

W. A. DUNSMORE

invites special attention to the following Goods:

FANCY DRESS GOODS, Great Variety!

BLACK DRESS GOODS, a Specialty!

Canadian Tweeds, Fancy Coatings, Napp Cloth for Ulsters, all Wool and Union Shirtings, Scarlet and White Flannels, a fine assortment, all Wool Double Shawls, cheap

Winceys, 25 per cent. below last year's prices, Scarfs and Shawses very low, Woolen Yarn greatly reduced,

LADIES' and MEN'S OVERSHOES!

A Fine Assortment Boots & Shoes.

CHOICE GROCERIES ALWAYS KEPT.

Also a great variety of other Goods suitable for the present and approaching Season.

Dominion Block, Huntingdon.

STAGE TO RIVER BEAUPETE.

THE undersigned intend running a line of Stages from Huntingdon to River Beaudette, connecting with the trains. Leaving Huntingdon every morning at 4 o'clock to connect with the 7 o'clock train going East, and remaining there until the arrival of the 11:30 going West. And another Stage leaving Huntingdon every day at 12 o'clock to connect with the 3:20 going East, and remaining there until the arrival of the 6:55 going West, and thence return to Huntingdon. Having good horses, comfortable stages and careful drivers we trust we will secure a liberal patronage. FAREIGHT drawn at reasonable rates.

A. PERCY, Proprietor.

A Great National Work Just Published.

THE New Popular Illustrated HISTORY OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, by Chas. R. Tuttle; D. Downie & Co., Publishers. Being the most elaborate and artistic work ever issued in this country. A Beautiful Quarto in 2 vols. of 600 pages each, handsomely bound, sparkling with \$10,000 worth of Art Illustrations. Sold by subscription in volumes or in monthly parts at 50 cents each. Good agents wanted in every county in the Province on this and other standard publications, all selling rapidly; good wages guaranteed. Send \$1.00 for sample numbers. Address D. DOWNIE & CO., Publishers, & Importers, 162 St. James St., Montreal.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS in large supply and at very low prices at W. W. DALGLIESH'S.

Teas of best quality and all sorts of Groceries very low at W. W. DALGLIESH'S.

Ladies' Mink sets, Persian Lamb Caps, and Clouds, in great variety at W. W. DALGLIESH'S.

Buffalo Robes and Horse Blankets cheaper than ever at W. W. DALGLIESH'S.

Saratoga Trunks and Valises at W. W. DALGLIESH'S.

Cross-cut Saws, Wood Saws, Hand Saws, Tenon Saws, &c., at W. W. DALGLIESH'S.

Boots and Shoes, Overshoes, Mocassins, Rubbers, &c., at W. W. DALGLIESH'S.

Also some accounts that must be settled at W. W. DALGLIESH'S.

Huntingdon, Dec. 5.

DENTISTRY.

H. W. MERRICK, DENTIST.

PORT COVINGTON, N. Y.

BEGS to inform his many friends and patrons in Huntingdon County that he has removed his office to his new residence, situated on the street leading to Hognaburg, opposite to the residence of H. C. Congdon, where he may be found the first twenty-five days of each month. Those having operations performed or work done can remain, and will be entertained without extra charge. All operations are warranted. Gold fillings are warranted for five years. Port Covington, Aug. 7.

DAVID BRYSON, AUCTIONEER, Village of Howick, conducts sales in both languages.

Ready to attend sales in any part of the District. Prompt attention to orders by mail.

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES, TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, SUGARS, SYRUPS, FRUIT, FLOUR, SALT, FISH, PICKLED AND CANNED SALMON, CIGARS, TOBACCO, (FINEST BRANDS), BORDEAUX VINEGAR, PURE COAL OIL, &c.

CUSTOMERS will find the choicest Teas in the Province, at almost importers' prices. Largest stock in town. Choice Teas a specialty; they please everybody; trade continually increasing; customers wanted everywhere. Best inducements. Judging from what customers say, our Teas are fully 10 to 15 per cent. cheaper than they pay elsewhere. Besides we keep a better class of Teas than you find generally in country towns. All our Teas are good; we don't keep common qualities, and we sell those really good qualities at the prices usually charged for common kinds. Don't waste time then, but send for your Tea to

GEORGE O. O'NEILL.

NOTICE—The undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he has opened an office in the County building, village of Huntingdon, where he will attend every Thursday, and remain while detained by business.

I. L. CREVIER, N. P.

Huntingdon, Dec. 7, 1877.

FARM FOR SALE

ON the River Chateaugay, Portion of No. 4 and 5, in fifth range of Godmanchester, containing about 200 acres. Apply to

ANDREW SOMERVILLE, Huntingdon.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BEAUFARNOIS.

Insuring only Farm and Isolated property.

PRESIDENT—Archibald Henderson, Esq.

Directors—George Cross, Esq., Francis W. Shirriff Esq., M. D., John Symons, Esq., Colonel James Reid Alexander McNaughton, Esq., and Daniel Macfarlane Esq.

Secretary and Treasurer—Andrew Somerville, Huntingdon.

Agents—William Edwards, Franklin; Robert Middlemiss, Hinchinbrooke; Thomas Clarke, Ste Philomene; Robert Small, Elgin; P. Clancy, N. P., and J. A. V. Ambrault, N. P., Hemmingford; Wm. Gubbie, Howick; John Davidson, Dundee; I. L. Crevier, N. P., St. Anicet; J. C. Manning, Franklin; Arthur Herdman, Herdman's Corners; Dr. Maclearen, Durham, and A. M. Mason, Huntingdon.

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

The Canadian Glenner

NO. 636.

HUNTINGDON, Q., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1878.

\$1.50 A-YEAR.

FAIR WARNING.

ALL parties who have been notified about their accounts, will please bear in mind that all such accounts remaining unpaid on the first of March will, on the second day of the same month, be handed to my lawyer for collection.

JOHN HUNTER.

Huntingdon, Feby. 21.

IMPROVED

STRAW CUTTERS

—AND—

FANNING MILLS

For Sale CHEAP for CASH.

BOYD & CO.

Huntingdon, Feb. 13, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned being desirous of selling off his Stock of Dry Goods now on hand has concluded to sell AT AN UNDER COST to May 1st. Parties in need of such will find this a good chance of getting Cheap Goods.

All Book Accounts over 6 months due must be settled.

JAMES ANDERSON.

P. S.—Two Hundred Thousand feet of good dry Hemlock Lumber for sale at Six Dollars per 1000 ft. Anderson's Corners, Feby, 1878. J. A.

Great Bargains and No Deception!

THE subscriber, from the position in which he is now placed, being unable to carry on the Dry Goods business, must clear out his entire stock of

DRY GOODS AND BOOTS & SHOES.

The stock comprises Dress Goods, Flannels, Ladies' Underclothing, Clouds, Fur Sets, Berlin Wools, &c. Gentlemen's Tweeds, Underclothing, Sashes, Scarfs, Fur Caps, Hats, Rubber Coats, &c. Boots and Shoes of all kinds, both of Men's and Women's wear, plain and buttoned; also, Overshoes.

The whole will be sold at Cost and under.

For the future, the undersigned will confine himself to the Grocery business, in which he will keep as usual a complete assortment.

JOHN GILMORE, Huntingdon.

FOR SALE OR TO LET

THE Dewittville Cheese Factory. Apply to JOHN STEWART, Dewittville, Que.

Another Chance for Cheap Goods!

THE undersigned being about to take a partner into his business finds it necessary to reduce his Stock before doing so. He will therefore offer his entire Stock at and under Cost until the first of March for CASH only.

Scarlet Flannels, only 20 cents.

All wool Fancy Flannels, only 33 cents.

Gent's Shirts and Drawers, only 40 cents.

Bed Blankets, only \$1.50.

Ready-made Horse Blankets, only \$1.00.

Prints and Cottons, only 6 cents.

Hemp Carpet, only 18 cents.

Ladies' Mufts, very good, only \$2.

Breakfast Shawls and Scarfs, all at Cost.

Waterproof Cloth & Tweeds, all at Cost.

Shawls, Skirts, and Hosiery, all at Cost.

Men's Hats and Caps, and at below cost.

Ready-made Clothing, down to cost.

Boots and Shoes, all at cost.

A large stock of Crockery to be sold at cost. Groceries all cut down in price.

THIS SALE WILL BE GENUINE

I will sell strictly At Cost, and some lines below Cost.

JOHN HUNTER.

P. S.—Two good Baggies for sale Cheap, also new and second-hand Cutters, and several sets Single Harness.

J. H.

PLUGHS! PLUGHS!!

DAVID ROSS, GENERAL BLACKSMITH, HORSE SHOEER, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MAKER,

BEGS to inform his friends and the public that he has leased the Blacksmith Shop now occupied by Mr. Reeves, for a term of years. From long experience in all branches of his business in Scotland, where he was successful in carrying off several prizes, and in Canada, D. R. believes that he is able to satisfy those who may favor him with orders both in regard to finished workmanship and moderation in charges. D. R. would further intimate that he has a few single and double boarded Ploughs ready, and those who may be in want of such would do well to call early as he will sell Cheap for Cash. All communications addressed to David Ross, Huntingdon, will receive prompt attention.

Until the 1st May, when he will take possession of his new premises, he will be found at his old stand.

Huntingdon Feby. 7, 1878.

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!

New Dental Rooms.

N. E. FOOTE, Surgeon Dentist, Chateaugay, N.Y., begs to inform the people of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has opened a new Dental Office at Chateaugay, where he may be found every day, excepting the 3d and 4th of each month. Those having operations performed can remain and will be entertained without extra charge. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of anæsthetics. Particular attention paid to the preservation of Natural Teeth. Artificial Teeth, from one to an entire set, mounted on the Celluloid Base, making the lightest and strongest base in use. All operations carefully executed and satisfaction guaranteed.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Special Rates to those from a distance.

Workshops, Waggon, Lots, &c., for Sale.

THE subscriber having bought at Lancaster and about to move, must sell the remainder of his property, comprising two lots in the village of Huntingdon, one with his workshops erected thereon, the other an 8-acre park lot, and all the Lumber and Stock in hand, including Baggies, Lumber Waggon, Cutters, and 2 Covered Carriages. \$3500 sold at \$30 cash, or 8 per cent. until paid. Parties in want of vehicles will find this a rare opportunity to supply themselves cheaply. Material and workmanship of the best.

A. McARTHUR.

ONTARIO DAIRYMEN'S CONVENTION.

THE annual meeting of this body opened at Ingersoll, Ont., on the 13th inst., and lasted three days. We append an abstract of the more important proceedings taken from the Globe's report:

In reply to a question as to what kind of package was best for butter to send to market, which was answered by

Prof. Arnold, who said that as far as his observation and experience went no kind of wood firkin or tub was equal to white oak. Whatever the kind of wood the package was made of, it must be first soaked in cold brine—the longer the better—and then in boiling hot brine, which had the effect of first extracting the sap and filling up the pores, making it impervious to the air, which was very important. Stone vessels were used with great satisfaction by some. When properly glazed, tin vessels were good if the tin was pure, but this could seldom be obtained it being mixed with zinc and other metals which caused decomposition to take place by means of the electrical currents that were induced.

In a discussion, it was stated that it took slightly over 10 lbs of milk on the average to the pound of cheese. Where the average was very low, it would be found the milk of Jerseys was used.

Prof. Arnold was called upon to give an address on cooling milk for the dairy. He recommended such a treatment of the milk that the milk would not require cooling. Plenty of food within her reach, without travelling through the hot sun, a good supply of pure water, careful and slow driving, and milking in the shade were of far more importance than cooling the milk.

Rev W. F. Clark followed with some excellent remarks on the same subject, suggesting stone basement stables as a suitable place for milking cows during the hot season.

On motion of Mr. Weld, of London, seconded by Mr. Casswell, a resolution was passed by the Convention recommending, for the purpose of increasing the value of dairy products, that trees be planted along roads where cows are driven and in pastures where they run, or artificial shades be erected.

CHEESE MAKING.

Prof L. B. Arnold then gave some suggestions on cheese making. He said that the processes by which milk was converted into cheese were very numerous, and the products resulting were very unlike. Each of these processes in its own line constituted a specialty, which to be carried to perfection must be learned and studied, and then practised, and knowledge obtained by experience. Success, however, in such a specialty required something more than mere experience in manipulation; in fact, it required all the knowledge which could be obtained in regard to the nature and condition of the material to be used, whatever it might be. The dairyman who studied most, and knew most of the material he had to handle, was assured of securing the best results. Milk was a complex body, and it needed a great deal of study, observation, and experience to know what could be done with it, and what could not be done with it. He did not propose to enter into a full discussion of the properties of milk, but would merely make a few observations, with the view of impressing upon them the importance of making themselves familiarly acquainted with all that related to their special vocation. It was a notorious fact that in modern investigations, whether in art or in science, that there was constantly a stronger and stronger inclination and necessity for going back to fundamental principles. As an illustration in their particular vocation, take the milk globule. Everything in butter-making, and a good deal in cheese-making depended upon a knowledge of the construction of the milk globule. They all knew that the milk globules were formed of a thin, delicate pellicle, filled with fats of different organization. If these globules were broken a composition resulted which, like that of a broken egg, would rapidly go to destruction. The globules were lighter than the serum of the milk, and would rise by their own specific gravity. This knowledge was material, and enabled them to get the cream to rise and make butter in fine order. The necessity of going back to fundamental principles seemed so important that he proposed to call attention to some of them in relation to the manufacture of cheese. Cheese was made of milk and rennet. Milk they understood, but would not attempt to describe it, but would speak more particularly of rennet and its qualities and mode of action. He might remark, en passant, that milk had several compound bodies in it. It contained 87 per cent. of water, 4 1/2 per cent. of sugar in solution, one-half per cent. of albumen, and 2 per cent. of casein, which was different from albumen, but difficult to distinguish from it. Now rennet acted upon only one of these substances, namely, the casein, and this enabled us to make cheese. Of course, the fat in cheese was held in place by the casein when coagulated. In 100 pounds of milk there were only three pounds of casein, yet when this three per cent. of casein was coagulated, it was sufficient to give solidity to the cheese product. He had perhaps given a low average proportion of casein but this did not affect his calculation. He would next call attention to some of the peculiarities of rennet. If they took a calf's stomach that had been dried, and soaked it in water, they would get in the water innumerable small particles of solid matter like dust. In a single rennet there were billions of these particles. They were finer than anything we could imagine, their diameter being but one two-thousandth part of an inch. These dust-like particles had a distinct and definite organization. They consisted of a membranous cell, enclosing a little liquid and a little solid matter. That something inside the cell is what plays the part which rennet plays in the coagulation of milk and the curing of cheese. It was a curious thing that the rennet produced this effect upon the milk by its presence, but entered in no way into the composition of the milk. It lay in its

coagulum just the same as the milk globules did in the serum. It was perfectly unaltered by the operation. It made a change in the casein, but made none in the albumen. So that the rennet distinguished between these two substances, although the chemist found it difficult to do so. This peculiar action of rennet was termed catalytic, or the action of contact, and was undoubtedly of an electrical character. It did not impart any of its substance to the milk, nor did it lose anything of its power, its action being continuous. If they took the dried stomach of the hog and soaked it in water in which was mingled a little muriatic acid until the strength of the rennet was given out, and then pouring off the water put in a certain quantity of salt, millions of globules would rise to the surface so that they could be seen with the naked eye. This matter taken off and dried and mixed with milk of sugar constituted the pepsin of the drug shops. If a portion of this pepsin were placed in a tumbler of warm water and kept at a given temperature, a small piece of meat put therein would be dissolved—the meat would in fact be digested. A second piece of meat dropped in the tumbler would share the same fate. The process could be repeated until the liquid became so thick that the pepsin could not get at the substance of the meat. The experiment showed that rennet was not altered by its action, and that the digestion of our stomach was not altered by its having acted upon a certain portion of our food. In the first instance pepsin was made from the stomach of the ox, and hence its name; but it was at present made from the stomach of the pig, that omnivorous animal furnishing a material something like that supplied by the human stomach. Digestion, however, was not confined to the stomach. The principle prevailed in the whole animal economy. A coagulating material could be got in a similar manner from the alimentary canal of the calf. In the pancreas globules closely resembling those in the stomach could be got, but performing a different function. While those in the stomach dissolved albuminoids, the globules of the pancreas converted starch into sugar, and casein into curd, and could be used in making cheese with fair success. The same peculiarity existed in every gland of the human body, in the salivary glands, and in the milk-secreting organs. Milk under certain circumstances was often so full of this principle, that if kept warm for a little time after coming from the cow, it would coagulate of itself. He had known cheese made from milk coagulated spontaneously. In all cases where fever was produced in the animal, the milk always contained a large proportion of this coagulating element. It was a question whether the cream globules did not contain the element to a certain extent. Now, the action of this pepsin in milk was hurried by some substances and retarded by others. Some agents destroyed while others facilitated its action. At 98 degrees of heat the action of rennet was vigorous, at 160 degrees it lost its power. The presence of an alkali would in the end destroy the action of the rennet. Acids also depreciated its effect. He had at one time supposed that light acids were beneficial to the action of rennet, but his late experiments showed there was an inviolable loss of strength. Putrefaction aided the process, as it decomposed the casein, and the rennet acted with more vigor. In every case of tainted milk, the action of rennet was very quick. Of course this state of things was not desirable, but it has its influence in cheese-making. What was desired, whatever the process used, or the variety of cheese made, was that the rennet should have its normal action in changing the curd into cheese. The coagulum which adhered to or enclosed the rennet in some way formed a new fat which did not exist before. It was small in quantity, and had an acid strong taste. The cheese was powerfully affected by it, and derived its peculiar flavor from it. How this fat was formed was not known. While it was being formed, the casein assumed a soluble condition with this new taste, and the strength of this taste was practically the measure of the perfection of the cheese-making process and the degree of its digestibility. When this fat was not well developed, the cheese was very indigestible and unwholesome. In treating cheese, therefore, if that injured the action of the rennet so that it did not break down the casein, the cheese obtained would not be easily digested. They did not carry the process far enough on the whole-milk cheese, for they threw an acid right in the way, and produced a cheese which had not the cheese flavor, but perhaps a sour taste instead. What was wanted, therefore, was to get rid of the acid, or to make cheese without putting that acid in the whey, and allow the rennet to exert its proper influence. Everybody knew that milk was exceedingly susceptible to change, and it was one of the most fertile homes of ferments known to man. Whey was very close upon it in this respect. When rennet was put into milk, something else was carried in with it. There was already ferments in the milk, caused by unfavorable circumstances in which the cow was placed. Then the calf from which the rennet was taken might have been in an unhealthy condition, and its stomach, full of mucus and filth, will supply numerous disease germs. All these are poured into the milk, to meet the germs of decomposition already there, and the whey is affected. Every change in the whey had a marked effect upon the curd, and stamped the character of the cheese. They all knew the curd did not sour, but the whey. Nevertheless, the whey would produce a specific effect, and so with all the other ferments. The only method of avoiding this was to separate the curds from the whey as soon as possible. The milk should be heated to the point at which it was wished to make the cheese, and at which the rennet would act the best, which would probably be from 95 to 100 degrees. Why not heat the milk instead of the curd? The milk could be heated evenly, which could not be done with the curd. He failed to see what objection there could be to this plan. He had tried the experi-

ment in a Vermont factory, and good results were obtained. The success was not, however, perfect, owing to the necessary conditions not being all taken into consideration. Since then he had operated in a different way. It was as follows:—Heat the milk up to 98 degrees, and apply the rennet, cover the vat; and keep it warm. As soon as the curd comes sufficient to be cut, cut it up in the ordinary way, and cover it up. Then draw it off as quickly as possible. Get the whey away as fast as it will settle. Let it stand, keep it warm at 98, and allow it to lie there till it responds to the hot-iron test, and then "grind" it, and it will be found that all the effects of the changes which have been going on in the way before described will have been avoided. The process will beget cheese to all intents and purposes like English Cheddar cheese. Another advantage of the process was that it was an admirable plan to get rid of taint or sourness in the milk. He knew that the use of the acid had done a great deal of good, and he gave it the credit of almost having saved the factory system from destruction. Lactic acid being an antiseptic, arrested putrefaction. The taint, however, would still be left, and went into the stomach of the consumer. In conclusion, the professor stated that cheese made in this way was found to be the most digestible, and he thought it would just suit the English palate. He did not advise them to rush blindly into the system, but to experiment for themselves.

MARKETING CHEESE.

Mr A. A. Ayer, of Montreal, spoke on the subject of marketing cheese. He went back as far as the shelf in the history of the subject. In the first place, he advised them to avoid making cheeses so that they would walk to market of themselves. Many factorymen were careless in this respect, and owing to want of care or to heating tendencies their cheeses were often worthless for shipping. During the hot season buyers scarcely ever received a car of cheese without finding more or less of this class of cheese among them. He had found none of these walking cheeses from factories that used top and bottom cloths. Another thing to be avoided was putting the cheeses in garrets or top stories of the factories, or near the roof, as this practice spoiled them. Many cheeses received by the buyers showed a lamentable want of neatness, and appeared to be daubed all over with grease, and the sale was consequently hindered. It was important too that small cheeses should not be shipped in tall boxes. The boxes should be of the right size exactly. The people in the Western States could teach the people of Canada and the Eastern States a lesson in this matter. The Wisconsin cheese perfectly fitted the boxes. If they were careful in arranging the size of the cheeses, there was no reason why they should not be all of the same bulk. For carrying the cheese to market in good condition two things were positively necessary. Let the cheese be well salted, and made firm. When Professor Arnold was speaking about the cheese's flavor, it occurred to him that there might be some difference of opinion as to what constituted a cheesy flavor. Americans would scarcely be disposed to admire the flavor of some Swiss cheeses. The market required a new cheese, that is, one that appeared to be new, in other words a mild cheese. They must market their cheeses, therefore, as soon as they were ready. He had nothing to say about autumn cheese, as there was no difficulty in keeping them in a proper factory, and there was no reason why they should not be held till the following March. A large proportion of the cheese from this district was sent to England on through bills of lading, and there was the loss of weight on arrival. On arrival at the seaboard there was often a loss of half a pound per box. He thought the scales should be balanced at the half pound, so as to make up for the loss. Nothing was gained by the present system, as the shipper had to allow for the deficiency in his calculation. Numerous complaints were made about the Ingersoll cheese in this respect, but seldom any about those from New York. He might say that some of the factories in Canada turned out cheese as fine as any in the world.

RETURNING THE WHEY.

Mr T. Ballantyne delivered an address on "Returning the Whey in Cans," in the course of which he strongly condemned the practice of returning the whey in cans in which milk was delivered to the factories.

Mr Casswell moved, "That whereas it has been ascertained in the discussion of this Convention, by facts from some of the leading buyers and best judges of cheese, that in nearly every case where the practice of returning the whey in cans which are used for the delivery of milk to cheese factories has been permitted, the flavor of the cheese has received more or less injury traceable to no other cause, be it resolved, that this Convention strongly condemns the practice, and recommends factorymen and dairymen to discontinue it in future."

A discussion followed in which it appeared that the general opinion of the Convention was in favor of the resolution.

The resolution was carried unanimously. A debate on the best breed of cattle ended in a general agreement in favor of the Ayrshires for dairy purposes, and on the different kinds of salt in favor of Liverpool salt. The chief objection to Canadian salt was its liability to attract damp.

OLEOMARGARINE BUTTER.

THE great industry recently introduced into this country by the establishment of oleomargarine butter factories has grown into large dimensions in Europe. There are numerous factories in France, Holland, Germany, England, and Ireland, employing many thousands of men, and involving investments of capital to the amount of millions of dollars. In Vienna, one establishment employs five hundred men, and its annual production of butter is equivalent to that of thirty thousand cows. An order was received in this city by the Commercial Manufacturing Company, a few weeks ago, for five tons of oleomargarine

oil for Ireland. The same Company has also shipped ten millions gallons of the oil to fill orders from England and France, and has refused orders amounting to hundreds of thousands of pounds.

The rapid growth of the business in this country indicates very clearly that the discovery made by M. Mege, who established the identity of the limpid and odorless oil of fresh beef fat with the oily element of cow's milk, came in time to meet a present want—just as petroleum was discovered when the whale-fishery began to languish, and gold when the world's supply of the precious metal was running short. The processes through which M. Mege arrived at the extraordinary results have been vividly described by M. Felix Bondel in a paper published in the *Moniteur Scientifique*. At his farm in Vincennes, M. Mege placed several milch cows on a strict diet, and found that they soon decreased in weight and in the yield of milk; but their milk always contained butter. This led to the conclusion that the butter was produced from the fat of the animal, which, being reabsorbed and carried into the circulation, was deprived of its stearine by respiratory combustion, and furnished its oleomargarine to the udders, where, under the influence of the mammary pepsin, it was changed into butyric oleomargarine; that is to say, into butter. The way was thus opened to the production of an article precisely the same as milk-butter. Tests with fresh beef-fat, from which the pure oil was expressed at a low and uniform temperature, produced the desired result, as exhibited in the comparative analyses made by Drs Brown and Mott since the introduction of the new product into the Western States, and which demonstrated that in chemical composition there is no difference between dairy butter and oleomargarine butter.

It was confessed at the Cleveland Convention of American Dairymen, by Mr Eastman Reader, of New Hope, Pa., who read a paper on "Oleomargarine vs. Butter," that the new product had "already become a serious competitor in the market for anything but the finest grade of butter."

This point suggests another—namely, the absolute necessity now pressing upon the dairy interest to withdraw from the market all but the finest quality of milk-butter; for what are called the "fancy brands" will always find a market, even if the price be 50 or 75 cents per pound. It is inevitable that the inferior qualities of butter which are produced cheaply and sold dear, under the false pretence that they are Orange County or other prime brands, will be entirely displaced by oleomargarine butter as soon as the public thoroughly understand what the latter product really is. The dairy interest represents an enormous trade, it is true—some six hundred millions of dollars a year—and nothing is more natural than that that interest should revolt at the introduction of a product which threatens to take its market. But it is in the lesson of history that the changing tides of human demands are promptly met by fresh invention and fresh discovery. The spinning-jenny, the sewing-machine, the reaping and mowing machines did not destroy industry. They only stimulated it, and their introduction established new enterprises that have grown to fabulous proportions. If our dairymen, therefore, are compelled—as they will be—to make less butter and to produce more beef, they will merely be turned aside into other channels of industrial pursuits quite as profitable as, and as a good deal more reputable than, that of putting inferior butter upon the market and demanding top prices for it.

Apocryphal of this, the following extracts from a letter written by Mr Thomas R. Downes, one of the largest provision brokers in London, are interesting. Speaking of the new butter, which he considers one of the most important discoveries of the day, and one that will, year by year, gain favor with the public, he says: "Miller & Hall and other agents of London, are receiving some from America of so fine a quality that competent judges have pronounced them good butter." Alluding to the factories of America, he says: "They are on a scale of magnitude equal to the production of 5,000 packages weekly of so fine a quality that it will drive Canadian and common American off the market. I write as a disinterested party, desiring to see justice done to the article, and to induce others to try it who have hitherto felt prejudiced against it."

The magnitude of the new industry in this country is a surprise even to those who introduced it with sanguine expectations of success. The books of the Commercial Manufacturing Company (Room 57 Coal and Iron Exchange, Cortlandt street)—which holds the exclusive patent right for the States of New York and New Jersey—show that during the past ten or twelve months the total amount of prime beef-fat used for making oleomargarine oil and butter was 20,000,000 pounds in the New York factory alone; besides proportionate amounts in half a dozen other factories, which are worked, like the one in this city, under the general Mege patent bought by the United States Dairy Company, but are scattered at different points nearest the great sources of cattle supply. Orders for oil and butter have been filled at the New York factory to the amount of millions of pounds during the period indicated, and the demand is constantly growing.—New York Advertiser.

A Post's Washington special says:—The scene in the Senate during the latter part of last night was of the most painful character. A number of Senators appeared on the floor intoxicated. They were unable to keep the run of proceedings, and made a frightful exhibition of themselves. This has been the subject of universal comment to-day.

Joseph Faulkner, who has just died at Windsor, N.S., at the age of one hundred and three years, was one of the crew of the Shannon when she fought her celebrated battle with the Chesapeake.

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ROBERT SELLAR, Proprietor.



The Canadian Gleaner.

HUNTINGDON, THURSDAY, FEB. 28, 1878.

A DINNER was given to Mr Joly by his admirers at Quebec on Saturday—a deserved compliment. The Hon. H. Starnes was present, and is reported to have charged "the Government with incapacity" and with bungling the financial affairs "of the Province," all which is true enough, tho' it sounds somewhat strangely to hear the manager of the late Metropolitan bank talking of "incapacity" and "bungling" in connection with financial affairs. For all the help he will bring, the Opposition had better leave the representative in the Council for this District with his old party. Has Mr Starnes the qualification that entitles him to represent this District?

THE national societies of Toronto have invited O'Donovan Rossa (ex-Fenian convict and treasurer of a "skirmishing fund" whereby the British lion was to be driven distracted) to help them to celebrate St Patrick's day, and appearances indicate he will be on hand, trusting to Canadian supineness not to arrest him and send him back to England for having broken jail. After securing the condoning of O'Donovan's crimes, this will be a rare opportunity for Barney Devlin to introduce a memorial into the House praying that Her Majesty extend her amnesty also to this counterpart.

WE are sorry to read of another collision between the Orange Young Britons and the members of the Catholic Union, Montreal. A union Protestant concert was given in the Mechanics' hall, which went off successfully. In dispersing, the audience noticed bodies of young men standing in the streets, and apprehensions were entertained of an attack. There was no interference, however, until several members of the Young Britons' band came out in uniform, who were followed up Bleury street; the Britons in the middle of the street, their pursuers on the sidewalk. Above Lagache's street one of the Catholics fired a shot, when the body halted, and, after some conference, went back. In doing so they met a young man, when, says the Witness,—

A shout was raised, "There's one of them," "go for him," whereupon the whole crowd, numbering at least sixty, set upon one poor defenceless fellow, and beat him most unmercifully. Several other shots were fired, and everything had the appearance of a bloody riot, the piercing cries and groans of the unfortunate young man who was being so brutally beaten, resounding on the still night air. The police seemed deaf, as they did not make a prompt appearance; however, the Young Britons, who were ahead, and other parties coming from Craig street, hearing his groans rushed toward the spot, when the rowdies scattered.

As if to prove the assailants to be as stupid as cowardly, it turned out they had mistaken their man, and instead of pummeling a heretic, as they supposed, they were lathering a Catholic. The young man was considerably hurt, and in his statement declares he was going quietly home and is unconnected with any organization.—It would be well for the Orangemen of Montreal, and the Young Britons in particular, to consider whether they are acting as discreetly as they might do. It is true they have a perfect right to hold concerts and take an evening airing with their band, playing unobjectionable tunes, but if such opportunities are made, by their opponents, the occasion of rows, people, who do not look closely into the facts, will, as we already perceive by the comments of some of the papers, blame the Orangemen as being the exciting cause. There are issues of the deepest import at stake in this Province, and it will be deplorable if public opinion elsewhere is misled, by those recurring encounters in Montreal, to suppose that all that is in dispute is the wearing of colors and the playing of party tunes. For the sake of Protestantism at large, Montreal Orangemen ought to refrain from everything calculated to foster the idea that the matters in dispute between us and the majority are not of the gravest nature, but the mere bickerings of two factions. If there are any judicious men at the head of the Orangemen of Montreal they cannot fail to see that affairs like

that of last week are misconstrued to the hurt of the cause all Protestants, no matter whether Orangemen or not, have at heart, and that good policy would teach them to dispense with all occasions likely to give rise to breaches of the peace. When a collision must take place, (tho' why there should be such we fail to see if Protestants would only exert unitedly and wisely their constitutional influence) let it be about something more tangible than the right of young men to wear colored coats or assemble to hear patriotic tunes, and on an occasion when the Protestants will be prepared to give their assailants such a reception that they will never court another. We hope we have seen the last of the many paragraphs headed "Another Party Row in Montreal."

A MORE unsatisfactory session than that about closing at Quebec could not well be. The Ministry met the House in their usual state of unpreparedness, and when they did bring down the measures they proved to be of a curd or ultra nature, and have been forced through by what Mr Joly described aptly enough as "brute force." A more offensive disregard for the opinions of the Opposition and for constitutional rules and forms perhaps no Parliament ever exhibited,—certainly no British Legislature in our day. Even strong Governments are, as a rule, willing to listen to suggestions and to meet the views of opponents, but there has not, this session, been a single measure at Quebec amended at the request of the Opposition. As the bills have been introduced, they have been passed, and the consultation with the House regarding them has become a mockery. Messrs DeBoucherville and Angers might as well call themselves dictators of the Province, for what they will be carried into effect without regard to the wishes of the people. The bill to compel municipalities to pay railway bonuses in violation of the terms upon which they were granted and the resolution to record the censuring of Mr Joly without stating his alleged offence, will remain unprecedented acts of injustice and tyranny since self-government was granted to the Province. It is unpleasant to reflect that in their arbitrary course the Government, all through the session, has received the support of the majority of the English-speaking members. For the sake of a few bones thrown them, in the shape of assistance to their railroads, the Eastern Townships' members have backed the Ministry in acts which they ought to know are arbitrary and which they certainly must know are leading to bankruptcy and a dangerous feeling of discontent. The Quebec Telegraph, on this point, says:—

It is to us a matter of sincere regret that the members of the English minority of this Province should be found on the Government side of the House. Of course there are exceptions, but only in three cases, namely, Argenteuil, Huntingdon, Arthabaska and Drummond, represented by Messrs. Bellingham, Cameron, Watts.

The remainder of the old country constituencies have in Parliament, representatives who support DeBoucherville's Government and Party of Taxationists. Here are their names:—

Messrs. Robertson, Sherbrooke. Sawyer, Compton. Thornton, Stanstead. Baker, Missisquoi. Church, Pontiac. Ogilvie, Montreal Centre. McGavran, Montreal West. Allevy, Quebec West. Kennedy, Megantic. Lynch, Brome.

Do the English speaking members, such as Messrs Robertson, Sawyer, Kennedy and Thornton, imagine that by acting as voting machines on every question in the House, they will serve their constituents best? We are ashamed of the majority of our English-speaking representatives, for were they men like Messrs Bellingham, Watts, and Cameron, who deserve well of their constituents for the stand they take in the House, they would refuse to vote for a Government that is gradually bringing us to ruin and disgrace.

Mr CARTWRIGHT'S budget speech is a plain statement of the financial condition of the country, and is far from encouraging. The points to which exception may be taken, are Mr Cartwright's sanguine views of a revival of prosperity and his neglecting to impose new taxes to meet the deficit. In the face of the daily reports of fresh failures, which seem to increase in magnitude and number, it is hard to believe there is any improvement in trade, and the increase of importations during the past six months, on which Mr Cartwright dwells so emphatically as corroboration of his expectations, will likely turn out to be an aggravation of the evil, for the goods are still on the shelves of the importers or those of the storekeepers, who never did less. With the prospect of no improvement until after an abundant harvest, it would have been judicious to have either suspended such public works as the enlargement of the canals and the building of the railroad to Manitoba or to have imposed sufficient new taxes to have restored the equilibrium between expenditure and income. This discounting of the

future, this trusting to something to turn up, is a reckless way of doing business which a sound financier like Mr Cartwright ought to shun. The probability is his better judgment has been overcome in order to avoid giving the Conservatives, at the approaching elections, the cry that the Reformers have increased the taxes.

THE charges against Mr Chapleau, which Mr Bellingham has vainly endeavored to bring before the House, are of a serious nature. The contractor of the Laurentian or St Lin railway, a short line, got into difficulties, the undertaking being beyond his means, when he applied to the Government for assistance. Mr Chapleau told him if he would make a transfer of the municipal and Government bonuses to certain gentlemen, of whom Mr Chapleau's father-in-law was chief, he would get enough of iron and other material to enable him to finish the road. The contractor, who cannot be a very shrewd man, agreed, and the result was he found his pretended friends had everything and he became bankrupt. It is on his affidavit as an insolvent that the charges against the Provincial Secretary rest. Mr Chapleau denies the allegations of the contractor in toto, but if he really is innocent of pocketing any share of the monies, if the transfer he got the contractor to make was an honest one, it is hard to understand why he should have resisted so strenuously the motion for a committee of investigation. His opposition to all enquiry, coupled with his previous participation in questionable jobs, raises something more than suspicion that he is not in the right place while a member of the Cabinet.

An important gathering of temperance men took place at Ottawa last week, the chief results of which are likely to be the amending of the Dunkin act by the Dominion Government and the raising of \$100,000 to agitate the country in favor of Prohibition. Mr Mackenzie seems now to be satisfied about the matter of jurisdiction, and the session will not pass without amendments to the present permissive law. In fairness, those in Hinchinbrook and elsewhere who are dissatisfied with the operation of the law to stop the liquor-traffic, ought to wait until the new legislation is formulated. While not exonerating the Temperance people from blame for their supineness in not enforcing the law, we think too little allowance has been made for the difficulties which lie in the way of obtaining a conviction under the present act. Should the anticipated changes be made, it will be the fault of those interested if unlicensed groggers continue their course with impunity.

It would have been an easy matter to have filled several columns of this week's paper with despatches regarding the Eastern question, but after wading through them the reader would have been no wiser and a good deal more confused than when he began. The confidence with which the concocters of these despatches assume to tell what is passing between the courts of the Great Powers is only surpassed by the effrontery with which they will contradict to-day what they asserted yesterday. The Russians have been in Constantinople we do not know how often according to these ingenious gentlemen, and England has been almost daily on the brink of declaring war. The negotiations now in progress are of too delicate and grave a nature to be known outside diplomatic circles and no dependence can be placed upon anything beyond what the Ministers feel justified in making known in the Imperial Parliament. It is certain that, up to date, the conditions of peace have not been completed between Russia and Turkey. Russia is understood to demand the surrender of six iron-clads as payment of part of her indemnity and the evacuation by all Mohammedans of Bulgaria. These and a difference of opinion as to the drawing of the southern boundary of Bulgaria appear to be the more objectionable features of the treaty to Turkey. England objects strenuously to the giving any part of the Turkish fleet to Russia and to the handing over of the Egyptian tribute in payment of the money indemnity. In justice to Russia it must be said she shows no disposition to provoke a rupture with England, and, considering her sacrifices in the late war and the great advantages she has gained, is more forbearing than could be expected. She is now so strongly entrenched and well-prepared that she could bundle the Turks out of Europe and take possession of Constantinople and every other parcel of territory she covets in spite of the British fleet, so that, with the ball thus at her feet, she should choose to parley with the Powers is to her credit. A number of the conditions of the peace will be reserved for the approval of the Conference, which will not meet for a month yet. The war cloud has by no means passed over, but

every day's delay adds to the probability that it will not burst.

IN the annual report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1876, Mr Brown gives a tabular report of the operations of all the agricultural societies, and from which we take the following:—

Beauharnois—342 members who paid \$342, Government grant \$636, receipts from horses \$822, other receipts \$91—total receipts \$1911. Out of this \$619 were paid for prizes at show, \$281 for best farms and crops, \$784 for unspecified items, and \$117 to the Secretary.

Chateaugay—Claims to have 270 members tho' they paid only \$267. Government grant \$636, receipts from horses \$951, other receipts \$368—total \$2242. For prizes at show \$703 are reported to have been expended, \$192 for farms and plowing match, \$1278 on various items, and \$147 to the Secretary.

Huntingdon No. 1—340 members who subscribed \$442. Government grant \$372, arrears due on horse \$45, other receipts \$269—total \$1228. Prizes at show \$817, other expenditure \$695, secretary \$10.

Huntingdon No. 2—219 members who paid \$335, Government grant \$284, other receipts \$158—total \$777. Prizes at show \$426, other expenditure \$126, secretary \$38.

Much labor has been spent in compiling the returns, but we are afraid they are not to be depended upon. Thus, Chateaugay and Beauharnois paid each about \$40 less in prizes than is set down to them.

CIRCUIT COURT, BEAUHARNOIS.

On Monday Judge Bélanger gave judgment, at Beauharnois, on the law points raised in the contest about the process-verbal made by Mr Vannier and published in the Gleaner in July last. It will be remembered that the process-verbal, as homologated by the delegates of the Counties of Chateaugay and Huntingdon, ordered, among other works, the blasting of the rock in the bed of the south branch of the River Outard near Anderson's Corners, and assessed a large number of lands in Hinchinbrook, Franklin, and Ormstown, drained by the Clear Brook, Mitchell Brook, White Brook, and Black Brook to bear the expense, which would be very large. About a hundred of the assessed parties retained Mr J. J. MacLaren to contest the matter, both for irregularities and because the works would not benefit them; their lands being very much higher up these streams; and an appeal was lodged in the Circuit Court, Beauharnois.

The only parties contesting the appeal are the County Council of Chateaugay. They have retained Messrs Durand and Seers, who have attempted to set aside the appeal on a variety of technical points, attacking the form of the writ, the security, the notices, the petition, &c., and raising no less than twelve technical objections of this nature. At the argument last term most of these grounds were abandoned, but it was claimed that the proceedings were null because the writ and petition had not been served on all the interested parties, and especially on all of those who had petitioned for the work, and that the writ should have been returned within 40 days and not on the first day of court after the 40 days had expired, as was done. The judge gave an elaborate judgment, taking up the objections one by one, and holding that the law had been very closely followed, and that, under Act 1067 of the Municipal Code, it was not necessary to have served the papers on more than the Secretary of the Board of Delegates, although the precaution was taken to serve both Councils as well. He also decided that, under Act 1070 of the Code, as amended in 1875, the proper time for the return of the writ was the first day of the term following the expiration of 40 days after the homologation. The exceptions were therefore dismissed with costs. Mr MacLaren applied to have an early day fixed for the final trial. The judge said that as soon as the term here was over he had to go to the District of Terrebonne, and would be gone all March. He could fix a date either in April or May and would consult the parties as soon as he could arrange it definitely.

WE neglected to note, at the time, that Mr William Mack, miller, of Cornwall, has been elected to the honorable position of Warden of the three large and wealthy Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glenora. Mr Mack was brought up in this County and has still many relatives residing in it, who, with his numerous acquaintances, are gratified at the honor which he has deservedly attained.

STRICIDE.—On Monday afternoon, at half-past three, Louis Napoleon Dupuis, aged 27 years, son of Augustin Dupuis of St Anicet village, shot himself, in his mother's bedroom, and died about three hours afterwards. He had been in low spirits for some time and had been watched for about a week, as he expressed a wish that somebody would shoot him and tried to borrow a revolver. On the afternoon in question he got a shot-gun which had been a long time loaded, and going into the room, took off one boot, placed the muzzle near his heart and drew the trigger with his bare foot, the charge of shot making a fearful wound in the left breast, a little above the heart. An inquiry was held by Dr Fergusson on Wednesday, ending in a verdict of suicide while laboring under temporary insanity.

WE hear of several of those pests of society, agents for patents, being in the District, and inducing farmers to buy rights by signing notes of hand. In the light of past experience, that farmer is wise who, on finding out the character of his visitor, turns his dog loose upon him.

THE OKA MEETINGS.

THE third of the Oka meetings was held in the basement of the Athelstan church on Thursday evening. The attendance was so large that a number had to stand. Mr David D. Robertson was called to the chair, and, in introducing Chief Joseph, remarked on how the case of the Oka had aroused such general feeling in the bosoms of all lovers of liberty. The Chief spoke at considerable length and made himself well understood. He gave a very connected account of the occurrences both before and after the fire, and was listened to with much interest.

Hymn—"Rescue the Indians." Mr James H. Buchanan moved, seconded by Mr James Baird: That it is expedient to raise a subscription in kind, and that collectors be appointed for each section. Carried.

The Rev A. Parent gave much interesting information regarding the Indians, their character, their present condition, and the advance they had made since becoming Protestants.

Moved by Mr Joseph Adams, seconded by Mr Robert Kelly: That the following Petition be adopted, that the Chairman sign it on behalf of the meeting, and that it be transmitted to the three branches of the Legislature:—

Humbly sheweth that the Protestant Indians of the Seigniory of Two Mountains are in destitute circumstances, and to such a degree that many would perish from starvation were it not for the relief extended by the charitable in many parts of the Dominion.

That their deplorable condition arises not from any fault for their own, but from the course pursued towards them by the Seminary of St Sulpice.

That the Seminary of St Sulpice being a corporate body, no action at law can be instituted to ascertain whether it has fulfilled the conditions towards the Indians upon which it received, from the Crown, the said seigniory, unless in the name of the Attorney-General of the Province of Quebec, whose consent is not obtainable.

Therefore your petitioners, seeing no other means of redress, pray, first, that the Government of Canada may intervene and secure by legislation the rights of the Indians of Two Mountains, which they consider it is the more bound to do from being guardians of them, and all other unemancipated aborigines, and, second, that until such legislation can be given effect to, that the Government undertake their support.—Carried unanimously.

Chief Joseph sang a hymn in Iroquois, and was loudly applauded.

Mr Shanks moved a vote of thanks to the congregation for giving the use of the church for the meeting, and to the Chairman, who, tho' called upon unexpectedly, had so well discharged his duties, which was seconded by Mr Sellar and carried. The singing of the Doxology and the pronouncing of the benediction by the Rev A. Parent closed the meeting. In dispersing, the audience crowded around the chief to shake hands with him.

ROCKBURN. A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Presbyterian church, Rockburn, on Friday evening. The church was filled to overflowing, many not being able to find sitting-room. The Rev Mr Johnston, pastor of the church, occupied the chair. After devotional exercises, conducted by the Chairman, Chief Joseph sang a hymn in the Iroquois language, followed by a speech of about three-quarters of an hour. The Chief spoke with considerable freedom and great effect, eliciting frequent cheers from the audience. The Rev Mr Parent followed with an admirable address.

A resolution, adopting a petition, a draft of which appears above, was moved by A. Oliver, Esq., seconded by Mr A. MacLaren, and unanimously adopted by the meeting.

It was resolved on motion of Wm A. Farquhar, seconded by Chas Will: That the following collectors be appointed:—Messrs Thos Knowles, Wm H. Gibson, Jas Rennie, Henry Rennie, George McCoy, Wm J. Blair, Henry Wilson, John Crutchfield, Robert Law, and Thomas Blair. Messrs Oliver and Wm Henderson were appointed as a committee to receive the contributions from the collectors and forward the same to Mr Pinhay at Huntingdon.

On motion of W. S. MacLaren, seconded by the Rev Mr Allen, a vote of thanks was tendered to the Rev Mr Johnston for his services as Chairman, also for the use of the church for the meeting. The Rev Mr Allen, in seconding the resolution, enlarged somewhat on the Oka question, in a short effective speech, which was well received by the audience. The meeting was closed with the benediction, pronounced by the Rev Mr Allen.

THE COLLECTION. Never in the history of this part of the County of Huntingdon has there been so hearty and unanimous a response to an appeal for aid. The collectors have invariably had one experience to tell—that everywhere the people gave willingly. The quantity of provisions amassed seems large, but not when the number to be relieved is taken into account. There are close upon five hundred Protestant Indians, of whom three-fourths need to be assisted during the winter more or less. To those families who have some means or who are likely to earn something during the summer, the provisions collected are not given away, but sold at a low price, thus preserving independence of character in the Indians, preventing the growth of a beggarly spirit, and making the relief go further, for the money so obtained is used to buy fresh supplies. Many of the families, however, are so destitute and unable to earn anything, that the relief is given as an absolute gift. From the peculiarly harsh way in which they were persecuted by the Seminary last summer, the majority of the able-bodied men having been arrested once or oftener between May and October, and many confined to jail for several months, they earned less than usual, so that the present winter would have

been a severe one for them and their families had relief not poured in upon them in a larger volume than in any previous year. The visit of Mr Parent and the Chief has resulted in good to the tribe and to the people of this section by stirring them up and opening their eyes to the machinations of the Ultramarines.

Collected by Wm Walker and Saml Joseph:—Jas McDonald, 1 bush wheat; James Lucas, 1 bush oats; John Ford, pan flour; Alex Lunan, 1 bush wheat; John Wallis, 1 bed-quilt; Fred Wallis, 1 bush wheat; Thos Black, 1 bush oats; Miss Creighton, 1 bush peas; Mrs Johnston, pan flour; James Stephens, 1 bush wheat and clothing; Robert Clarke, 1 bush wheat; Hugh Tannahill, 2 bush wheat; Wm Arthur, 3 bush oats; John Arthur, 1 peck beans; James Morrison, 2 bush peas; James Marshall, 1 bush peas and meat; Wm Caldwell, 1 bush wheat; Wm Morrison, 1 bush wheat; John Clarke, 1 bush oats; Thomas Lanktree, 20 lbs flour; J. Cooper, 1 bush peas and 1 bush wheat; John Henry, 1 bush wheat; B. Lanktree, 1 bush peas; R. Mack, 1 bush oats; Jas Learmont, 1 bush wheat; Archd Paul, 1 bush peas, clothing and quilt; D. McMichael, 1 bush wheat; Donald MacFarlane, 1 bush peas; Misses MacFarlane, clothing; S. Lamby, 50 lbs flour and piece of meat; J. Merson, 1 bush wheat; Henry Wallis, 1 bush peas; James Stark, 1 bush peas; W. Walker, 50 lbs flour, quilt and clothing; Alex Robb, pan of flour; Robt Robt, 2 bush oats; George Pringle, 1 bush wheat; Alex Lunan, 20 lbs flour; Andrew Chambers, 30 lbs flour; James Chambers, 15 lbs flour and meat.

Collected by John White and Joseph McCombs:—Joseph McCombs, 1 bush wheat; Isaac Thomson, 70 lbs Indian meal; Joseph Laird, 1 bush wheat; John MacArthur, 1 bush wheat; Daniel Sutherland, 1 bush corn and clothing; Wm Holbrook, bundle of clothing; Wallace Holbrook, 1 bush corn and bundle of clothing; James Lunan, 1 bush wheat and quilt; Job McGregor, 1 bush wheat and shoulder of pork; John Nesbit, 1 bush wheat; David Stewart, 50 lbs corn; George Thornton, 1 bush wheat; John Tannahill, 1 bush wheat; George Burnside, 18 lbs pork; John Patterson, 1 bush wheat; Wm Anderson, 50 lbs flour; Wm Dowrie, 3 pecks wheat and some pork.

Collected by John D. Johnston and Joseph Johnston:—J. B. Stott, 2 bush oats; J. McKee, 1 bush wheat; J. Donnelly, 1 bush wheat; Chas Brown, 1 bush wheat; Henry Seely, 1 bush wheat and clothing; Thomas Adams, 2 bush peas; John Baird, 1 bush peas; John Pringle, 1 bush wheat; Daniel Brims, Jr., 1 bush wheat; Wm McIntosh, 1 bush peas; Donald McIntosh, 1 bush wheat; Mrs Alex McIntosh, 1 bush wheat; Wm Shearer, 2 bush corn (in ear) and clothing; Hugh Anderson, 2 bush corn (in ear); John Anderson, 2 bush corn (in ear); John Cairns, 2 bush corn (in ear); Thomas Stott, 50c; Joseph Watson, 1 bush peas; George Stewart, 25c.

Collected by John Ross and Matthew Wallace:—David McCoy, 1 bush buckwheat; Hiram Taylor, 15 lbs corn; Charles McLatchie, 8 lbs pork; James Ross, 1 bag corn (in ear); Mrs Anderson, 50 lbs corn; David Robertson, parcel clothing and 50c; John McIntosh, 1 bush buckwheat; Charles McHardy, 1 bag corn (in ear); Mrs Walker, \$1.00; Benjamin Walker, clothing and 1 bag corn; George Leggett, 1 bush buckwheat and 1 bag corn; William F. Taylor, 50c; Robt Simon, 1 bag corn (in ear); James Ross, 1 bush buckwheat; James Ross, Sr., 1 bag corn (in ear); William Platt, 1 bush buckwheat; Robt Wilson, 1 bed-quilt and 11 lbs pork; Gilbert Myatt, 1 bag corn (in ear); Wm Myatt, 1 bag corn (in ear); Mrs Jinks, parcel clothing; David Mason, 9 lbs beef; Mrs Samuel McLatchie, 1 bush butter; Wm McIntosh, 25c; A. M. Montgomery, 25c; Miss Sandilands, 9 lbs pork; John Ross, 184 lbs pork; Matthew Wallace, bag corn (in ear) and parcel clothing.

Collected by Wm Watson and John Barrie from the farmers in the 1st and 2d Concessions of Ojéla:—10 bush oats, 34 bush peas, 1 bush beans, 4 bush wheat, 300 lbs flour, 200 lbs meat, a quantity of clothing, leather, tea, &c., and \$13.50 in money.

Collected by Hiram Seely:—Hiram Seely, 1 bush wheat; Seely, 1 parcel; Wm Cairns, 1 bush wheat and 1 bush oats; Robt Lundem, 1 bush corn; Alex Lundem, 1 bush corn; George Harland, 12 lbs pork; Wm Gardner, 21 lbs meat; Allan Louden, shoulder of pork; J. H. Buchanan, clothing and yarn; Mrs J. Spencer, 1 sack flour and 1 bush corn; Andrew Wilson, 15 lbs pork and clothing; Wm Wilson, 1 sack flour and special for a coat and 50c; Wm Wilson, clothing; James Buchanan, Sr., 11 lbs pork; John Elder, 1 ham, 18 lbs, and 25c; Samuel Peckover, 1 bush corn; John McKay, 25 lbs flour; Thos Purdie, 1 bush potatoes; James Louden, pork; Joshua Brainer, parcel of clothing; Robt Lundem, 1 sack flour; Anderson, 2 comforters and 1 parcel clothing; Jasr Hawes, pork; Mrs Geo Anderson, clothing; Joseph Adams, beef; Mrs Cleveland, pork and meal; Miss Munro, pork.

Collected by J. R. Copland:—Wm Anderson, box of sundries; Alex Leggett, 1 bush corn; Robt Johnston, 1 bush corn; Alex Copland, parcel of clothing; David Johnson, 1 bush corn; Thos Terry, 1 bush wheat; Wm Jamieson, roll of leather; Henry Thomson, 1 bush corn; John Patterson, 1 bush wheat; Alex Penton, 1 bush wheat; Geo Outerson, 1 bush wheat and some meat.

Collected by James Anderson and James Baird from the farmers in their part of Hinchinbrook:—2 bushels of wheat, 2 bags of corn in the ear, 3 bushels of shelled corn, 15 lbs of meat, 1 bushel of peas, 2 bushels of oats, clothing, &c., valued at \$50.00.

Collected by James Blair and Wm Goodfellow:—Jas Blair, 1 bush wheat; John Hyde, 1 bush wheat; Robt Goodfellow, 1 bush wheat; Samuel Lund, 14 bush barley and parcel of clothing; Wm Goodfellow, 1 bush wheat; John Edgar, 50c.

Collected by Thomas Blair and Thomas McCartney:—1 bag oats; Jas McCartney, 1 bush peas; Wm Harigan, 1 bush wheat; Jas Nicholson, 1 bag of oats; Thomas Adams, 1 bush wheat; John Riddick, 1 bush wheat; John Todd, 1 bush wheat; Chas Brown, 1 bush oats; John Cowan, 1 bush wheat; Alex Shaw, 1 bush barley.

Collected by William Harrigan:—Samuel Graham, 1 bag oats; Francis J. Healy, 1 bush barley; John Reid, clothing and 1 bush wheat; John Furey, 1 bush oats; Alex Hunter, 1 bag oats.

Collected by John Caldwell and Daniel Purcell:—Thos Biggar, 1 bush peas; Wm Dalgleish, 1 bag potatoes; Robt Mack, 50c; A. Friend, 25c; Isabella Anderson, parcel; John Buckham, 1 bag potatoes; W. J. Smellie, 50c; Wm Stark, 1 bush potatoes; Wm Caldwell, 1 bag potatoes; Peter Caldwell, 1 bush wheat; John Reid, 1 bush wheat; Mrs J. Biggar, dish of flour; J. & R. Booth, 55 lbs flour; Thos Cain, 1 bush oats; Samuel Dunsmore, 22 lbs flour; John Dunsmore, 50 lbs flour; Alex Cunningham, Jr., 1 bush wheat; Miss M. A. Cunningham, Plank Road, quilt and clothing; Robt Shaw, 1 bush oats; Andrew Cunningham, 1 bush oats; Robt Gray, 1 bush wheat; Alex Cunningham, 1 bush oats; John Cunningham, 1 bush oats.

Mr Pinhay desires us to say that the balance of the list will be printed next week.

LECTURE.—On Tuesday evening, Dr Glover of Hemmingford delivered the last of the course of lectures in St Andrew's church to a fair audience. His subject was "An Hour with the Poets." After dwelling on the nature of poetry at some length and with considerable critical appreciation, he singled out descriptive poetry, that of aspiration, and that of the affections, giving illustrations from Byron, Wordsworth, Shakespeare, Longfellow, Burns, and Lady Nairne. The selections he rendered with much taste and feeling. The lecture, indeed, was so enjoyable that there was general regret at its brevity. A vote of thanks was moved by Mr Somerville, seconded by Mr Sellar, and tendered by the chairman, the Rev J. Watson, in a complimentary speech. The course of lectures, five in number, thus ended, have formed a pleasant relief to the monotony of the winter evenings of the villagers, and been the means of raising a fair sum for the relief of the deserving poor.

On Friday evening the Athelstan Division Sons of Temperance held the 26th anniversary of its organization. The chairman, Mr James Louden, gave an appropriate opening address, and, during the evening, a reading, Dialogues, "Marry no man if he Drinks," "Day of Disappointments," and "Before and Behind the Scenes," were very well rendered by

members of the Division. An excellent address and recitation were given by Mr. Wm. Shearer. Mrs. A. Louden presided at the organ, and, with Messrs Shaw on the violin and Coggin on cornet, played some beautiful pieces. Misses Buchanan, McIntosh, and Coggin, with Messrs Shirriff and Christie, also added to the enjoyment of the evening by sweetly singing duets, songs, &c. Master Robert Breadner recited "Be Kind to the Bairnies." The entertainment closed by the "Freedmen's Chorus," in character. The unfavorable weather during the day and evening prevented many from attending, yet the meeting, on the whole, was a success.

Huntingdon is not going to be unrepresented at the Paris Exhibition. The Principal of the Academy, Mr. McGregor, caused his scholars to prepare a series of exercises in their various studies, which were afterwards bound together making a handsome volume, and which will form a part of the Education exhibit from the Province. The Education office has expressed their high satisfaction with the exercises.

The Soiree, the second of the season, held on Tuesday, 19th inst., in Zion Church, Dundee, was a decided success. About 250 were present. The net proceeds, amounting to \$50, are to be applied to church purposes. A little disappointment was felt by the non-appearance of Rev. Mr. Baillie, Fort Covington; also at the unavoidable absence of another reverend gentleman. After tea, the meeting was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Cattach, and entertained by readings from Messrs Davidson, Smith, and McCaffrey, interspersed by pieces from the choir under the pastor's own special training. A solo, rendered by Miss Maggie Miller, and "Home by the Deep Heaving Sea," by Miss Rebecca Miller, Miss Moodie accompanying on the organ, deserved particular attention. A concluding piece brought the proceedings of this very pleasant social to a close.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Monday afternoon Mrs. Leahy, wife of Mr. John Leahy, a well-to-do farmer of LaGuere, suddenly dropped dead while talking. She complained of not feeling well in the forenoon and was visited by a doctor, but nothing serious was apprehended until the moment she expired. She was 63 years of age. An inquest was held by Deputy-Coroner Bourgeois on Tuesday, when a verdict of "died from disease of the heart" was returned.

LOYAL ORANGE ASSOCIATION.—The Right Worshipful the Grand Orange Lodge of the Province of Quebec met in the city of Sherbrooke on the 19th and 20th instants. The meeting was the most harmonious and agreeable held for many years; the reports of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer were very encouraging. Eleven new warrants were issued during the year and several old lodges re-constituted, so that the membership throughout the Province is much larger than ever before. The statement of the Treasurer showed that the Association was in an exceedingly healthy state financially. Altogether the past year has been the most prosperous, in every way, that the Association in this Province has ever known. The following were the officers elected for the ensuing year: Joshua Breadner, Grand Master; John Woodward, Deputy Grand Master; Rev. C. A. Doudiet, Grand Chaplain; E. T. Scott, Grand Treasurer; James Barr, Grand Secretary; Dr. C. H. Wells, Grand Lecturer; Clark Gordon, Grand Director of Ceremonies; Wm. Kingsbury, Deputy Grand Secretary; Rev. T. S. Chapman, Rev. L. C. Wurtelle, and the Rev. J. J. Casey, Deputy Grand Chaplains. The Grand Lodge voted as a bonus to the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary \$25 each for the efficient way they had discharged their duties during the past year. The Grand Lodge will meet next year on the third Tuesday of March at Lachute.

THE DAIRY FACTORY RETURNS.

To the Editor of the Gleaner.
SIR,—Mr. Dewick commences his last letter to you by saying that my jealousy has carried itself to a "ridiculous pitch." Now, I would like to ask him what I have need to be jealous about, except it be my good name, which has been called in question in his first letter, by his stating that I had made statements which were false? I thought the best way to establish that my statements were correct, was to take ten of the patrons and prove it by them, and I felt certain that if Mr. Dewick was right, they would only be too glad to assist him in his great work of showing their sales up; but, instead, he wisely shirks when it comes right down to the point, knowing full well that he would lose what he terms the "paltry sum" of \$10 or \$20. He also thinks that I ought to be satisfied with his assertion, that the patrons netted what he claims they did, as his directors were perfectly satisfied with it. I suppose they would have been better satisfied had Mr. Dewick stated that they netted from \$1 to \$1.25 per 100 lbs., and that they made a pound of butter from 20 pounds of milk. Mr. Dewick considers that I am quite capable of making calculations for myself and not troubling the directors to name the day for an investigation. I did so, and my figures were 50c, and had the investigation gone on it would have shown how far I was wrong. He states further on in his last letter that no one is more anxious than himself to see "true figures." If that is the case, why did he not begin with his own factory first? He says since this discussion commenced many of the patrons have come forward and furnished information which fully substantiates all he has said. Surely, then, it would not have been so much trouble as he anticipated to have got ten patrons to come forward and given that information before other parties as well as to himself. In conclusion, Mr. Editor, (this being my last letter on this subject) I claim the victory. If am not right, I am nearer the truth than Mr. Dewick, and he certainly knows it by this time, for, if not, he certainly would have accepted my challenge at once, without deigning a reply. It would have been more gentlemanly in Mr. Dewick, when he saw his mistake, to have acknowledged it at once, instead of resorting

to such language as he used in his first letter. I only wished to bring this matter before the public in the interests of justice and fair play, and have been imbued with this mind in all my letters. I think, perhaps, the public have had enough of this, and I will now close. Hoping that the Helena factory will be more careful in making their returns in the future.

I remain, yours very truly,
PETER McFARLANE.

Kelso, Feb. 23.

THE LOCAL HOUSE.

MONDAY, FEB. 18.

Mr. Lynch moved for the appointment of a select committee to take into consideration the present system of municipal taxation in the Province. In support, he stated that he considered—and the people of the Eastern Townships considered—that it was fully time that a change was made in the present system of municipal taxation, the whole burden of which had to be borne by the real-estate owners. It was not his intention to propose that real estate should not continue to bear a large proportion of municipal taxation, but he desired that it should not bear it all. In several States of the American Union all kinds of personal property, including mortgages and promissory notes, contributed to the support of the municipal machinery. To a certain extent this system had been introduced into Upper Canada. He maintained that the effect of the present system was that the agriculturist, who took an interest in his work, and made costly improvements on his property, found his taxes increasing in proportion to the continued improvements made on his real estate. On the other hand, he alleged that many individuals reaped large profits by lending money at a high rate of interest, and yet contributed nothing to the maintenance of municipal government. It might be said this would result in driving capital out of the country to be invested elsewhere. But the experience of the States in which that system had been adopted, proved that such was not the case. He cited a very common case in illustration of his argument. A hardworking, struggling farmer, proprietor of land valued at \$4,000, is forced to borrow \$1,000 for which he gives a mortgage besides paying heavy interest upon the amount borrowed. He pays municipal taxes upon land valued at \$4,000, though really owning but \$3,000 worth, and the lender of the \$1,000, who holds the mortgage and is in reality proprietor of one-fourth of the land, bears no share whatever of the burden of municipal taxation. In conclusion, he trusted that the House, by adopting his motion, would recognize the principle that a change was called for in the present system.

Hon. Mr. Church said there could not be any objection to the consideration of the question in the manner in which his hon. friend had placed it, and that there was no doubt that the time had arrived when the matter could be looked fairly in the face. As with most other questions, however, he contended that there was two sides to it. He complained that the people of the agricultural districts appeared too anxious to acquire large tracts of land without having a sufficiently large floating capital and live stock to maintain the fertility of the soil. Any burden which was to be laid upon the acquisition of further stock or capital could not be considered a step in the right direction. However, he should be very glad to aid the Committee named in their consideration of the question of municipal taxation. He contended that if a heavy tax were to be imposed upon loans capitalists would merely raise their rates of interest so as to throw the burden of the increased taxation upon the borrowers. The present rates of interest were much lower, however, than before the repeal of the usury laws.

Mr. Joly could not help joining issue with the Treasurer upon one point, though it could not be mended by the House—namely, that the rate of interest had declined considerably since the repeal of the usury laws. On the contrary, he found that, in country districts especially, the rate of interest had advanced from six to eight and nine per cent., and lenders felt quite satisfied in their consciences, feeling that they were disobeying no law.

Hon. Mr. Church was surprised at the statement made by the member for Lotbiniere, as in the west of the Province and the eastern part of Ontario the rate of interest had declined since the repeal of the usury laws from 12½ and 15 per cent. to 8.

Mr. Lynch stated that he had taken the opinion of several leading capitalists in the Eastern Townships who had means invested in land, and they had all acknowledged the justice of the system which he suggested. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Turcotte moved, "That in the opinion of this House it is in the interest of the Legislature and of the Province that the seat of Government should be removed to Three Rivers." (Cries of "Hear, hear.") Mr. Turcotte, in support of this motion, stated that the members might laugh and cry "hear, hear," but he was perfectly serious and in earnest in moving this resolution. He said that it was necessary that members should have it in their power to debate every question with perfect freedom, which, in view of the recent action of the populace in making a hostile demonstration in front of Parliament House, he contended was not the case in Quebec.

After some debate the Speaker ruled the motion out of order.

TUESDAY.
After a long debate, the railway bill was read a third time by 42 to 22.

Hon. Mr. Church introduced his resolutions with reference to the new taxes on commercial transactions, which impose a stamp duty on all contracts for over \$200 and upon all transfers of stock.

WEDNESDAY.
Mr. Bellingham put a question to the Ministry regarding Mr. Chapeau's connection with a transfer of the St. Lawrence railway, by which he or his relatives put money in their pockets. Mr. Angers refused to enter into the matter.

Mr. Joly moved, "That this House respectfully expresses the opinion that, in view of the abolition at no distant date of the Legislative Council, it is not advisable to fill the vacancies now existing, or which may in future occur, in the Legislative Council."

After a number of members had spoken, the Speaker ruled the motion out of order.

Upon the Treasurer's motion for the second reading of the stamp resolutions, Mr. Joly moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Bachand, "That these resolutions be not now adopted, but that it be resolved that, in the opinion of this House, by a judicious system of economy and retrenchment exercised by the Government in the expenses of the Province, and by a wise ad-

ministration of public affairs, it will not be necessary to levy new taxes." In support of his resolution the hon. gentleman reminded the members of the Government that when the support of the Opposition, which had hitherto been lent to the railway policy of the Government, was in 1875 withdrawn, the Government had been warned that their new policy was destined to lead the country to ruin and direct taxation, which was now proved by the resolutions of his hon. friend to be the case. Their railway policy of 1875 had been persisted in despite all the protestations of the Opposition, and had been forced through the House, and now he supposed the resolutions of the Treasurer would share the same fate. There were very few people in the Province who would not be affected by them, since stamps would be required to render legal even a contract for \$200 worth of work in cutting firewood. Brokers would find the impost weigh exceedingly heavily upon them, and men who did a business of from ten to twelve millions of dollars annually would have to pay in stamps several thousands of dollars. He feared that the effect of this would be to drive a large amount of business out of the Province. He complained that the fourth and fifth resolutions, with reference to the penalties for neglecting to affix stamps to the documents mentioned in the measure, were harsh and vexatious.

After further discussion the amendment was defeated and the second reading carried by a vote of 22 to 39.

THURSDAY.
Mr. Bellingham again brought up the matter of the Hon. Mr. Chapeau being connected with the Laurier railway, when Mr. Angers objected to his proceeding.

After a tedious discussion, Mr. Bellingham moved, "That the question be referred to a Special Committee of five members to be elected by the House." The motion was voted down by 41 to 17.

Mr. Joly made a long speech on the preservation of timber, urging that the Government take steps to stop the destruction of our woods by pillage and fire.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

FRIDAY, FEB. 22.

The Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT brought down his Budget in a speech, of 5 hours duration. As it is utterly beyond our power to give even an abridgement of it, we copy the Globe's synopsis: The Budget speech of the Finance Minister comprised not merely an exposition of the policy of the Government at the present time, but a defence of their policy in the past, and a review of the financial history of the Dominion's first decade, terminating on the 30th of June, 1877. It will be observed that he hopes to meet all the public engagements of the country without any addition to the burden of taxation. He adheres to the principle of imposing no taxes beyond those which may be absolutely necessary to meet the requirements of the public service. He referred, in the first instance, to the foreshadowing of coming events in his speech as a private member of the House in 1873, and his description of the embarrassments surrounding the advent of the present Government to office in the financial statement of 1874. Yet even on those occasions, he had not fully estimated the effects of the previously existing period of inflation, or the reaction that ensued thereupon. The total value of trade, allowing for the admission of Prince Edward Island, had fallen not less than fifty millions under the influence of the depression, and this too notwithstanding the growth of population and increased area of territory under cultivation, representing a natural increase under ordinary and favorable circumstances of some thirty or forty millions more. At the same time the revenue from customs had decreased by a trifle over three millions of dollars, while the total value of imports had been reduced by one-ninth, the result being a per capita reduction of imports of from \$354 to \$254 dollars per head. Had the imports continued at their former ratio the present revenue of the Dominion would have been some twenty-seven millions, whereas it now very slightly exceeded twenty-two millions. The strain had been severe. It had visited not only ourselves but our best customers and in fact the whole world. But it is satisfactory to mark the turning of the tide as exhibited by the improved revenue returns of the past seven months as compared with the corresponding period of 1876-7. In the seven months ending the 10th of February, 1878, the revenue amounted to \$13,434,235, and in the previous year to \$12,494,279—an increase of nearly a million in seven months. Of this some \$200,000 might be due to the importations arising out of the fire at St. John, but then, on the other hand, the very extraordinary character of the season had been exceptionally unfavorable. Turning to the expenditure of 1877, it would be seen that in Civil Government there had been a total expenditure of \$812,000, or \$71,000 less than in 1873-4. The charge for superannuations amounted in 1877 to \$104,000. The additions to the charge for superannuations had been largely counterbalanced by the abolition of useless offices or other savings in a similar direction. Under the head of Immigration had to be included the loan (repayable) to the Menominee and Icelanders, amounting to \$79,000, and \$21,000 caused by the outbreak of the small-pox at Gimli. The expenditure in operating the Government Railways had exceeded the estimates by nearly \$90,000 but on the other hand this had been met by a corresponding increase in the receipts from those undertakings. After noticing some other items Mr. Cartwright warmly defended his application for the last loan at the time selected. The Finance Minister next reviewed the liabilities which confronted the new Administration when they came into office. On the first of July the engagements of their predecessors anticipated an additional outlay annually on railways of \$750,000; on Indian treaties of \$400,000; on North-west organization of \$400,000. The contemplated additions to the debt were as follows:—On Canals, \$43,800,000; on Intercolonial Railway, \$10,000,000; on public debt maturing, \$35,000,000; on Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Railways, \$2,000,000; on Prince Edward Island, \$2,500,000; on minor Public Works, \$4,500,000; on St. Lawrence improvements, \$2,500,000; on advances to sundry objects, \$1,000,000; making a total of liabilities of \$131,300,000, or nearly equal to the total net indebtedness of Canada at the same date, twenty-three millions more than the amount of debt in 1873, and requiring to meet it an annual loan of twenty millions per annum for seven years. The lowest estimate of the former Finance Minister put the additional charges for new debt at \$3,337,400 per

annum. The liabilities the present Government had felt it necessary to meet were the expenditure on the Welland and Lachine Canals an additional five and a half millions; debt maturing, thirteen and a half millions; Pacific Railway, so far as was immediately necessary, six millions, and other charges amounting to five million dollars. It would be still necessary to borrow, but after 1881 it was satisfactory to know that redemption of debt maturing would be optional, and not, as heretofore, compulsory. The cause of the excess of the sudden increase of expenditure in 1873-74 were then recapitulated, amounting to four millions of dollars, and it was shown that as between 1872-73 and 1876-77 the increases solely due to the policy or engagements of the Macdonald Administration were represented by a sum in the annual expenditure of \$5,100,000. Having regard, however, to the increase of population, the receipts from the gross taxation of the people would be \$5 79 per cent in 1876-77 as against \$5 88 per cent. in 1871-73, or taking the sum actually paid in taxes, the charge per capita was only \$4 79, against \$4 90 in 1873—an actual reduction, notwithstanding the enormous additions made by the outgoing Administration and the obligations their policy had entailed. And although 2½ per cent had been added to the Customs duty on a large portion of the imports in 1874, the diminution in the tea duties as compared with former years, and the reduction of the duty on coal oil had practically counterbalanced the increase in the tariff above referred to. Mr. Cartwright then at some length discussed the question of the relative taxation of Canada as compared with the United States including of course the municipal taxes. He pointed out that, as a consequence of a false and injurious fiscal system, out of from four to five hundred million dollars paid by the people of the United States as the result of their fiscal system, not over one-third reached the public coffers, while the reckless mismanagement of municipal affairs had grievously burdened the populations of the great cities. On the whole he believed the taxation of Canada represented a per capita charge of barely one-third of the United States, or barely one-half as paid in hard cash. It would not be more than half the per capita rate of Great Britain. On the whole, then, he held that our taxation in Canada was endurable if not even light. The Public Accounts of Canada for the past two years showed an aggregate deficit of \$3,361,000, but as of this \$1,650,000 was represented by money applied to the purposes of a sinking fund, the actual addition to the public debt from this cause was not over \$1,700,000. With a steadily increasing revenue; with a large virgin territory being brought into a productive condition, at the rate of from half a million to a million of acres per annum; with facilities for transmitting our agricultural products from the farthest portion of Ontario east of Lake Superior to London or Liverpool at a cost not exceeding one quarter or one-half of a penny per pound; with an almost unlimited market thus opened up to our agricultural population, of which they were evidently not slow in availing themselves, he spoke with some confidence of the future. In his opinion there was no reason for imitating the policy of the United States, which it was evidently their wish to retract. He believed that so far the expenditure under the actual control of the Government had been pretty nearly reached. Out of the total annual expenditure, the sum of 11½ millions represented fixed charges constituting a first mortgage on the revenue. Then some 54 millions were really cross-charges, and the balance only was susceptible of any economical influences.

In 1876 the controllable expenditure amounted to \$8,569,774, and in 1877 to \$8,335,078, or a reduction in favor of the latter year of \$1,234,506. In 1873-74 it was \$8,324,076, showing a reduction in favor of 1877 of \$1,488,998. In 1872-73 it was \$8,762,095, or more than for 1877 by \$227,017, and that notwithstanding the new charges already referred to. For 1878-9 the Finance Minister estimated that under ordinary favorable conditions, assuming the Excise \$54 millions, the revenue would be equal to \$23,800,000, or a little over the estimated expenditure. He preferred not to impose new taxes, because, first, there were signs of improvement; secondly, because the receipts of 1877 were below the ordinary average; thirdly, because the deposits to sinking fund account had rendered the deficit less formidable; fourthly, because some objects entailing expenditure were approaching completion; and, lastly, because the country would soon have an opportunity of deciding for itself between the policies of the political parties. He ridiculed Sir John Macdonald's protectionist professions, and the proposal to increase the wealth of the country by adding to the burdens of the people in taxing their bread in a time of scarcity. He held that to levy more taxes than the revenue required was only a species of legislative robbery. High duties would cause sectional differences, and not only impede progress, but, as an incentive to smuggling, tend to demoralize the people. His further observations were in the nature of a commentary on the financial situation.

At the dinner to Mr. Joly, Dr. Cameron, in response to the toast of Her Majesty's loyal Opposition, spoke as follows: After the characteristic and able manner in which my hon. friends the members of the Opposition have acknowledged the toast which you did us the honor of receiving so heartily, I feel that little remains for me to say. I am proud at the same time to have this opportunity of testifying in this public manner my thorough appreciation of the manliness, the uniform gentlemanly deportment, and the rare ability displayed by the hon. leader of Her Majesty's loyal Opposition in this Province, in our Provincial Legislature, and I am also proud to have the opportunity of saying "shame" upon the men who conscious of their own moral weakness, conscious of their inability to argue an important public measure on its merits, condescend in this enlightened age to carry conviction through terror. (Loud applause.) Not only has the able leader of the Opposition in the Legislature of Quebec been insulted, but with him every man, whether in the Legislature or not, who is desirous of maintaining intact the privileges and prerogatives of British subjects. (Hear, hear.) Never in the annals of a well-constituted deliberative body has such an unseemly attempt at brute force been displayed, and I hope the day is far distant when such another attempt will be resorted to. (Applause.)

It was humiliating in the extreme to listen to those creatures, through their Speaker, pass sentence on a man as much their superior as day exceeds night, as light exceeds darkness. But he has the sympathies of the people of Quebec, the sympathies of the ladies, beautiful ladies of the city of Quebec, God bless them, the sympathies of the Province, the sympathies of the leading minds of the Dominion, who with one accord subscribe to the language of our great American cousin and poet.

Our hearts, our hopes are all with thee,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee, are all with thee.
(Loud applause.)

Rome, Feb. 21.—The Pope held a Congregation of Cardinals to-day. He announced that an Encyclical to the Catholic world would be despatched to-day announcing his accession. It has been decided that the Pope should not for the present leave the Vatican, and it is announced that he will continue the policy of his predecessor. The coronation, which will be private, will take place in the Sistine Chapel on Sunday. To-day will be sung in the churches to-morrow. It is stated on good authority that Pope Leo XIII. was not chosen "by adoration," but by the requisite majority of votes of the Conclave; that Bilio having declined to be a candidate, his partisans, numbering nine Cardinals, gave their votes to Pecci; that when the votes were counted all the Cardinals knelt at the feet of the Pope, and this act has been misconstrued as an election "by adoration." On the first ballot on the morning of the 19th a few Cardinals voted for Pecci. At the evening ballot his votes suddenly increased to 35. On the following morning he finally obtained 44. A large number of congratulatory telegrams from sovereigns and others are being received by the new Pope.

Cardinal McCloskey, presenting homage to the Pope on Monday, said he had no reason to deplore the lateness of his arrival in Rome, as the conclave had made so excellent a choice.

Toronto, Feb. 26.—The Local House sat till one o'clock this morning, discussing the Orange incorporation bills. Nearly all the members took part in the debate, which was at times exceedingly lively. Hon. C. F. Fraser, Commissioner of Public Works, and a Roman Catholic, made the principal speech of the evening against the incorporation of the Order. He quoted from various Orange publications and records of Orange meetings in order to show that the organization was a politico-religious one. He further held that the Orangemen in this Province were, as a rule, Conservatives, in support of which he instanced the fact that two members of the Order in this city had been expelled for having voted for Mr. Donoghue, the Reform candidate in East Toronto a few years ago. The debate will be continued this afternoon.

A London despatch says:—The reason why Russia's demand for the Egyptian tribute concerns England is that the tribute is already pledged as security for the interest on the Turkish loans of 1854, 1855, and 1871. The first of these was raised to carry on the Crimean war; the second is guaranteed by England and France; all are largely held in England. By the terms of agreement between Turkey and the British Government and bondholders Egypt now pays tribute directly to the Bank of England. The Russian proposals will abrogate this convention without consulting or indemnifying the beneficiary assignees, and make the English and French Governments liable for the 1855 loan.

There is to be no procession in Montreal on St. Patrick's day, the societies having agreed to dispense with it as mark of respect to the late Pope.

It will be remembered that at the inquest held in Ireland upon the body of MacCarthy, one of the released Fenian prisoners, who died suddenly from heart disease accelerated by the excitement of his reception in Ireland, numerous charges of harsh treatment and cruelty were brought against the doctors, governors, and other officials of the prisons in which the deceased man had been confined. The jury in their verdict, recorded their belief that harsher treatment than necessary had been used. Since then several of the Irish Home Rule members have moved in the matter, and the result is that an enquiry is instituted into the charges brought against the prison officials. The inquiry will be strictly private, but will be held under the presidency of Sir James Ingham, chief magistrate of the metropolis.

WEATHER REPORT BY DR. SHERRIFF.				
	Temperature	Rain	Snow	
	Highest	Lowest	Inches	Inches
20 Feb	25	10	0.00	
21	32	22	0.00	
22	35	32	0.00	
23	37	32	1.40	
24	33	29	0.00	
25	23	22	0.00	
26	33	20	0.00	

MARRIED.
At the residence of John MacDonald, Esq., Rosebank, LaGuere, Que., on the 27th inst., by the Rev. J. C. Cattanach of Zion Church, Dundee, Samuel Paxton, Esq., merchant, of Montreal, to Jennie, daughter of Revd Alexander Young of Napanee, Ont.

On the 26th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Ormstown, by the Rev. D. W. Morrison, B.A., John Tully, of Elgin, to Janet, only daughter of Donald McEwen, Esq.

On the 21st inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. C. McKerracher, John Milne, of Williamstown, to Annie Howden, only daughter of John Ritchie, Fertile Creek, South Georgetown, P.Q.

BEAUFORT MARKET.
(By telegraph to the Gleaner.)
Peas \$70 lbs. 80c. @ 00c.
Oats \$40 lbs. 34 @ 00 cents.
Barley \$50 lbs. 45 to 50 cents.
Beans, \$70 lbs. \$1.00 @ \$1.25.
Oatmeal, \$1.80.

VALLEYFIELD MARKETS.
(By telegraph to the Gleaner.)
Peas, \$70 lbs., 80 cents.
Oats, \$40 lbs., 34 cents.
Beans, \$70 lbs., \$1.20 @ \$0.00.
Oatmeal, \$1.00 lb., \$1.80.
Pork, \$100 lbs., \$5.00 @ \$5.25.

TODD & NICOLSON.
In Montreal, on Tuesday, common butter was quoted at 10c @ 13c; medium to good, 14c @ 18c; fine, 19c @ 20c. Cheese, 14c @ 14½c. Oats, per 32 lbs., 28c @ 30c. Barley, 55c. @ 65c. Peas, 78c. @ 80c. per 66 lbs.

VIGOR CATTLE MARKET.—Feb. 26.
There were not many beef cattle offered

at this market to-day, and scarcely any sales made during the forenoon. Of poor and ordinary milk cows there was a good supply, but good cows were scarce, there being no extra ones on the market. Thos. Orr, of Hemmingford, sold three cows at \$33 each, and one at \$27; a pretty good cow was sold at \$35; the two best cows on the market remained unsold at noon. Calves of good quality are much sought for, and high prices are paid for them; the prices paid to-day were from \$3 to \$8 each. Sheep are rather scarce. There was one spring lamb offered to-day, and was bought by A. Coultry for \$5. Two other spring lambs were formerly brought to the city, specially for the late banquet at the Windsor Hotel, they cost \$12 each.

Montreal, Wednesday—Gold 101½. Greenbacks bought at 98 cents on the dollar. Silver, large 6: small 8 per cent. discount. In Huntingdon greenbacks are bought at 97 cents.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

ENTRANCE of Russians into Constantinople. Surrender of Turkish warships. Terrible excitement and panic in London. The vote passed for the army and navy for six millions pounds sterling. The British fleet ordered to Constantinople. The windows of Gladstone's house and the Daily News office broken by excited crowds.

Dreadful excitement in Huntingdon on account of it being announced that

WILLIAM THIRD & CO., are now disposing of their immense stock of New General Merchandise at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices.

Undersold are a list of the TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS made, which will convince the sharpest of intending purchasers of the genuineness of the above facts:

Ladies' all wool Crossovers, 35c; former price \$1.50. Good heavy Fancy Flannels, only 25c @ yard. Ladies' Fur Sets, \$1.50 @ set; former price \$4.50. No. 1 Coal Oil 24 cents per gallon, or 4 gallons for 90 cents. Eddy's No. 1 Matches, 12½c @ box; former price 20c. Table Salt, in bags, 12½c; former price 20c. Best table or cooking Raisins 7½c @ lb; former price 12½c. Best whole Rice 4½c @ lb; former price 6c. No. 1 Family Soap 5 cents @ bar; former price 10c. Great reductions made on White and Grey Cottons. Choice Japan Tea 30c @ lb; former price 50c. Crockery, Glassware, and Hardware at less than manufacturers' prices. Ladies' Trimmings at half the original cost. Ladies' Mantles, Shawls, and Cloaks at unusually low prices.

Terrible excitement has been caused on account of the great reductions made on Gentlemen's and Boys' Under and Overcoats, Pants and Vests.

A splendid Stock of Choice Buffalo Robes and Fancy Sligh Robes to be sold at prices to suit the views of intending purchasers.

A magnificent assortment of Gentlemen's Cloth and Fur Caps, Underpants and Undershirts, Fancy Flannel Shirts, Wool Shirts, Gloves and Mitts to be sold at a heavy discount.

A choice assortment of Ladies' Stays, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Albums, Silk, Ties, and stylish Prints marked down fully 30 per cent below regular selling prices.

The balance of Toys to be almost given away.

P.S.—Choice Family Flour, Indian Corn Meal, Oat Meal, Pickled Salmon, Smoked Herring, No. 1 Labrador Herring, Finnan Haddies, Lobsters, Sardines, and apples kept constantly on hand.

Huntingdon, Feb. 20, 1878.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale his property containing about two hundred acres, with sixty acres in a good state of cultivation, and about thirty acres in green bush, the remainder in pasture and easy to clear up and fit for the plough to a large extent. The property is situated on the lake shore, first range of St. Anicet, County of Huntingdon, at a distance of two miles and a half from St. Anicet village, and two miles from Fort Lewis wharf, and a dwelling house, frame barn, granary and a stable thereon erected. The conditions of sale will be liberal and may be known by applying to the proprietor on the premises.

St. Anicet, 20th Feb.

Charcoal! Charcoal!

PARTIES in need of Charcoal can procure it by applying immediately to the undersigned, ARTHUR ROBERTS, in Hemmingford, if by letter address: Frontier, P.Q. Frontier, Feb. 25, 1878.

EXTENSION.

J. HUNTER will extend his CLEARING SALE until the 9th of March, as he has still a large quantity of goods to dispose of. Parties in need of goods will save money by calling on J. H., as he is selling strictly at cost. If you don't believe it, ask those who have already favored him with a call; or, better still, call and see for yourself.

Huntingdon, Feb. 26th, 1878.

HOUSE TO LET.

NO Lot the residence of the late William Smith. Possession given 1st May next. Terms reasonable. Apply to W. W. CORBETT.

Huntingdon, Feb. 27.

VICTORIA HALL.

BY REQUEST.

THE members of the HUNTINGDON CORNET BAND having been requested by a large number of friends, have decided to repeat

TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR ROOM, in the VICTORIA HALL, Huntingdon, on FRIDAY EVENING, 8th MARCH.

The Entertainment to conclude with the Roaring Farce, "I'M NOT MESSIE AT ALL." Tickets of Admission.....25 cents. Reserved Seats (Front).....25 cents. Doors open at 6 p.m. Curtain rises at 7.

The plan of the Reserved Seats is now open at the Post Office, where Tickets can be secured. Ice Cream, Oranges, and Confectionery will be sold after the Play.

1878 SPRING 1878

Sugaring Utensils.

A GOOD STOCK VERY CHEAP to suit the times, such as Sap Buckets, Russia Iron Pans for boiling, patent Sap Spouts, &c. Also all other articles in the Tinware line. Repairing done with despatch.

Jas. S. COWAN.

Huntingdon, Feb. 28, 1878.

S A W I N G.

NO those wishing to get sawing done, I hereby give notice, that I have bought back the Saw and Shingle-mill at my old stand, and am now prepared to do all kinds of sawing at the most reasonable terms and to the satisfaction of all parties, the mill having undergone a thorough repair.

WILLIAM GOUNDRY.

Dowdville, Feb. 12.

A WIFE'S STORY.

CHAPTER IV.

Lar me do justice to my uncle's family as well as to myself, by saying that I received a warm and cordial welcome. I had not seen my cousin Clara since she was a girl; and of her manners and temper I had not a very pleasing remembrance. I found her a well-bred young woman; and in the kind sympathy she evinced, I could discover none of that assumption of superiority which had in by-gone days caused me so much uneasiness. My aunt met me with overflowing kindness: she was evidently deeply affected by the blow which had fallen on us both, but heaviest on me.

My uncle's place of business was in the city; but his family residence was in one of the once fashionable squares in the neighborhood of Holborn. It was a large house; and some preparations had been made for my permanent abode there.

"You will be absolute mistress here, Ellen," said my aunt, when she had taken me into a small suite of apartments, comprising a comfortable bed-chamber, a dressing-room, and a sitting-room, opening in each other, and all rather richly furnished. "These will be your own dominions; and I hope we shall make it a happy home for you."

I whispered my thanks for the attention which had been directed to my comfort; but I shook my head despondingly when my aunt spoke of future happiness. My sorrow was of too recent a date to allow me to think of that.

In the course of a few days, however, a change of scene and occupation had to some extent lulled the sharp edge of my grief. I had enough to do, with Susan's help, in unpacking and arranging the personal property I had sent on from Fairholt; and though this employment brought to my recollection very vividly my dear father and his uniform kindness, and the delights of the home I had lost, so that my eyes were perpetually full of tears, the very exercise of body and mind was salutary; and before the work had come to an end, I was surprised to find that I was not entirely and irremediably miserable.

The considerate kindness of my aunt and cousin had its influence also in calming my spirits. I should be under no harsh constraint, it seemed, in the house of my guardian. Deference was paid to my wishes, when I expressed any; and I was allowed to occupy myself as I pleased—to associate with my relatives when I chose, always having the retirement of my own apartments when I preferred solitude, and the services of my own maid always at my command.

I rarely saw my uncle until he returned from the city to our late dinner. He was generally taciturn, like one who had thoughts of his own which occupied his attention, and which he did not choose to reveal. He spoke pleasantly to me, however, when he did address me; and occasionally he unbent and became even talkative.

My aunt and cousin were fond of society; and I was introduced, in due form, to what they called a select circle of friends. I had no reason to complain of my reception, though I could not help suspecting that, had I been a portionless orphan instead of an heiress, I should have received less flattery and adulation.

It is not worth while to enter into particulars, my dear, my aunt Seymour said privately to me one day, after an old lady had left the drawing room, and to whom I had replied with unconscious simplicity on being questioned about my dear old home, and the extent of the Fairholt estate. "You answered pretty well; but there is no occasion to let people know how much or how little we may be worth. It is better to let them form their own ideas from what they see."

I did not, at that time, fully comprehend what my aunt meant; but my cousin afterwards enlightened me; and I then learned that exaggerated ideas of my prospective fortune were entertained by my aunt's friends, and were encouraged, if they had not been instilled, by my aunt herself, as a means of obtaining consideration for me, and probably of influencing my settlement in life. I was vexed at this, at first; but I fear I gradually became reconciled to the deception—at least I did not attempt to remove it.

I soon discovered that, according as my uncle's schemes and transactions in business had been prosperous or otherwise, so was he placable or irritable; and that there were jealousies, heart-burnings, manoeuvrings, and deceptions innumerable constantly at work in the hearts of my aunt and cousin. By each I was in turn made the confidant of schemes or grievances which greatly distressed me; for they proved that, under the mask of smiles and pleasure, all around were full of mistrust and bitter envying.

For a time these discoveries were the greatest drawback to my comfort, for I had no reason to complain of personal neglect or unkindness; but it is astonishing how soon one gets used to what at first appears insupportable.

CHAPTER V.—OLD FRIENDS.

I had lived in London a year, when a card was put into my hand. It bore the name of 'Henry Temple,' and the gentleman was waiting in the library, I was told.

Henry Temple, my old companion, and almost playfellow at Fairholt! I had not quite forgotten him; and his name called up very painful thoughts and feelings in my mind. I remembered my father and our happy home, and my father's friend, Mr. Temple. I had not used him very well. I had promised to write to him often, and he had often written to me; but I had neglected my promise, and for some months I had not sent him a line.

"Shall I say you are engaged, Miss Ellen?" asked Susan, when I sat lost in thought, with the card before me.

"Oh, no; tell Mr. Temple I will step down directly."

When Susan was gone, I glanced almost unconsciously at my image in the glass. 'He will scarcely know me, I should think,' I said to myself: 'I wonder whether he is as much altered as I am.'

No, he was not much altered, except that he had grown into manhood. He met me with his old smile, and his frank, cordial manner.

"I thought Miss Maitland would not refuse to see an old friend," he said; "though they did at first seem to doubt whether you were 'at home.' He laid a peculiar emphasis on the last words."

I blushed painfully, for I knew how Henry had formerly condemned this kind of deception. Moreover, I knew that it was a frequent practice of my aunt and cousin to be 'not at home' to visitors whom they did not wish to receive. They justified this

'conventionalism of society,' as they called it, but I had never willingly allowed it to be used for me, and I said so.

"And oh, Harry," I said—"Mr. Temple, I mean—"

"Let it be Harry," said he, with a smile; "it does me good to find that you have not forgotten my old familiar name."

"Well, then Harry—I am so glad to see you; and you must not notice me if I cry a little, for you have put me in mind of the dear old times that are gone for ever."

"They are, indeed," he said; "but, Ellen, I have a message for you from my uncle, and a severe lecture to give you from him," he added, good-humoredly. "He says that you have quite turned him off."

"Oh, no, no, I had not done that, I said, eagerly; but I had lately had so much to do, and so forth. My reader, if a young lady, will understand the excuses I found for having neglected the correspondence of an old and grave friend."

"Will you prove that you have not forgotten my uncle," said Henry, "by accepting his invitation? He wants you to pay him a long visit."

This, indeed, was the object of Henry's calling on me; and I learned further from him that he had been spending some weeks at the parsonage, and was now on his way, through London, to his own estate in Sussex. He had left college, and was hesitating whether he should spend a year or two in travelling, or settle down quietly at home with his widowed mother. I need not prolong my account of this interview. I introduced Harry to my aunt and cousins, and he was invited to dine with us. He often called again during the two or three weeks he remained in London; and before he pursued his homeward journey, he had, from some cause or other, determined that he would not leave England. Meanwhile, I had obtained my guardian's consent to spend a few weeks at Mr. Temple's parsonage, and on the day that I took the journey Harry Temple left London also, going southward.

My kind friend Mr. Temple received me with warm affection; and Mrs. Harrison, his old housekeeper, wept for joy, as she said, when she first saw me. Hers were not the only tears that were shed. A host of tumultuous thoughts and remembrances rushed upon me when I entered the old parsonage, and I was glad to escape to the chamber which had been prepared for me, to hide my emotions. As for Susan, who had accompanied me—the faithful old servant who had been my nursemaid in childhood, and my 'lady's maid' in later years—she fairly cried and laughed in the same breath, to find herself again among old scenes, and to see old remembered faces.

I passed the evening of that day with Mr. Temple, in his library—the room with which I had been so familiar in my childhood. The very books ranged in rows on their shelves were old acquaintances; and a great ink-blot on the carpet reminded me of an accident which had befallen me ten years before, and of the gentleness and good temper of my host.

"I owe you a new carpet for this, sir," I said, pointing to the memento.

"No, Ellen," he replied; "I look upon that blot as a dear friend, because it reminds me of you. I would not part with it on any account."

From the windows of the old-fashioned library could be seen the roof and chimneys of Fairholt, and the tall, thick trees by which it was belted in, as well as the path through the meadows along which I had so often tripped in by-gone days. The sight made me sad.

Fairholt had a tenant. My uncle had managed this without much difficulty, and, as he had said, it took a world of trouble off his hands, besides being advantageous to me. And yet the sight of the old house, together with the thought that I was—for this time, at least—shut out of it, distressed me.

Mr. Temple soon turned the conversation to other topics, however: he led me on to talk of my London history. But, alas, there was much in that which I hesitated to tell.

I know not whether my dear old friend was quite satisfied with the hesitating account I gave of myself. He said nothing, however, and began to speak of my father—tenderly, affectionately, and sympathizingly: he told me how he daily missed the frequent intercourse which had formerly given him such pleasure—that the village seemed a different and a sadder place, now that he was gone; but that all this regret was lost in exultation when he remembered—and he never ceased to remember—the glorious inheritance of the saints in light.

"As for myself," continued Mr. Temple, "it seems to me that it cannot be long before I shall also—to use the words of the psalmist—'go hence, and be no more.'"

"Do not say that, sir," I said. "What shall I do, if all whom I love are to be taken from me?" I was indeed, and not without reason, distressed to hear him speak thus. I had noticed how much my good old friend was changed since I parted from him a year before. He had become pale and infirm, not from years so much as from failing health. Harry had partly prepared me for this; but the alteration was greater than I had expected to find it. His cheerful conversation, indeed, had banished the thought from my mind.

And then he turned the conversation to the old people in the village whom I had known, and gave me the history of much that had passed around him during the last year. And he did not forget to tell me that my little Shetland pony, of which he had taken charge, was fat and frolicsome.

It was late before we parted that evening, and when I retired to my chamber I had no inclination to lay my head on my pillow. My heart was sad: I almost wished I had not accepted Mr. Temple's invitation. A Bible lay on the dressing-table, and I mechanically opened it; but the first words on which my eyes fell seemed to reproach me for past neglect, and I hastily closed it. At length I sank into an unquiet slumber.

CHAPTER VI.—"AN EXCELLENT CONNEXION."

With the dawn of the following day came more pleasurable thoughts. The bright sunshine streamed into my chamber, and when I opened the window the cool air fanned my cheek; while the green meadows around, and the woodlands in the distance, with the sparkling river which wound through the valley, refreshed both my eye and my mind. Only those, perhaps, who have been for some time moved up in a close and crowded city can understand the character of that elasticity produced by a sudden withdrawal into the ever fresh and reviving scenes of nature.

I descended from my room, and met my cheerful old friend at the breakfast table,

and listened to the well-remembered tones of his voice at family prayer, and afterwards took his arm and walked with him into his garden. And when subsequently I went into the meadow where Plato, my dear little Shetland pony, was quietly grazing—fat and flourishing, as Mr. Temple had told me—and saw him prick up his ears at the sound of my voice, and then trot towards me, to rub his short, dumpy nose into my hands as he had been wont to do, in search of a cake or an apple, it was as much as I could do to keep my gratification within bounds.

I will not linger, however, over this part of my history. Let it suffice to say that much that was pleasant, mingled with some things which were painful, varied this summer visit to the scenes of my childhood. I renewed my friendship with my old teacher, Mrs. Page, and sought out my father's old servants—or rather, Susan did this for me. I went round the village, and looked in at the almshouses and the school, and was pleased that there were many among the young and old who had not forgotten me. I rode out on my Shetland pony, and walked out with Mr. Temple through the fields and along the shady by-paths I had trodden when a child. I visited my father's and my mother's graves, and went bitterly there. I was invited to Fairholt; but my heart failed me. If it had remained deserted, I could have wandered alone over its desolate chambers, dismantled rooms, and neglected garden; and might have found some of the joy of grief; perhaps, in a free indulgence of it. It might, too, have been beneficial to me. But I could not bear to see it gay and cheerful, inhabited by strangers; so I never ventured nearer to Fairholt than the entrance gate to the large meadow.

I had been a month at the parsonage; and the quiet life seemed to exert a salutary influence over my soul. I received a letter from my Cousin Clara, which, it may be, also helped to turn the current of my thought into another channel. It contained news of her approaching nuptials. Her hand had been sought and won, it seemed, with some rapidity, for the wedding was to take place within a few weeks' space; and she besought my return to London as her bridesmaid.

I was surprised at the news and the request, and yet more astounded when she named the bridegroom-elect. He was a gay man of the world, whom I had occasionally met at my uncle's table, and concerning whom my cousin had often expressed her fervent repugnance. He was, also, nearly double Clara's age.

"Is it possible," I said to myself, "that my uncle and aunt Seymour can have given their consent to such a match?"

Yes, it was not only possible, but certain; for, inclosed in Clara's letter was a note from my aunt, endorsing her request, and expressing satisfaction with her daughter's choice. "To be sure," she wrote, apologetically, "there is some disparity in age, and Mr. Colvin has been rather wild in his young days, as I daresay you may have heard, Ellen. Indeed, I think I have said as much to you; but he is quite steady now, and I have no doubt will make a good husband for Clara; and it is an excellent connexion."

CHAPTER VII.—MORE CHANGES, AND ANOTHER "EXCELLENT CONNEXION."

The time allotted for my visit to Mr. Temple was within two or three weeks of its close, when one evening we were greatly surprised by the sudden and unannounced appearance of Henry Temple. I do not know what reasons he gave to his uncle for paying another and an unexpected visit to the parsonage; but, whatever they were, he was welcomed very warmly, and it seemed as though he did not intend to beat a speedy retreat.

For my own part, I had no idea, at that time, that I had anything to do with Harry's erratic movements. I did not suppose that he had any thought of me, except as his former childish companion; and I am sure I had never thought of him in any more intimate relationship. I liked him, however; and without hesitation I accepted his invitations to resume our botanizing expeditions. But, after a few days, I could but notice, not only that he was very stupid about plants and flowers, but that he generally turned the conversation to my recent way of life in London, and seemed wonderfully inquisitive about my present tastes and pursuits. He was communicative in his turn—more communicative, indeed, than I had chosen to be. He described his house in Sussex, told me how he intended to employ his time when he was 'regularly settled down,' and spoke enthusiastically of his mother, whom he evidently revered and admired as one of the best of womankind, and wished that I knew her.

After he had once or twice renewed these subjects, I began to think that Henry Temple was getting dull and prosy; till at length the suspicion dawned upon me that he had a motive in these disclosures and wishes. But if he had, he did not reveal it; and at length my visit came to an end.

I shall never, while I live, forget the last evening I spent with my dear old friend at the parsonage. His ordinary cheerfulness seemed to have forsaken him; he was unusually serious, and even solemn.

"We may never meet again, my dear child," he said, taking my hand in his, and speaking tremulously. "I have not yet come to that time of life when the grasshopper becomes a burden, and in which there is no pleasure, but I feel I may soon be called away."

On my arrival in London, I found, as I expected, my aunt and cousin in full and feverish preparation for Clara's wedding. Let me lightly pass over this event; there was nothing in it worthy of record. It was, looking at it as a matter of worldly policy, an excellent connexion, as aunt Seymour had spoken, and continued to speak of it. Mr. Colvin was a rich man. His father had been a merchant, had amassed large property, had retired from commerce, had bequeathed his fortune unimpaired to his only son, who, when he had spent more than half the ordinary period of existence in affluence, luxury, idleness, and dissipation, bequeathed himself that it was high time to marry. As an old business connexion of his father, he had kept up an acquaintance with my uncle Seymour, and, when but little expected, he had made an offer to Clara.

Poor Clara had not much reason to respect the man whom she had promised to marry; but the offer dazzled her, and she fancied that she could love him.

And so they were married. It was a grand day at Square. My uncle Seymour was in high spirits, and one of his gayest humors; and we were all of us too busy and too much excited to be thoughtful. Clara paled and trembled a little while the ceremony was progressing; but she soon

recovered her composure, and thenceforth was Mrs. Colvin. The husband had the air of a man jaded with the world; but he was polite, and apparently well pleased with himself and all around him; for no expense had been spared to give due eclat to the wedding.

The honeymoon was passed away at Clifton; and then we passed away to Clara's future home near London. It was a large house, magnificently furnished, and Mr. Colvin was proud of it. He was evidently proud of his new and pretty wife, also; and in the constant succession of visits received and returned, and entertainments given in honor of the Alliance, and from which there seemed no escape for me, I soon lost the salutary impressions which my quiet visit to my old friend's country parsonage had temporarily revived.

If there was little manifestation of heart-pleasure in the family and household of my uncle Seymour, there was, at least, some outward respect paid, as I have said, to a profession of religion. In the house of Mr. Colvin this respect was exchanged for utter disregard of its very forms. And yet my aunt had spoken of Clara's marriage with an avowed contempt of Christianity as an 'excellent connexion!'

I had not yet returned to my uncle Seymour's house when a letter, deeply edged with black, reached me by post. My hand trembled as I opened it, and it was as I feared—my kind friend, Mr. Temple, was dead. The letter was written by Henry, in evident distress, and it contained little besides the mournful intelligence, only that on his return, through London, he hoped he might have permission to call on me in—Square.

The sorrowful news gave me a sufficient reason for withdrawing from the gay society at my cousin's, and for returning to the house which was still my home.

It is not enough to say that I deeply regretted the death of my early friend. I was struck with remorse. Mr. Temple's kindness and affection for me had been unceasingly displayed, and I loved him with a childlike love. And yet how had I disregarded his advice and cautions, and even treated his letters with criminal neglect! And what influence had his instructions had upon me? Conscience accused me.

Henry Temple paid his promised visit, and he was accompanied by his mother. They remained some weeks in London, for Henry had business to settle connected with his uncle's will. They often called at Square; and it would have been affectionate in me to have pretended ignorance of Henry's state of mind towards myself. At proposal came from him; and that is easily enough managed. And then, to make it more certain, it is a good thing to throw in a little gentle, innocent opposition; and you cannot conceive how this quickens the gentleman's eagerness to carry out his own plans, as he is simple enough to think them. There, my dear Ellen, you have my recipe for ruling a husband; and a word to the wise, you know, is enough.

The conversation ended here, for we were interrupted by the entrance of Henry and his mother; and I could but notice how cordially my aunt received Mrs. Temple. As for myself, I felt depressed, though I knew not why. I was not aware then, that the first seeds of mistrust had been sown in my heart, which were thereafter to produce bitter fruits.

CANADA.

THREE PERSONS KILLED BY DRINK WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.—On Thursday night last a young man named Gallagher found a carter named Leon Beauchamp lying insensibly drunk in his sleigh in St. George street. He was driven to his residence in Dufresne street by Gallagher, and was attended by Dr. Mount and Dr. Durocher. The dreadful poison had, however, accomplished its work upon his victim, and medical skill was incapable of saving the man's life. He died on Saturday morning, and the Coroner held an inquest the evening of the same day. Upon the evidence of the medical men and others, the jury returned a verdict of "Death from cerebral congestion, consequent on the excessive use of intoxicating liquors." The deceased was 34 years of age, and leaves a widow. An inquest was held this morning by Coroner Jones on the remains of Patrick Maguire, a carter, about 38 years of age, belonging to the Ontario street stand, and who lived in a small house off Bleury street, above St. Catherine. The presumed cause of his death was strong drink, for Maguire, while a genial, good-natured fellow, was very often under the influence of liquor. At the inquest the witnesses examined were Mr. Joseph Bourdeau, foreman of the jury, Mr. W. G. Cole, waiter at the St. James Club, Mr. A. A. Johnson, book-keeper of the Montreal Brewing Company, Charles Meunier, the grocer from whom the whiskey which killed deceased was purchased, a young man named Lafferty, Dr. Burland, Constable Davy and Martin Donohue, brother-in-law of deceased. Messrs Cole and Johnson testified to having stopped the horse, which they saw walking down St. George street about half-past twelve Sunday morning, there having been, apparently, no person inside. However, after examining more carefully they found a man wrapped up at the bottom of the sleigh, with his head thrown back and his mouth open. They started to take the "rig" to the Central Police Station, when they met Constable Dury, who felt the man's heart, which did not beat perceptibly; but he found the body warm. Dury then drove deceased to the General Hospital, where Dr. W. H. Burland pronounced him dead. A whiskey bottle was then found in the bottom of the sleigh, and it bore the name of one Charles Meunier, a grocer. Meunier testified upon being shown the remains of the unfortunate man that he had seen him previously; that the whiskey bottle had come from his place, but he had not sold the drink himself; but it might have been sold by one of his clerks. Mr. Bourdeau had examined the body, but had not found a single mark of violence. Young Lafferty testified that about twelve o'clock, he saw near Sherbrooke street, some man in a fur coat driving Maguire's sleigh with some one in it, lying at the bottom. The sleigh was being driven at a rapid rate. Donohue said deceased had left home sober at five o'clock, and when asked by the Cor-

oner whether or not deceased was a hard drinker, he said he was occasionally sober. After a short deliberation, the jury returned a verdict of death from "Apoplexy, caused by the excessive use of intoxicating liquor."—Montreal Witness of Monday.

There is much growling among English taxpayers over the immense number of sinecures existing in the British army and navy. There are 352 handsomely salaried admirals in the navy, which contains only 297 vessels, or more than one to every ship. The 151 regiments of the line in the army also possess 195 generals, 169 lieutenant-generals, and 554 major-generals, or 828 generals in all, and over five to every regiment. Besides all these generals there are nearly 1,300 colonels and 2,000 lieutenant-colonels, and in short, 13,898 superior officers, of whom 11,161 are on full pay. There are also five field-marshal's at £6,000 a year each. Nineteenth of these officials do no other work than draw their salaries which is not fatiguing.

AN INCREDULOUS JEHU.—The Duke of Connaught, says a London paper, during his recent visit to Dublin, became particularly partial to the outside cars indigenous across St. George's Channel, and frequently took an opportunity of being driven in them. The other day in pursuance of this fancy, his Royal Highness called a car, and ordering the driver to take him to Portobello Barracks, generally fell into conversation with him. The Jehu was quite unconscious of the identity of his fare, and, taking him for an Englishman newly arrived, commented at great length on the fact that his carriage had once accommodated Earl Spencer during that nobleman's Viceroyship. "Bedad," said Pat, "an yer onner aut to feel 'omered at sitting on the same seat. His Excellency is such a fine gentleman intirely." The Duke expressed himself much gratified at the happy coincidence, and Pat went on to confide in him that but one drop was wanting to make his cup of pride and happiness run over, and that was to have the crowning honor of being hired by "Prince Arthur Patrick, a devilish fine young fellow, the say sor. By the powers, his self would drive him in fine style, maybe I wouldn't make the shones rattle and give his highness an illigant taste of a rale Dublin drive." The Duke said nothing at the moment, but at the end of his journey, giving the man an extra douceur, he demurely observed, "Well, you've had your wish; I am the Duke of Connaught." Pat put the money in his pocket, an amazingly knowing expression stole over his face, and, as his fare turned to go, he put one finger to his nose and answered—"The Duke of Connaught; indeed? Why don't you say you're the Prince of Wales? Arrah, get along wid ye, I get up too early in the morning to be coddled by an English gossion."

The St. Paul papers mention the formation of an Irish organization called the General O'Neil Skirmishers. Private information has reached Winnipeg that the Fenians are drilling in both St. Paul and Minneapolis. The object of the movement is not quite clear at present. It is believed to have reference to contemplated operations in this direction in the event of England going to war with Russia.

More than three hundred Chinese have been received as members of the Protestant churches of California, and, in addition, there are seven hundred Chinamen in Christian associations for learning Christian doctrines; 750 Chinese attend the mission schools of San Francisco, and more than 1,000 go to the Sunday schools.

In the House of Commons, last week, a motion by Mr. Meldon, Home Rule member of Kildare County, in favor of equalizing the Irish borough franchise with that of England and Scotland, was opposed by the Government, and rejected by 134 against 126. The announcement of the close vote was greeted with loud Opposition cheers. Mr. Bright and the Liberals supported the motion.

London, Feb. 20.—A letter from Beyrout says:—Turkish soldiers have killed thirty and wounded twenty-two Druses in the village of Mount Ulell. The attack was made under pretence of arresting the headman of the village for trespass.

An eminent British officer, Col Chesney, ridicules the notion that Great Britain will ever have to fight with Russia for her Indian Empire. Until Russia has command of the sea, and as long as her only approach to India is across the steppes of Asia, speculation as to Muscovite designs on India is the wildest of political fancies. If Russia ever should obtain command of the sea, it will be after England has lost it, and with it, of course, India.

The difficulty of the financial position in which Russia finds herself may be imagined from the fact that excluding the war expenses and allowing the official estimates of receipts to be correct, there was a deficit of over \$20,000,000 to account for in her budget. Enormous issues of inconvertible paper have been made, and the rouble is correspondingly depreciated abroad. She has expended on the war not less than \$500,000,000, and as the exaction of a money indemnity from Turkey is out of the question, that immense sum will become a charge on her debt, and will further increase the deficit in years to come. Her credit has fallen so low that she has to pay seven per cent interest. It will be seen in how unfit a state she is to continue the war with fresh antagonists who have practically inexhaustible wealth at their back. But though anything but speedy peace is out of the question with her, it is not quite clear what Russia is going to do about her finances when that desirable end is attained. British and Dutch capitalists are beginning to fear that in lending money to Russia they have made another dreadfully bad investment.

Joseph Wall of New York some time ago kicked his wife to death while he was intoxicated. He pleaded guilty to manslaughter, and Judge Davis sentenced him to fifteen years' imprisonment. The Court advised him to take steps to bring a civil action against the parties who sold him the liquor and apply it to the support of his children.