

# The Canadian Gleamer

NO. 801.

HUNTINGDON, Q., THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1881.

\$1.50 A-YEAR.

\$25 will buy one of "Mann's" broadcast seeders. Sower attachments, warranted to sow all kinds of grain or fertilizers perfectly, and in any quantities required, as well or better than any other seeder made. Can be put on any Horse Rake; well suited to Coe's. Send for circular.

R. J. LATIMER,  
Cassell's Office, Montreal.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE COUNTY OF BEAUBARNOIS.

Insuring only Farm and Isolated property

PRESIDENT—Archibald Henderson, Esq.

Directors—George Cross, John Ferns, Daniel McLarnie, Donald McNaughton, Andrew Oliver, John Symons, John White and John Young.

Secretary and Treasurer—Andrew Somerville, Huntingdon.

Agents—William Edwards, Franklin; Robert Adlam, Rockburn; Thomas Clark, Ste. Philomène; Robert Small, Trout River; P. Clancy, N. P., and J. A. V. Anirault, N. P., Hemmingford; F. T. Boardman, Vicars; William Blackett Allan's Corners; John Davidson, Dundee; I. I. Orevier, N. P., St. Amant; Arthur Herdman, Herdman's Corners; J. C. Bruce, Huntingdon; William Cameron of Dundee, and E. H. Bisson, Esq., Notary Public of Beaubarnois; James Barr, Covey Hill.

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

WANTED, Good Milk Cows, fresh calved, also Beef Cattle, Calves, Fat Sheep and Lambs, for which good prices will be paid. Address P. CAYERS, Ormstown, P.Q.

Ormstown, Jan. 6.

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 Honor 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 YOUNIE,  
Agent for the District of Beaubarnois,  
South Georgetown, Dec. 8, 1880.

R. T. H.

Quality is the Test of Cheapness.

THE extremely large and daily increasing sale of O'NEILL'S TEAS

is the best proof of their great superiority in strength, or flavor and richness over all others.

It is a Scientific Fact that more than half the Tea sold in reality, poisonous, no matter how blended, colored, or agreeably flavored.

The undermentioned Teas, selected in the best markets, I can confidently recommend as being DECIDEDLY SUPERIOR to those commonly sold at similar prices. A trial will prove it.

A very strong useful Tea.....25c.  
(Excellent value.)  
Choice Japan Tea.....40c.  
(Strong and rich.)  
Splendid Family Tea.....50c.  
(With great strength and fine flavor.)  
Extra Fine Japan Tea.....60c.  
(Unexcelled for strength and flavor.)  
Oolong, P'oke, Moyne, Congou and Gunpowder Teas of the southern and best quality, equally low.

PURE SUGARS  
free from that injurious mixture called "Glucose." You have to purchase 10 lbs of Glucose Sugar for the sweetness that is contained in 6 lbs of pure cane sugar. It is a recognized fact that you will find the best assortment of Teas and General Groceries at the

RELIANCE TEA HOUSE.  
Price and quality will be found all that could be desired. Butter, Eggs, &c., taken in exchange for goods. Highest price paid.

Agent for "Witness" publications.  
GEORGE Q. O'NEILL,  
Huntingdon, March 30.

1865 DENTISTRY. 1880

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

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

MACLAREN & LEBT,  
ADVOCATES,  
183 St James Street, Montreal.

John J. MacLaren, Q.C. S. P. L. B. C. L.  
Mr MacLaren will continue to attend the Courts at Huntingdon and Beaubarnois.

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

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

ACTIONEERING.  
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. Speak both French and English. Letters addressed to Huntingdon post-office will be promptly attended to.

D. SHANKS.

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 Beaubarnois, where he has been consulted at all times and will attend the courts formerly.

IN THE WHOLE HISTORY OF MEDICINE  
No preparation has ever performed such marvellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as AYER'S CATHARTIC, 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 colds, 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. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and effects, physicians use the CATHARTIC extensively in their practice, and Clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure where cures are possible.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

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 desiring of embarking in business. The land is about two acres in superficies. The property may be sold with a good title and possession can be given at once. Apply to EDWARD POLAK, on the premises, or to D. SHANKS, Huntingdon.

## STILL FURTHER REDUCTIONS

WILLIAM THIRD & CO. are now selling Wall Paper at 5 cents per roll, former price 15c. Gentlemen's Fancy Dress Shirts reduced to 25c; former price \$1.

Gentlemen's heavy Merino Undershirts and Under-pants reduced to 40c; former price \$1. Gentlemen's heavy Overalls reduced to 50c per pair; former price \$1.

Gentlemen's No 1 Long Boots reduced to \$1.75 per pair; former price \$3.

Gentlemen's fancy Dress Vests reduced to \$1.50; former price \$3.

Gentlemen's heavy Dress Pants reduced to \$2.50 per pair; former price \$4.00.

Gentlemen's fancy Dress Coats reduced to \$3.75; former price \$7.50.

Gentlemen's fancy Braces reduced to 17c per pair; former price 30c.

Gentlemen's Socks reduced to 5c per pair; former price 15c.

Ladies' high cut leather Balmoral Boots reduced to 95c; former price \$1.50.

Ladies' Stockings reduced to 5c per pair; former price 15c.

Ladies' Prunella Gaiters reduced to 50c per pair; former price \$1.

Ladies' fancy Parasols reduced to 25c; former price 75c.

Ladies' White Cambric Handkerchiefs reduced to 2c; former price 12c.

Good heavy Winerys reduced to 5c. per yard; former price 12c.

Tremendous reductions made on Men's fancy Flannel Shirts.

Immense reductions made on English, Scotch, and Canadian Tweeds.

Great reductions made on Men's Felt Hats and fancy Caps.

Good heavy Towels reduced to 5c each; former price 15c.

Good heavy Grey Cotton reduced to 5c per yd.; former price 12c.

Good heavy Canton Flannel reduced to 15c per yard; former price 30c.

Good heavy Hemp Carpet reduced to 15c per yd.; former price 30c.

Choice Prints reduced to 5c per yd.; former price 12c.

Large size Zinc Trunks reduced to \$1.75; former price \$2.75.

Very fine Black Lustre reduced to 12c per yd.; former price 30c.

No. 1 Japan Tea reduced to 30c per lb; former price 50c.

WILLIAM THIRD & CO.  
Huntingdon, April 14, 1881.

P.S.—Extra reductions have been made on Lemons, Oranges, Apples, Crockery, Glassware, Hardware, Boots and Shoes and Ready-made Clothing.

## SUBSTITUTES FOR LUMBER.

We are in receipt, from Mr S. W. Hamilton, of Lawrence, Kansas, of a sample of lumber made from straw, manufactured after a process patented by himself, the particulars of which he does not explain. He informs us, however, that he can manufacture lumber like the sample sent, in any desired length, from 12 feet upward, and to 32 inches in width, at a cost competing with the better or finishing grades of pine, altho he does not inform us whether this competition will apply equally to sections where lumber is comparatively cheap, as at Chicago, and at Western grain producing points, as at Kansas. We imagine, however, that the expense will vary but little at any point where straw obtainable in large quantities.

The manufacture is, of course, confined to a grade which will compete with the better class of lumber, as there would be no object in filling the new product with knots, and shakes would scarcely be obtainable even if desired, while sap and decayed wood must be impossibilities. The sample sent to us will hold a nail as well as wood, is equally susceptible to a high painting finish, and can be polished to as high a degree as is at all desirable. Being made waterproof, we can discover no possible reason why it should not be as durable, or even more so, than pine or even oak, while its adaptability is evidently as great for roofing purposes, as for the fine work of a dwelling.

The question of cost appears to us to be the most important element yet to be practically solved. We can see no reason why it is not acceptable of being worked under the plane or other ordinary tools of the carpenter, and when once fitted to its place, we can readily believe that it will be free from shrinkage or swelling. In appearance, the sample before us resembles hardwood, being about as dark as oak and more dense in texture, with a specific gravity one-fifth greater than thoroughly seasoned black walnut. For finishing purposes, it will not, as a rule, be necessarily as thick as ordinary lumber, its tensile strength being apparently double that of wood of the same thickness. On the whole, we are favorably impressed with the appearance of the new artificial lumber.

In connection with the new staples of building material, we may mention a new block of buildings now in course of erection on the corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets in Chicago, the facings and trimmings of which are wholly of terra cotta, which is another name for baked clay. These trimmings are moulded to the desired shape, and may be made as highly ornamental as is the carved pattern in which they are formed. By adding a mixture of sand with that portion of the clay which does not require a finished surface, the block may be reduced in any reasonable degree as regards weight, while, being hollow, a large piece is comparatively light. The faces being made of finer clay, carefully moulded, present a finished character, and the block as a whole presents as rich an appearance as any in this city of elegant buildings, and is in favorable contrast with the massive stone pillars of the lower part of this or the surrounding buildings.

It is evident that inventive art combined with aesthetic taste will, in the future, readily adapt itself to the demands of civilization, and while building timber may grow scarcer, succeeding generations will think of the age of wood as well suited to the needs of a generation which, in its rapid settlement of a new country, found it indispensable, at the same time congratulating themselves upon the possession of more durable, self as ornamental, and equally as cheap a substitute in clay, glass, paper, and iron. We may speculate upon the details of architectural estimates in the future as including paper for doors and window frames, floors, mouldings, and roof; glass for porches and pillars, as well as for lighting; terra cotta for window caps and sills, and as well for cornices and walls; and iron for beams, joists, and rafters, with not a sliver of wood in the whole construction. Future generations will realize what at present we but anticipate.—N. W. Lumberman.

## THE MAINE LAW.

The Toronto Globe last month sent two of its reporters to the State of Maine, with instructions to faithfully report the operation of the prohibitory law in its cities, towns, and villages. To make sure of their report being impartial, one reporter was selected because he held anti-prohibition views and the other because he favored prohibition.

The reporters went to work very zealously, going into the lowest holes of Portland and Bangor in search of liquor and interviewing prominent men of all opinions in order to obtain their views as to the working of the law. After prolonged investigation, recorded in a series of lengthy letters, the following are their conclusions:

PROHIBITION REPORTER.

I must confess that I have been greatly surprised at the state of things I have found existing in Maine. I left Toronto a firm believer in the possibility of making legislative prohibition a strong factor in a great temperance reform, but at that time, after all I had heard of affairs in Maine, I fully expected to find the evils arising from a very partial and perfunctory enforcement of the Maine Law nearly or quite outweighing any good that might grow out of the moral support given to temperance by an enactment, which, though almost a dead letter, still found a place upon the statute book.

To say that I have been greatly surprised at the condition of things I have found there very faintly expresses it. I have noted in my letters as I have gone along most of the features that have attracted my attention as points telling in favor of the Maine Law, but I may be pardoned for repeating a very few of these in the order in which they were met.

On entering the State by the Grand Trunk Railway I was struck with the evidences of thrift and prosperity in the agricultural districts, and the land seemed for the most part to be naturally light and unproductive. And this same aspect of the case was powerfully impressed upon me wherever I journeyed thru the rural districts of the State, whether by rail or private conveyance.

At Portland I was astonished after all I had heard about the disregard for the law to learn that there was liquor to be had, the trade had been driven into such holes and corners that there was no open or attractive display to tempt reformed drunkards or inexperienced boys. I was also surprised that during my whole stay there, which was more than a week, I saw only one drunken man, and he was one of a type that one is usually surprised to find sober.

Even in Bangor I did not find drinking nearly as prevalent as it has been represented to be, tho the state of affairs in that city appeared to be much worse than anywhere else in the State. Even in Bangor drinking appears to be disreputable and unfashionable.

At Augusta we found in Governor Plaisted not only a staunch supporter of the Maine Law, but one of its most able and eloquent advocates, and yet whiskey orators outside of Maine triumphantly count Governor Plaisted as one of those who bear testimony to the utter failure of prohibition in Maine.

At Lewiston and Auburn I found the state of things I have just described, and which, I think, shows clearly enough that prohibition, if backed up with a sound and healthy state of public opinion, can be successfully enforced even in the crowded cities.

Wherever we have been I have found a very remarkable unanimity of opinion on the temperance question. With the exception of ex-Major Brown, of Bangor, I have not met a single Maine man (outside the liquor trade of course) who has expressed himself as adverse to the Maine Law, or who would wish it repealed.

ANTI-PROHIBITION REPORTER.

That in the cities the law has been a partial failure, so far as uprooting the traffic, or even the suppression of open bars, is concerned.

That the failure has been greatly exaggerated by quoting exceptional places or periods as typical of the whole State, and by the ingenious perversion of statistics.

That, nevertheless, even where laxly administered, the law has decreased the volume of drinking, and done much to make the practice unpopular and disreputable.

That, by the admission of both parties, it has driven all respectable men out of the traffic.

That the facilities for drinking are not presented in such a form or with such surroundings, as to tempt those who have never acquired the drinking habit to do so.

That in the rural portions of the State the Maine Law has suppressed open drinking and reduced secret drinking to a minimum, and may, therefore be considered as effective as any measure on the statute book.

That the general prosperity, good order, and comfort observable in both city and country, despite the comparatively scanty resources of the State, plainly indicate that the abstinance of the people, whether voluntary or compulsory, has conducted greatly to their welfare.

That while these good results are largely attributable to the widespread reformation in the habits of the people on moral and economical grounds, prohibition has done much to assist this reform, and educate public sentiment.

That after thirty years of experience the public opinion of the State is so strongly in favor of the law that no political party is willing to risk its future by advocating a reversion to license, and that on the contrary the Legislature is continually strengthening the law by more stringent amendments.

That the best elements of society, the old residents, the prominent citizens, and the farming community, are pronouncedly in its favor, and that even many who oppose some of its features, would oppose its abrogation still more strongly.

That the class of liquor-sellers who defy the law are the same class of men who under a license system would sell without license.

That the law has at times been made a political machine in the interest of the

Republicans, and has led to corrupt bargains between liquor-sellers and politicians, whereby the latter have stepped in to frustrate its operation.

That too much has been claimed for prohibition which itself will not remove poverty, want, and degradation, which are frequently brought about by other causes than rum.

That Maine being a community where the cities are small, the population sparsely settled, and the foreign element not large, offers an exceptionally favorable field for the legal suppression of the drink traffic so that the measure of success in that State does not necessarily imply that it would be equally effective elsewhere under altogether conditions.

## AFFAIRS IN MANITOBA.

WINNIPEG, April 7.—The ever-varying circumstances of life in Winnipeg are something like the shifting of glass particles in a kaleidoscope, every turn of the cylinder presenting new and brilliant combinations, each differing from the last excepting in the feature of deep coloring common to all. Those who return to Winnipeg to-day after six months' absence see in the place marked changes. What was then an area of common beyond the main thoroughfare within the city limits has now assumed well-defined street lines, along which, in the remotest parts, is a sparse occupation of dwellings and the improvement of sidewalks. Then, beyond the immediate neighborhood of Main street, there were on the lateral street very few houses of any sort; to-day we have the proportions of a large town, and a substantial promise for the future greatness of the provincial capital—destined to be for many years, if not for all time, the reservoir and grand distributing point for these magnificent territories.

It may startle, it may amuse, many readers to know the belief cherished by Manitobans of the future of this country, a belief that so far has only been whispered in confidence—based, as it were, on shadows that those folk who know not the origin of them may be inclined to laugh at. But these wisps of smoke are becoming bolder and more outspoken, and we are slowly gaining the courage to declare our convictions. An essential element of this belief is the growing reliance on a change that is hoped will one day come in the geographical situation of the grain producing districts of the continent in relation to foreign markets. Those who have the best knowledge of the facts are strongest in the assertion that the products of the middle, western, and northern districts will in a few years flow north to an entrepot and shipping port on Hudson's Bay, at the mouth of the Nelson river, rather than, as now, to distant ports of embarkation on the Atlantic, necessitating extremely long and costly railway transport. The effect of this must be to place Manitoba and our North-West in the first place among the fertile districts of the continent; and every augmentation of light on the subject confirms the impression and assures this desirable revolution. Notwithstanding the loud dissenting voice of a united forty millions of people to the south of the border, the resources of our North-West are gradually and firmly asserting themselves. Our neighbors are earnest and active in promulgating contrary theories, but fact is stronger than the best constructed fiction, and the experience of those who have tested the capabilities of soil and the climatic conditions north and south of the international boundary line attests the superiority of the Canadian territories. The cold is no greater here than it is some distance south of the boundary; the snow-fall is appreciably less. These are strong arguments in our favor, and amply compensate for inferior geographical position. If, as we believe, the geographical situation is to be changed as above indicated, our superiority in every respect will be established, despite the defeat use of the machinery of defamation employed by our vigorous neighbors.

Money is fast flowing into the country, and it is interesting to know that our settler cousins are quick to see the advantages, and are already working side by side with Canadians in what is known to be an undeniably good field. They belittle the country energetically even now, but there is a very effective refutation of their arguments in the presence of the indefatigable Yankee in our midst, with his mighty engine the dollar.

The tide of immigration is moving west. Already it is trickling in upon our greedy soil, quickly absorbed and lost to view, but growing stronger and more conspicuous day by day. Settlements are forming thruout the province, and beyond it; municipal organization is going on everywhere, and I believe this development and expansion will cease only when Manitoba has become the greatest province of the Confederation.

The business of Winnipeg to-day is, in proportion to the size of the place, much in excess of that done by any eastern Canadian city. New merchants are coming in almost daily, and there is still room here for men with large capital in every branch of commerce, and for men with smaller capital excellent vantage points may be found farther west. The scarcity of fuel has been urged as a serious objection to this country, but no one here believes that this scarcity, and the consequent excessive cost, will be more than temporary. There are vast coal fields in the west, and east of us an almost boundless area of woodland. Coal will be brought to us down the Saskatchewan in a year or two, and meantime, with the completion of the C.P.R. to Thunder Bay, we have a cheap supply of wood. Again, within sixty miles of us is a magnificent bed of peat that is to be immediately utilized; and will, it is said, be sold in Winnipeg at less than \$5 per ton. For the first time Canadians are getting light on the resources of this country. The confidence of some of the foremost men of the continent is expressed in their declared willingness to stake wealth and reputation on these resources. They have undertaken to build the Canadian Pacific railway, and are wholly dependent for success on the wealth and worth of the land, and on its

ability to furnish homes for millions. In five years hence the interest of the syndicate, enormous as it is, will be but small compared with the interest of the aggregate thousands who come hither for homes and independence, and who will find both. The dangers apprehended from the powers conferred on this corporation will cease to affright the timid, and will entirely disappear. We have no fear of them, feeling comfortably certain that when the time comes in which they might be felt we shall be very well able to protect ourselves. Our Provincial Government is fair, economical, and efficient, and has the complete confidence of the public. The Premier, Mr Norquay, is a very large man physically and mentally, and devotes his whole heart and heart to his province—a devotion that is thurly appreciated by his constituents. The prime requirements of the province are highways and schools, and on these the Government bestows constant attention. Municipal organization is being proceeded with in a proper manner. Recently a representative meeting of wardens was convened in Winnipeg that they and the Government might discuss together a measure in this direction framed by the Attorney-General, Mr Walker, and to be submitted for the approval of the Legislature in May. All political, local, and sectarian jealousies and differences are sunk in the advancement of civil government, and with the happiest results. As an evidence of our prosperity and quick movement in the public weal, I may mention that, being shown the desirability of erecting an hospital here, our citizens in two days subscribed \$22,000 towards it, and are ready to respond to an appeal for further assistance in the good work.

Mr E. B. Eddy, of Hull, has entered into a contract with the Brush Electric Light Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, for the lighting of his saw-mills, factories, and premises by electricity. Forty electric lights are to be placed in position. The expense will be about \$10,000. The adoption of the electric light will do away with the necessity of using coal oil lamps, which have always been a source of more or less danger to the property.

Ribbons which are very much soiled can be made clean, and will look almost like new ones, if washed in ammonia and water. Use half a teaspoonful of ammonia to one pint of water. Some ribbons, after washing or sponging, do not need to be ironed, and in fact are injured by it. These should be fastened to a table or long ironing board, and, when perfectly smooth, let them alone until they are dry. If they are at all wrinkled when dry lay a cloth which is slightly damp over them and press with a hot iron. Black silk, if sponged with cold water and ammonia, will be wonderfully freshened. Use a flannel cloth to remove dust from silk.

## 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 hutes, in all shades, for 15c per yard; very good Persian Cord Curtains, very wide, for \$1.50; Heavy Comb Bed Spreads, very wide, for \$2.25, (very cheap, considering the quality and size).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Huntingdon, Feb. 1.

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

WILLIAM D. McCALLUM, of Huntingdon, begs to inform his friends in the country, that he is no longer in the employ of Marshall & Henry, but has entered into an engagement with the well-known firm of Liggett & Hunt, 47 and 49 St. Joseph street, Montreal, where he shall make it a specialty to attend to customers from the country. He takes this opportunity of thanking his many friends for past kindness, and asks, on behalf of his present employers, a share of their patronage.

On entering, please ask the floor-walker for No. 12.

Teachers Wanted.  
FEMALE TEACHERS wanted for the following schools in St. Malachie d'Ormstown, viz.—No. 1, salary \$180; No. 5, salary \$200; No. 9, salary \$170. Applications received up till 2 p.m. of Monday, 9th May. None need apply unless holding at least a first-class elementary diploma.

A. McEACHERN,  
Secy.-Treas.  
Ormstown, April 13.

LOOK HERE.  
LABRADOR HERRING at \$4.25 per barrel, usual price \$6.25. Come and inspect before purchasing elsewhere.

GRAY & GOWANS, Huntingdon.

TO LET, A dwelling house, garden, stable, &c., situated between the academy and lower bridge. For particulars apply to W. W. DALGLISH.

Huntingdon, April 20.

\$46 will buy the best broadcast seeder made. Can be run with one or two horses, runs very light, sows 9 feet 2 inches wide.

No snags, chains, gears, or strings to get out of order. A positive force feed.

Send for circular.  
R. J. LATIMER,  
Cassell's Office, Montreal.

Miss B. M. O'BRIEN  
begs to inform the Ladies of Huntingdon and vicinity that she has opened a

Millinery Establishment  
in Mrs J. W. Brown's, next door to Freeman's Store, where they will find an assortment of the latest and most fashionable goods from New York and Montreal.

WILL be sold to the last and lowest bidder, on Tuesday, May 10th, at 1 o'clock p.m., certain works to be done on the Godmanchester portion of the Seignior Line Road, including building of culverts, ditching, rounding road, removing stones, filling in low places, &c. Sale on the road at place known as Brethour's Hill. Sale not to be final until approved by the council of the township of Godmanchester. Specifications can be seen at Mr Hyndman's office.

JOHN FERNS,  
FRANCIS WHEALY.  
Huntingdon, April 20.

## LAST CALL.

ALL parties indebted to the subscriber will please call and settle on or before 3rd May, as he is leaving the country.

G. W. DREW, Huntingdon.

ARCHIBALD & M'CORMICK, Advocates, No. 112 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

Mr M'Corrick will attend the Courts in Beaubarnois, Huntingdon, and Ste. Martine. Accounts for collection may be addressed to the firm, Montreal, or M. S. McCoy, Huntingdon.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, A FARM, on the 7th concession, in the Township of Weedon, Wolfe County, District of St. Francis, only 2 1/2 miles from the Quebec Central Railway, and 3 1/2 miles from Sherbrooke, containing 100 acres, about 30 of which are cleared, the balance being valuable timber. There is erected



"No, not yet. We were too late in the year. If we had had the contract signed before Christmas I think we would have had all things arranged for a very heavy stream of emigration this year. You cannot, however, make arrangements all in a week with the steamship companies."

"Will you have any emigration this year?"

"Oh, of course we shall have a great number. Mr. Stephen was in Scotland not very long since, and his arrangements will send a large number. The great bulk of our emigration will commence next season."

"What about the statements that you are replacing Canadians with Americans in the western section of your road?"

"There is no foundation for such a statement. We of course choose a good man for the head of a department, and do not interfere with the appointments he makes."

"What about the sale of your lands? Have you succeeded as well as you anticipated?"

"Yes, we have done pretty well, tho some people have made an effort to show that our lands are not worth giving away. We sell our lands at \$2.50 an acre."

"Do you charge that price over all the area chosen?"

"Yes, we make no reservation whatever."

"I notice your Syndicate is to build the Sault Ste Marie Branch line from Callander Station. You have changed your mind about that have you not?"

"Well, no. That is the Syndicate has not."

"I think you said before you went to Europe that you were likely not to build that bit of the road at all?"

"Yes, I recollect. The Syndicate had not then made up their minds to amalgamate with the Canada Central. It was decided to do that. When they did so then they took up the Sault Branch, and seeing in a good stroke of business have resolved to go ahead with it. By that means we can take our emigrants thru to the Sault, and during seven or eight months of the year send our supplies and emigrants thru our own country."

"Who are to build from the American side to meet you at the Sault?"

"We do not meet any one at that point. We will have the steamers there during the navigable months, and will come down to Montreal over the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, and Occidental Railway."

"To return to the North Shore Railway, what kind of offer was it that the Syndicate made to Mr. Chapeau and the Province of Quebec for it? I notice the Miner and Mr. Chapeau grumble that your offer was ridiculously low—that it was the lowest of all the offers they received."

"We never made them any offer whatever (emphatically). I am in a position to say that the Syndicate never offered a dollar for the North Shore Road."

"How have you succeeded in your disposal of the North West land in Great Britain? Have you sold any of it?"

"Yes; in the Red River district alone we have disposed of over 300,000 acres."

"Here Mr. McIntyre read a telegram in reference to locations in half a dozen townships, asking what the prospects would be if the party telegraphing should make selections of land in any of them. He stated that in reply he had announced that selections made in good faith by parties would be respected by the Syndicate when the lands will have been surveyed."

"You will charge them the same prices as others pay?"

"Yes; \$2.50 an acre all around."

"Are your supplies arranged for in Great Britain?"

"Yes, such of them as we purchase in Great Britain. Some of them are on the way now."

"What do you purchase in Canada?"

"Since the contract has been signed we have ordered in Canada 500 flat cars and 200 box cars, besides a large number of first and second class cars for passenger traffic."

"Where are these being made?"

"The majority of them in London, Ontario."

"What about your locomotives—will these be made in Canada?"

"They are not easy to get just now. They are rather scarce in Canada. We cannot get them, and we are likely to suffer very much from want of them."

"What about the Kingston works, will they make any for you?"

"We will take them where we can get them of course."

"What is the principal attraction possessed by the North-West lands for British farmers?"

"There is much interest aroused there about the cattle trade, and if we can show them that we really possess the facilities for cattle raising that we think our lands possess there need be little doubt as to the flood of emigration that will pour in."—Globe.

**DINNER TO MR. BLAKE.**

A PUBLIC DINNER was held in honor of Mr. Blake at Toronto on Thursday, and was most successful. The topics of his speech were those that he dwelt upon at Montreal, but a few extracts may be made.

**THE NEXT ELECTION.**

After speaking with confidence of the Reformers returning to power at the elections of 1883, he said:

Zeal and enthusiasm are good things, and are quite essential, but I believe our friends who have answered for the Army and the Volunteers will tell you that the army will generally beat the mob, and we must not trust to zeal and enthusiasm without discipline. Nothing could be more cheering than the result of my visit to Montreal. In that Province, in which it was said we had hardly a friend, I found numbers of zealous, enthusiastic friends, recognizing the difficulties of their position, but not discouraged by them. I found them actively engaged in the work of reorganization, and determined to make that fight which those who are determined generally win in the end. I found old standbys mixed with young men and ardent recruits, all engaged with equal zeal in considering the prospects and actively working to improve the prospects of the party. (Cheers.) The feeling manifested by those young men was such as I have never seen anywhere. I will give you two examples of what came to my knowledge in this respect. Amongst others with whom I met was a merchant of the city, who told me that no less than eight of his best clerks, who had not heretofore taken any active part in politics, had become enthusiastic members of the Liberal party. Another told me that 12 clerks in his establishment had done likewise. Where there is political thought and discussion there is political action, and the same sneered at these men,

and spoke of them as clerks in stores—as they were very largely—but I regard it as a most hopeful sign for the self-government of the country that the young men should early in their lives take an active part in the politics of the country—should train themselves and enlarge their minds, and discipline their intellects, and prepare themselves for the noble part which they have to play as citizens of a self-governing country. What it may be say two years hence, under our elective system of representation, depends very largely upon you and those like you; depends very largely in the meantime upon how you shall do your duty in educating, instructing, and organizing the people all over the country. I believe if that duty is, as I have no doubt it will be, discharged, we shall win in 1873! Now, as I have said, we fight against odds. The Government has place, the Government has power, the Government has influence of various kinds and organizations of various kinds at its command, while we have nothing but the strength of our principles and the disciplined ardor of our volunteers. Some sacrifice of time must be made, some toil must be undergone. We will do our part. I am ready, my friends in Parliament are ready to do their part. (Applause.) But we are but a handful. There are many leading and representative men of the Liberal party out of Parliament to-day. There are many fit for Parliament—more than we can hope to find seats for. Let them do their work outside. Let them do their work in the constituencies; let them undertake the task of educating public opinion—and thus shall we win. I hope they will enlist the young men to whom I have referred, and in future days many a young recruit of this time will recount with pride and joy the toils and struggles, and I believe, also, the triumphs of '83.

**AN ANECDOTE.**

In dilating upon the Pacific railway contract, he told this story as illustrative of the want of independence among the Conservative members:

On that night in the House of Commons when we took so many divisions on amendments to the contract, about midnight one of the supporters of the Government, with whom it is my good fortune to be on the best terms, personally came to me and said, "Why do you not see that if you could prove to a demonstration that you had a plan by which you could build the road for nothing, we would object to it unanimously." (Cheers and laughter.) "Well," I said, "I am going to give you ten more opportunities to do so, and I am bound to say he did so every time (renewed laughter), and whatever had been proposed, unless the Ministry assented to it, would have been, in the temper of the House as then revealed, unanimously rejected by their supporters."

**THE HON. A. MACKENZIE**

showed by his presence at the dinner that he harbors no jealousy of Mr. Blake. Speaking of the manner in which the Syndicate contract had been passed, he said:

Within his experience of twenty years in Parliament, both in the old Province and in the Dominion, he had never known anything more deplorable than the subservient manner in which the Government supporters had followed their leaders. He believed there were not thirty members who did not disapprove of the greater portion of the Syndicate contract. One very prominent man on the Government side, meeting him in the lobby, said that he believed the man who would make such a bargain as that must be traitors, lunatics, or drunkards. (Cheers.) He (Mr. Mackenzie) cordially acquiesced (laughter) and suggested that the member should make the same statement in the House, and indicate to which class the members of the Government belonged. (Renewed laughter.) He was sorry to say that that hon. gentleman made a speech in favor of the Syndicate and cast his vote with the Government. (Hisses.) Another member who in private spoke very strongly against the Syndicate voted with the Government, and when asked his reason, said, "Well, I would rather go out in 1883 than go out now." (Loud cheers.) At least a dozen members on the Ministerial side had spoken to him (Mr. Mackenzie) condemning the contract, and nothing had ever surprised him more than to see these same men standing up in their places, one after the other, casting their votes for the confirmation of the bargain. Such was the House of Commons for whom he had to answer here. (Laughter and cheers.) Nothing should be more sacred to an Administration than to uphold the doings of their predecessors in transactions involving the finances. But the present Government had already paid some sixty or seventy claims which had been adjudicated upon and payment refused by the late Government. He would take another opportunity and another audience before the end of the year to expose the folly of the Government's transactions in this respect. But one of these claims might be specially referred to. This was a claim on the Intercolonial which the late Government had refused to pay, and when the claimants expressed dissatisfaction, had referred them to the Exchequer Court as the proper tribunal before which to bring their complaint. The case was still pending when this Government came into power. They took it out of the Court, and referred it to a special commission of one man, and he, without calling for the evidence of any of the Government officials on whose recommendation payment had been refused, awarded the full amount of over a hundred thousand dollars. (Cheers.) Such was a specimen of the extraordinary transactions which had taken place during this Parliament. No worse cases were ever brought to light in this country, and he was sure that an exposure of them would have such an effect on the public mind as would beyond the shadow of a doubt result in their defeat in 1883. (Cheers.)

**CANADA.**

The county of Hochelaga Agricultural Society held their annual spring show of horses and bulls on the Hay Market, College street, yesterday morning. There were quite a number of leading agriculturists on the grounds, among them being Messrs Wm. Evans, R. Benny, Jas. Benny and Thomas Irving, of Montreal; Alex. Somerville, of Lower Lachine; J. M. Browning and Alfred Williams, of Longueuil; Jas. Drummond, of Petite Cote, and Dr. Leclerc, Secretary of the Council of Agriculture, and others. 23 horses were altogether shown. Of the heavy horses Dr. McEachran, of this city, exhibited a fine chestnut Clyde horse, Member, who was imported last year. He was very much admired as a stock horse. The Jacques-Cartier Agricultural Society also exhibited a fine dark brown imported Clyde horse, Member, who was very much admired as a stock horse. The Jacques-Cartier Agricultural Society also exhibited a fine dark brown imported Clyde horse, Member, who was very much admired as a stock horse.

another dark-brown Clyde horse, Maple Leaf, and Mr. Robt. Benny showed Glendair, a cold sired by old Glendair, formerly owned by Mr. F. Kay, of this city. Mr. Thomas Brown exhibited a light brown Clyde horse, Lochiel, imported last fall, and took the first prize at the Exhibition here. Mr. C. McAvoy showed a chestnut horse, Marquis, and Mr. Joseph Decaries a dark-chestnut, Diamond, half Clyde and half Cear de Lion. Mr. Leon Beau's chestnut, Belair, a Welsh horse, was sired by the old stallion, Lion, formerly belonging to the Hochelaga Agricultural Society. Mr. Delorsier exhibited a bay Clyde horse. Two handsome Ayrshire bulls were also shown—Barleycorn, belonging to Mr. Geo. Muir, of St. Laurent, and Bonnie Dundee, the property of Mr. Thomas Irving, of Logan's Farm.—Montreal Herald.

They have a novel society in Hull in connection with the Roman Catholic Cathedral, and which has a membership of 1,600. The members are allowed to drink all the whiskey they can get for nothing, but are prohibited from treating their friends or paying for their own beverage. They are not allowed either to sign applications for persons applying for licenses to sell liquor.

Mr. Shanly's report as to the feasibility of constructing a railway tunnel under the St. Lawrence River, between Hochelaga and Longueuil, says that the result of the borings with the diamond drill during the past winter have demonstrated that it will be necessary to go some 20 feet lower with the tunnel than was previously anticipated. At that additional depth the character of the rock was found to be of the very best for tunnelling purposes. It is Utica Shale, and lies in horizontal deposits, which reduces by a large percentage the chances of meeting with fissures or faults in the rock. The presence of rock-limestone, which was dreaded, was not discovered in any part of the survey. In consequence of having to go so much lower to reach the rock, the grades of the track will be heavier than it was anticipated they would. Thus on the North Shore, where the dip of the rock is low, the water in the river comparatively deep and the present track close to the shore, the grade will be 105 feet to the mile. On the opposite shore, where the conditions are more favorable, it will be 85 feet to the mile. The report calls attention to the fact that as the heavy traffic will go principally towards the south the steepness on the North shore will not be particularly objectionable. Two routes have been surveyed. The cost of number one is estimated at \$3,800,000, and of number two at \$4,100,000. The estimates provide for the highest character of excellence of the work in all the branches. Number one route is the one that will be selected, and it is contemplated to make a considerable reduction in its estimated cost by a better alignment of the approach to the North Shore. The tunnel will be 26 feet wide and 23 feet high, which will give ample room for double tracks. With ordinarily favorable circumstances, Mr. Shanly is of the opinion that the tunnel can be completed within three years. There are nine roads interested in the success of the tunnel, the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, and Occidental, the Canadian Pacific, the Canada Central, the Quebec and Ontario, the South-Eastern, the Delaware and Hudson, the proposed South Shore, the International, and the Intercolonial, with all their connections, and other roads as well. It is shown that all of these roads throwing their influence in favor of traffic by the tunnel will cause an immense volume of trade to pass thru it. If the cost is put at \$4,000,000, an annual dividend of 7 per cent. would amount to \$280,000. The tariff to be charged will of course depend entirely upon the number of cars passing thru. Two hundred and fifty cars at \$5 each, 500 at \$3, or 1000 at \$1.50, would yield \$1,500 per day. Three hundred and thirteen working days in the year would thus give an annual revenue of \$469,500, or \$189,500 over 7 per cent. on a capital of four millions, which looks sufficient for working expenses.

Mr. Senecal is one of three or four gentlemen here who purchased the patent for using the electric light in Montreal, and he is about to form a company at once to introduce it. He was lately on a visit in New York, saw it working there, and became at once an ardent disciple of Edison. The promoters of the company think there are "millions in it." They will shortly give a grand experiment of the light for the satisfaction of those who are still sceptical of its success.

Some time since there was a good deal of interest taken in Montreal in the case of a Mrs. Bigras, the wife of a city police sergeant, who was charged with attempting to murder her husband by mixing poison in his food. The cause assigned for the commission of the crime was no other than that Bigras had voluntarily left the Church of Rome, to which the accused still belonged, and become a Protestant. After the complainant laid the charge there was another element of sensation added to it by the summary dismissal of Bigras from the force, for what cause was never made plain to the public, nor, as far as I could learn, to himself. The preliminary examination of the prisoner occupied the Police Court a long time, and in addition to other evidence adduced of a criminatory character was that of Dr. Baker Edwards, the public analyst, which proved that there was poison found in the bread provided for Bigras by his wife. She was finally committed for trial, bail being accepted. The prosecutor made several attempts to get restored to his position on the force, and also there was not a single charge of a compromising character against him he did not succeed. The result was he had to leave the city, and when the accused was placed on her trial to-day the judge had to tell the jury to acquit her.

The Scott Act was defeated in the county of Wentworth by a majority of 657.

Every public school teacher in Ontario is now required to pass a prescribed examination in music, which goes to show conclusively that the art of musical instruction in our schools is not only a pastime, but a desire and a necessity.

The fatal sickness amongst the Chinese employed on the Canada Pacific Railway in British Columbia is stated to have been caused by the victims coming in contact with poisoned oak which abounds in that section.

A letter from the Upper Ottawa states that the streams have all dwindled away to their summer level, caused by the gradual melting of the snow in the warm sunshine and the absence of rain. The ice has all disappeared. The winter's cut of saw logs and square timber will not, it is greatly feared, get to the market in the ordinary way, unless a flood comes with heavy rains, the season for which, however, is now nearly past.

Quebec, April 23.—Fire was discovered this morning, at 1.30, in St. Andrew's church. The firemen were quickly on the spot and soon subdued the flames, but not until very heavy damage had been caused. The fire apparently originated near the furnace, in the basement, which is almost under the organ.

The Montreal Witness says—A census enumerating in this city has gathered some surprising facts to show the extent to which early marriages prevail among French-Canadians. Over forty cases of marriages under eighteen came under his observation. One instance was that of a young mother of 17 blessed with three children. Another enumerating has obtained some interesting facts in regard to the effect of mixed marriages on the religious faith of the families. He finds that in five cases out of six the children are brought up in the religion of the Catholic parent.

Winnipeg, April 25.—The ice is moving down the river nicely. The water is rising very high from the effects of the freshet sweeping down from the Souris stream in Minnesota. Fears of a flood have now subsided. The weather is intensely warm, the snow has entirely gone, and farmers are busy sowing wheat in general throughout the Province. An official circular has been issued by General Superintendent Stickney announcing the transfer of the Pacific Railway to the Syndicate.

A new college is being erected at Cote des Neiges for the St. Croix Brothers. It will be 133 feet front by 56 feet wide, with a centre tower 112 feet high. The building will be of stone, five stories in height. While demolishing the old building, which stood in its place, the workmen came upon a hole three feet deep, in which they found the skeletons of two men in good preservation, the hair being still partly on the skulls. The skeletons were not laid horizontally as the bodies had been buried there, but were in a space occupying but a couple of feet in diameter, as the bodies had been thrust into the cavity one on top of the other. Some of the workmen from St. Laurent said that it was in their recollection that two shantymen after returning from Ottawa with their earnings had disappeared in a mysterious manner and nothing more was heard of them. The building was many years ago occupied as a hotel.

Montreal, April 22.—Since Montreal has grown into a city of great commercial importance, and a very great proportion of its citizens have become possessed of wealth and leisure, club life has grown in favor. A few years ago there were only one or two institutions of the kind in existence here, but now we find them in all parts of the city, and popular among the French element as with the English. Within the past five or six years at least a dozen, if not more, have sprung into being. They are not all patronized by the crème de la crème of society, but their supporters are generally found amongst the better classes. Some are very exclusive, and it requires a good deal of influence and maneuvering for a candidate to obtain admission. The special phase which I wish to draw attention to at present is that of gambling on an extensive scale. In our clubs, with a few exceptions, it is practised to a ruinous extent. The vice is not of a spasmodic character, but is indulged in systematically nightly for stakes of very high amount. In club a few nights since a leading merchant carried away \$1,750 as the result of one sitting, whilst the nightly losses of individuals in the same place are commonly two and three hundred dollars. With one exception, the amounts lost and won in this mansion are the largest in any of the clubs of the city, one gentleman having lost as much as \$5,000 in one night. The exception is that of a professional gambling house, situated in the neighborhood of one of our public gardens, which is carried on under the name of a "club," but is in every sense a gambling hell. I have heard on good authority of some gaming contractors and merchants losing sums ranging from \$500 to \$1,000 in this place of a night. This rendezvous cannot be unknown to the police, and yet it is allowed to flourish almost in the very heart of the city without official interference. In the other clubs the demoralizing practice is carried on in as deliberate and systematic a manner but not for as large stakes as in the two previously mentioned. I hear constantly of men losing twenty, thirty, forty, and fifty dollars of a night, and as many of the losers are young men holding responsible positions at only moderate salaries, the question arises, where do they get the money to recklessly waste in this way?

Ottawa, April 22.—Hull has added another tragedy to its list of fatal disasters by fire. In a small frame house live the families of Archibute Proulx and Joseph Latour. The rooms were about 12 by 15 feet in size, and two were occupied by each family. Last evening the children had been put to bed, and the two women, Mrs. Proulx and Mrs. Latour, alias Ledue, were out attending an auction sale. Little Amelia Proulx, aged 9 months, and Rosina Proulx, aged 3 years, were asleep upstairs, one in each room; while down stairs Adelaide Latour, aged 12 months, was asleep in the cradle. A coal lamp had been left on the stairs about half way up. Thru some cause or other the lamp exploded and set fire to the stairway floor below. Some neighbors were startled by the noise, and in attempting to enter the house were blinded by the smoke and retreated screaming. Two men, named Brisbois and Nadard, passing at the time rushed in, and with great difficulty and much danger got the children out, but not before all of them were badly injured by the smoke. The firemen were quickly on hand and at work, and in a short time had the fire put out, but not before the contents of the building were burned and the walls of the interior charred by the flames. Dr. Beaubien was summoned to attend the children, who were placed in a neighbor's house, but notwithstanding what was done for the sufferers the Proulx child and the little Latour boy died within a couple of hours after the accident occurred. Rosina Latour, the three-year-old girl, who was burned about the head and body, was living this evening, but no hopes are entertained of her recovery. The parents are naturally much stricken by grief at the severe affliction which has befallen them.

The Emerson people are delighted. A deposit of hard coal has been found twenty-five miles north-east of the town, and the discoverers have come down to Ontario in order to raise the money with which to work it.

**FARM FOR SALE,** being lot No. 28, in the 6th range of Godmanchester, containing 65 acres, in a good state of cultivation. For particulars apply to a good estate agent.

Huntingdon, April 22.

**BIRTH.**

At Huntingdon, on the 25th inst., the wife of David Kimbrough, of a son.

**MARRIED.**

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. C. M. Mackenzie, James Ritchie, of Godmanchester, eldest son of John Ritchie of Fertile Creek, to Margaret, second daughter of Thomas Allan, Norton Creek.

**DIED.**

At Rome's Point, N.Y., on the 23rd inst., of congestion of the brain, Alberta, aged 18 months and 1 week, daughter of D. McCormick, Esq., advocate, of Montreal.

At Chateauguay Basin, on the 25th inst., Ann Jane Shaw, widow of the late James Boulter, aged 76 years and 4 months.

Montreal, April 22.—Best bag flour \$3.05. Old dairy butter almost unobtainable. New commands from 18c to 21c according to quality. New cheese 12c to 13c; old, 13c to 14c. Eggs 14c to 15c. Dais 85c to 90c per bag of 80 lbs. Early Rose potatoes 65c to 70c per bag. Dressed hogs \$9. Maple sugar 8c to 10c; syrup 7c to \$9.

Montreal, April 25.—There were nearly 300 head of beef cattle offered to-day, which caused prices to decline below those paid last week. A few head of choice cattle were sold at \$4 to \$5, but the general prices of good steers and heifers were from \$4 to 5c per lb.; cattle in pretty fair condition brought 4c, while leanish and rough cattle were sold by the drovers at from 3c to 4c per lb. A considerable number of cattle were held over for another market. Calves were not numerous and prices are firmer. Sheep are scarce and high priced, selling at from \$8 to \$10 according to quality. Spring lambs were scarce, and good animals brought high prices. Two very fine lambs were sold at \$6 each; common lambs sold at from \$3 to \$4 each. A lot of 20 fat hogs weighing 4,300 lbs., were sold at \$7.50 per 100 lbs.

**UNITED STATES.**

Over 80,000 buffaloes have within six months been killed in Montana, mostly for their hides, which bring from \$2.25 to \$2.75. Men in the fur trade say the animal will soon be extinct.

Bridgeport, Conn., April 21.—A magazine at West Stratford, three miles from this city, containing a thousand kegs of powder, owned by the Union Metallic Cartridge Co., exploded this morning. Buildings were shaken here as by an earthquake, people thrown from their feet, and plate-glass and small windows broken in many places. The wild excitement prevailed for a time; the shops were immediately emptied of the employes, and hundreds of women rushed wildly about the streets crying, as it was supposed another explosion had occurred at the cartridge shop. The employes at the factory, fearing a similar calamity to that of a few months ago, and left the workshop shut down for the day. The damage to buildings about the city will average \$5,000. The explosion is supposed to have been caused by two men in the vicinity of the magazine shooting a rifle. One of them was badly cut, but his companion was uninjured.

A Kansas judge is reported to have decided that a ticket to "admit one" is good for husband and wife. That judge undoubtedly has a wife, and the circus season is at hand.

It is estimated that the snow blockades during the winter and spring have cost the Western railroads not less than \$2,000,000. At one time the Chicago & North Western had 4000 men at work shovelling snow, and the St. Paul 5000 men, at \$1.50 a day and board. The Illinois Central has also employed several thousand men during the last two months removing snow on its lines.

Nebraska has established a custom which every one of the Western States, and many which are not included in that category, would do well to follow. For a number of years it has annually set apart a special day, called Arbor day, which the inhabitants devote to planting trees. The custom has been from its first inauguration very generally observed, and the result is that the bleak, naked surface of this Prairie State has become diversified with myriad groves, which relieve the monotony of the landscape and refresh the eye with the beauties of woodland growth, while they form a barrier against the winds and are developing into valuable preservers of timber. At the same time, in the cities and towns, and about residences in the country, ornamental trees of fine stature are affording the comforts of shade and the aesthetic pleasures of graceful form and handsome foliage. In fact, Nebraska is being rapidly transformed from a treeless to a wooded country thru the maintenance of its annual Arbor day.

The Governor of Dakota is in New York seeking assistance for those residents of that territory who have been ruined by frosts and floods. Governor Ordway's summary of the result is more eloquent than any labored statement. About 500,000 acres of the richest farming country in Dakota is covered with water to a depth of from two to six feet. Most of the inhabitants have lost all their possessions save the bare land of their farms. The devastated region is the oldest settled part of the territory, well-to-do people; but, like all farmers in a new country, their savings were invested in stock and improvements on their land. Their destitution is complete. They have no animals, tools, or seed to plant a new crop, and nothing to live upon until harvest time. Over seven thousand of these unfortunate people are now supported by public charity. It was a sad day for them when they listened to the flattering tales of the land agents and the railway runners.

There was a great demonstration against Mr. Gladstone in Cape Town recently, and his effigy was burnt. The British Lion was caricatured. The Argus and the Zuid African office windows were broken. At Port Elizabeth, also, some thousands of the inhabitants assembled and burnt Mr. Gladstone's effigy. Funeral bells were tolled, and bands paraded the streets, playing the "Dead March in Saut." To add insult to injury, the leader of the movement telegraphed an account of the proceedings to the Prime Minister.

Alexander III. has promoted to captaincy the young lieutenant who wrapped his own mantle around the wounded car just after the explosion. It was in this mantle that the murdered man was taken to the Winter Palace. "I have bought you a new cloak," said the young czar to the soldier. "I shall keep the other." He has also given the youth a present of 1200 roubles.

The schooner Leslie, from the South Sea, reports that Capt. Schwartz landed on the Solomon group to trade, but was surrounded by natives and tomahawked. The savages rushed for the boat, but the crew regained it first and pushed off.

Lady Cavagnari, the widow of the soldier killed in Afghanistan, now lives in the Royal apartments at Hampton Court. Queen Victoria suddenly appeared there, the other day, and was very charming to all the inmates; but Lady Cavagnari's youth, beauty and quiet sadness especially touched the Queen, who kissed her tenderly.

**FARM FOR SALE,** being lot No. 28, in the 6th range of Godmanchester, containing 65 acres, in a good state of cultivation. For particulars apply to a good estate agent.

Huntingdon, April 22.

**EXTRAORDINARY DISPLAY**  
1881 NEW SPRING AND SUMMER IMPORTATIONS. 1881

**WILLIAM THIRD & CO.** beg to announce that they have now received and opened out their new Spring and Summer Importations, comprising:

- 10 cases Fancy Dress Goods, beautiful styles.
- 2 cases Linen Dress Goods, from the most celebrated manufacturers in Ireland.
- 2 cases Black Cashmires, Black Permatas and Black Lustres.
- 1 case Ladies plain and Fancy Mantle and Ulster Cloths.
- 10 cases choice Prints and Muslins.
- 1 case Black Grandines and Colored French De-laines.
- 5 bales White and Grey Cottons, Canton Flannels, and Tickings.
- 4 cases Fancy Cotton Shirtings and Table Linens.
- 10 cases English, Irish, Scotch and Canadian Treeds.
- 3 cases Gentlemen's White and Colored Dress Shirts.
- 1 large case Ladies' Merino Underclothes and Gentlemen's Merino Underclothes and Ties.
- 6 cases comprising Hosiery, Gloves, Parasols, Umbrellas, Satchels, Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, Neckties, Ruchings, Fingings, Fancy Dress Buttons and trimmings; also Ladies' and Gentlemen's White Linen Handkerchiefs, &c.
- 4 cases Ladies' Stays, Black and Colored Satins and Silks, Ribbons, Berlin and Fingering Wool, Motocors and Motto Frames, Chromos, Albums, Autograph Albums, &c.
- 9 cases Ladies', Girls', Men's and Boys' trimmed and untrimmed Straw Hats.
- 6 bales Tapestry and Hemp Carpets; also Stair Oil Cloths and Stair Linen.
- 4 cases Mattings, and a choice assortment of Table Oil Cloths.
- 3 bales white and colored Flannels, Furniture Prints and fancy Table Damask.
- 1 case Fancy Cloth Table Covers, white Marellis Toilet Covers, and fancy Napkins.
- 75 cases and trunks of Boots and Shoes of every description.
- 50 Saratoga and common Travelling Trunks.
- 10 cases black Travelling Valises and Carpet Bags.
- 15 bales choice Wall Paper and paper Borders, from the most celebrated home and foreign manufacturers.
- 12 large cases Ready-made Clothing, comprising Gents' and Boys' Tweed Suits, black and colored Lustre Coats, and fancy Tweed and Linen Dusters.
- 20 cases Gentlemen and Boys' Felt Hats and fancy Cloth, Scotch, and Silk Caps.
- 15 crates and barrels of Crockery and fancy Glass-ware.
- 10 barrels beautiful fancy Vases, Toilet Sets, Mantle Sets, Glass Sets, Monstache Cups and Saucers, China, Glass, fancy Fitchers ornamented with gold, Engraved Glass Water Pitchers, &c.

A tremendous stock of Choice Groceries and Hardware of every description, and an immense quantity of other General Merchandise, altogether too numerous to mention.

**WILLIAM THIRD & CO.**  
Huntingdon, April 14th, 1881.  
P.S.—Just received, a magnificent stock of Fancy Goods, suitable for Birthday and Wedding Presents.

**GRAND CONCERT.**

THE Members of the Juvenile Fife and Drum Band intend giving a Concert in VICTORIA HALL, Huntingdon, on Friday evening, the 28th April, to consist of vocal and instrumental music, songs, dialogues, &c. Admission 15 cents; children under 12 years 10 cents. Refreshments sold during the evening. Doors open at 7 o'clock; curtain rising at 7.30. Come one, come all.

**Cheese Factory Notice.**

THE undersigned will open the Huntingdon Cheese Factory on Monday, May 2.

PETER MCFARLANE.

**AUCTION SALES.**

At residence of Anthony Wood, New Ireland, on Monday, May 2nd: horses, cattle, sheep, waggons, implements, household furniture, &c. 9 months' credit.

D. SHAW, Auctioneer.

At residence of G. W. Drew, Huntingdon, on Tuesday, 3rd May: Household Furniture, Marble Mantels, Waggons, Buggies, Cows, &c. 8 months' credit.

D. SHAW, Auctioneer.

**WANTED.**

WANTED—Two Female Teachers, for District 1 and 5 of the school municipality of Elgin; must hold first-class diplomas. Applicants to state salary and qualifications. Applications will be received up to the 15th May, and to be made to the following parties, viz.: District No. 1, Wm. H. Caldwell and Moses Wilson, Helena Post Office; and District No. 5, to John B. Stott and George Elder, Jr., Atholton.

PETER MCFARLANE,  
Secy.-Treas. B.S.C.

Keelo, April 22.

**ON MONDAY, the 2nd May, I will be at McKay's Hotel, Huntingdon, with my two horses "Canadian" and "Sir Colin the Third," and will leave on Tuesday morning for Galt's Hotel, Durham, calling at noon at Wm. Ross's, near Durville. On Wednesday afternoon will leave Durham, passing up the Nebraska's Corners, passing thru Atholton about 4 o'clock, health, weather, and roads permitting. Friday afternoon and Saturdays at my own stables.**

For further particulars see posters.

JOHN CARR.

Trout River, April 22.

**WANTED.**

TWO FEMALE TEACHERS wanted for schools number 1 and 8, Hinchinbrook. Applications received up till the 20th May next. Some need apply unless holding a first-class elementary diploma. Address A. HENDMAN, Herdman Post Office, Hinchinbrook, Que. Also, wanted a teacher for the school of District No. 3, Gore, Hinchinbrook. Applicants to be provided with either a Normal or first-class Elementary diploma, and also to state qualifications and salary. Application to be made to Mr. John Coulter, Anderson's Corners, Gore, up to the 20th May next.

ARTHUR HEDDMAN,  
Secy.-Treas. B.S.C.

KATE CROININ'S DOWRY.

CHAPTER III.

"When I was a girl," began Mrs Sullivan, "my father, my brother, who was older than I, and could remember our mother, lived in an old house on the road between Cork and Blaney. It was a roomy house, but very dull, and the garden had high walls round it. The house was pulled down fifteen years ago, and Mr Monroe bought the land: there is not any likeness at all between the place now and what it was. We lived a very quiet life there, until my brother took it into his head to go to sea, and could not be persuaded out of it by our father or by me, or by any of the friends who tried to persuade him. It was a pity; he had had a good education for those times, and his father idolized him. He was never half so fond of me, he was a good father to me also. The first trouble I can remember was when Terence left us, to make a long voyage to China. After he was gone my father and I were more together, and I began to understand more about his affairs, and to know that he was not very well off. Not that I wanted anything I had not, or that we were not comfortable at home; but I could see that my father was but what we used to call 'bothered' about things, and that he was rather helpless in his ways. He was a most amiable man; I never knew a gentler or kinder heart than your grandfather's, but he was not quick or ready; he had none of the practical ability which your father possesses, none of that decided manner which makes one feel that he has thoroughly considered a matter, and made up his mind about it on the soundest grounds. My father had a hesitating way with him, as if he had gone astray in life, and he had a puzzled look in his face. How often when you have been doing your lessons, and not getting on with them—

"I remember," softly interrupted Clare, nodding her head with emphatic satisfaction, in the reflection that the day of doing sums was over.

"How often I have looked at you, and seen a likeness to him in your face. He was in business in Cork, senior partner, too, and I believe it ought to have been a good business, but it never was, and I doubt whether any business which my dear father might have had to conduct would ever have been a good one. There are men who can't succeed—there are some of them; but they are some-times more lovable and better loved than those with whom everything goes well, who climb the ladder of fortune quickly—perhaps because the pushed-aside lacks the hard self-assertion of the pusher. If ever a man wanted a sensible wife, that man was my father; but I don't think it ever occurred to him as a possibility to marry again. I suppose no girl could have been happier than I was with my father, but my home was not at all like the home we have been able to give you, at least, for as long as you can remember. It was not very comfortable or orderly, but I did not miss what I had never known, and I had plenty of amusement, and very high spirits. I was as lively as you are when I was your age, and I believe I was almost as well-looking.

"Why, mamma," exclaimed Clare, "you know you were a thousand times better-looking! Papa has often told me you were the prettiest girl in Cork."

"Ah, papa! Yes, he thought so, but then he is not an impartial witness. However, never mind that. I was a pretty girl, and a very merry and happy girl, when I met your papa first."

"Was he really your first, quite, your very first love?" Clare asked her mother, with a sly, demure smile. "Like—like Henry, you know."

"Wait, Clare, let me tell you my story. We have wandered off on the unprofitable point of my good looks. I was telling you about my high spirits, and general content with things as they were. I was very fond of dancing, and there was a great deal of dancing in those days. Parties were not so grand and expensive as they are now, but they were more numerous; and we certainly did not enjoy them less, and a certain mairin gown over a calico slip, and a pink or blue sash, formed quite a grand evening dress. What would you say to that, Clare?"

"I should not like it at all, mother," said Clare, with entire frankness; "but I suppose if everybody else were the same, I should not much mind."

"There's a great deal in that. My father used to allow me to ask anybody I pleased to our house, and never refused to take me anywhere. We had a numerous acquaintance, and the only grievance of my life was that we lived in the country, and not in the town. I had to trust to my friends who had jaunting cars, to take me about any distance beyond a walk. There was a regular car, which brought my father to his business every day; it accommodated four gentlemen, who paid so much yearly; but there was no place to spare for me. I remember how I used to make my evening-dress up into a parcel, and send it down in the well of the car to the houses of my party-giving friends, and walk into town in the evening, just as ready to 'dance all night till the broad daylight' as any of your black pets in your Christy collection. I need not tell you, then, that I was not at all sorry when my father told me—it was the day before my eighteenth birthday—that he had some idea of selling our house and moving into town. I knew there was something in it he did not like, for the puzzled look in his face was more marked than usual, and he told me presently that it might not look well, perhaps; that we were 'better considered' by living out of the town, but he had an offer for the house, and so on—particulars I need not go into. There was good accommodation—in fact, a large house—over his office. His business was a branch of the shipping trade, and he thought he had better go and live there. I was delighted beyond measure; it was the very best thing he could have proposed, and I was only impatient to make the move at once. It was not long delayed; but in the mean time an incident occurred which did not give me much concern at the time, but which had some bearing on the future of my story. There are people who say no woman ought to acknowledge that any man except her husband ever asked her to marry him; because no man proposes to a woman unless she has given him reason to believe that she means to accept him. This may be true as a general rule, but it had an exception in my case. I never was more surprised, or less pleased, in my life, than when a certain Mr James Downing, the son of a distiller, who was a very rich man, proposed to me at a party given by his mother. I had come into town, and was staying at a friend's house—it was my eighteenth birthday—and the party was quite an event. I enjoyed the dancing, as usual; but I was genuinely unaware that Mr Downing was paying me

more attention than usual; and when he detained me in a little conservatory at the back of the drawing-room, and asked me the important question, as if there could not be the least doubt in the world about the answer which he was to receive, I was angry and frightened. At first he would not receive my answer as final; but when, under the influence of both fear and anger, which when combined form desperation, I made my meaning perfectly plain, he told me I had deliberately led him to make a fool of himself for the pleasure of triumphing over him, and that I might count upon his never forgetting the affront I had put upon him. I was roused by this to anger unmixt by any regret, and I told him that I cared as little for his threats as I cared for himself, and begged that henceforth he would not venture to claim acquaintance with me. You will wonder when I tell you, Clare, that this unhappy man carried the story of his proposal and my refusal of it to his mother, and to other friends of mine, and that I was severely blamed among them. His mother would have been desperately angry if I had married Mr Downing, for whom she wanted a girl with a fortune, not poor Kate Croinin, with nothing but vague possibilities of a small dowry; but, at the same, she was excessively indignant that poor Kate Croinin should have presumed to refuse her son. I heard a great deal about it at the time, and Mrs Downing ceased to invite me to her parties; but I put the matter out of my mind, which was soon filled with another subject, for it was about this time that your papa and I first met."

"Oh, tell me about that, mamma! This is the really interesting part of the story."

"It was a very prosaic way that the meeting came about, my dear. Your father was a clerk in the house of Matthewson & Joyce, and it was the junior partner who wanted to buy our house. Mr Sullivan called to see my father with a letter from the junior partner, and my father was ill, and could not see him. He sent me into the parlor with a message in answer to Mr Joyce's letter, and—

"And papa fell in love with you on the spot. Of course he did. He could not help it."

"I don't know about that. At all events, he brought a second message the next day, and a third the day after; and by the time the bargain for our house was concluded, and it was settled that we were to remove to Cork, I had learned a great deal about Redmond Sullivan, and especially that he stood very high in the estimation of Messrs Matthewson & Joyce, who considered him a clever man of business, and who would, he believed, be not unwilling to take him into partnership, if he could bring a comparatively small sum of money into the business. That was the day of small things, and little did we ever think that the future could bring such good gifts to us. That future was a long way off, and between us and it there lay serious troubles. My father sold the house, and we removed to Cork. I was delighted with the change. We had brought with us all our old furniture and books, and the house on the quay, over the offices, soon began to look quite home-like. But I found, to my great surprise, that we were supposed to have come down in the world by the change, and that hints were abroad that my father's business was doing less well than ever, and that, in fact, there were troublesome times ahead of him. A little inquiry enabled me to trace these reports to Mrs Downing and her son, and I suffered from them almost as much as they could have desired me to suffer; for, to me, I knew little of business matters, I was aware that such rumors would injure my father's credit, and I blamed myself for them. If only I had not had the misfortune first to attract and then to offend those rumors. But the day after my removal, Mr Downing, there would not have been keenly, it and every day and other soon gave way to the great happiness that was coming into my life; and it was destined also to be put entirely aside by a great sorrow. Within six months after my father and I came to live in Cork, your father and I were engaged to one another (with every prospect of a long engagement before us), and the news had come to us of my brother's death. He had done well in his chosen career, and had been home three times. He died of fever at Shanghai, and my father, who bore the news with external calmness and resignation, never really recovered it: he became more puzzled and uncertain in his ways than ever, and I believe the business drifted more and more.

"You have often seen the miniature of your father, taken at that time, and it is very like him; so that you can imagine what a contrast his bright, resolute and energetic ways presented to my father's timid and discouraged looks and manner. Perhaps it was the contrast which made Redmond Sullivan so attractive to him; anyhow, he liked him so much that even if he had had any prudent idea about the wisdom or unwisdom of an attachment between Redmond and me, I do not think that he would have taken courage to act on them. He had not any, however; and when I told him that Redmond Sullivan had asked me to be his wife, that we were prepared to wait until his circumstances should be better, and that I would sanction an engagement which was pretty sure to be condoned by all my other relatives and friends, he was as much astonished as if he had not been seeing the young man constantly, and seeing him in close attendance upon me on every possible opportunity.

"You'll have to wait, child," was all he said in the way of objection; "you couldn't marry on Sullivan's salary and what I can give you; but if you and he don't mind waiting for a good fortune, I don't see that you can do better. He's the best and wisest man I ever met, and I could die happy trusting you to him. These words of my father's were as good as a fortune to me at the time. We were well contented to wait, and the happiest of the happy. Redmond was already high in the esteem and confidence of his employers, and we had the hopeful trust in the future which comes easily to young lovers."

"I don't think I should have been so contented as you were, mamma. I think I should have been afraid, too, of being not well off."

"I dare say; and it would not be natural you should be otherwise. Your bringing-up has been very different from mine. Well, we waited and waited, and our friends talked of our engagement as being the most foolish thing possible; and some prophesied that it would never come to anything; and others said they wondered, considering my father had consented to allow me to 'throw myself away,' that he did not let us marry and take up our abode with him. That would have seemed a simple plan indeed, but my father never proposed it; and when Redmond heard that we were waiting, he told me he would not wish it, even for the sake of basing our marriage; a man ought to make his wife's home for her, and always be master in his own. At length one day, when our engagement had lasted two years, and I was twenty, Redmond told me that a chance had arisen for us, if my father could enable him to avail himself of it. He had been increasingly useful to the firm in whose employment he was of late; and they had told him if he could bring into the business the sum of two thousand pounds, they would give him a partnership."

"Two thousand pounds?" said Clare, "that's what papa is going to give me. Is it because it was the founding of his fortune? How delightful to find papa out in a bit of romance like that!"

"Wait a little, and you'll find your papa out in a yet more romantic notion. Two thousand pounds seemed an enormous and impossible sum to me then, and of

great magnitude to Redmond; but he thought it not unlikely my father might be able to give it, it was only me to be provided for then. Here there was an immediate provision for me, and a letter one that we could possibly expect to obtain by waiting ever so patiently. I could only say that I was quite certain my father would give Redmond, or rather me, the money if he could, and advised him to speak to him frankly and at once. This Redmond did, and my father met the matter in exactly the spirit which I expected. He told Redmond more about his affairs than he has ever admitted, acknowledged that his business was not prosperous, but said he had always intended to give me the small dowry he could afford on my wedding-day, being averse to exposing it to any risk by keeping the money in the business until that day; that he could give the two thousand pounds, but that he entirely approved of the purchase of a partnership for Redmond with that money. Redmond expressed his gratitude to my father very warmly, and came in the highest spirits to tell me of his success, and to discuss our consequent arrangements.

"It was on just such a day as this has been, and at the same season of the year, that your father and I, and my father settled all about my wedding. My father, like most of the undecided people whom I have known, always wanted to do anything he really had his mind fixed to in a hurry, and he had always been married without any further delay. We were to 'get the wedding over first,' he said, and to have a short marriage-tour, and then to come back and stay with him for a while, when the partnership could be concluded, and our future abode fixed upon. He had quite cheerful and excited in talking about it. How well I remember his dear face, and his eager, blue eyes, which had something childlike in them to the last, as he said, when Redmond was going away that night, 'You shall have the two thousand pounds good and true, and that day when you and Kate are married, my very happy!'"

"I was very happy and very busy when the time fixed for my marriage drew near, and I made a great deal more ado about my small preparations than I demanded. My father was pleased, and Redmond was the highest spirit of the party."

"Mamma," interrupted Clare, "do tell me what your wedding-dress was—satin, or moire, or plain silk?"

"Neither of the three, my dear; it was only worked muslin—lambour they called it—over a lustrous slip, and I thought good enough to wear it at a tea party in the evening."

"What did you do with it? I mean to keep my wedding-dress all my life!"

"I have kept mine. It is in this house; but I have never looked at it from that day to this!"

"Mamma! Why? You were never sorry, were you, for—"

"For having married your father? Never. I should have been very ungrateful to Providence and to him if I had ever been anything but thankful. But for the day, my father never said a word, much on my wedding-day, and you shall have it, I had a beautiful, bright day it was, and we were a merry party. My father and I had a long talk the evening before, and he had said more to me about himself, his young days, my mother and my brother, than he ever said to me in his life. He was not good for young people to be talked to about solemn things or business matters, but now that I was going to be married, he thought I might be treated as a grown-up person. I knew and understood my father better than I did before, and I was ever to pass my old home in the room, more than I had done in all the years I had lived with him."

"It was like this talk of ours, mother?"

"Yes, in some degree. Well, the day came, and the hour for our marriage; and the party, which was large, and the only very small leaving the house—only myself, my father, my bridesmaid, and a friend of my father's. As we were driving along the quay, on our way to the church, my father put his hand to the breast-pocket of his coat and pulled out the end of a bundle of crisp white paper. Only the end of the highest spirit of the party."

"Do you see that, Kate, my darling?" he said.

"I see it, father. What is it?"

"It's your dowry, my dear. It will be in Redmond Sullivan's pocket to-day."

"But what was he bringing out of the carriage window, and had not noticed what we were saying? My father buttoned his coat over the precious parcel, and in a few minutes we had reached the church, and there stood Redmond with his friends, waiting for me."

"Just as it will be on Wednesday, mamma," said Clare, and her mother laid her hand upon the girl's bright hair, and smoothed it with a gentle but absent touch.

"It was soon over, and I was walking out of the church leaving my husband's arm, seeing the faces around me, indeed, and the scene, but feeling as if it were all a dream. I had to rouse myself, then, when we reached home, for there was no one to do the honors for me, and the people we expected arrived almost as soon as ourselves. The breakfast was a long and there was some speech-making, and then it was time for us to leave. Our honeymoon trip was to be a very modest one. We had neither money nor time for the excursions that are in fashion in these days, and had to content ourselves with a trip to Killarney. The parlor, as we called the room we dined in, and the drawing-room, were on the same floor, and divided by a folding-door. On a small table in a window of the drawing-room the wedding-cake was placed, and when the breakfast was over I left the table, and went into the next room to cut the cake. My father had stood beside me, and my father opposite to him.

"I believe this is the last of the ceremony," he said to me in a half-whisper; but my father heard him, and answered:

"Not quite. There's another, and a more important one. I promised you should have Kate's dowry to-day, in good bank-notes, and here it is!"

"He handed the packet, the end of which he had shown me, to Redmond."

"Count them," he said. Redmond did so. I felt that he was not to be trusted, but he was so good-natured, the ostentation of the transaction. It was an error in taste on my father's part, no doubt, and it made me feel confused and embarrassed. Every one looked and listened.

"Redmond counted me, and said, quickly, 'I think it is nearly time for us to start.'"

"He then began to talk to the person nearest him. 'I beckoned to my bridesmaid, who was at the other end of the room; she came to me, and Redmond opened the door for us to pass through. I went up stairs immediately, and several of the ladies present followed me; it was rather a scramble, and I had to have other people in my room while I was changing my dress.'"

"What was your going-away dress, mother? I asked Clare, with the irrepressible interest of her sex, age, and circumstances in every detail of the kind.

"I wore plain muslin, with a striped shawl of the sort that was worn then. You would think it the height of dowdiness."

"It does sound like dowdiness, certainly," said Clare, with a disapproving shake of her bright head.

"I thought so, and I could die happy trusting you to him. These words of my father's were as good as a fortune to me at the time. We were well contented to wait, and the happiest of the happy. Redmond was already high in the esteem and confidence of his employers, and we had the hopeful trust in the future which comes easily to young lovers."

"I don't think I should have been so contented as you were, mamma. I think I should have been afraid, too, of being not well off."

"I dare say; and it would not be natural you should be otherwise. Your bringing-up has been very different from mine. Well, we waited and waited, and our friends talked of our engagement as being the most foolish thing possible; and some prophesied that it would never come to anything; and others said they wondered, considering my father had consented to allow me to 'throw myself away,' that he did not let us marry and take up our abode with him. That would have seemed a simple plan indeed, but my father never proposed it; and when Redmond heard that we were waiting, he told me he would not wish it, even for the sake of basing our marriage; a man ought to make his wife's home for her, and always be master in his own. At length one day, when our engagement had lasted two years, and I was twenty, Redmond told me that a chance had arisen for us, if my father could enable him to avail himself of it. He had been increasingly useful to the firm in whose employment he was of late; and they had told him if he could bring into the business the sum of two thousand pounds, they would give him a partnership."

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"Wait a little, and you'll find your papa out in a yet more romantic notion. Two thousand pounds seemed an enormous and impossible sum to me then, and of

"By-the-way, Kate, you may as well let me have the money now; I can pay it from here, and it will be pleasant to get the business settled and done with."

"The money?" I answered, in astonishment. "What money?"

"What money? Why, your two thousand pounds, of course."

"My two thousand pounds! I haven't got it, Redmond. My father did not give it to me; he gave it to you."

"Yes," he answered, smiling, "but I gave it to you. A thrill of terror passed over me. I could not venture to contradict him, but I felt certain that I had never seen the money after it had left my father's hands—had never touched it. I was so much frightened that I could not speak, and I felt that my face was quite pale and cold."

"What all this?" asked Redmond. "The money was in the parcel I asked you to take care of for me, after our wedding breakfast."

"Parcel!—take care! I stammered. 'I don't remember—I don't know—I have no parcel.'"

"He started up. 'Good heavens!' he exclaimed, 'what have you done with it? Take it to me, darling; collect yourself. Don't be alarmed, but try to remember. After breakfast, at the foot of the stairs, where we went away, I just said, 'Take care of this for me.' I was going to see after the carriage.'"

"I tried to recall the circumstances, but all in vain. I remembered that he was at the foot of the stairs when I came down, and that he took my arm in his, and brought me very quickly through the crowd of people in the hall to where my father was, but I could remember nothing more. He repeated the facts over and over, but they made no impression on me, and I could only conclude that he had intended to give the parcel into my charge, and had fancied that he did so. I searched everything which I had with me, the dress I had worn, and every corner of my boxes, in terrible haste and fright, but quite in vain; the money could nowhere be found. Redmond either was not so much alarmed as I was, or he concealed his fears for my sake. My dread was that he had let the parcel fall in the crowd at the house door, and that the money had been picked up by some of the idlers about; or that he had dropped it in the hall, and that it had been swept up as torn waste-paper. I did not venture to tell him how hopeless I felt, but I proposed that he should write to my father at once, to have search made for the parcel. But he objected, saying that we had better not write to Cork. This I did, and I could not tell you the effect which our return to the cause of it had upon my father. No tidings of the missing money awaited us; everything that could be done in the way of search and inquiry was done, but all to no purpose. The parcel was not found then, or since."

"Do you mean never, mamma?"

"I do mean never, my darling. The two thousand pounds which my poor father gave me on my wedding-day, my fortune, which he could do all afford to give me, was especially lost. It seems almost incredible, but it is true. I can't tell you the story of any other man than my father, but he had no memorandum of the numbers of the notes, which were of various amounts, which made up the sum, and Redmond had merely glanced at them at his father's house. The case was hopeless, and the money was gone; so we kept on hoping against hope for weeks, at last we despaired, and then came the first real proof—I have had many since—of your father's strength of character, courage, and patience. The first thing which had to be given up was the prospect of the partnership in the firm of Matthewson & Joyce; the second was the prospect of a house of our own. Redmond's position was again that which it had been while we were engaged. He had only to fall back upon his former post with his former salary, and the only way in which my father could help us was by letting us live with him. Thus, then, under very different auspices than we had expected, we settled down in the old house. Our eldest child was born, and died, in the room I had occupied as a girl, and two years later, our second child was born, and died the same way. Your father had bettered his position during that time, however; the tide was well on the turn when you, a summer child, a Sunday child, came to us."

"But did you never recollect about the money? Was papa's mind ever cleared up? Did he blame you?"

"Clare's mind would hardly follow the story beyond that point."

[TO BE CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

SAVING MOTHER.

The farmer sat in his easy chair Between the fire and the lamplight's glare; His face was ruddy and full and fair. His three small boys in the chimney nook Conned the lines of a picture book; His wife, the pride of his home and heart, Baked the biscuit and made the tart, Laid the table and steeped the tea, Doffed, swiftly, silently; Tired and weary and weak and faint, She bore her trials without complaint, Like many another household saint—Content, all selfish bliss above, In the patient ministry of love.

At last between the clouds of smoke That wreathed his lips the husband spoke: "There's taxes to raise, an' int'rest to pay— And of there should come a rainy day, 'Twould be mighty handy, I'm bound to say, 'T have sumptin' put by. For folks must die, An' there's funeral bills, and gravestones to buy—"

Enough to swamp a man, party night, Besides, there's Edward and Dick and Joe To be provided for when we do go. So 'I was you, I'll tell you what I'd do: I'd be savin' of wood as ever I could— Extra fires don't do any good— I'd be savin' of soap, an' savin' of ile, And run up sugar as often as in a while; I'd be rather parsin' of coffee an' tea, For sugar is high, And all to buy."

And cider is good enough drink for me, I'd be kind of careful about my clo'es And look out sharp how the money goes— Geggaws is useless, nater knows; Extry trimmin' 'S the bane of women.

"I'd sell off the best of the cheese and honey, And eggs as good, nigh about, 's the money; And as to the carpet you wanted new— I guess we can make the old one do. And as for the washer, an' sewin' machine, Them smooth-tongued agent's so pesky mean, You'd better get rid of em' slick and clean. What do they know about women's work? Du they kalkilate women was born to shirk?"

Dick and Edward and little Joe Sat in the corner in a row. They saw the patient mother go On ceaseless errands to and fro. They saw that her form was bent and thin, Her temples grey, her cheeks sunk in— They saw the quiver of lip and chin— And then, with a wrath he could not smother, Outspoke the youngest, frailest brother—

"You talk of savin' wood and ile, An' tea an' sugar, all the while, But you never talk of savin' mother!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

The city of Durango, in Mexico, has a hill in its vicinity that is almost pure iron. It is two miles long, one mile wide, and 700 feet high. On its surface, uncovered and visible, are, according to estimate, two hundred millions of tons of iron ready to be placed in the smelting ovens that it is proposed to put up at the foot of the hill. A large part of the ore yields from seventy to ninety per cent. pure metal, and is easily worked and converted into steel. Wood for fuel in unlimited abundance is to be had near by, and good water is likewise accessible. Altogether, there seems to be no reason why Durango should not be a Pittsburgh or Birmingham in the near future, or even cast those cities of iron and flame entirely into the shade.

Neil Dow relates this story of his father: I never knew any one who more uniformly

lived up to the rule to do unto others as he would be done by, to love one's neighbor as one's self. I mention an instance of this characteristic of his: A neighbor, having fallen into pecuniary difficulties, borrowed of him eight hundred dollars on a mortgage of his house and large home lot, at the time not worth so much. This was not known to any of his family even for nineteen years, during which time the neighbor had lived in the house, rearing there a large and most respectable family, having paid during that time not a dollar for interest or rent. Before the twenty years were out the facts came to my knowledge, and my father was persuaded to foreclose the mortgage. But the neighbor continued to occupy the premises for years after that on the same terms as before until his death. The property in the meantime had greatly increased in value, and would fully repay the principal and compound interest for all those years. A son-in-law of the neighbor, a hard-working brick-layer, a most exemplary citizen, wished to recover the old mansion where his wife was born and bred, and whence he took her away to his own modest home. He came to my father to enquire about it when I happened to be present, and timidly enquired if he would be permitted to redeem it, and on what terms. "Why, child," said my father, "I shall be very glad that the family may keep it. I had it as security for eight hundred dollars; dost thou think it too much to repay that sum?" The young man burst into tears. He had expected no thing like that, for the property was worth many times more, and he gladly and gratefully promised to pay the money, which he was able to do in the course of two or three years, the family always occupying the premises as before.

A powerful antidote to strychnine poison is found in chloral hydrate, which is given in very large doses with gratifying success. Strychnine itself is now considered, by a sort of medical consensus, to be the most important remedy for diphtheria.

Prof. Alfred L. Loomis in his "Medical Talk" in New York, says:—In some parts of the West and South it is customary to mix whiskey with the water to destroy the poison but those who do it simply take two poisons instead of one, and they do not counteract each other. The whiskey rather helps the malarial poison along. It has been a question whether quinine has power to combat malaria. It has the power of averting the generation of malarial poison for a time but it will not cure. It is, however, the only thing that can combat malarial poison, and hence I'm an advocate of quinine. You can do no harm with it, but it will be hard work. I don't believe in constantly taking quinine, even if you dwell in an affected district. Take a dose whenever you need relief. It will relieve you for a time.

The Merino sheep of Australia turn off heavy fleeces. The Queensland (Brisbane) states that a full-mouthed ram's fleece from the well-known Wanganello flock weighed 23½ pounds, at eleven months and three weeks growth; 129 hogget rams gave fleeces averaging 11 pounds. A bale of wool containing 150 lambs' fleeces, pressed at Kinross, turned the scale at 448 pounds.

A Leipzig journal, which makes a specialty of matters relating to glass, gives a method which it asserts will prevent chimneys from cracking. The treatment will not only render lamp-chimneys, tumblers, and like articles more durable, but may be applied with advantage to crockery, stoneware, porcelain, etc. The chimneys, tumblers, etc., are put into a pot filled with cold water, to which some common table-salt has been added. The water is boiled over a fire, and then allowed to cool slowly. When the articles are taken out and washed, they will be found to resist afterward any sudden changes of temperature. The process is simply one of annealing, and the slower the cooling part of it is conducted the more effective will be the work.

Some of the remedies for disease sought out by modern medicine are peculiar. Fuschine—a bright aniline dye—was, not long since, recommended in Bright's disease, and now we have nitro-glycerine recommended as a remedy for certain chest affections. It is given in doses of fifteen drops of a one per cent. alcoholic solution, and is also sold in tablets for prevention of sea-sickness and the relief of neuralgia, headache, &c.

It is well known that certain fowls fill their digestive apparatus with gravel and pebbles, which act as millstones in grinding up their food. Recent investigation shows that other animals are addicted to similar habits on a larger scale. Seals swallow stones weighing from one to two or some-times even three pounds each, while one investigator found not long since, ten pounds of these boulders in the stomach of a seal lion.

The German Government, having prohibited the use of tobacco by boys under 16 years of age, is considering the practicability of still more stringent laws, including the prohibition of beer in the army.

WHITEWASH FOR OUTSIDE WALLS.—The enquiry is frequently made as to the best kind of cheap paint or wash for outbuildings, having any degree of durability. The material usually recommended is a mixture with lime as its base, which the experience of all parties using it proves that it is short lived and poorly rewarding the time and other expense of putting it on. I have long used for whitening my walls in my dwelling, and also for barns and sheds, the following preparation: Dry zinc, 1 pound; white glue, 1 oz; or in the same proportion of ingredients for any quantity needed.

The zinc must be ground or pulverized, and dissolved in water moderately hot, stirring it thoroughly during this process. The glue is to be dissolved in a vessel with the mixture while yet hot, stirring the same during the process, and for some little time afterward. The object desired is a thorough admixture of the ingredients. The preparation when ready for use should be the consistency of ordinary whitewash. It is applied with a wide brush. Walls treated with this mixture which have not been limed, will preserve a pure white for several years. 12 years ago I applied this mixture to my barn and sheds, and to-day it is nearly as white as when first put on, and cannot be rubbed off with the hand. If tinting for border is desired, I have no doubt that a slight admixture of lamp-black would give a leaden color. I have not used it on newly dressed surface, and do not know whether it would adhere. A good quality of dry zinc should be purchased for from 6 to 7 cents per pound.

A correspondent of Nature, writing from Cambridge, Mass., says:—A lady, a friend of mine, was at one time matron of an hospital for poor women and children, which was maintained by subscription. One of the inmates was a blind girl, who was there not as a patient, but temporarily till a home could be found for her. She had learned to feed herself, and at meal-times a tray containing her dinner was placed on her knees as she sat in a comfortable chair for her special convenience in feeding herself. One day while she was eating, the put cat of the establishment placed herself before of girl and looked long and earnestly at her, so earnestly that the matron, fearing the animal meditated some mischief to the girl, took her out of the room. Again the next day, at the same hour, the cat entered the room, but this time walked quietly to the girl's side, reared herself on her hind legs, and noiselessly stealthily reached out her paw to the plate, selected and seized a morsel that pleased her, and, silently as she came, departed to enjoy her stolen meal. The girl never noticed her loss, and when told of it by her companions laughed very heartily. It is evident that the cat from observation had entirely satisfied herself that the girl could not see, and by a process of reasoning decided she could steal a good dinner by this practical use of her knowledge.

Here is a very simple and easily remembered rule for determining how long it will take a given sum of money to double itself at a certain rate of interest. Divide the rate of interest into seventy-two and the quotient will be the number of years to within a small fraction. Thus, at four per cent. interest, the answer is eighteen years, which is only one-quarter of a year too great, the exact time being about seventeen and three-quarter years. For six per cent., it may be said to be exact.

A wealthy widow in Paris has set a new fashion for widows who marry again. The bridal veil is replaced by a white lace mantilla, which is arranged on the head in Spanish style. The bouquet of orange blossoms is changed to flowers of a color most becoming to the wearer. She also wore a white dress—another innovation. The front which was of satin, was brilliant with an embroidery of white pearl beads. The train was of white broadcloth velvet, and there were bouquets of real pink roses scattered all over the dress.

A tree has been planted on the site of the house in which John Knox was born at Haddington.

Great Britain has invested in her shipping \$5,000,000,000, and employs 200,000 men, who earn annually \$50,000,000. Besides this, 100,000 men are employed in ship-building, marine factories, and engineers' works, earning \$35,000,000 annually. The value of vessels built in Great Britain during 1880 was \$35,000,000.

A medical journal of Munich says that diphtheria caught by kissing is likely to assume a much severer form than if the disease were contracted or the contagion imparted in any other way.

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