Mops, Ropes, Hair Brushes, Combs, Razors, Scissors, Perfumery, Pen Knives, Purse, Drawing Stakes, Paints, Stationery, Wax Candles, Chinese Lanterns, Coal Oil and an assortment of Fancy Goods.

Produce taken in exchange for Goods. Daily Witness for sale, and subscriptions received for Witness publications.
GEORGE Q. O'NEILL,
Huntingdon, Nov. 22.

The Canadian Gleamer

NO. 796.

HUNTINGDON, Q., THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1881.

\$1.50 A-YEAR.

MONTREAL CHEAP CASH STORE.

What Everybody says must be True.

It is true that you can get better 40c, 45c, and 50c Teas at my store than in any other place in town. It is true that you can get the best and the cheapest Sugars, Tobacco, Soap, 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 Cord Dress Goods for 20c per yard; Fine Cashmeres, in all shades, for 30c per yard double width (a great bargain); a very nice assortment of English Prints in Ladies' and Promenade shades, sold down very low.

It is true that you can get 3 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 were paid from \$2 to \$4.

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

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

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

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

WE beg to call the attention of everyone interested to the following, viz: That we keep a general assortment of Goods for sale, for Cash or Produce, such as Peas, Beans, Oats, Hop-Poles, Potatoes, Honey, Wax, Hides, Tallow, Eggs, Butter, Wool, Feathers, &c., &c.

Furthermore, we acknowledge that, since our opening out here, the prices in every Store have been reduced, to the benefit of the consumer, and, apart from selfish motives, it is but right that we should be patronized to the fullest extent.

Our prices are as low as in Montreal, while in many instances they are lower, and have never varied except on the lesser side. The youngest child can buy equally as well as the keenest housekeeper and certainly receives more attention.

The following Goods will always be found in stock, and the assortment will always increase, we trust.

In Groceries
there are Sugars, Syrup, Molasses, Tobacco, Rice, Barley, Sago, Tapioca, Salt, Nuts, Raisins, Essences, Currants, Baking Soda and Powder, Mustard, Starch, Blue, Pickles, Nutmegs, Spices, Cream-Tartar, Salts, Soda, Coffee (ground and bean), Pepper, Hemp, Canary and Linseed, Saffron, Alum, Orange, Lemon and Citron Peel, Salad and Castor Oils, Washing Soda and Crystal Lye, Corn Starch, Candles of all sorts, Lobsters, Salmon, Bass and Sardines in tins, Cigars wholesale or retail, Soap, Blacking, Dyes, Brushes of all kinds, Black-Lend, Clothes-Pins, Candles, Pipes, Bath Bricks, Matches, Glass-Lines, Brushes, Macaroni, Pencil-Blades, Apples, Ginger, Hair-Oil, Perfumes, Combs of all sorts, Pills, Seidlitz Powders, Condition Powders, Pain-Killer, Porous Plasters, Soothing Syrup, Biscuits, also the finest and best assortment of Teas in Japan, Black, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Imperial, &c., to be had in this Store, and Montreal, while special inducements are offered to purchasers from a quarter pound upward.

In Dry Goods
there are Grey and Bleached Cottons, Flannels (scarlet, grey, white and blue), Winceys, Shirting (Regatta, Oxford, and calico), Towels and Towelling, Ready-made Clothing, Dress Goods (new Spring patterns), Table-Cloth, Linen, Bleached and unbleached linen, also in Damask, Lusters, Merino, Handkerchiefs, Ticking, Cotton, Flannel, Bunting, Wadding, Shirting, Boys' Under-shirts and Pants, Corsets, Edgings, Ribbons, Spools, Braids, Drapes, Hats and Caps, &c.

In Boots
we have Stags, Balmoral and Button in Pebble, Split and Kip for men, women and boys.

In Crockery you will find Plates, Cups and Saucers, Jugs, Bowls and Basins, Chamber Sets, Side Dishes, Tin Pots, Baking Dishes, Bowls, Platters, Soup Plates, Glass Nappies, Tumblers, Goblets, Wine Glasses, Syrup Jugs, Butter Coolers, Egg Cups, Pickle Dishes, Salt Cellars, Lamp Chimneys, Globes, Pots, Preserver Dishes, Crocks, Churns, Looking-Glasses, &c.

In Hardware
there are to be found Bells of all sizes, Screws, Hinges (Strap & Butt), Locks, Gate and Picture Hooks, Spikes, Tacks, Nails of all sorts, Curry-Combs, Razors and Strops, Handles, Hollow Augers (latest patent), Scissors, Wood Cards and Reeds, Door-Knockers, Level Glasses, Sash Fasteners, Door Bells, Door Buttons, Window Bolts, Stop Cocks, Blind Hinges, Keys, Snaps, Harness Buckles, Shoe Thread (in white, grey and yellow), Bed Fasteners, Shoe-Nails, Drawer Knobs, Escutcheons, Braces, Meat-Choppers, Draw-Knives, Stones, Violin Strings, Snuff-Boxes, Angers, Chisels, Wrenches, Splitting Ganges, Shoe and Butcher's Machines, Forks, Spoons, Files, Axes, Powder, Caps, Wads, Fish Hooks, Staples, Match Boxes, Planes, Saws, Faucets, Washboards, Pots and Pans, Wallpaper, Blinds and Bordering, Stationery, Exercise Books, &c.

In Oils
you can get Castorino, Black, Cod, Tanners and Coal Oils; also Furniture Polish, Vinegar, Ropes of all sizes, Fall-Tubs, Mop Handles, Trace Chains, Cow Ties, Resin, Lampblack, &c.

Agents for the Toronto Oil Co. and British American Dyeing Co., Montreal.

Call and see Goods and compare prices at
GRAY & GOWAN'S,
Near Court House, Huntingdon.

MAN'S IMPROVED BROAD-CAST Grain, Grass-seed and Fertilizer Sowing Attachment, to horse hay rakes. Canada patent, February 14th, 1879. With the box, and without change of gear, the following can be sown any desired quantity per acre, viz.—Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Peas, Buckwheat, Corn, Timothy, Clover, Millet, Hungarian and Flax Seeds; also plaster, ashes, and other fertilizers. The machine is so simple in its construction that any boy who can drive a horse can sow as well as an experienced sower, it being provided with a lever and an index convenient to the driver, so that it may be accurately adjusted to sow the quantity desired. The attachment can be removed from the rake in ten minutes, and as quickly put on. The wind has not the least effect on the grain, as the sowing takes place so near the ground. Farmers having no use for their rakes in the Spring and Fall can now attach our sower and have a cheap machine. We make a sower 9 feet 2 inches long, with wheels having a rim 2 1/2 inches wide and worked with one or two horses. This is the longest sower made and so light that an ordinary horse will sow an acre in 11 minutes. Also, hand rakes, and all sorts of rakes and fertilizer combined.

Boyd & Co. Agents for Huntingdon. Agents wanted.
H. SYMONS, Agent,
St. Louis de Gonzague, Q.

HEMLOCK LUMBER—I have on hand and offer for sale at reasonable rates, 20 thousand feet of Seasoned Hemlock Boards.
AND, OLIVER, Rockburn.

DENTAL NOTICE.—H. W. Merrick, Dentist, will be at the Hotel of P. H. Leahy, Trout River, N.Y., on Tuesday, March 29, and remain three days.

Gas given for the painless extraction of teeth.

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

CANADA.

Mr John Munroe, a Westminster farmer, near London, Ont., going to his straw stack a few days ago, thought he saw an animal lying down in the straw. He threw his pitchfork at the object, saying, "Get out of there, you brute!" when he heard the cries of a human being. The supposed animal was a well-dressed young man who had gone there to rest. He was a tramp. His cries arose from his arm having been pinned fast to the ground by the pitchfork thrown by the farmer. He was taken into the house and cared for.

Mr Wisser, M.P., has proceeded to Kansas, where he is negotiating for the purchase of a cattle ranch of some 40,000 acres, and will purchase between 3,000 and 5,000 head of Texas cattle. There are now 2,670 head of Texas cattle coming north, and purchases must be made at once. About September Mr Wisser will visit the North-West, where he contemplates establishing another extensive grazing farm in the vicinity of West Mountain. He believes that a country which will support the buffalo will answer for cattle-raising, more especially as the Buffalo grass is looked upon as the principal fodder. These cattle will run at large, and will have to depend on the grass crop both summer and winter. Mr Wisser will still conduct his present business.

Recently a restaurant-keeper on Notre Dame street purchased half-a-dozen geese from a habitant, which he thought weighed very heavy for their size. After examining them closely, he found that a small hole had been cut under the wing of each bird, and the fowls were then filled with water and allowed to freeze, making them each a couple of pounds heavier. But by this time the habitant had disappeared. He, however, found him on the market again, yesterday morning, when he threatened him with arrest, but the habitant said he knew nothing of the swindle, and had bought them from another trader. The affair was settled by the habitant paying back what he had received for the weight in ice.—Yesterday Deputy High-Constable Conant proceeded to the house of No 466 St. Dominique street and arrested a woman, named Mrs. Thomson, on a charge of not providing for her children. She was found in bed, drunk, with a dying infant on her breast, and two other young children, five and three years old respectively, were also found in the house. It appears that the husband is in the States, and, before leaving, had placed money to the amount of \$180 to the credit of his wife in the Banque du Peuple. Several weeks ago she drew out the money, and has since been engaged in spending it for liquor as fast as possible, and almost utterly neglecting her children; \$45 in gold and 30 cents in silver, all that remains of the \$180, were found under the mattress of the bed. There was no fire in the room, and pieces of raw sausages and a half a loaf of bread was all the food that could be found in the house. They were all taken to the Central Station.

—Montreal Herald, 17th.

An old gentleman named Kelly, 99 years of age, was buried in Springfield, Ont., on February 27th. On his death being announced to his aged wife, also upwards of ninety, she wept and quite lost her mind, and on the 4th instant she was laid beside him in the grave. The venerable couple had lived as man and wife for 70 years.

Montreal, March 10.—Madame Boietto, a fortune-teller, was fined to-day \$100 or six months' imprisonment in default of payment, for imposing upon her dupes. The witnesses for the defence exhibited an almost incredible amount of ignorance and superstition. A man named Pierre Denis testified that he believed as much in the reading of the cards as he did in his religion.

The Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company completed the purchase to-day of the steamer Cultivateur, an opposition vessel, the price being \$24,000 in stock, which is worth 63c on the dollar.

One of the worst features in connection with drunkenness is the poverty and destitution to which it reduces their wives and families, and an appeal from the victims should be sufficient to prevent even the most callous of saloon-keepers from receiving the money of the drunkard. Unfortunately this is not the case, and there are some who accept the last cent that of right belongs to the wives of their customers. The law, however, has placed it in the hands of the latter to recover damages from any hotel-keeper that persists in furnishing liquor to inebriates after being duly notified to refrain. Whether from want of means or other causes, it is very rarely that the victim seeks redress in this manner, but last week a decision was given in the County Court, Toronto, that has established a precedent, and shows that might does not always constitute right. Ann Mackay was the plaintiff, and brought suit against David Clark, of Toronto, who carries on business as saloon-keeper at No 485 Front street west. She was married to a laborer named George, or "Geordie," Mackay, in the year 1869, and for a time everything went as happy as the proverbial marriage bell. Her husband had previously been addicted to drink, and soon fell back into his old habits, till at last things grew so bad that she separated from him. Mutual friends, however, brought the couple once more together, but not until (according to her story, which was denied by her husband) he had sworn by the bedside of a sick mother that he would not again touch, taste, or handle the liquor that had brought him to misery. For thirteen months he kept

the pledge, but in an evil hour gave way to temptation, and gradually affairs grew worse than before. When going to or returning from work he dropped into the saloons, spending the earnings he could not afford, and neglecting to provide the necessities of life for his family. His wife vainly endeavored to prevent him, and finding that so long as he had the money he could purchase the liquor, she appealed in person to the defendant Clark. He paid but little attention, and on the 5th of August she served him with a written notice to the same effect. According to her statement she watched her husband, and found the defendant was still in the habit of selling him drink. She then entered an action under 27 Vic., cap. 8, sec. 42, which provides that "The husband, wife, parent, brother, sister, guardian, or employer of any person who has the habit of drinking intoxicating liquor to excess—or the parent, brother, or sister of the husband or wife of such person—or the guardian of any child or children of such person—may give notice in writing, signed by him or her, to any person licensed to sell, or who sells or is reputed to sell, intoxicating liquor of any kind, not to deliver intoxicating liquor to any person having such habit," and in case he still persists in the sale of liquor to such person, that he shall be liable for not less than \$20 or more than \$500 damages. She told her story, which was substantiated by some of her neighbors, who described her home as being one in which pieces of paper were pasted on the broken doors and windows to keep out the wintry wind. The bedstead and greater portion of the furniture had been sold for food, and even then she had at times to subsist on meals given to her in charity. For the defence Mr Clark said he had never known the plaintiff's husband to be an habitual drunkard, and that on receiving the notice he had requested him to keep away. On one or two occasions, however, Mackay had asked for a meal that he could not get at home, and he then had given him a glass of beer and a sandwich. Mackay himself took the stand, and indignantly denied being a confirmed drunkard. His story, if believed, would show him to be a badly-used man, but judging from the verdict, it apparently fell on deaf ears. Another witness was Peter, or, as he put it, "Pat" Riley, who worked "back and forth" for twenty-five years, sometimes wid him and more times not." He admitted that he was not a member of any temperance society, and was a little hazy about the exact time when a man that drinks becomes drunk, but was sure Mackay was a sober, industrious man, who only took a drink when he needed it, and he never knew him to refuse one. At the close of the evidence the counsel on each side addressed the jury, and his Honor summed up, strongly condemning the practice of selling liquor to confirmed drunkards. After a short absence the jury returned a verdict for \$60 damages, and a certificate was granted for costs in full.

Campbellford, Ont., March 14.—This morning about six o'clock a man named Napier Maybee was discovered lying on the sidewalk. On being examined he was found to be breathing heavily, and death followed in a few minutes. He had stopped at an hotel all night, and had gone out early, apparently in his usual health, and was found in this condition shortly after. He had been addicted to strong drink and opium-eating for several years. It is supposed death resulted from the excessive use of the above. Deceased was educated at Victoria College, and was about thirty years of age.

In the course of a speech at Taylor Church, Champlain-street, last week, the Rev Mr Doudiet accounted for the non-thriving of his French Protestant Church by saying that every year the members emigrated to the States in great bodies. Last year forty-two communicants went within a few weeks. His church numbers about three times as many as that.

Men are being hired with difficulty at Ottawa for the timber drives at \$22 to \$30 per month.

During the nine years from 1872 to 1880, both inclusive, there were collected in tolls, &c., on the Beauharnois Canal, \$18,596.

UNITED STATES.

The Supreme Court of California decides that a wager on the result of a horse race is against good morals and public policy, and that no action can be maintained to enforce such a contract.

New York, March 17.—A Washington special to the Tribune reports that the American charge at Berné complains of the exportation of Swiss paupers to the United States. He shows by official tables the proportion of blind, insane, criminal and other persons receiving public support in the United States is greater among the foreign born than the native population, and the proportion of Swiss is greater than other European nations. The average cost of assisting an emigrant to the United States is \$33.68, while the cost of maintenance at home of a pauper is \$19.80 a year.

The British Government has ordered from the Brush Electric Lighting Company, Cleveland, Ohio, a lamp to be used by the navy in scanning the sea for torpedoes, and in furnishing light in night engagements and manoeuvres. The result has been a triumph of science as well as of art in the production of a lamp said to be the most powerful generator of light ever made. Its illuminating power is fifty times as great as that of the ordinary electric light, being equal to that of 100,000 candles. With the aid of a simple reflector, a beam of light, it is estimated, can be projected fifteen miles sufficiently strong to read by. The carbon candle used is two and a half inches in diameter and a heat estimated at half a million degrees is generated. An engine of forty-horse power is required to produce the light.

The Illinois House has by 56 to 51 defeated the constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the State.

This far this month three times as many immigrants have landed at New York as during the corresponding portion of last

year. It is estimated that the immigration will reach half a million during the current year.

The bill to submit the prohibition question to the people or North Carolina is law. The election has been ordered for the first Thursday in August.

The most surprising feature just now in United States affairs is the temperance "boom" in the Southern States. Most of these States have generally been considered as given up to a great extent to lawlessness and drinking, and it was supposed that so large a number of politicians owed their influence to whiskey-sellers and their custom, that prohibitory measures were out of the question. At the present moment, however, there are three States—and they can certainly be considered typical of that part of the great Republic to which they belong—namely, North Carolina, Arkansas, and Texas, in which the Legislatures are taking steps for the submission to the people of an amendment to the constitution forbidding the manufacture and sale of intoxicants. The matter, it is true, has not been decided, but it is remarkable that the assemblies should even have consented by vote that the question should go to the people.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following items of news are given by late Irish papers: A shocking outrage was perpetrated at the village of Cabernakilly, about six miles from Loughrea, early in the morning. About a dozen houses, principally occupied by laborers, were completely wrecked. It seems that at half-past twelve a.m. about 150 men entered the village, all armed with guns and revolvers. On arriving at the village, the party smashed the doors and windows of houses and fired shots into each house where the occupants slept. Some of the laborers were injured, but none were killed. The outrage is attributed to all the laborers having worked for a proprietor after he had discharged a number of men who had joined the Land League. On Sunday night about fifty men, armed and disguised, visited the house of the Rev Nicholas Foster, rector of Ballynacelligott, near Tralee, and the houses of farmers in the neighborhood, demanding arms and money, and compelled the farmers to swear to pay no more rent than Griffith's valuation. They took away in all about forty guns and some money. The police were stationed at one house, and on threatening to fire the party ran away. Two men named Marshall and Sullivan, members of the Land League, were arrested next day on information of some of the farmers whose houses were visited. On Sunday a disgraceful scene occurred at the funeral of a woman named Carny, at Aughavas, county Leitrim. A crowd assembled at the burying place and hooted. Stones were also thrown at the coffin, and the relatives of the deceased had to draw their revolvers. The cause assigned for the outrage is that the son of the deceased was a bailiff on the property of W. H. White, of Cloone. After the visit of Parnell to New Ross a green flag was left flying from the top of the old abbey. During a gale the flag was blown down, and was replaced by another bearing the inscription, "The green above the red." The rector, the police inspector, and some other persons proceeded to take it down, when a mob assembled and endeavored to prevent them. But the Rev Mr Le Hunte, the rector, taking off his coat, climbed to the top of the building and took down the flag himself.

As Sir Garnet Wolesey was marching back from Secoceni town to Pretoria with a small escort, in the charge of the chief and his family as prisoners, he met in the wild part of the country three waggons loaded with gin and other spirits. Feeling that this liquor would completely demoralize the men, whose high rates of pay as volunteers would enable them to indulge freely in drink at whatever price, and as he could neither spare men to conduct the waggons to Pretoria nor take them with him, he ordered the liquor to be destroyed. On returning to Pretoria Sir Garnet consulted with the Attorney-General, who informed him that he had made himself liable for the value of the liquor destroyed. Sir Garnet Wolesey compromised the matter for \$2000 of our money and reported what he had done to the Secretary of War, who accepted the liability and entered the item among the miscellaneous charges arising out of the Secoceni war. Thus the contents of 1,063 bottles and 120 gallons of spirits were poured out on the ground, and probably great disaster and disgrace, such as might have befallen a body of intoxicated soldiers, were obviated.

Gen. Moltke actually believes the shedding of blood to be a virtue. In a letter to the author of a "Handbook on War," he said: "I certainly believe in philanthropic efforts to mitigate the sufferings consequent upon war. But eternal peace is a dream, and not even a beautiful dream. War is an element of the Mundane order prescribed by God. By it are developed the noblest virtues of mankind—valor and self-denial, faithfulness to duty and sacrificial willingness. The soldier gives his life. Save for war, the world would stagnate and lose itself in materialism."

Last year two French students were much burned about the face by the explosion of a retort filled with boiling sulphuric acid. They were at once taken to a druggist, M. Alanore, who covered their faces with a thick with a soft paste made of calcined magnesia and water. In a few seconds fissures appeared in the magnesia mask, and a new layer was then substituted. The patients were thus tended for five hours, after which the one hurt the least was able to wash his face, which merely showed some reddish spots. The other had his magnesia mask renewed during twenty-four hours. Suffering acutely at first, the students ceased to suffer in less than a quarter of an hour. Their faces have no traces of burns.

All Highland Scotland has been in a ferment of excitement. A change foreshadowed by the British Secretary for War was understood to indicate an intention to do away altogether with the distinctive clan

tartans in the Highland regiments, and straightway all the Gaels in Great Britain, and in fact the world over, were in arms, and rebellion was rife. To the cold-blooded Englishman the fact of a change in military costume, even had it been of the kind understood, would seem a trifling affair; but to the genuine Highlander it was outrage and sacrilege. Meetings were held all over Scotland to protest against officialism touching with unholy finger even the hem of the national dress. The Duke of Sutherland summoned a meeting of Scottish noblemen and Highland chiefs at his residence, and a petition to the Queen against the change understood to be proposed received upwards of 4,000 signatures of gentlemen. His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh heading the list. Not the least imposing (?) part of the demonstration must have been that in which Lord Archibald Douglas, son of the Duke of Argyll, swore on his dagger, kissing it as he spoke, to resist the proposed change to the death, and then amidst a storm of cheers handed round the skene-dhu to be saluted in turn. Although it seems almost a pity that so much good indignation should have been wasted, it is nevertheless gratifying to learn that the purport of the proposed change was misunderstood, and that there was little real ground for the commotion. Mr Childers, the Secretary of War, in the course of a very courteous reply to the petition, says:—"I take this opportunity, the first which has presented itself to me, to state to you, and thru you to those who take an interest in the subject of your petition, that the main designs apparently attributed to us in connection with the uniforms of Highland regiments have no foundation whatever in fact. It has never been my wish or intention either to abolish distinctive tartans or to substitute new-fangled patterns for the clan tartans now in vogue, and, least of all, to diminish the number of regiments wearing the kilt. On the contrary, I know enough of Scotland, and especially of Highlanders to wish to see the number of battalions wearing these picturesque and popular uniforms increased; and whatever may have been the case in past times, when frequent changes in tartans took place, I am anxious to avoid perpetual alterations in the dress of the army, which, for the most part, only result in the benefit of tailors."

The heavy tax which European nations have to suffer for the purpose of keeping up standing armies is explicitly explained in an article in Le Constitutionnel, and shows some strange results. First and foremost among the great Powers, with extravagant expenditure on its army stands Great Britain. The returns show that the annual cost per man in the army per year is about £140 sterling, while the Indian army per man comes up to £70. This high rate is in consequence of the British army being a voluntary one, and to fill up its ranks the Government has to compete with the wages of labor to gain recruits. On the other hand, it will be seen, by the calculations made in regard to the Continental armies, that notwithstanding the advantage of being able to fill their ranks by conscription, they cost the tax-payers a pretty penny for their support and services. Austria-Hungary comes next to Great Britain in the cost of its army. The annual expenditure being about £51. France and Germany spend about £43 per annum on each soldier. Italy pays a few pounds less than Germany, say £40, while Russia is a fraction over £38, which is about a quarter of the expense incurred for the maintenance of the British soldier. Another table showing the proportion of money spent on the army to the general expenditure of the countries tells a very different tale, and almost reverses the position on the list of the several European Powers. It appears from the calculation made by Le Constitutionnel that there is paid towards the army in England and the Colonies only 14 per cent. of the Budget; and this percentage is the same in the case of Italy. Austria-Hungary occupies the next place with a proportion of 19 per cent., and next comes the two rivals, France and Germany, with a similar total of 21 per cent. Russia bringing up the rear with an expenditure of 29 per cent., or double that of England. It is estimated that the maintenance of the army costs annually to each head of the population about 6s. 6d. in Italy, 7s. 4d. in Russia, 8s. 6d. in Germany, 12s. 4d. in France, and 12s. 6d. in Great Britain. After such a showing as this it is hardly likely that the people of this Dominion will ever, notwithstanding the blandishments of military legislators, consent to a standing army.—Herald.

HOW TO BOIL AND STEW.—To do either properly the food must be immersed at the beginning in actually boiling water, and allowed to reach the boiling point again immediately, and to boil for five minutes. After the pot containing the food has begun to boil the second time, it should be removed to the side and allowed to simmer until it is done. The simmering or stewing extracts all the nutritious qualities of either meat or vegetables. The pot should be kept closely covered, unless for a moment when it is necessary to remove the scum. Do not think that rapid boiling cooks faster than the gentle process recommended. Remember if you boil meat too hard and fast it will be tough and tasteless, and most of its goodness will go out of the window with the steam.

Amid all her troubles, it is at least gratifying to learn that England's shipping is not on the decline. At a recent meeting of the Chamber of Shipping in London, the Chairman reported that the English effective tonnage at the present time, is 16,000,000, while that of all other flags put together is only 11,000,000. The increasing activity of English shipyards



The Canadian Gleaner.

HUNTINGDON, THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1881.

LEAVING out the Pacific railway contract, the session of Parliament, which closed on Monday, has been singularly barren in legislation of importance, and it may be fairly termed the Syndicate session. The Ministerial papers are exulting over its triumphant close, how every measure introduced by the Government was passed, and how it had a larger following on the last day than on the first. Whether the subserviency of Ministers and a majority of the members to a railway corporation will be regarded with the same complacency a few years hence, is another question. When the taxes, which the building of the Pacific road involves, come to be levied, a very different view will be taken, for nobody, whatever they may profess to do, actually believes in the foolish assertion put in the mouth of his Excellency by his advisers, that the sale of the Crown Lands in the North-West will repay the whole of the expenditure. By the extension of her limits, Manitoba becomes the second largest Province in the Dominion, Quebec being the first, having 193,000 square miles, while Manitoba will have 154,000, and Ontario has only 109,000. In cutting off the western section which Ontario claims and adding it to Manitoba, it to be seen that narrow jealousy of the supremacy of Ontario entertained by too many in this Province.

AMONG the bills hurried thru before Parliament rose was one authorizing the Government to remit the duties on the raw material which may be used by manufacturers in Canada in filling orders for the Canada Pacific Railway company. These remissions Sir L. Tilley estimates will not reach \$200,000, but as he did not include bridging material the probability is that the loss to the revenue will be much greater. This is another sop to the Syndicate. The submission by the Government of such a bill is a complete refutation of their pretension, while urging the adoption of the National Policy, that it would not increase the price of commodities to the consumer. If the iron-founders and machinists could furnish castings and wrought-iron work as cheaply now as under the old tariff, there would have been no necessity for these remissions.

MR GLADSTONE informed the British House of Commons the other night that the Afghan war has cost the enormous sum of 65 million dollars. In return for this lavish waste of treasure England has absolutely nothing to show, and is in a worse position than when she entered upon that wicked war. By the repeated disasters she has suffered, she has lost prestige in the eyes of both the natives of India and Afghanistan, and were the Russians to attempt an invasion she would have to meet it under less favorable circumstances. That Beaconsfield, in his reckless and offensive course of bluster and defiance of what is just, should thus have embarrassed the Empire is disgraceful. His "scientific frontier" has proved a greater fiction than his own novels and the pity is that not he but the brave men who have shed their blood amid the Afghan passes and the raterayers of England should be the sufferers.

THE Scott act, which puts it in the power of a majority of electors in a county to suppress the liquor-traffic, had a narrow escape at the close of the session. In the Senate an amendment was moved that the provisions of the act should apply only to spirituous liquors, and that beer and wine with less than 10 per cent. of alcohol should be allowed to be sold. The amendment was carried, but fortunately it was found impracticable to submit it to the Commons, so that it is of no effect. Believing license laws and permissive legislation generally to be unsound in principle, we do not regard the Scott act with much favor, but think it well it should have a fair trial, and are, therefore, glad it has escaped the fatal blow so insidiously dealt.

A MEETING is to be held in Montreal on Tuesday to complete the formation of a Liberal Association for the Province, and at which Mr Blake is to be present. In the evening he is to be entertained to a dinner at the Windsor. The general supposition is, that the Local House will not meet until June, and that the Ministry will make one session do for the two financial years, dissolve the House in the Fall and hold the general election. What truth there is in this report, we cannot say. The delay in summoning the House gives it an air of probability and there is no question that Mr Chapleau would like

to have a larger majority and one that he could depend upon more than he has at present.

THE term of the Court of Queen's Bench at Beauharnois closed on Friday: The last case up was a charge of libel against Le Progres de Valleyfield, which ended in the disagreement of the jury. The Dundee marsh-hay case was put over until next term. The following sentences were pronounced: Susan Jonston, grievous assault, six months' imprisonment; John Woodrow, junior, larceny, three months in jail; Baptiste and Remi Allard, assault, one month each. A trial of much local interest was that of James Barlow, a deaf-mute employed by Messrs J. W. Kilgour & Co., furniture manufacturers, Beauharnois, who was charged by one Edward Paré, a total stranger, with having stolen \$16 from him in Langlois Hotel, Beauharnois, on New Year's Eve. The only proof against Barlow was that he boarded at the hotel, was seen on the night of the robbery in the lane adjoining the hotel, that he spent money freely during New Year's tide, and that Paré's purse and purse string were found in the lane on New Year's morning. The defence proved that Barlow received a considerable sum for wages at the close of the year, that several other parties were arrested on suspicion and were discharged by a magistrate, and presumed that Barlow was made a scape-goat by the actual thieves, who, taking advantage of his infirmity, and of the fact that he had been seen in the lane slightly "under the influence," deposited the purse and string there in order to attach the crime to him. After a trial, which extended from Friday a.m. until Monday p.m., the jury retired and returned in a few moments with a verdict of "not guilty." The Rev. Father Belanger, of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, St Jean Baptiste Village, acted as interpreter and Mr D. McCormick as counsel for the prisoner. Mr J. K. Elliott appeared for the Crown.

THE Spring has come in somewhat bleak, for altho it has thawed more or less each day during the past ten days, yet it has done so very slowly, and the bulk of the snow is still on the ground and the ice in the rivers. On Monday the Chateauguay rose rapidly, and between this and Athelstan stood higher than it has done for several years. The cold that followed, checked what might have been a disastrous flood. Opposite this village the ice from the rapids above it is jammed, and a rapid thaw would do damage to buildings along the north bank. The crossing on the St Lawrence is still tolerable and teams continue to cross daily, tho caution is needed. The steamer is to resume her trips from Caughnawaga to Lachine on Monday. There have been over 4 months of good sleighing this winter, with the result of a vast amount of teaming having been done. The sawmills never had as many logs.

ON the night of Thursday, the 17th inst., the dwelling house, kitchen, and woodshed of James R. Stewart, of Havelock, were totally destroyed by fire, along with the contents of the buildings except a very few articles. Mr and Mrs Stewart, along with a hired man and girl, narrowly escaped with their lives, having to leave their rooms in their night clothes. In order to save the hired man, Mr Stewart had to go up a ladder and break the shutters and window and wake and get him out, as he seemed to be stupefied with smoke. The fire appears to have started from an arch or chimney which had been used for boiling sugar the previous day. The loss is fully \$2000, with only about \$400 insurance in the Commercial Union Co. Mr Stewart has the warmest sympathy of the community.

Work at boring for the Hochelaga tunnel was suspended on Friday, owing to the insecurity of the ice. It is reported, tho we do not vouch for it, that Mr Shanly will not require further drilling in the ship channel, but will be content with the sinking of a hole by the bank. Trains have ceased to cross the ice-bridge.

ON Friday evening, a very pleasant gathering was held in the English River schoolhouse, the occasion being an exhibition got up by the teacher, Miss Grant. The program was long and varied, consisting of dialogues, recitations, simultaneous readings and musical pieces. Notwithstanding the condition of the roads, the building was filled by an appreciative audience, and the successful gathering dispersed about 11 o'clock, all exceedingly well pleased with the creditable manner in which the pupils acquitted themselves. Subjoined is part of the program:
Introductory Address—Bella Kerr.
Recitation—Marion Carmichael.
Recitation—Alice McKell.
Dialogue—"Fashionable Dissipation"—Jane Houston and Maggie McClymont.
Dialogue—"The Irish Schoolmaster"—Thomas Carson and James Houston.
Dialogue—"Across the Fields of Barley"—Maggie Carmichael and M. J. Gundry.
Song—"Cold Water"—Maggie and Marion Carmichael.
Essay on Education—Mary Bennie.
Recitation—Mary McClenaghan.
Reading—James Bennie.
Dialogue—"The Guntown Women's Association"—James Bennie, Wm. Marshall, Flora Carmichael, M. J. Gundry, Bella Kerr, Jane Houston, Mary Bennie and Lena W. Gundry.

A spelling class concluded the program—the words being given by the teacher, after which a vaudeviety address was delivered by Wm. Marshall.

THE census for the Dominion will begin to be taken on Monday week, 4th April, when householders will receive a visit from the enumerators. The following are the persons appointed for this section:
Hemmingford—Robert Ellerton and P. Clancy.
Havelock—F. T. Boardman.
Franklin—Dr Rattan.
Hinchinbrook—Arthur Herdman and A. Muir.
Elgin—Peter McFarlane.
Godmanchester—Robt. Hyndman.
Huntingdon—W. W. Corbett.
Dundee—David Baker.
St Anicet—L. N. Masson and I. I. Crevier.

SINCE last acknowledgment we have received for Chief Joseph's family the following donations: John Symons \$1; John McNeice \$2; Rev. Jas. Watson \$2; a Friend \$2; Mrs Wm. Walsh, Valleyfield, \$1; Rev. J. Webster \$1. From communications we have had, we find the children will be most insufficiently provided for, unless the admirers of their remarkable father come forward more heartily to their relief.

MR C. Duncan of Montreal sails this week for England, where he will establish a connection for the sale of the cheese from Mr McFarlane's factories. Mr Duncan acted as salesman for these factories last summer and says their product brought the highest prices going.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10.
ON motion to go again into Committee of Supply on further supplementary estimates, Sir Richard Cartwright thought that the House and the country should look with considerable astonishment, and perhaps with considerable alarm, at the enormous extent of the estimates which the Finance Minister had found it necessary to propose. In 1878 the total expenditure of the country was as nearly as possible 23½ millions, while the estimates for the year ending June 30th, 1882, now before the House, was very nearly 262 million dollars. It was quite true that owing to an almost unprecedented revival in some departments of trade there had been a large accession to the revenue. In 1879 the total produce of the forest in Canada amounted to \$13,161,000; in that year they would in all probability equal \$27,000,000; in this branch alone there was a very large increase to the income of the public, and consequently the power to purchase goods from which an income may be derived. He thought the most ardent supporter of the Government would not dare to assert that this was in any way caused by the success of the Government policy. It was not by any means beside the question to compare the position of Canada in some important respects with the United States. In addition to increasing its annual expenditure Canada was increasing its indebtedness, at the rate of \$14,000,000 per annum, according to the estimates of the hon. gentleman opposite. At the rate which the United States was decreasing its national debt it was probable that in July, 1882, it would be brought down to \$1,750,000,000. The net debt of Canada at the same date, according to the estimates brought down, would not be less than \$175,000,000, or a very much larger public debt per head than the United States. It was impossible to suppose that this comparison would not be made to our serious disadvantage, and this was another reason for the Government exercising more prudence in future. The argument that there was plenty of money in the treasury, and a surplus on hand was a most fallacious one when it was considered that this surplus was obtained by unjust means and oppressive taxes. He moved the following amendment, "That the Speaker do not now leave the chair, but that it be resolved that as the expenditure for 1878 was \$23,503,000, and that the expenditure for the year 1880 was \$24,850,000, and that the estimates for the year 1882 amount to \$26,465,000, and that a very large proportion of this expenditure consists of charges of a fixed character, which when once created are either incapable or very difficult of reduction, and that recent legislation and completion of existing engagements will result in steadily increasing the fixed charges in the next few years, and that experience has shown that the enormous and rapid increase of fixed charges had produced great embarrassment to public finances, therefore that the House views with regret the proposal of the Government to expend for the year 1881 \$1,015,000 more than the expenditure for 1880, and \$2,962,000 more than the expenditure for all purposes in 1878."
Sir L. Tilley replied briefly. He said the increase of expenditure was altogether due to the development of the resources of the country and that the increase in income would more than meet it.
Amendment lost by 67 to 29. Holton voted for it; Bergeron against. Seriver not present.

THURSDAY
In supply, on the item for canals being reached,
Mr Seriver said: I desire to call the attention of the hon. Minister of Public Works more particularly to the effect which has been produced by the enlargement of the works on the Lachine Canal, and the extension of the mouth of the canal, on the ferry across the St Lawrence. The hon. gentleman is aware that there has been a ferry there for many years past which has afforded to the inhabitants of Chateauguay and of the western part of Huntingdon Co. the means of getting to Montreal—indeed the only means, at a certain season of the year. Perhaps he is not aware that the effect of the extension of the mouth of the canal has been to produce still water and to prevent the formation of ice there, so as to prevent the crossing of the boat altogether. Until the present winter this ferry has been made use of by the Grand Trunk Railway for the Chateauguay division; but owing to the extension of the line to St Isidore, they have ceased to use it, and to have the same interest in it that they formerly had. The interest in it is chiefly limited to the people of the counties I have mentioned. The mails also were formerly transported by this ferry; but since the withdrawal of the steamboat they have been taken across in canoes, which is an uncertain and inconvenient method. I know no way which the Government can do justice to the people interested in the matter but by extending the railway wharf at Lachine a little further into the river. If this were done, as it could be at a comparatively small expense, the winter ferry could be still kept up.
Mr Pope (Compton). The hon. member for Jacques Cartier (Mr Girouard) has frequently called the attention of the Government to this matter, and they have been watching the effect of the ice at that point, with the view, if possible, of meeting the difficulty complained of; and we hope to find some solution of it before long.

FRIDAY.
Sir L. Tilley moved a resolution authorizing the Government to borrow the sum of 18 million dollars, which was adopted.
Sir John A. Macdonald moved the second reading of the Bill to provide for the extension of the boundaries of the Province of Manitoba. It comprises at present 8 million acres; under the bill, it would have 98 million acres.

A long debate ensued on the circumstance that the boundary was extended east as well

as west, and so made to include a large slice of territory which Ontario claimed. The Government contended it was only fair to Manitoba to give her a port on Lake Superior by annexing the Thunder Bay region. Mr Dawson, member for that section, said his constituents objected to being annexed to Manitoba.

On the motion for third reading, Mr Mills moved in amendment that the bill be referred back to the committee to allow the arbitration as to the western limits of Ontario. Lost by 92 to 20. Seriver and Holton voted for amendment; Bergeron against.

Mr Blake, while favoring the extension of the limits of Manitoba west and north, opposed the change of its eastern boundary, as an infringement on the rights of Ontario, which had always claimed Prince Arthur's Landing. Several amendments to leave the eastern line as at present were voted down and the bill passed.

On the vote of \$10,000 for a monument to Sir George Cartier,
Mr Blake said that, when the vote was first proposed, the vote of the Liberal party had been recorded against it, and the fact that the vote had not been acted upon showed the wisdom of the course then taken. He did not think a party leader should receive at the hands of members of his own political party, who happened to control the reins of power, such an honor at the expense of the country. If this rule were to prevail, he could name other men who were entitled as much to this distinction as any others who could be named. He mentioned Joseph Howe, D'Arcy McGee and Geo. Brown. He did not think that these distinctions should be made, and on this ground he would record his own dissent to this proposition.

Mr Langevin regretted that the hon. gentleman had thus declared himself, and, after the period of time which had been allowed to elapse, he did not think any objection should have been taken to this vote.
Mr Mills said that he was satisfied that not only the Reform party, but large numbers of Conservatives, would not agree to this vote. He mentioned that Robert Baldwin had not been given a monument.

Sir John Macdonald said that he believed that the majority of the people of Canada would accept this as a fitting testimonial to one of whom his country was justly proud. He referred to the services which that gentleman had rendered, and to the circumstances of his death, and said he did not think Mr Blake had strengthened himself with friend or foe by his action. To thus show enmity to the memory of another public man in this way was uncalled for, unnecessary, and, in some degree, somewhat discreditable.

Mr Blake said that he did not rise to prolong the discussion. He would merely say that if the hon. gentleman had been in his place, even to make a political point, he did not think he could say that he had said one word to show enmity to the memory of Sir George Cartier.
The item was passed.

MONDAY.
Parliament was prorogued, after the Governor had given his assent to the bills passed. In the short speech he read, he said: "In relieving you from your parliamentary duties, after a long and laborious session, I desire to convey to you my best thanks for the assiduity you have shown in their performance. The measure for transferring to a company of capitalists the responsibility of constructing and operating the Canadian Pacific Railway will, I am assured, be followed by most favorable results, and assure the rapid completion of this great national enterprise. It will be the duty and interest of the Company to use every exertion to dispose of their land without delay and for that purpose to promote immigration from abroad on an extensive scale. My Ministers will, however, not relax their efforts in the same direction, and it is believed that by the united action of the Government and the Company, a large influx of valuable settlers may be confidently anticipated. Such an immigration must tend to enhance the value of the public domain in the Northwest, while the system of making free grants to actual settlers will be maintained in its integrity. The lands reserved for sale by the Crown will, it is believed, be disposed of at prices sufficient eventually to repay the whole of the expenditure of money by the Dominion on the construction of the railway."

CANADA.
An additional new basin to large vessels will be opened at the mouth of the Lachine canal here in May.
There is a scarcity of labor on the railway works in British Columbia, and laborers are offered \$1.50 and \$1.75 per day. Skilled labor is also in demand.
St John, N.F., March 23.—Two sealing steamships out only eight days have returned with 25,000 seals worth \$50,000. They were but three days occupied in securing cargoes. The result is without precedent.

Winnipeg, March 22.—Considerable complaint is made here over the want of attention paid to emigrants. The new sheds contiguous are not yet available, and no conveniences exist in the station itself, which is crowded with those going West waiting for stock and effects. Vigorous reformation will have to take place in the immigration and land guide bureau here, to hold those now pouring into our midst. The Pacific Railway Syndicate are sending out W. D. Barclay, engineer, with a large survey party to-morrow, to finally locate and proceed with the construction of the second hundred miles of the Canada Pacific Railway.

In consequence of the withdrawal from the military service of Lieut. Col. Osborne Smith, who was to replace Lieut. Col. Fletcher as D.A.G. of No. 5 Military District, the position has been given to Lieut. Col. Van Staubezen, an officer who has been thru the Crimea and has seen active service the major part of his life.

Lieut. Col. Worsley, of No. 5 Military District, has received a letter from an old veteran in Boston, who rendered the Canadian Government valuable assistance at the time of the last Fenian raid, by giving valuable information relative to the movements of the Fenians. The letter states that large numbers of Fenians are actively drilling in Boston.

The export trade of horses, like that of cattle, from Montreal had a very small beginning, but of late it has developed into gigantic proportions, with every prospect of still increasing. The amount paid there during the past month by American dealers for

Canadian-bred horses amounted to \$95,000, \$55,000 of which has been paid within the past two weeks. Mr Moses, an extensive dealer from Baltimore, having visited this market for the first time, bought a car-load of splendid Clydesdale horses, bred on the island of Montreal, and paying as high as \$250 and \$300 for some of them. So well pleased is Mr Moses with the class of animals he has seen here that he has resolved on becoming a constant patron of the market. There are generally from ten to twenty American dealers always here on the lookout for Canadian horses.

The Canada Gazette contains the following:—50th Battalion of Infantry, "Huntingdon Borderers," No 1 Company, Hinchinbrook—To be 2nd Lieutenant provisionally, Color Sergeant Samuel Crutchfield, vice Johnston. No 2 Company, Huntingdon—To be Lieutenant provisionally, Alexander S. Cunningham, gentleman, vice James Vosburgh, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

A Montreal paper tells this little story: Recently complaints have been made by respectable ladies of the annoyance to which they are subjected by the impertinent attention of so-called gentlemen on the public street. Yesterday a case was brought to our notice in which a young man moving in our best society annoyed a young lady by following her for a considerable distance and finally accosting her. In this case the lady had somewhat the best of it, for when spoken to by the young man in question, she extracted a copper from her purse and handed it to him, a proceeding which seemed to disconcert the impertinent swell, as several of his friends were witnesses of his discomfiture.

Quebec, March 20.—The elections yesterday in the counties of Bellechasse and Charlevoix were to fill the vacancies caused by the annulling of the elections in those counties by the Supreme Court. In the case of Bellechasse Mr Larue (Liberal) was unseated and disqualified; in that of Charlevoix, Mr Perrault (Conservative) was unseated. Mr Perrault yesterday again contested the county with Mr P. X. Cimon, also Conservative, and was defeated by the latter by a majority of 89 votes. In Bellechasse Mr Amyot had for an opponent Dr Biodeau (Liberal), but was elected by 32 majority.

On Sunday afternoon a very large assemblage of workmen was held in Jacques Cartier Hall, St Rochs, Quebec, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. Notwithstanding the National Policy the laboring classes here are on the verge of starvation, and 600 or 700 French-speaking laborers were at the meeting this afternoon to express themselves with reference to the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, and Occidental Railroad work, which it is claimed is done principally elsewhere than in this city, notwithstanding that Quebec subscribed \$1,000,000 to the road. Mr Shehyn, M.P.P., Hon. F. Langelier, Simon Peters, Dr Rinfret, M.P.P., and others addressed the meeting, counselling the men to be law-abiding and peaceful. Hon. F. Langelier pointed out that the Government was obtaining much of its work from men who had subscribed nothing towards the road. Resolutions were finally adopted calling upon the Chapleau Government to render justice to the workmen, and appointing a deputation to wait upon the Ministers.

Belleville, March 19.—A gentleman of seventy-seven and a lady of seventy-two were married here on the 16th.
The case of the Orangemen against Mayor Beaudry will likely come up in the June term. The defendant has not yet filed his factum.

On Friday week in the parish of Ste Jénne de Neuville, county of Portneuf, a child aged four years entered an apartment where joiners work was carried on, and set fire to the shavings on the floor with matches. The unfortunate child was soon enveloped by flames, which burned it to such an extent that it died on Saturday.

Cornwall, March 16.—A man named Jeremiah Spillings, of Bombay, N.Y., while crossing the river with a team of horses at Anderson's, a mile east of this place, broke down by the swift current, and Spillings narrowly escaped by jumping, and clinging to the ice until assistance arrived.

A young man named Pierce, who owned some wild hay at Turner's meadow on the Upper Ottawa, heard that some parties were stealing it while he was in the shanties. On Friday he came down to see if the reports were true. When examining what was left of the stack he saw a large snake turned and ran away, pursued by the snake. A man named Armstrong and his son came to his assistance and killed the snake, which measured 16 feet 2 inches.

A St Regis Indian who has been soliciting charity at Ottawa says there is much suffering among the Indians of his tribe.
Father Rousselot, from the pulp in the French Cathedral, Montreal, on Sunday, denounced the saloons in Montreal "as troughs which were not fit even for swine," and denounced weak-minded people who "signed those cursed petitions in favor of lazy and worthless saloon-keepers, who live upon immorality, and who cause all the misery that surrounds us."

Says the New York World of March 14:—A high protective tariff came into operation in Canada two years ago to-morrow, and the anniversary will be celebrated in the Dominion Parliament by a debate on a Bill prohibiting the agents of foreign railroads from inducing Canadians to emigrate. If a high tariff has made the Canadians happy and contented, why such a measure?

Montreal, March 15.—A case of some interest was before the Police Magistrate this afternoon. Jean Beaudry, the plaintiff, some time during the summer had a horse injured upon the Grand Trunk Railway track at a claim against the Company, a French Canadian lawyer named Pelletier, it is alleged, went to Beaudry and urged him to take out a summons against the Company. This Beaudry did. Meantime the Company's legal agent, Mr Crowther, was awaiting the presentation of the man's claim. The summons came instead. Mr Crowther saw the lawyer, and the latter agreed to take \$63—\$11 for costs, \$12 for the veterinary surgeon, and \$40 for the claimant. The money was paid to the lawyer by the Company. The lawyer then offered to pay Beaudry the \$30, provided he should out of that sum give \$12 to the veterinary surgeon, so that the lawyer would have \$33, and Beaudry \$18. This is a fair specimen of the sharks who invest the Courts.

In Montreal St Patrick's day was celebrated by attending mass in St Patrick's church, and subsequently walking in procession thru the western division of the city. Evergreen arches were erected at various points in the line of march, and large crowds turned out to see the display. There were seven military and national bands present. Whilst the parade was quite imposing yet it was far from being as grand as in former years. This was owing, in a great measure, to there being a difference of opinion on the expediency of holding the procession. Mgr Fabro presided at mass, and Rev James Callahan preached. The rev. gentleman inculcated a love for order in all agitations for reform. He also denounced Socialism, Communism, and Nihilism. At the close of the procession Mr T. B. McNamee, the president of St Patrick's society, addressed a multitude from the window of St Patrick's hall. He said:—"I believe and hope that the new measure of relief for Ireland which Mr Gladstone promises, in the shape of a Land bill for Ireland, on the 24th of this month, will satisfy Irishmen and put an end to all this strife. If it is successful there will be no more loyal sons of England than her Irish children." The only incident of an untoward character that occurred in the course of the day was some miscreant firing a ball out of a catapult from the roof of a house on Victoria square when the procession was passing, hitting a young man on the head, and inflicting a painful if not dangerous wound. Some leaders bawled were also thrown by boys among the crowd from the roof of Toupin's block, but no one was injured. The celebration was concluded by a concert in the Academy of Music at night, which was well attended. During the proceedings the president, Mr McNamee, was presented by Mr Beaudry, the mayor, with his portrait in oil, for which his friends here had subscribed. Denis Perrault, son of the janitor of Toupin's block, was arrested on Saturday for having thrown the bullet by means of a catapult. He seems to have been actuated by a mere love of mischief.

Mr Lindsey, contractor for the construction of the Canada Atlantic Railway, has been going over the route of the road for the past few days between High Falls and Coteau. He has given out contracts for a large number of ties and is sub-letting a contract for making the road-bed work, which will be begun as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

Nearly nineteen hundred British immigrants settled in the Province of Quebec last year.

A correspondent in St Alexis, Ha-Ha Bay, Saguenay, gives some details of the ravages of smallpox in that parish. He says that 106 people have already been stricken down with the malady in a short space of time, and that there have been 28 deaths, including both the fathers and mothers of families leaving 21 orphans. So much distress has been caused that appeals are made to the Government and to the charity inclined for aid to avert the famine which is said to be now even more threatening than disease. The smallpox is being extensively spread by those suffering from it wandering to the houses of those who have so far escaped to beg for food.

Just before Parliament closed, Sir John presented the annual report of his Department, from which it appears there has been a seeming diminution in the transactions in Dominion lands during the past year, as compared with the previous year. There does not appear, however, to have been any actual falling off, and there has certainly been a practical increase in the number of settlers over any year in the history of the country. An unusually extensive area of lands not yet surveyed, or, if surveyed, not set out for settlement, as required by law, has been squatted upon. These squatters are not, as a rule, speculators, but in the majority of instances prove industrious and valuable cultivators of the soil, and as such, are entitled to receive every protection consistent with the public interest when the lands on which they have squatted come into the market. This tendency to settle in advance of survey is not new, but was developed in an unusual degree last year, in consequence of the rapid progress westward of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the prospect of an early construction of the Manitoba South-Western in the neighborhood of the assumed line, on both of which the bulk of squatters are to be found. The fact of the existence of deposits of lignite in the valley of the Souris River, the extent and value of which were to some extent established by the Director of the Geological Survey during the past season, has also had a powerful attractive influence upon the direction of the streams of immigration. In the course of the summer Prof. Macoun proceeded to make an exploration of the country embracing the great Souris Plain and the country between it and the Cypress Hills, also between the latter and the South Saskatchewan, with a view to ascertain the capacities of those districts for agricultural and pastoral purposes. The result of his inquiries, briefly stated, was to show that what had hitherto been regarded as an arid plain contains much productive land, that the rainfall is sufficient, and that the extreme winter frosts, instead of being a drawback to the cultivation of crops, are calculated to contribute to the success of farming operations. The very gradual evaporation resulting from the turning of the strong clay sub-soil furnishes a source of constant moisture to the roots of plants thru the early part of the summer; in fact the portions of the so-called American Desert which extends northerly into Canadian territory was proved to have no existence as such, for in the very worst parts of the country many tracts of good soil were found, and almost invariably the grass was rich and nutritive, offering excellent facilities for stock-raising.

CHIEF JOSEPH'S FAMILY.
MONTREAL, March 18, 1881.
To the Editor of the Gleaner.
Sir,—In your issue of the 10th, I noticed a reference to the "Fund" for the late Chief Joseph's widow and children. Whether the amounts you are receiving have any connection with the Witness fund, I do not know, but the subscription was started here without consulting in any way the probable income from the Methodist church. Whatever that amount may be, it cannot be large, and would be altogether inadequate to meet the requirements of a family consisting of a woman and three helpless children, one of these being a cripple.

The amount, so far, received here does not exceed \$160, to date. It is the intention, should the sum reach a respectable amount, to invest it, under the guardianship of trustees, and give the family the proceeds. I may say, however, nothing has been done in this direction, but I can assure all who are in sympathy with the movement, and are willing to subscribe towards it, that the money will be properly looked after, and the best possible use made of it.
I am, yours truly,
J. F. SCRIVET.

WHAT THE METHODIST CHURCH HAS DONE FOR THE OKAS.

To the Editor of the Canadian Gleaner.

It must have been a glad surprise to you that a Methodist minister could be found who would so cordially endorse your attack on the laity and ministry of the Methodist church...

to blow up the Mansion House with gunpowder. At midnight a policeman observed fire on the ground near the wall of the Lord Mayor's official residence...

lief party of Orange laborers arrived at Ballanahill to work for Canon Fleming, the laborers who previously refused to work asked to be reinstated.

floor and walls. McBride had a gash in the forehead and many bruises and was covered with blood. He had evidently been murdered by his companion...

would have been drowned out. We live 7 miles south-east of Sacramento city. The papers give great accounts of very cold weather and storms in the Eastern States and Canada...

VALLEYFIELD MARKETS. (By telegraph to the Gleaner.) Peas, 70 lbs., 00c @ 87c. Barley 50 lbs., 50c @ 00c. Oats 40 lbs., 42c @ 00c.

After all, has not the Methodist church been "drifting with great issues"? Why has it not used its machinery in this case, as it did in others during the past 25 years?

London, March 22.—A despatch from Mount Prospect states the meeting between the representatives of the British and Boers is now certain to lead to a peaceful and harmonious settlement of the Transvaal difficulties.

UNITED STATES. The commander of the United States steamer Vandalia reports at Washington, from the West Indies, that the island of St. Bartholomew, formerly a Swedish possession, now belongs to France.

WEATHER REPORT BY DA SHERRIFF. Temperature Rain Snow. Highest Lowest Inches. 16 Mar. ... 49 - 28 ... 0.00

THE FLOODS IN CALIFORNIA. To the Editor of the Canadian Gleaner. Sir.—I suppose you have heard, long ere this, of the great damage by floods this winter in the Sacramento river country, State of California.

MARRIED. On the 22nd inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. D. W. Morrison, B.A., Mr. Daniel McDougall, of Ormstown, to Margaret Jane, daughter of the late John Russell of Ormstown.

NEWS BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The Fenians in London, England, celebrated St. Patrick's day by an attempt—which was fortunately discovered in time—

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

On the 16th inst. Justice Fitzgerald, in opening the Kerry assizes, said 463 crimes had been reported in the last seven months, which was sevenfold of the record for the same period in the previous year.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 16.

In the Eastern penitentiary this morning, John Peiffer, aged 23, a New York thief who served three terms at Sing Sing and one on Blackwell's Island, was found hanging, and John McBride, a middle-aged criminal of this city, kneeling in the same cell with a rag around his throat, his tongue protruding and evidently strangled.

WILLIAM THIRD & CO.

At residence of Mr. Robert McGill, near St. Agnes, Dundee, on TUESDAY, 29th March: 10 milk cows, 7 months' credit. D. SNARAS, Auctioneer.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned has on hand, for sale, an assortment of IMPLEMENTS, such as— PLOWS of various kinds, CULTIVATORS plain and with biller, Road Scrapers, Corn-Shellers, Field Rollers, &c.

THE BEST BARGAINS YET!

ARE TO BE HAD AT W. W. DALGLISH'S. WHILE thanking my friends for the very liberal patronage with which they have favored me for the last 29 years, I would call their attention to the large stock of Goods now on hand, which has been bought on very favorable terms, and will be sold at a small advance on Cost for READY PAY. I am now selling

MY LAST VOYAGE AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

CHAPTER III. My sleep had done me so much good, and so completely set me up again, that when I looked back upon my fears and fancies in the night, I hardly believed it possible that I could have been guilty of such womanly weakness. My first act, of course, was to run up aloft with the glass; but there was nothing in sight, and now I had every hope I had cherished of the Walthershire remaining to cruise about for me vanished, and I saw that if I was to be rescued it would be by some strange vessel.

I hauled down the lantern and hoisted the flag, as I had done on the previous day, and then went to get some breakfast. There was plenty of tea in the store-room, and I felt that a pannikin of hot tea would have a wonderful relish for me, who had not drunk anything warm since the morning of the day I had quitted the Walthershire.

I filled the tin with water, and soon had it boiling, and having brewed myself some strong tea, I carried it aft, and was presently seated at a fine breakfast of salt junk, biscuit, and preserved meat. This repast being over, I smoked a pipe, and then went to work to get some more of the deck-load overboard. The planks I had got rid of yesterday were all lying together about half a mile to leeward. I could not believe that the wind had carried them that distance, for at one o'clock that morning when I had come on deck it was still a dead calm, and being all on the lee side of the brig, they would necessarily be sheltered from the wind. This made me suppose I was in a current setting to the north, and that the planks being lighter than the submerged hull, they had floated more quickly with the current.

I persevered in my intention to get rid of the deck-load, as much for the sake of occupation as for the reason I have given. Most of the larger planks obliged me to use the watch-tackle, as they were above my strength, and so the work progressed slowly; however, as one by one they went overboard there could be no question that their removal lightened the vessel.

I worked in this way with little intermission the whole morning, until the sea along-side was covered with the planks, and they lay bobbing there like a vast raft. I then knocked off, and after refreshing myself with a bucket of salt-water, I got some dinner and took the glass into the cross-trees.

I began, as was my custom, with the horizon that lay directly over the bows of the brig, and swept slowly and with careful scrutiny as far as the starboard beam; but when I had got as far as that, there stole into the field of the glass the upper sails of a vessel, the hull of which was below the water-line.

The sight of her set me all of a tremble; I was so used to searching without being rewarded for my pains, that this sail heaving in sight suddenly took away my breath. However, after watching her for some time, I found that she gradually sunk her canvas, at the same time that she was edging away to the eastward. I therefore concluded that she was standing to the north-east, and that she had come up from the westward and passed me, hull down, astern.

I watched her until the highest tip of her white canvas quivered on the horizon like the fluctuating gleam of a play of distant foam, and when she had vanished I searched the rest of the sea and then went below.

Strangely enough, I was sensible of no great disappointment, nor could I reproach myself for not having kept a better lookout, for even had I sighted her when she was in the west I should never have been able to make her see me. At the same time she had put a thought into my head, and it was this: That I would make a raft of the wood floating along-side and prepare a great bonfire on it, which I would set a-burning when the night fell, and which, as I would make it huge enough to last for some hours, would furnish me with an infinitely better beacon than my green lantern, and greatly improve my chance of being discovered by any ship passing in the darkness. This scheme took my fancy mightily, and I at once went to work to carry it out.

I had soon made a raft strong enough to support me when I stood on it; and by lashing planks crosswise and decking them, and then lashing more planks athwart this deck and framing them, I constructed a raft that stood high out of the water and was capable of carrying a great load.

The labor of all this was prodigious, for, as I have said, the planks were very heavy, and I had to fetch the watch-tackle in order to haul many of the planks aboard my raft. But I was greatly encouraged by the thought of the blaze my bonfire would make; and the hope of this blaze being the means of bringing a vessel to my rescue, would have made me undertake a heavier job than that to come at such a bonfire as I had in my mind.

The raft took me all day to complete, and when it was done I hauled it along-side, and got on board the brig to rest myself, and stood looking at it with as much pride as I should have contemplated a ship I had built.

I had attended to the galley fire during the day, and went to get some tea, and after refreshing myself with a wash and making a good meal, I ascended as far as the main-royal yard with my glass to have a last look round before the sun went down. It proved a fruitless errand. This made me feel very bitter and melancholy, so I had not the least idea when I went aloft that I should sight a vessel.

The sun went down and there was a noble sunset. All day long the sky had been full of light high clouds, like mother-of-pearl, and they were still there; and now the red blaze found a thousand forms to catch and repeat it in as many tints, like the echoing of a great sound that dwindles and dwindles into tiny liquid reverberations.

All this splendor died away quickly, and the shadows gathered, and as I turned to fetch and light my green lantern I wondered how many more sunsets I was to witness alone.

I was in no great hurry to fire my pile, for, as I have written, there was no sail in sight, and the one should be now just below the horizon, yet it would take a good while for the breeze to bring her within the compass of the light. I now did what I had neglected to do on the previous night: I trimmed and lighted the binnacle lamp, as I did not know but that I might require to use the compass before the morning; I also hoisted the green lantern at the mast-head, and lighted the cabin lamp, and I then filled a pipe and quietly walked to and fro the deck, for nothing remained to be done for the present.

I was no longer troubled by any superstitious fancies; my better acquaintance

with the brig and my improved health made such weakness impossible. Yet, now that the darkness had fallen, the sense of loneliness weighed heavily upon me; and so greatly did I yearn for the sound of a human voice, that had I had the heart to sing, I should have done so, merely for the sake of the sound. Once, indeed, I spoke aloud: I forced myself to say (I know not why I should have said those words, but I wanted to say something, and I took the first thought), 'Well, is it so bad with you as you think?' but it was not like singing. My voice sounded unreal; it actually startled me; it seemed to demand an answer, and no reply coming, caused me to realize the solitude with a fullness that was shocking. So I thought I would make no more experiments of that kind, but think of my bonfire, and of my resolution to make sail in the morning if nothing came of my fire-raft.

The breeze was very light, still there was more of it than I had believed would follow the sunset; it kept the water rippling, and was what sailors would call a four-knot breeze. But it was a dark night—even darker than the previous night; the clouds intercepted the starlight, and their shadows hung black in the sea. My green lantern shone brightly aloft, and yet it was but a wretched little beacon for so spacious a scene.

However, as the air held, and it was past nine o'clock, I thought I would fire my raft at once, and take my chance of what might come of it; for it was not a thing to keep in for a better opportunity, as not only would a very little sea have swamped and tumbled it to pieces, but were a fall of rain to come I should never be able to get the wood to catch fire. Accordingly, slipping a handful of matches into my pocket, for on better search I had found matches, I hauled a quarter-board along-side and got into her, and bent a rope's-end on the raft, and towed her away from the brig so that the vessel might be clear of the flames.

When I had got the raft about three cables' length from the brig I threw in my oar, and let go of her, and hauling the boat close along-side, set the raft on fire. There was no difficulty in doing this, for I had taken care that the ground tier should be composed of small pieces of wood; and as these were well tarred, they were soon crackling and hissing, and spurting out long lines of steam. Seeing that the raft was fairly ablaze, I sculled back to the brig and got the boat under the davits, and hooked the falls in her.

The pines were the right kind of wood to burn, and a mighty fire they made; as much smoke went up as out of a burning house, and the inky coil was alive with sparks which were blown out of the wood by the steam, for, as you may suppose, most of the planks were tolerably damp. The fire roared like a gale of wind, and as the flames gathered force, and the lower strata of timber became huge glowing embers, they colored the sea under them a blood-red, and for half a mile round the water was lighted up, the ripples as they ran out of the black sea into the sphere of the fire becoming a sickly yellow, while every rope and spar and the deck of the brig was illuminated, and stood out against the dark sky as tho a gilt-brush had been passed over them, and the shadows on the deck looked like black silk needlework on the yellow satin of a Chinaman's court gown.

I was desperately wearied, having done a great deal of hard work that day, and the excitement and anxiety aroused in me by the firing of the raft had greatly added to my exhaustion. But I was so anxious to judge how long the raft was likely to remain burning, that I determined to watch it for a spell; and, in order to keep myself awake, I filled a pipe, and went on to the top of the deck-house.

The brig was now as motionless as a log upon the water, yet there was a smart and pleasant breeze blowing from the eastward—it was, indeed, due east—and the sky was beginning to clear under it; and there was a rich greenish sparkle in the larger stars, with now and again a regular shower of meteor smoking on the deck-house, with my eyes fixed on the raft, that still blazed finely, and gave promise of holding out for a long time yet. But nature was no longer to be denied; my head sunk on my breast, and I was startled out of a doze by my pipe falling on to the deck. As I stooped blindly to pick it up, I felt that sleep I must, let what would happen. The dew was heavy, and my health and strength too important to suffer me to lie on deck all night without protection. But before I entered the cabin I hauled down the lantern from the mast-head, trimmed it afresh, and ran it up again; and then, with another look at the raft, that resembled a solid ball of fire on the black water, I quitted the deck, took the bolster and mattress from the mate's bunk, and laid myself down on the deck close against the cabin door, ready for any emergency that might call me forth.

I fell asleep instantly and slept profoundly, and I must have been asleep four hours, when I was startled by a movement in the cabin. Jumping up, I saw two figures standing at the cabin door—a man and a woman. They appeared transfixed. I looked at them for one moment with speechless amazement, at the next with speechless horror. As I live to write it, my belief was that I was either stark raving mad, or that I was dead, my soul disembodied, and beholding a vision that formed no part of this life.

A sharp, wild cry, in a voice that I would have known among a thousand, rang thru the cabin, and brought me to a sense of the reality of the thing as swiftly as the eyes, blinded by the hand, behold the light when the hand is removed. I sprang to my feet, and in an instant I had my sweetheart on my breast in a dead swoon.

'Mr Lee,' exclaimed a husky voice, 'water, for God A'mighty sake—water for her and water for us!'

'Unhook this swinging lamp,' I said, 'and take it forward; the scuttle-butts are on the starboard side of the galley. You will find a bottle on one of them that will serve as a dipper. Drink moderately, for your life's sake, and get a pannikin from the galley and bring it aft, filled.'

It was Sinnet, the boatswain of the Walthershire, who had spoken. I knew him by his voice, rasping as it was. He never lifted my eyes from Nelly's face. He unhooked the lamp, and I heard a scamp of feet as three or more men bounded forward.

While I waited for water to be brought aft, I adjusted the blanket on the deck, meanwhile supporting Nelly with one arm, and then laid her tenderly down, with her head upon the pillow; and by the time this was done the boatswain entered with a pannikin full of water. I took it from him, and told him to hang up the lamp; and, while I raised Nelly's head and moistened her lips with water, until she sighed deeply and opened her eyes and looked at me.

I told her not to attempt to speak, and put the pannikin to her lips. I let her drink as much as I thought she ought to take, for the husky voice of the boatswain had given me a hint of sufferings which had been protracted; and perceiving with intense joy the good this draught had done her, I let her sink back on the pillow. I then started up, threw open the door of the state-room, and brought out a handful of biscuits and some tins of preserved meat. The moment the men saw the biscuits they sprang forward and grabbed them out of my hand, and fell to cramming their mouths. I let them look to themselves, and put some meat and white tin biscuits before Nelly, and had the exquisite happiness of seeing her sitting up and eating.

All this time not a word was said. We were English sailors, not German nor Frenchmen. We wanted no explanations; everything was understood as was usual at that time. The only question I asked was, 'Are those all of you, Sinnet?' indicating the men who stood pale and famished at the table, eating like wolves; and the boatswain answered, 'Four of us, sir,' nodding toward Nelly; that I might know he included her in the four.

My sweetheart had no covering to her head, otherwise she was completely dressed; and over her shoulder was a large plaid shawl, dark, and clinging with the saturating dew. She was terribly white, with a pitiful, wasted look; but whenever she raised her eyes she had a smile for me—a smile so sweet, so glad, so full of joyous surprise, that I can only compare it to the expression on the face of a child that has died peacefully.

I knew what she wanted, and what was indeed most imperatively needful to her; and I went at once to the captain's cabin, and taking the bedclothes from the hammock, I prepared the bunk for her; and the moment she had made an end of her repast I took her hand and led her to the cabin, and kissing her cold cheek, I closed the door and left her.

'God be praised for finding this brig and you aboard of her, Mr Lee!' exclaimed the boatswain. 'Another day must have done for the poor lady; I don't know even that she would have gone thru this night, sir.'

'What has become of the Walthershire?' I asked.

'She's at the bottom of the ocean, sir,' replied Sinnet, catching his breath.

'What!' I exclaimed, in a low, amazed voice, staring round upon the pale faces of the men, who nodded as they met my eye.

'Ay, sir; a few hours after we lost sight of this brig,' said the boatswain, 'the ship took the ground. There was nothen to be seen, no breakers, not a vestige o' reef above water. She was plumped upon it, goin' five knots at the time, fit to break her in two, and I could hear the water rushing into her fore-lee like a torrent over a dam. Oh, Mr Lee, it's an awful pity—an awful pity, sir! God A'mighty knows why and how it happened, but I heard Mr Thomas say there was no reefs marked down in the charts within five hundred miles o' that place.'

He sighed heavily, and passed the back of his great hairy hand over his eyes.

All he had to tell was not much. Captain Thomas did his best to fetch the brig and rescue me, but on daylight failing, he took my bearings and stood off, telling the boatswain that there was no great risk of Mr Lee coming to harm, and that by daybreak he hoped to be hove to close to windward of the wreck.

It was four bells in the middle watch, the night dark, and still blowing very fresh, and the ship heading S.S.W. and making a great deal of lee-way, when the boatswain, who was asleep in his bunk, was awakened by a horrible grating sound. In a moment a dozen voices yelled out that the ship had struck, and was foundering. The boatswain rushed on deck, and at the same time the vessel heeled heavily over to starboard. He believed that she was going down, and that it was all over with them. However, in a few seconds she righted, but the confusion on deck was frightful. It was pitch dark, and the seas breaking heavily over the weather-bulwarks; the sails thundered overhead, and amid all could be heard the rushing of water into the ship's hold.

The boatswain was quite cool, and stood in the waist shouting to the men to get the long-boat hoisted out while there was time. This he succeeded in getting done, but no sooner was she alongside than there was a rush, and a whole crowd of men jumped into her; however, although the sea was breaking heavily over the vessel, the long-boat lay comparatively safe under the shelter of the lee bulwarks, and the boatswain saw, as he believed, all the passengers get into her.

Whether Mr Thomas got into her or not the boatswain could not say, but not knowing that Nelly was still aboard, he (the boatswain) was about to drop over the side, when the long-boat went astern, and in a moment vanished into the surrounding darkness. Perceiving this, he sprang aft to the port quarter-boat, where he found two of the men busy at the falls; there he saw Nelly standing by them, perfectly calm and quiet. He raised her in his arms and put her into the boat, and one of the men also jumped in. He and the other man then lowered the boat, and when she was unhooked, they got into her by going down the falls. They then threw their oars out and rowed, so as to get clear of the broken water that twice half-filled the boat, but they kept as close under the lee of the ship as they could, so as to get the benefit of the shelter she offered; and there they lay riding to their oars, which they made into a bundle, until the dawn broke, shortly after which the ship slid off the reef into deep water, and went down as upright as if she had been on the stocks, the main-royal truck being the last thing seen of her.

The boatswain said it was impossible to tell what the loss of life was. Had there been less confusion and more discipline, every man might have got away safe.

It fell calm after sunrise; but the sun that brought them comfort at first added to their misery afterward, for they lay roasting under it without having a drop of water or a morsel of food in the boat. They had but two oars, but had they had fifty they could have made no use of them; for where should they row? in what direction should they turn the boat's head? They knew they were hundreds of miles distant from any land, and the boatswain said that it almost drove him mad.

He said that throut Nelly was wonderfully brave, and patient, and calm, and was constantly calling upon them to keep up their hearts as they sat idly in the boat, hopelessly gazing around the horizon. And, indeed, the suggestion that ultimately saved their lives came from her, for she spoke of

the brig, and asked the boatswain if he thought that vessel had lived thru the night; and on the boatswain answering that as she was full of timber she could not sink unless she broke up, she asked why they should not try to find her; and at this simple question all three men raised a shout, as tho the brig had actually then been in sight.

The second day in the boat, and toward the afternoon one of the men jumped overboard, but was fished out of the water by the boatswain. After he had lain awhile in the boat he said the water had done his thirst good, and this made the others get over the side and soak themselves, and it also relieved them; but whatever Nelly's sufferings were, she said she could endure them; and she proved that she could do so, indeed, for until she could no longer articulate with her dry tongue, she was urging them not to lose hope, and advised them to take to the oars again when the night fall, as she said (and they all agreed with her) that the brig could not possibly be many miles distant. So when it fell dark they had another spell at the oars, and the little breeze that blew astern helped them along in the direction they had decided to steer.

It was about half-past ten, as near as the boatswain could recollect, that they first sighted the red light thrown upon the air by the fire-raft. They believed it was a ship on fire, and pulled toward it with hearty good will, hoping to fall in with other boats. After they had rowed for some time the wind changed and blew directly against them, and this retarded their progress considerably; however, they persevered, with many intermissions, and the fire-raft setting their way, they saw what it was, and it puzzled them exceedingly. At last the boatswain said they were planks from the wreck, and that it was likely Mr Lee had made up that fire, and if so, the brig could not be far off. He had scarcely said this when Nelly caught sight of the green light and pointed to it, being unable to speak. Shortly afterward the brig herself loomed into view, and in about six hours' rowing from the time they took to the oars on the night falling, they got along-side the brig and boarded her.

Such was the boatswain's story—told not as I have put it, but in language even more picturesque, and rendered moving by words and gestures which thrust deeply home into me the horrors and sufferings they had passed thru. And now how could I sufficiently thank God for inspiring me with the idea of the fire-raft? for had it not been for sighting that blaze, it is fifty to one but that they would have missed the brig and drifted awhile and perished.

'Ay, sir,' said the boatswain, 'it is true enough that your raft saved our lives; but if it hadn't been for the lady putting the idea into our heads of looking for the brig, and helping us to find her by her calculations, that raft would have done us no good, for we should never have drawn near enough to sight the flare.'

'Anyway, you saved her life in the first instance, Sinnet,' said I, 'by putting her in the quarter-boat; and whether you have guessed it or not, I'll tell you now that that girl is my sweetheart, and dearer to me than I can explain to you; but for standing by her, Sinnet, take my hand—take my hand, man, and with it my thanks—ay, boatswain, my deepest thanks—and may God bless you!'

I wrung his hand passionately, blinded a moment by a moisture in my eyes; then, clapping him on the back, I cried, 'Now, bo's'n let us light the galley fire and get breakfast. There's enough provisions on board this little craft to last us six months. We'll afterward turn to and make her ship-shape forward, and if we can't get her to sail, bo's'n, we'll drive her, eh?—we'll drive her, deep as she is.'

At daylight we had the fire blazing and the small copper filled. We carried the cooked salt meat I had found in the big copper, and prepared the breakfast; indeed, I felt myself a host, and was anxious to gladden the eyes of my sweetheart and shipmates by the show of good provisions I was able to put before them; moreover, my term of loneliness had made my heart wonderfully tender to the men.

While we were at work preparing the table the two seamen came out of the carpenter's berth. Strangely enough, they had both belonged to my watch, and were both of them Englishmen—steady, smart fellows; their names were Robert Johnson and Wm. Matthews. I stepped over and gripped them one after the other by the hand.

'We have been watchmates before,' said I, 'and we shall be watchmates again, men. We know one another, and that's a good job, for we shall be able to pull together as we did aboard the poor old Walthershire. Mates, I hope your rest has brightened you up?'

'Ay, sir, we're both of us men again,' they answered; and then Matthews said, 'We're hearty glad to see you well and doing, sir. Nary man o' the whole watch, Mr Lee, but would ha' gone on cruising for months and months on half-lowance and half-pay to have got you back again.'

'Ay, ay,' responded Johnson, 'Bill speaks gospel in that, Mr Lee. Tho it looked a bad business in the first start, it were a bloom'n' good job arter all that you was left aboard this here brig; leastways, I speak for ourselves and the lady, sir; and I for one say Lord bless her for the way she heartened us up and forced us to save ourselves.'

'The same here,' exclaimed the boatswain. She opened her cabin door at this minute and came out. I sprang forward and grasped her hands. The weary expression had gone from her face; she was indeed still very pale, but her eyes were bright and her smile was quick and sweet, and full of life, as I ran to meet her. She had managed to coil and smooth down her hair, and adjusted her dress in some clever fashion so as to make herself look as fresh as tho she had left her toilet-table. Her paleness took nothing away from what in my sight was the handsomest womanly face in the world, and it only made her smile the sweeter by coloring it with a little shadow of sorrowful tenderness.

I made them all sit down, saying with a laugh that, in a smooth sea and with a clear sky, all the watching a water-logged vessel wants is thru the skylight; and the five of us made a great breakfast, there being, indeed, a plentiful supply of food on the table—salt beef, ship's bread, white biscuits, preserved meat, tea, sugar, preserved milk in tins, and some very good marmalade. During the meal we talked a great deal of the Walthershire.

'Nothing at all, sir,' answered Sinnet. 'Had the long-boat a sail aboard?' 'Yes,' said the boatswain; 'just as she went astern I saw them stepping the mast.'

'Had she any water?' 'There were two small water-casks in her, one in the bows and one aft,' answered the boatswain; 'but God Almighty knows if there was anything in 'em, or whether they filled 'em afore they launched her.'

'And twenty people in her, you say?' 'I exclaimed, with a shudder, as I thought of this mass of human beings cooped up in one small boat without food or water.'

However, it would not do to let myself grow miserable over what was after all but a mere probability. I considered Mr Thomas too experienced a seaman to launch the boat without watering and provisioning her, also the boatswain could not say he had seen this done; then, there was the chance of their having been picked up by the vessel I had sighted; and besides, our own plight was serious enough to demand all my sympathy and attention too, and I considered that, while I sat shuddering over the fate of the occupants of the long-boat, they might be safe on board some vessel, while here at any moment might play us a devilish trick and set us all squattering on the water.

When the men had done their breakfast I gave them each a stick of tobacco, and told the boatswain to hoist the Walthershire's boat to the starboard davits, and afterward go forward and have a look at the foretopmast, and make ready to clear away the wreckage there.

The moment they were out of the cabin I took Nelly in my arms and kissed her again and again.

'Will!' she exclaimed, as she laid her face, streaming with tears, on my breast, 'does not this meeting, prove that it is God's wish that we should be together? Think how slight an accident might have parted us forever. When the boat came back without you, and I heard that you had been left on this wreck, I thought my heart had broken. I went down into my cabin, believing that I should go mad if I did not cry, and I did not want them to see me cry on deck; but I could not cry: I felt as if I had been changed into stone. I thought that you were lost to me forever, and I said to myself, 'It was my fault; I urged him to go; he only went to please me.' When the ship struck and I ran on deck, I was quite calm. But, Will, it was God's intention that you should go to the wreck in order that we might come together. We are together once more now, and we must not be parted again.'

'Have no fear, Nelly; we shall not be parted again,' I exclaimed. I then gave her a description of my life aboard the brig from the hour I had been left on her, and by the time I had done she had dried her eyes, and was watching and listening to me with her sweet, affectionate smile.

The captain's berth was to be hers; there was every convenience of furniture in it, and with a very little trouble it was to be made as comfortable as her cabin in the Walthershire. It was true, she only had the clothes she stood in, but she was a sailor's daughter and a sailor's sweetheart, and could make handsome shift on small matters. Nay, there was a broad straw hat in the mate's cabin which I fetched and gave her, saying that, altho I was afraid we should not be able to find any feathers fit for a lady to wear, there were needles, and thread in the lockers, and I would leave her to overhaul the cabins for such trimmings as she might find to please her.

I had been a good deal cheered, while talking to Nelly, by hearing the hoarty 'Yoo heave ho!' of the men as they hoisted the boats to the davits. It made me feel that I had help and companions as nothing else that I can imagine would have done. They were forward when I left the deck-house, and I found the boatswain in the eyes of the brig, taking a squint aloft.

'Do you know, Mr Lee,' said he, 'that this is a wonderfully well-built boat? I can't tell what her run is like, but I never see handsomer bulwarks on a craft of her size; and look at her spars, sir! no naval dockyard ever turned out anything finer. It's a treat to see the way in which her main-rigging is set up; and everything aboard of her is first-rate—more fit for a gentleman's yacht than a timber-brig.'

'True,' I answered; 'tho I'd swap all her finery for a sound hull. Now, men, I'll tell you what my plans are. I propose that we turn to at once, and cut away that raffle up there. How this hull will sail I don't know; and I'm sorry to say there's no sextant aboard, and I shall have to do as best I can with dead-reckoning. Anyway, I calculate I'm within fifteen miles of the place where the Walthershire first sighted this brig, so I've got my position on the chart, and find that the nearest land to us is the island of Juan Fernandez. But, as neither this wind that is blowing, nor any wind on the starboard hand, will allow this water-logged hull to head up for that island or the continent beyond, we must make her give us all the northing she will, and take our chance of being overhauled by a ship, or getting a slant of wind that will run us into some port. How does my scheme sound?'

'I don't know what you can do anything better, sir,' said the boatswain. 'The farther north you can drive this vessel, the better our chance of sighting ships.'

'Just so, Sinnet. And so now, men, to work!' There were plenty of knives knocking about in the galley, and each man seizing one, the two seamen sprang aloft, and were presently busy cutting away the top-mast rigging. All four of us working with hearty good-will, we had soon got the wrecked mast along the deck, overhauled the running rigging, and cleared the foremast.

We knocked off at one o'clock for dinner. We had worked desperately hard all morning, and were now ready to make sail. But an hour more or less would make no difference, and we were all tired and hungry enough too, and felt that we had earned our dinner and a spell of rest besides.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A Mrs Susan Coolidge has written a volume of verse, and in the prelude to the work remarks that— Poems are heavenly things, And only souls with wings. May reach them where they grow. You are wrong, Susan. There is not a solitary soul with wings in this office, and yet you can stand most anywhere and reach poems. Unfortunately the people who write them are out of reach.

It is stated that unless peace negotiations are shortly opened between Chili and Peru the annexation of the latter by the former is by no means improbable.

POST OFFICE STORE. MARSHALL & HENRY.

SPRING OF 1881. We have to thank our friends who have been kind enough to give us their support in past years, and we can only say that we have earned the reputation of keeping the right class of Goods, not only well selected, but sold at moderate profits, and our aim this season has been to strengthen this conviction by the superior quality of our Goods. Although we do not pretend to sell at cost and under, still we claim to give as good value for the money as can be found in the county.

We have just received and opened out our new stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, and our stock of fresh Field and Garden as well as flower seeds, will be complete in a few days. Having secured special lines of Black and Colored Cashmere and Silk Warp Parasets we would invite an inspection before purchasing elsewhere. A fine assortment of Scotch and Canadian Tweeds and English Coatings. Suits made to order in best style.

MARSHALL & HENRY. CALL AT HOLIDAY'S, DEWITTVILLE, FOR THE FOLLOWING: BLACK CASSIMERE for 75 cents per yard, worth 90 cents; Black and Colored Lustres marked down low. Very latest styles of Prints, cheap. Hats and Caps, latest styles, cheap. Ladies' Shoes, latest styles, cheap.

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.

Farm for Sale. The subscriber offers for sale his farm No. 48, in the 3d concession of Ormstown, comprising 57 acres. There is a dwelling-house, 2 barns, stable and sheds, a large out-build, and a good supply of water. For terms apply to the proprietor on the premises. ADAM CAMERON. Ormstown, March 8.

Horse for Sale. For sale, a fine young Clyde Stallion, 3 years old, turned the scales last Fall at 1600 lbs., with perfect symmetry. He is bred from imported stock, and has taken a first prize, 3 in his own county and first prize last Fall at Montreal. FRANCIS TURNER, 1st Con. 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 am to 3 pm, and from 7 pm to 9 am daily. Single and Return Tickets issued on the Steamer and at Bonaventure Depot to and from Valleyfield and Montreal. Daily Stage with mail.

Valleyfield St. Domingue LEAVES 6 am & 2.30 pm. 10.40 am & 6.10 pm. ARRIVES 12 am & 7.30 pm. 7.50 am & 4.15 pm. 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 Bonaventure: 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. Parties wishing to exchange their Organs for Pianos will save money by doing so with T. K. MILNE, Huntingdon.

Huntingdon, Que., January 6th, 1881. To Sell or Rent, the well-known Store of Bonaventure, known as the Oliver stand, Dewittville. Apply to Mrs Oliver or to Andrew Oliver, Rockburn.

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

CHOPPERS WANTED. THE SPRING LAKE IRON COMPANY, Fruitport, Muskegon County, Michigan, will give steady employment, all the year round, to wood choppers. Good timber; good board and cash.

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

VALLEYFIELD SASH AND DOOR FACTORY. LOUDON BROTHERS, Proprietors. MANUFACTURE all kinds of Doors, Windows, Blinds, Frames, Mouldings, Stair Trimmings, and every description of Home Joiner Work. 'THE PREMIER' School Desk—the best in the Dominion—made in two sizes. Estimates given cheerfully, and correspondence promptly attended to. LOUDON BROS. Valleyfield, Sept. 29.

DAVID ROSS, Plow Maker and GENERAL BLACKSMITH. WOULD take the opportunity of tendering his sincere thanks to his numerous customers and friends in Huntingdon and vicinity for the liberal support they have conferred upon him since he commenced business. He would beg to state that he has secured the pattern of the champion D. Macpherson's, made by the late Mr. Macpherson, and having tested it he has every confidence that those who have tried it were fitted upon their plows will be satisfied. D. R. would further intimate that those in want of first-class harrows would also do well to call and examine his stock of Jointed and Reversible Harrows, now completed, of the same pattern which took the first prize against all other competitors at the Dominion Exhibition, held in Montreal last Fall.

My plows have spoken for themselves at all the local and district exhibitions, and from numerous testimonials received during the past year, I have full confidence that those favoring me with their support may depend upon first-class workmanship, and considering the great advance upon material, charges will be moderate. Orders sent by mail will receive prompt attention. DAVID ROSS. Vulcan Iron Works, Huntingdon, } March 16th, 1881.