

\$1.50 A-YEAR

THE CANADIAN GLEANER is published every Thursday at noon. Subscription, \$1.50 a year in advance, postage free. Single copies, four cents each. One dollar pays for eight months' subscription, two dollars for a year and four months. Advertisements are charged seven cents per line for the first insertion and three cents for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements of Farms for Sale, if not over 10 lines, are inserted three times for \$1. No advertisement inserted for less than fifty cents.

ROBERT SELLAR, Proprietor.



The Canadian Gleaner.

HUNTINGDON, THURSDAY, FEB. 27, 1879.

The subject of the proposed bridge across the St Lawrence at Coteau has been again before the Montreal Council. Alderman Childs' remarks are a re-echo of an article in the Gazette, which, as a good Protectionist journal, is decidedly of the opinion that the interests of Montreal are to go before those of the rural population. In 1872, when we were agitating for a railroad, application was made to the Montreal Council for a grant out of the million dollars its citizens had voted for new railways, and we were told our application could not even be entertained. Had a fair sum been given, it is possible that the road we all want, one direct to Victoria bridge by way of Durham, would have been built, and the trade of the Chateauguay valley secured to Montreal for all time. It does seem hard that after treating us with such scorn, Montreal should strenuously oppose our getting the next best railroad available.

In 1872 Parliament granted a charter for a railroad from Coteau to the Province line, prescribing that the bridge have a swing across the channel of 80 feet. In 1877 it was necessary to apply for an extension of time, when the Grand Trunk managed to get the section authorizing the bridge struck out, and liberty given merely to maintain a ferry. The present application is to have permission to construct a bridge renewed, and for certain changes in the name and other details of the act, to facilitate negotiations. With the influence of Montreal and the Grand Trunk combined against the bill, its fate is uncertain; but we will see.

At first we considered it doubtful whether parties could be found to furnish the means to construct so expensive a bridge, but from what we have since learned it does not seem so improbable. Messrs Balch and Stanton, in the first place, receive all the work done upon the Coteau and Ottawa road, with all the municipal and Provincial bonuses, on condition that they finish it within two years; the road when completed to become their exclusive property. As regards the bridge and the line of railroad to connect with the United States railroad system at some point on the New York or Vermont frontier, Messrs Balch and Stanton receive the charter, and they anticipate to get such aid from the municipalities interested and from the American Companies with which the road will connect, as will make it an object for them to build the bridge and railway. It is evident enough that the road to Coteau alone will not pay, that it will be an elephant on the hands of Balch & Stanton, while, if through connection is secured, it will become a link in a profitable line, and throw a vast amount of traffic in the way of the roads that join it. Being thus to the interest of the gentlemen named and the American companies, it is reasonable to suppose that every effort will be made by them to build the bridge and the requisite section of road to the frontier. If they are thwarted in their purpose by Montreal, great injustice will be done the District of Beauharnois.

The Grand Trunk is now asking the railway committee at Ottawa for authority to extend their line from St Idore to Dundee. The move is evidently intended to divert the municipalities likely to aid the Coteau road from giving it assistance. When the Grand Trunk was applied to in 1872 to build a road, they answered they had not the means, but would undertake to run it if the people built it for them. The company is financially in a worse position now than it was then, and its pretended purpose is plainly to defeat the real line that threatens it.

PARLIAMENT has not yet got fairly to work, and its sessions, so far, have mainly been formal. It is expected that the Budget will be introduced to-day, and until it is before the House the real work of the session cannot be said to have commenced. In anticipation of the changes in the tariff, immense quantities of goods have been imported and duties paid upon those in bond. Should the changes be less than expected, great loss will fall upon the merchants who have thus placed goods in their warehouses beyond the requirements of trade.

RANDOM RECOLLECTIONS OF THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT IN HUNTINGDON IN 1837-38.

In 1837 Sir John Colborne, administrator of the government in Lower Canada, and commander of the forces, not deeming the rebellion among the Canadians, which had then actually commenced, determined to raise volunteers in the rural districts, particularly along the frontier, for active service. John Davidson, Esq., of Dundee, the senior militia officer in the district, received an order to raise a battalion in the Townships adjoining the village of Huntingdon, which was to be the headquarters. Colonel Davidson, accompanied by Dr McGibbon, accordingly came to Huntingdon to see what could be done. A consultation was held with Mr Bowron, Mr Gardner, Jas. Reid, R. B. Somerville, and a few others, to concert measures in raising the battalion. A public meeting was called, which was well attended, and at which some fiery patriotic speeches were made, it being resolved that, if possible, the battalion should be raised. Colonel Davidson appointed Messrs Reid, Somerville, Steele (of Russelltown) and his son Alexander, Captains, and each was to endeavor to raise the men of his company, 60 in number. Thos. McClay Gardner and Dr McGibbon were appointed 1st and 2nd Majors; James Davidson, Pay-master; John Davidson, Adjutant; Wm Pringle, Quarter-Master, and Dr Shirriff, Surgeon. The present Sir John Rose was appointed Paymaster Sergeant, and as he wore a white blanket coat, was known by the name of "The Dashing White Sergeant." The Lieutenants were Messrs Armstrong, Barr, Murchison and Broder, and the Ensigns, Messrs Buchanan, Grant, Priest and Walker. The Rev Mr Walker was Chaplain. The officers at once began to canvass for the men, and a house to house visitation was made. The writer accompanied Captain Somerville in his visit through the Ridge on foot, and we were quite successful. There was one house, in particular, where we called and were hospitably received and gained one recruit; another would have joined, but could not for ill health, and who, looking up in our faces with a peculiar smile, remarked: "And will you be anyways stuffy yersels noo when it comes to the bit?" The men were all attested before a Magistrate and sworn under the Mutiny Act to do their duty faithfully to Her Majesty and the officers under her command. Mr Bowron acted as Magistrate. The attestations began on the 12th December, 1837, and the officers' commissions took effect from that date. The private's pay was one shilling sterling a day and rations, and they were furnished with a great coat and cap. The old house at the lower end of the village, owned by Sergeant Byres, was hastily fitted up as a barracks. A house was also hired for an hospital and a woman engaged as nurse at 12½ cents a day and rations. The officers boarded with Mr Milne, who lived then where Third's store now is. An officers' mess was formed, where all had to appear once a week. The name of the regiment was "The Loyal Huntingdon Volunteers."

We cannot recall anything of particular interest which occurred. The men behaved well, considering everything, and more particularly the unlimited supply of liquor which was at the command of every one. There were, however, a good many court martials for various petty crimes. There was one incident which might have led to a general mutiny, but was happily quelled. One of the storekeepers brought up for sale a quantity of red sashes, which the men bought and wore outside of their heavy great-coats. The officers complained of this irregularity, as they could not distinguish the sergeants from the privates, so an order was issued forbidding the men to wear them. Next day some of the men appeared on parade with straw ropes round their waists. They were arrested and put into the guard-house, but the affair was afterwards settled peaceably.

During the winter two of the companies from Huntingdon were ordered out to Hemmingford, as there were rumors of an invasion by armed sympathizers from the States. We were stationed at Claydon's Corners for a few days and then returned home. On our way out many men, women and children assembled on a knoll above Athelstan to see us pass, and there was much lamentation about the fate of the men. One elderly man, however, took things quietly, and remarked, "Never fear our pig is no killed yet, an' Geordie'll be back to do it!" Sure enough, we did all return in safety.

Captain Steele's company was stationed at Priest's, near the frontier. It was thought expedient to bring them into Huntingdon for battalion drill. They were very unruly and earned the name of "Steele's Devils," and the villagers were all glad when they returned to Russelltown.

During the winter a good deal of liberty was granted, and many of the men got home to help on their farms, and some scarcely slept a night in the barracks. They were almost all farmers' sons, and many in good circumstances, and joined the volunteers entirely from feelings of Patriotism. They were all discharged on the 31st May and their arms and accoutrements stored in Lighthall's building.

During the summer of 1838 everything remained quiet, although it was generally believed that the rebels would make another attempt. A number of regular officers were sent out from Britain and distributed along the frontier, to be in readiness to take the command should any disturbance break out. A Major Campbell, who had the local rank of Colonel, was sent here. All remained quiet until Sunday, November 4th, when, just as the people were assembling for Divine service, a messenger from Ormstown came galloping up, through mud and mire, bringing the news that the rebels had again risen, that Brown of Beauharnois was killed, Norval and John Macdonald were prisoners, and that a rebel camp was forming at

Baker's. The Rev Mr Walker heard the news, mounted the pulpit, made an appropriate prayer, and dismissed the people, telling them to hurry home and get ready for the march. He got a musket himself, and joined the ranks, which were rapidly forming. Mounted horsemen were sent out in all directions to warn the old volunteers to turn out. Sergeant Lumsden informed the writer that he saw the messenger, George Lunan, arrive with the despatch for Major Gardner, and both rider and horse were so covered with mud that they were hardly recognizable. Mr Lumsden was at once ordered to the Gore to warn the people there. In a very short time the news spread, and before night most of the old volunteers arrived in Huntingdon. Those who had guns brought them, and the muskets used before were repaired. Mr Lumsden was appointed armorer, and he told the writer that many of the flints were tied on with strings and were otherwise in bad order. He remained in the village constantly repairing guns, while Mr Stark was employed shoeing the horses of the scouts. Next day, the 5th, the volunteers commenced their march for Baker's, numbering about 150. There were also some men on horseback who acted as troopers to carry despatches, &c. That night they got as far as the Block House, where they had rather an uncomfortable time. Next day, the 6th, we reached Reeves', one mile from Baker's, where the rebels were encamped. Here we remained three days, organizing as well as possible and getting the companies in better order. On Friday afternoon, the 9th, scouts came in and informed the Colonel that the rebels were leaving their camp. Without much consideration Col. Campbell ordered Captain Reid's company to march down to see what they were about, and to throw down the fences as they went along. When our men got within gun-shot the rebels suddenly swarmed out of the house and outbuildings in overwhelming numbers. The Colonel at once stated to our men that he did not come down there to fight, but merely to see what they were about, and that they must retreat. Our men at once started at a quick pace for home, the rebels pursuing and firing upon them. One of our men, Wm. King, was shot in the back, the bullet passing through everything and lodging in the muscles in front where it could be felt. He reached Reeves' with difficulty and died before morning. Nothing could be done for him.

Another of the men from the Gore had the heel shot off his boot. The other companies turned out to support their comrades, but the Colonel did not think fit to face the enemy again. He seemed panic-stricken and to have no confidence in his men. Much confusion and alarm reigned in Reeves' that night. The windows were barricaded and sentries and patrols were sent out. Every one thought that the rebels would attack us. Next day the Gleaners came to our assistance, and a gallant looking set of fellows they were. Much to our mortification, they marched past our quarters with their bagpipes playing "The Campbell's are coming," and took up their position in some French houses much nearer the position of the enemy. We were also reinforced by a company of Indians from Caughnawaga, who marched through Huntingdon and down to Reeves', dressed up in warlike style, painted and ready for the fight. They were bad fellows for plunder and made terrible havoc of the feather beds, actually emptying out the feathers and carrying home the ticks. Next day the whole division marched down upon the enemy's quarters, but the rebels had dispersed, and there was nothing for us to do but to burn and destroy their buildings. We continued our march to St Remi, where we were met by some regular cavalry from Laprairie.

The work was done—there was no enemy to fight. There was much confusion at St Remi, as we had no commissariat, and every one had to find himself in food the best way he could. No more casualties occurred, and we all reached Huntingdon in safety on the 16th, having been 11 days away. The battalion was continued all winter, and much excitement prevailed on account of threats of invasion from the other side of the Lines. About the end of April the battalion was disbanded and a new organization made. Two companies of infantry and a troop of cavalry were enlisted, consisting of 8 officers, 16 non-commissioned officers, and 168 privates—altogether 192. Captain Gardner and Lieutenant Waldegrave commanded the cavalry; Captain Alexander Davidson, Lieutenant Millar, and Ensign Foster the Huntingdon company; Captain Steele, Lieutenant Broder, and Ensign Craik the Russelltown company. These remained enrolled for several years. Colonel Campbell brought out his wife and family and remained until the troops were all disbanded in 1843. He was a fine gentlemanly man and much esteemed by his officers.

LA THEMIS. Eusèbe Senécal, publisher, Montreal.

This is a new law monthly, devoted to the discussion and elucidation of matters connected with our jurisprudence and legislation. It will contain the continuation of Judge Lorange's valuable commentary on the Civil Code. The magazine is handsomely got up and if patronized as it deserves by advocates and notaries, will reimburse the publisher for his enterprise.

A meeting of the farmers in the vicinity of Herdman's Corners, was held on the 19th inst., for the purpose of making arrangements to erect a cheese factory at that place. The meeting being called to order, Mr Wm Anderson was appointed Chairman and J. R. Copland, Secretary. The Chairman opened the meeting by reading over the list of farmers who had agreed to send milk to the factory, and the number of cows promised. Messrs McFarlane & Switzer, being present, expressed a desire to run the proposed fac-

tory from the encouragement they had received, and agreed, if a suitable building was erected, to put in the apparatus and manufacture the milk. Mr James Johnson then moved, seconded by Mr Jamieson: That we accept Messrs McFarlane & Switzer's offer, being satisfied that they are the right men to manage our factory, and that we support Mr Johnson and Mr Cogland in putting up a suitable building. Carried unanimously. Mr Graham here agreed to give sufficient ground on his land for the building, free of cost. After some other necessary business the meeting broke up, but not before a vote of thanks had been tendered to Mr Anderson for his services as chairman.—Com.

In addition to the new cheese factory at Herdman's Corners, Messrs McFarlane and Switzer have undertaken to manage the one to be put up on the Gore, and have rented the Trout River factory for the coming season.

The Beauharnois Agricultural Society having declined to take part in a District show, the project is knocked on the head. A petition from Huntingdon Agricultural Society No. 1 will now be sent to the Council of Agriculture praying for power to convert their Fall show into one open to competitors from all parts of the District.

At Valleyfield on the 15th instant the overseers and mechanics of the Montreal Cotton Company's mills and bleachery, numbering twenty-two, met at the Salaberry Hotel for the purpose of entertaining their manager, Mr R. Whitaker, to a dinner, to show the good feeling existing between employer and employees, and the esteem and respect they have towards him for the kind and courteous manner in which he has treated them during the year he has spent here. After partaking of the good things provided by the worthy host and hostess, Mr Oatley, one of the spinning overseers explained the object of the gathering, to which Mr Whitaker replied in most feeling and suitable terms, also remarking that so far as he has ascertained from conversation with the shareholders, every one seemed pleased with the result of their labors during the past year; that his only ambition was to so fix and complete the business that it would continue to be profitable, both to stockholders and every one in connection with it, long after he had finished his contract with the company and returned to spend the remainder of his days among his friends and relations on the other side of the Atlantic. The rest of the evening was spent in singing and social enjoyment until a late hour when the company retired to their respective homes, all well pleased with the evening's entertainment.—Com.

The Dominion Reports for 1878 show that W. Clyde, Huntingdon, was paid \$50 salary as fishery overseer, and \$17 for expenses, and A. Watt, Chateauguay Basin, \$50 and \$15 expenses. As collector of Inland Revenue, Col. McEachern received \$400 salary and \$49 for expenses. Charles B. Dewitt, Chateauguay Basin, deputy-inspector of weights and measures, was paid \$500 salary and \$166 expenses.

Mr Angus McIntosh, sr., of LaGuere, died suddenly at the residence of his son, Angus, on Monday forenoon. He was out as far as the yard and after coming in took a weak turn and expired soon afterwards. He was over eighty years of age, and was among one of the first settlers of LaGuere.

There is some difficulty in crossing the lake now owing to the water that is on top of the ice. There is one very bad spot on the Beaudette crossing. The great weight of the snow on the ice is the cause of these cracks and of forcing the water up.

The house of Mr William Buchanan, Havelock, was totally consumed by fire on Monday morning. Mrs W. Buchanan was awakened by a cat rushing wildly about the house, and on rising, discovered the shed in rear in flames, which, in no time, communicated with the house, when all had to beat a hasty retreat. Mr Buchanan, sr., who returned to pick up some trinkets, was only saved by breaking the window-sash and lifting her through. Scarcely anything was saved, and we are sorry to say there was no insurance. The fire is believed to have originated in a barrel in the shed where the ashes were kept.

For a week past, horse-buyers have been numerous, and all who wish to sell have been enabled to do so, at fair prices as horses go now. Mr Ryan, of Montreal, picked up some extra heavy Clydes.

On Saturday week the delegates from Chateauguay and Huntingdon met at St Martine to consider the Black brook process-verbal; L. N. Masson in the chair. After a protracted sitting, during which Messrs Johnston and Edwards did their best to get the process verbal quashed, it was homologated. Meetings of those interested have been held at Franklin Centre and Rockburn, when the decision was come to unanimously to petition against it in the court. The case is likely to turn again upon informalities in the preparation of the process verbal and not upon its merits.

The name of Wm. J. Haire, Franklin Centre, appears in the list of those who have made assignments.

They are going to try and elect commissioners for Franklin County, N.Y., on Tuesday next, who will grant no licenses. The chief opposition comes from the leaders of the two political parties, who have no idea of electing even municipal officers upon other than a political basis.

Alex. Gardner of the Parish of St Martine was on his road home with a load of wood last Saturday evening, and while following the bend of the river at the second rapids below Allan's Corners, his sleigh upset, throwing him head-first into a hole in the ice. His companion, somewhat under the influence of liquor, was unable to render him any assistance, and before other help arrived the unfortunate Gardner was drowned. Deceased leaves a wife and 4 helpless children.

The Orange entertainment at Franklin, on Tuesday evening, we regret to hear, proved a failure on account of the very inclement weather.

The temperance meeting last evening was well-attended; Mr Shanks in the chair. After prayer by Rev. J. Watson, a varied programme of recitations, music, and an address by the Rev. George Rogers was gone through, and seemed to please the audience, which was largely composed of the youth of our village, who have taken a strong hold upon the Temperance cause. Mr Rogers' address had for its subject "the pledge," which he presented in an incisive manner. His remark at a former meeting, "that the firmer he was bound the freer he felt," had been taken exception to as contradictory, but the solution lies in the fact or principle that any transgression of the moral or natural laws tends to slavery, so that the firmer he bound himself to refrain from such transgression the freer he was. The use of intoxicating liquor as a beverage was clearly a violation of the natural laws, for they not only furnish no nourishment but were hurtful to the body, while their use was equally plain a violation of the moral law, inasmuch as they degraded. Whatever restraints, then, prevent a man becoming enslaved to the bondage of drink, are, in reality, safeguards of his liberty. For a man to think he is bound if not at liberty to break the natural and moral laws Providence has placed us under, is simply license—that principle which is destructive of all liberty. The pledge he considered to be a definite act, calling out all that is noble in a man's nature, placing his truthfulness and self-respect, in short his honor, at stake in support of the stand he has taken. He who refuses to come to a definite decision on this vital question of using intoxicating drink or not, stands upon dangerous ground. No one has a right to hesitate in seeking to lead a religious life, in declaring plainly to be upon the side of Christ, and, in the same way, no one was at liberty to play fast and loose with the question of abstaining. It was a duty to decide at once and forever on the side of total abstinence. Those inclined to drink, he urged as their only safety to break off at once. Taking the pledge disarmed the most formidable temptation to which a young man could be exposed—that of being asked to drink by those in high position and whom he respected. When he can say "I am pledged," the answer comes, "I cannot ask you to break your word." There were still a few, a very few, who oppose the pledge from prejudice and education, and a few who abstain without it. The latter, in reality, have pledged themselves in their own minds, and they should consider that since their doing so publicly will induce others to follow their example who need the help of an open, formal pledge, it is their duty to take it. Their benevolence of heart should lead them to take a step that will benefit the boys and prove helpful to those who have not their strength of will. Mr Rogers rendered his argument plain and brought it home to his hearers by several illustrations. The following is the list of recitations, all of which were creditably, and in several instances, admirably given: John Cairns—There is a spirit in man. Alexander Gardner—The Bondage of Drink. Eliza Caldwell—The Bridal Feast. Florence Gilmore—The Inebriate's Grave. Mary Murchison—There's a Good Time Coming.

Janet McLean—The Dead Youth in the Isthmus. Stella Rowe—A Tale of the Hudson. Freddie Moulton—Telling Fortunes.

WEATHER RECORD.

20th—Moderate with slight drift in afternoon.

21st—Bright, coldest day of the season.

22nd—More moderate and cloudy.

23rd—Cold and drifting.

24th—Very cold with drift.

25th—Bright until afternoon, when the east wind brought up a snowstorm.

26th—Inclined to thaw.

THE PRAIRIE LANDS OF CANADA, By Thomas Spence of Winnipeg.

This is a pamphlet of some 50 pages, purporting to give an account of Manitoba and the North-west generally. It is written in an inflated style and gives a very rose-colored picture indeed of the country west of the Red river. Amid much that is superfluous, the intending emigrant will find some valuable information, however, and we can only wish that, as the pamphlet is printed at the expense of the Government, it had been written by some sober-minded man, who knew something about farming, and who would have given a plain representation of the country, with its advantages and drawbacks. A gentleman who talks about the countenance of the future citizen of the North-west, being "as fresh as the morning" "in its pure, dry, electric air," should be rebuked by Sir John A. Macdonald to aid Mr Plumb in writing poetry instead of pretending to give information to poor folks who are risking their all in seeking new homes west of Lake Superior. Upon the very serious question to every intending settler, "Where a market is to be found for the produce he may raise?" the pamphlet throws no light, beyond a vague statement that a bushel of wheat may be sent to Montreal for from 30 to 40 cents, which does not include teaming to the river or depot and the buyer's commission. We suspect for farmers who live at a distance from the steamboat landings, it takes one bushel to pay for the transportation of another to the seaboard. As Mr Spence gives the average yield of wheat at 20 bushels per acre, it is not easy to see where the farmer is to make any profit. He recommends sheep-farming instead and gives a calculation upon paper to show how well it will pay. As he has left out the cost of fencing, we fear his figures are rather delusive. The following is his calculation of what capital an emigrant will need:

Immigrants and others can purchase agricultural implements, stoves, iron, and tin ware, groceries, in fact all necessary outfit in Manitoba, nearly as cheap as in the Eastern part of Canada, and save all risk and trouble and expense of extra baggage, &c. A necessary and important item in the outfit, is a good tent with poles, for the journey after leaving Winnipeg, as well as accommodation until a small house can be built. A good supply of bedding with a large-sized water-proof or India rubber blanket, which will be found of great value to lay next the ground, and

thereby always keep the bedding dry and comfortable; each family should also be possessed of a small assortment of the usual apartment medicines, Pain-Killer, &c., in case of accident.

On order to get a fair start, a family should have on entering their land at least means for the purchase of a year's provisions for a family of five, say \$200 00.
One Yoke of Oxen, say..... 150 00
One Cow..... 30 00
One Wagon..... 90 00
Breaking Plough and Harrow..... 30 00
Chains, Shovel, Tools, &c., &c..... 20 00
Cook Stove, with furniture..... 25 00
Sleds, &c..... 10 00
Building contingencies, say..... 30 00

In all..... \$565 00
With this, the family by ordinary industry will find themselves after the first year, with a comfortable home, independent, and increasing in value and number of acres. The above estimate of necessities is merely offered as a guide, and may be increased according to the desire, intentions and means at the family's disposal. By several families, the same means into a small colony, and taking up land adjoining each, other, great economy and mutual assistance can be effected.

To the less fortunate immigrant, who may not have sufficient means left after his arrival in the country, to go direct on his land, the extensive public works, in the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, fortunately offer immediate employment to the able and willing, until he has saved sufficient means to enable him to commence farming on a small scale as his own master. And this will continue for each, until the completion of the work across the continent.

The following is added as a detailed list of present prices at Winnipeg:

Waggons, complete..... \$90 00
" " without box..... 70 00
Extra prairie breaking plough, 12 inches..... 27 00
Sub-soil breaking plough, 12 inches..... 42 00
Cross-plough, 10 inches..... 13 00
Cultivators, 5 teeth..... 10 00
Scythes..... 1 16
Chains 12 1/2 cts..... 1 16
Mowers..... \$8 00 to \$100 00
Harrows, 8 bar..... 15 00
Fanning Mills..... 35 00
Nails, 7 cts per lb..... 2 00
Iron, 7..... 2 00

In building material:
Window sashes from..... \$1 50 to \$3 00
" " frames..... 1 25 to 2 00
Door frames, inside..... 1 00
" " outside..... 2 00
Panel doors..... 1 30 to 2 50

If the immigrant reaches his land by the middle of June, he is too late to produce most crops the same season, but he is yet in time for corn, (maize) potatoes and turnips.

The following statements about domesticating the buffalo are interesting:
In connection with stock raising, in a Saskatchewan, the attention of the breeder of horned stock is drawn to the opportunities offered of rearing a clear stock whose qualities may become famous.

In Nebraska to-day, and other parts of the West, the Buffalo is being utilized for breeding purposes, with an encouraging degree of success.
A western American paper asserts that buffalo cows have been crossed with short-horn bulls, and that the progeny possess superior dairy qualities. Buffalo bulls are also used for crossing native cows. The male produce of this cross are excellent bulls, and, when crossed with good milkers of any of the milk families, the heifers yield largely of a rich quality of milk from which the finest butter can be made. In certain sections of Nebraska half and quarter bred buffalo stock is quite common.

Notwithstanding the dairy stock in that state crossed originally with the buffalo were of ordinary character, the half-bred yield an average of fourteen to fifteen to sixteen quarts per day, the milk being of a rich and fine flavor, making the best butter. These half-breeds also take to milk rapidly, and make excellent beef. A remarkable feature connected with the cross of the buffalo with domestic cattle is the fact that the color of the bison and the majority of its distinguishing characteristics disappear after successive crossings. Its outward conformation is also, in process of time, in a great degree lost sight of, the hunch or lump of flesh covering the long spinous process of the dorsal vertebrae becomes diminished with each successive cross, and will, doubtless, also disappear entirely as the original type becomes merged in the domestic.

Further experiments may show that decided advantages will come from these crosses, among which are increased hardiness and improved dairy qualities. Perhaps no animal with which we are acquainted possesses such remarkable properties. Its migratory habits and fitness for the most rigorous climates are the results of natural selection and the struggle for existence for untold centuries by which he has arrived at vigor of constitution, fleetness and muscular strength rarely, if at all, met with in the ox. These are qualities of great value which cannot be disregarded, and particularly when we consider the direct and indirect advantages that judicious crossings of domestic animals have bestowed upon civilization to an extent not to be calculated. A full-grown buffalo will weigh from 1,200 to 2,000 pounds and even more. In winter his whole body is covered with long shaggy hair mixed with much wool. He roams at large throughout the Saskatchewan country, particularly in the rich valleys at the base of the Rocky Mountains, and annually thousands are slain merely for his robe, which is esteemed everywhere on this continent and in Europe. It is to be hoped that the enactment of judicious laws will in future put a stop to the past wanton destruction of this valuable animal. A correspondent of the Turf, Field and Farm gives some interesting facts regarding the domestication of the buffalo in Europe. It is to be hoped that the enactment of judicious laws will in future put a stop to the past wanton destruction of this valuable animal. A correspondent of the Turf, Field and Farm gives some interesting facts regarding the domestication of the buffalo in Europe. It is to be hoped that the enactment of judicious laws will in future put a stop to the past wanton destruction of this valuable animal.

He began with two cows and a bull, which he kept with him some stock. In the Spring the cows calved and in three years the calves became mothers, yielding an average of 14 quarts of the richest milk daily, for an average of five months. He adds that the present experiments have been made in crossing the buffalo with native and grade short horn cattle, and have been attended with such successful results, that the most sceptical people cannot fail to be satisfied, as to the advantages and value of the intermingling of breeds.

The Honorable James Mackay, a gentleman of long experience, a native of the country, and one of the most extensive and enterprising farmers and stock-raisers, is also experimenting in the same direction, with success, at his beautiful residence near Winnipeg. The pamphlet will be sent free to anyone who addresses John D. Saley, Immigrant agent, Montreal.

WEATHER REPORT BY DR SHERRIFF.

NEWS BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Rome, Feb. 21.—The Italian Government has prohibited the importation of American swine, or any preparation of their flesh, as a precaution against trichinosis.

Paris, Feb. 21.—The Agricultural Society of France to-day unanimously adopted a resolution requesting the Government to follow the example of England in prohibiting the importation of live American cattle.

Calcutta, Feb. 20.—A report from Mandalay asserts that the King of Burmah has murdered all the royal princes and families and re-installed the ministers formerly in office, thus restoring the former despotic Government.

Calcutta, Feb. 21.—Further intelligence from Burmah states that great consternation prevails in consequence of the royal murders. The victims numbered eighty-six, and the details are horrible. British interference is hoped for to prevent further bloodshed.

A letter from the Court physician to the Czar states that the plague was nearly extinct on the 11th inst. There remained only one case at Selitreno, and although the epidemic was purely local and did not go beyond the village of Wetianska, Selitreno and Michailowka, yet the mortality was over 80 per cent. The Government feels, therefore, called upon to enforce the strictest

quarantine and other sanitary measures. St. Petersburg, Feb. 28.—The committee appointed to superintend the burning of infected houses in the plague districts has commenced operations.

The Pope on Saturday received representatives of 1,302 Catholic publications issued in Europe and America, and addressed them on the influence and mission of the press. He incidentally stated that temporal power was indispensable to the Holy See.

Six inches of snow fell in London on Thursday night. Traffic is impeded. It also snowed in Paris yesterday.

Dr. Butt intends to move in the House of Commons shortly the following resolution: That in the opinion of this House it is essential to the interests of Ireland that the university institutions of that country should be so arranged that Irishmen of all religious persuasions should be able to obtain the benefit of degrees and the advantages of university education without a compromise of their religious convictions, and that in order to accomplish this object legislation on the subject is absolutely necessary.

Patrick McNamara, accused of the murder of Patrick Kearney, in County Clare, and at whose trial the jury disagreed, is to be released on condition of quitting the country, the Government paying his expenses to the United States.

Rome, Feb. 24.—The Pope, on Wednesday, in replying to the address from the Cardinals, emphasized his desire to reconcile Princes and Peoples to the Church, his readiness to extend his hand to all who repent and cease their persecutions, and his unflinching intention always to combat, in defence of the rights and independence of the Church, those who make war against her.

Liverpool, Feb. 24.—The coal-heavers and a large number of dock laborers, having resumed work at Birkenhead, the men here have resolved to resume also, at the reduction.

The Herald's Tashkend special says there is a conflict of evidence concerning Sher Ali's condition. The Afghan ambassadors pretend they have received news of the Amir's convalescence. Other reports declare he is dying. General Kaufmann has decided to await instructions from St. Petersburg before receiving the Afghan ambassadors, as in the event of Sher Ali's death the visitors lose all their quality of ambassadorship.

Lord Dufferin has started for St. Petersburg to assume the duties of British Ambassador. On Saturday he was entertained at a very brilliant banquet in the Reform Club.

A Constantinople correspondent testifies to the loyalty with which the Russians are fulfilling treaty obligations. A proclamation is extensively circulated in the districts being evacuated, announcing the re-establishment of Turkish administration and dissuading the Christians from abandoning their homes.

THE ZULU WAR. Cape Town, Jan. 29.—Col. Woods' column was attacked Jan. 24th by 4,000 Zulus. The enemy was dispersed with but trifling loss to Woods' command. Several attacks on Pearson's column and the other columns have been repulsed, but the gravity of the situation has not been exaggerated. The enemy are concentrating towards Ekowe, where Pearson is entrenched. A grand attack is daily expected. Wood is falling back to cover Utrecht.

A Cape Town despatch of February 4th says: The latest information from Maritzburg states that the total loss in the attack on Col. Glyn's camp on the 22nd January is now estimated at only 250 to 300 whites. Col. Wood's column has been victorious in all its encounters with the enemy. Colonel Pearson still occupies the entrenched position at Ekowe. Lord Chelmsford and headquarters staff intend making an effort to join Col. Pearson. Reinforcements of British troops have arrived at Helpmakaar. Cetewayo is reported as being discouraged, the fearful havoc among his finest troops having counteracted the effect of their victory. Every confidence is now felt by the public in the prompt reparation of the recent disaster.

A despatch from Pietermaritzburg, February 3, says the native contingent has been forcibly disbanded and disbanded. Colonel Pearson, with 1,200 British troops, is entrenched at Ekowe, thirty miles within the enemy's country. His communication has been interrupted some days. The bush surrounding the post is invested with Zulus, but Colonel Pearson has two months' provisions.

Cape Town, Feb. 20.—Unless attacked, the British forces will confine their operations to the retention of a strategic position on the border until strongly reinforced.

The Standard announces conspicuously that the French Prince Imperial will sail for the Cape to-day. He intends to join as a volunteer the column likely to have the sharpest fighting, his earnest petition for a commission in the British army having been rejected.

All the London newspapers confirm the statement regarding the Prince Imperial's departure for the Cape. He will be permitted to join the staff of the Royal Artillery.

THE COTEAU RAILWAY BRIDGE.

At the meeting of the Montreal council on Monday, Alderman Nelson brought up the motion which he had given notice, recommending immediate action on the part of the city and its representatives in Parliament, in the way of enquiry, and, if need be, opposition to the movement.

Ald. Nelson understood that the Bill had already passed Parliament.

Ald. Nelson doubted that, although the Ottawa Free Press said so.

Ald. Grenier must admit that it would look rather strange for Montreal to dictate what was to be done in a municipality some 20 or 30 miles above it. He was satisfied the Government would protect the navigation of the river, but it could not be expected that the Government would interfere in the traffic of the railway, even if it takes away a part of the traffic that would otherwise come to this city. But to this there were certain limits.

Ald. Childs said there was a great deal more in the question than was, perhaps, thought for. With the St. Lawrence bridge at Coteau, and the railway connected with the American lines running to Boston and New York, the trade of the city would be destroyed. It was a question that requires looking into. Of what use would be our harbor here if the great bulk of our traffic was to be carried to New York and Boston, where British vessels are taking freight at very cheap rates? Why, we would be left out in the cold, and our port would be ruined. Montreal, Quebec, and the country generally, should take some

steps to secure their own and our interests. At any rate, it is our duty to try.

The Mayor said it was a question in which the city of Montreal and the whole Province was interested. It was necessary to obtain information in the shortest possible time, and place it in the hands of the representatives of the city.

Ald. Childs further remarked that it would seem, if this project was not stopped, as though we were building a Pacific and other railways to protect and assist the United States.

It was resolved, at the suggestion of the Chairman, "that the City Clerk be requested to address the three members representing the city of Montreal in the House of Commons with reference to the projected bridge at Coteau Landing." It was also suggested that should it be deemed necessary in the interests of the city for a deputation to proceed to Ottawa in the matter, that a deputation be appointed to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Ottawa within a few hours' notice.

The resolution and suggestion was adopted. The Chairman, with Ald. Grenier and the Mayor, were appointed to hold themselves in readiness as a deputation, and the meeting adjourned.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

TUESDAY, FEB. 18.

A number of motions for papers were made. One by Mr. Anglin, relative to the quashing by the Ministry of appointments made by him as ex-Speaker, gave rise to a long debate. The motions were all adopted.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.

The House sat only an hour or so each day, the time being taken up with motions for papers.

Mr. Fiset asked whether the Government had recommended the pardon of Mr. Louis Riel? If not, whether they proposed doing so, and when?

Sir John A. Macdonald—I would say the Government would not solicit the pardon of Louis Riel, because I take it the Government has power to grant it. However, the Ministry have not solicited or recommended the pardon of Louis Riel. As to the second part of the question, "If not, whether it is proposed to do so, and when?" I would say they do not propose to make any proposition, but if such proposition is made in the House I dare say hon. gentlemen will have the opportunity of voting against it again.

FRIDAY.

An address of condolence to the Queen on the death of the Princess Alice was moved by Sir John A. Macdonald and seconded by Mr. Mackenzie.

MONDAY.

House sat for about an hour, and granted a number of motions for papers.

Mr. Fiset asked whether the Government intended to grant a pardon to Louis Riel, and if so, when?

Sir John Macdonald said he thought he had answered that question before. It was not the intention of the Government to grant a pardon to Mr. Riel.

There being no business of importance before the House, and Wednesday being a holiday, it adjourned until Thursday.

THE EARL OF DUFFERIN ON PUBLIC SPEAKING.

On Monday, 31 February, the Earl of Dufferin was presented with an address by the Literary and Scientific Society of the Queen's College, Belfast, of which he is patron. In the course of his address to the students, the noble Earl, referring to the difficulties of public speaking, said—I believe that no good speech, no really good and excellent speech, has ever been made without a considerable amount of preparation.

I don't mean that a speech should be learned by heart, but unless a person who is called upon for one of those important efforts should descend to saturate himself with his speech, carefully to think out, at all events, the skeleton of his discourse, and even in the solitude of his chamber, or perhaps, what is better still, amid the din and bustle of a crowded street, should well revolve in his mind the words with which his ideas are intended to be clothed, in all probability his effort will not be worth a very great amount of attention. One of the most successful speakers in the House of Commons told me some years ago, when out hunting, the process to which he resorted, and certainly as far as the result was concerned nothing could have been more successful. He said that after having got thoroughly together all the heads of his discourse, having well considered his general plan, he sat down and wrote out page after page; but as each page was completed he committed it to the flames without ever once reading it, and he repeated this process seven or eight or nine times. Then he went to the House of Commons, and though he was in no degree dependent on his memory, yet the discipline to which he subjected himself so stimulated his fecundity, so cleared and enlightened his ideas, that without once hesitating for a word or a phrase, he was enabled to hold the entire House under the spell of his utterance. I confess, gentlemen, I myself have never had either the time or the patience to try these experiments, and should any gentleman here be ever tempted to write out his speech, I would advise him at all events to be very careful lest it should drop out of his pocket. Sir Thomas Wyse, our Minister at Athens, one of the most kindly and genial of Irishmen, once told me that when a member of the House of Commons he one day found a paper lying on the floor, and on taking it up discovered it to be the speech of a friend of his who was prepared to astonish Parliament and the public by a superhuman oratorical effort. Possessing a very facile memory, he retired to the privacy of a committee room, and there learned this speech off by heart. (Laughter.) Then, by the connivance of the Speaker, when the time for the debate arrived, he contrived to rise on his legs before the owner of the speech had thought of doing so—(laughter)—and Sir Thomas added that nothing could be more amusing than to watch the gradual conviction of what had taken place stealing over the countenance of the defrauded author. (Renewed laughter.) At first he applauded with the greatest enthusiasm in discovering a gentleman whose sentiments were so thoroughly in accord with his own—(laughter)—but when eventually the truth flashed upon him, words were impossible to picture the dismay written on his face. (Great laughter.) And now, gentlemen, of course the discipline to which I have alluded is not appropriate to those whose ambition it is to shine in debate and reply. Happily, however, there is another force which on these occasions comes to our assistance—that is the severe indignity which is immortalized on the tomb of Swift, and which scarcely

ever fails. The perversity, the stupidity, the disingenuousness, the culpable ignorance, of our opponents furnish us with an amount of fire, which, although not always of a celestial origin, is perhaps made adequate for the occasion. (Laughter and applause.) There is one axiom, gentlemen, which I would recommend those who are ambitious of attaining distinction in the art of public speaking to lay sedulously to heart, and that is, you cannot be too brief. I do not believe from Demosthenes downwards, there has been a discourse, whether delivered in the Senate, at the bar, or in the pulpit, that would not be considerably improved by being to a certain degree diminished—(laughter and applause)—and, gentlemen, I do not know that I can afford you any better instance of the proof of this truth which I am endeavoring to impress on your minds than my reply just delivered to the very flattering address you have presented to me. (Loud applause.)

THE DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The annual convention of this association, held last week at Ingersoll, Ont., was largely attended. Subjoined is a synopsis of the more interesting parts of the proceedings.

Prof. Arnold said there was no profit in making butter of an inferior quality, or in fact any dairy produce. It paid farmers in all cases to make their butter good, but the question was how was it to be made good. In making butter the object was to get the cream and butter globules separated from the milk, with as little friction as possible. The old dash churn effected these results, but it was a very tedious process. One reason why butter did not keep was because there was nitrogenous or cheesy matter in it. This foreign matter gave the butter a light color and more of it there was in the butter the sooner it would spoil. When the nitrogenous matter in question was exposed to the air in working the butter it began to decay, and nothing could dispel the germs of decay thus introduced. By washing the butter in strong brine two or three times all the cheesy matter could be washed out, and the true cause of decay removed. The brine absorbed the matter out of the butter. If the butter was treated in this way one of the finest conditions would be produced, and the highest flavor obtained. Such butter could be kept for long periods and produced absolutely fresh in European markets. It was necessary to have the salt used in connection with butter making absolutely pure. With regard to cheese-making, Mr. Arnold said the method which he preferred was the cheddar process, carried further than it commonly was. The cheddar process was one of digestion, and the object was to make that digestion as thorough as possible. The action of the rennet failed unless the curd was heated up and kept warm. He objected to the use of sour whey, because it injured the strength of the rennet. By the no-acid process they could work to far greater advantage over the acid process. They were enabled by it to take ordinary milk in hot weather and convert it into palatable, wholesome, and nutritious cheese, which was always of good quality. The process never failed, and this one point alone would render its adoption expedient. It also increased the flavor of the cheese to a very considerable extent and rendered it very digestible. Cheese made on the acid plan was on the other hand very indigestible, whereas that made on the cheddar principle could be eaten by the most delicate person with impunity. It was a mistaken idea to suppose that an acid whey was necessary in making cheese. Rennet alone was necessary, and the whey should be drawn off as soon as possible.

Mr. Willard said England was the market for the cheese of this continent, and he was inclined to think enough was now made to meet its demand, so that dairymen should turn their attention to developing the home-market and to making butter. First-class butter would always find a market. The consumption of butter in England was 243,000,000 pounds per year, drawn from France, Sweden, Denmark, and other countries on the Continent. He thought the English preferred cheese made by the acid process.

Mr. Ballantyne, M.P. (relating to the best cheese in Ontario) did not agree with the previous speaker that the English people, or in fact any people preferred acid-made cheese. The cheddar process was the one which made cheese of the best quality, and which always commanded the highest price. The first consideration in connection with cheese-making was that pure milk should be obtained, because if the milk was impure by no process could a good article be produced.

Mr. Loeke said he had made cheese this year by drawing off the whey while it was quite sweet, and this process had proved successful, and he thought he could make it even more successful next year. He approved of the cheddar principle.

Mr. Ballantyne, in answer to a question, said that at his factories the whey was drawn when it was just turning acid. The whole process of cheese-making depended on the amount of rennet and salt put in and attention to the degree of acidity, but especially in the manner in which the workmen conducted their operations. He would again impress on the meeting the great advantage to be derived by following the cheddar process in cheese-making.

Mr. Willard explained that there was nothing at all in his address recommending the manufacture of acid cheese.

Mr. Arnold spoke strongly against the process of making the cheese acid by holding the curd for some time in the sour whey. The curd should be ripened in the vat after the whey was drawn. In making cheese there was requisite the development of no acid at all.

Mr. Morton being asked to give his opinion, said that at his factory the whey was drawn off the first indication of acidity. He advocated the principle of drawing milk only once a day.

Rev. W. F. Clarke delivered an address on the subject of dairying, in its relation to general farming. He regarded dairying as the most profitable and certain, not as a special industry on the farm, but as a branch of a mixed husbandry, to be pursued more or less upon every farm. He believed in the idea of having as many industries on a farm as possible, and he was consequently adverse to using the farm for some one specialty, such as dairying or stock raising, or the raising of cereals. Farmers should not destroy the soil of their land by growing only grain; dairying to a certain degree acted as an antidote to the too exclusive grain cropping which impoverished so much of our soil, and it also was a means of producing manure necessary for the land.

It was moved by Mr. Loeke, seconded by Mr. Morton, "That one of the most efficient means of promoting the improvement of the quality of cheese would be the employment of some competent person to visit the factories and deliver lectures at certain places during the season of manufacturing, and would there strongly recommend to the directors of this Association the employment of some person for such purpose, and would respectfully suggest the name of Prof. Arnold as one eminently qualified for the performance of such duties."

The motion was carried.

CANADA.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., Feb. 22.—A terrific storm raged here yesterday. The snow in the railway cuttings is from sixteen to twenty feet deep. The Catholic Church at Cardigan Road, the Presbyterian Church at Souris, and the railway coal shed at Summerside, were all blown down, and many other casualties are reported.

On Sunday an invalid member of St. Paul's Church, Montreal, while in his house, a quarter of a mile from the church, heard the sermon by means of a telephone, the receiving apparatus of which was attached to each side of the pulpit.

Halifax, Feb. 24.—On Saturday night a man under the influence of liquor, in being driven to his home, two miles from the city, had his hands so frozen to the sled pins, that while he was holding, that the pins had to be sawn off before the man could be released. It is said both hands will have to be amputated.

Woodstock, N.B., Feb. 25.—James A. Brown of Lower Woodstock, died on the 20th inst. under somewhat sad circumstances. It appears that while looking after his lumbering operations on Black Brook, near Fort Fairfield, about three weeks ago, he was assaulted by Jas. Nickerson, with whom he had some dispute, and who attacked him with a sled stake, or some such weapon, dealing him two heavy blows on the head. This occurred near Mr. Brown's camp, with no one present except the cook, who was inside, and who, upon hearing the noise, rushed out and found Mr. Brown lying senseless and bleeding on the ground and his assailant making off. Mr. Brown was taken home next day in a very weak condition, and having also caught a severe cold in addition to his injuries, was at once confined to his bed. On Thursday morning last fatal symptoms set in, and at five o'clock p.m. he breathed his last. Coroner C. P. Connell, M.D., held an investigation to-day. Nickerson has been arrested, and is at present undergoing a preliminary examination before the authorities in Arctostock County, Maine, where the deed was committed.

Ottawa, Feb. 20.—The first State Ball at Rideau Hall since the advent of His Excellency the Governor-General and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, and which has been the grand topic of conversation among the beauty and fashion of the capital for weeks past, took place last night, and passed off with unparalleled brilliancy. Over one thousand invitations were issued, and the majority of them were accepted, the vast assembly being made up of Senators, members of the Commons, their wives and daughters, and the elite of the capital. A very large number of ladies and gentlemen from the different towns and cities of the Dominion were also present. At the appointed hour the guests assembled in goodly numbers; sleigh after sleigh deposited its load of richly dressed ladies with their escorts, and for fully an hour and a half the line of vehicles from the lodge-gate to the main entrance was almost unbroken. The grounds presented a most animated appearance, and it looked as though the assistance of every Jehu in the city had been called into requisition. The scene inside was one of almost indescribable brilliancy and exquisite loveliness. The superb toilettes of fair women, uniforms of every description, and the evening dress of civilians were mingled in one ever-changing panorama of handsome faces, flashing jewels, and bright hues. The drawing-room and corridors were crowded to their utmost capacity, and dancing was carried on with some difficulty. The ball-room itself presented a picture of surpassing beauty, and was illuminated with a thousand jets of light, adding lustre to the tulle ensemble. The conservatories were perfectly lighted, and formed a favorite resort. Before midnight His Excellency and Her Royal Highness, followed by a line of prominent guests, proceeded to the supper room, which represented a huge marquee, and was profusely decorated with shields, flowers, &c. The tables, which were embellished with rich plate, groned beneath a plethora of substantial and dainty viands, and it is needless to add that the efforts of the chef de cuisine were most thoroughly appreciated. In a word, the ball was a most brilliant success, and those who attended will not quickly forget the pleasant night spent at the first state ball given by the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise. Her Royal Highness was attired in a mourning costume of black poul de soie, and wore a valuable cornet and necklace of diamonds. His Excellency wore a Windsor uniform.

St. John, N.B., Feb. 26.—Mrs. Ward, whose sentence of death for complicity in the murder of her husband at New River was commuted to seven years' imprisonment in the penitentiary has been released by order of the Minister of Justice.

A telegram from St. Eustache states that the 5 bodies stolen from the charnel-house in that village have been found hidden in the immediate vicinity and returned to their resting place.

The Montreal Herald of Tuesday says—The commercial community was somewhat startled this afternoon, at the very sudden departure of Mr. Murray, cashier of the Exchange Bank, who, it seems, had been dabbling in speculative shares in this market, or, we presume, better known in the street phrase, "selling short." Whether short or long, however, Mr. Murray evidently missed his mark, and, having overdrawn his account to the extent of about \$15,000 or \$18,000, was ashamed to meet his Directors, and consequently left the city. The Bank will sustain a comparatively small loss, as it holds bonds to the extent of \$10,000. This misfortune falls upon the banking community at a time when we can ill afford to bear such defalcations.

UNITED STATES.

We understand that parties from New York are now inspecting the Chateaugay Iron Companies' possessions at Chateaugay Lake with the view of determining the advisability of extending the narrow-gauge RR. from Dannemora to that place. In all probability the work of laying that portion of the road will be accomplished at no far distant day. The O. & L. C. RR. Co. are reported willing to build a branch from Chateaugay village to the Lake to meet the new road at that place.—George Jordan tells us that Edward McMinan, now living on the line between Constable and Burke, is one hundred and four years of age, and yet hale and hearty. He fought under the Duke of Wellington at the battle of Waterloo.—Record.

Eighteen hundred and seventy-nine is a harder year for Franklin county than was eighteen hundred and seventy-three, or perhaps any other year in its history. There have been more failures within the past few weeks than we remember within the same length of time since the war. A number of farmers and a business firm which had recently disposed of a large mercantile establishment have made assignments, and there seems more of apprehension and feverish speculation as to the future than has before been apparent in recent times. Why is it? The answer is, in part, easy. Hop raising has been our chief reliance, and for the past two or three years the prices which that product has brought have not been equal to the cost of its culture; and even at present ruinous quotations there is not a demand for even half the supply.—Palladium.

Haverstraw, N.Y., Feb. 21.—While several members of the fire department were refreshing themselves in a saloon yesterday, after the annual inspection, Frank Kennedy, being drunk, threatened to shoot the first man who laughed. H. Kingsland laughed, and was shot in the stomach. His condition is critical.

Greene, N.Y., Feb. 21.—At the Congregational Church, on Tuesday, three sisters named Grant were married, the bridegrooms being two ministers and a New York merchant.

Stewart, a farmer living near Harmon, St. Lawrence County, was killed by an insane son on Friday last. As the old gentleman, whose age was about 60 years, was stepping into the house, his son took a shotgun which was standing in a corner of the room, and deliberately shot his father, killing him instantly. The son has been insane from birth.

Dead Wood, D.T., Feb. 24.—A carrier has arrived from Fort Mead, bringing news that two freight trains were attacked by Indians a few miles from Rapid City. Another band of Indians attacked Sulphur Springs station, on the Bismarck road, killing one man and running off with four horses. Two companies of cavalry started yesterday in pursuit of the Indians, who are supposed to be Little Wolf's band of Cheyennes, making their way to Sitting Bull's camp.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 23.—A Stockton despatch says a terrific explosion took place yesterday at the head of Stockton slough. More than two hundred people assembled to witness a trial of a new popular pump, set in the slough and run by a threshing engine. Those who stood near were prostrated, and the body of the engine was blown a hundred and fifty feet through the crowd, some falling into the slough from the bridge. Ten or twelve dead bodies lay in one heap at the north-west corner of the bridge, others lay strewn dead and dying on the street, blown fifty to one hundred feet. The heads of some were blown to pieces, others blown to the ground with such force as to break every bone in their bodies. The wounded were promptly cared for and the dead left undisturbed until the excitement had subsided, when they were removed to the coroner's office. The explosion was the result of the recklessness of the engine-driver. 16 killed and 26 wounded.

Oswego, N.Y., Feb. 20.—The Bank of Oswego has gone into the hands of the receiver. The capital stock is one hundred thousand. The bank sustained considerable losses, and a large amount of assets is not available. It owes over \$50,000 to depositors, which it cannot immediately pay.

Bismarck, D.T., Feb. 20.—Col. Rice, 5th Infantry, Lieut. Sibley, and Morris Cohn, an Evansville merchant, on the way here from Fort Keagh were robbed by four masked men, and \$2,500 taken from Cohn. A military escort of six men was behind the party, and when it came up it was also robbed, 7 cents being taken from one soldier. A squad from Fort Keagh pursued the robbers, and captured one.

The N. Y. World says the scandalous conduct of several Senators during the session of the Senate on Monday night is the occasion of much gossip. At a night session last week two or three Senators were so much intoxicated that the ridiculous speeches made by them were withheld from the Record.

Information continues to be received at the Department of Agriculture, Washington, relative to hog cholera. This demonstrates the fact that the disease is not only infectious but contagious. It is also shown that other animals, taking the disease from them, can transmit the same back to the previous source. This has been made apparent by a source. This has been made apparent by a source. This has been made apparent by a source.

The only way yet suggested for preventing the spread of the disease is by killing the animals. It is estimated that swine to the value of \$20,000,000 or \$30,000,000 perish every year.

Phillips' Square is Miss Hibbard's millinery establishment, which was greatly surprised during the past few days by a deluge of letters from the prairie provinces, addressed to Miss Ruth Jones, who severely blames the editor for printing her letter with her name to it.

St. Eustache, Feb. 20.—Last night five corpses were stolen from the charnel house of St. Eustache. There were eight corpses in it.

The Montreal Herald of Tuesday says—The commercial community was somewhat startled this afternoon, at the very sudden departure of Mr. Murray, cashier of the Exchange Bank, who, it seems, had been dabbling in speculative shares in this market, or, we presume, better known in the street phrase, "selling short." Whether short or long, however, Mr. Murray evidently missed his mark, and, having overdrawn his account to the extent of about \$15,000 or \$18,000, was ashamed to meet his Directors, and consequently left the city. The Bank will sustain a comparatively small loss, as it holds bonds to the extent of \$10,000. This misfortune falls upon the banking community at a time when we can ill afford to bear such defalcations.

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San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 23.—A Stockton despatch says a terrific explosion took place yesterday at the head of Stockton slough. More than two hundred people assembled to witness a trial of a new popular pump, set in the slough and run by a threshing engine. Those who stood near were prostrated, and the body of the engine was blown a hundred and fifty feet through the crowd, some falling into the slough from the bridge. Ten or twelve dead bodies lay in one heap at the north-west corner of the bridge, others lay strewn dead and dying on the street, blown fifty to one hundred feet. The heads of some were blown to pieces, others blown to the ground with such force as to break every bone in their bodies. The wounded were promptly cared for and the dead left undisturbed until the excitement had subsided, when they were removed to the coroner's office. The explosion was the result of the recklessness of the engine-driver. 16 killed and 26 wounded.

Oswego, N.Y., Feb. 20.—The Bank of Oswego has gone into the hands of the receiver. The capital stock is one hundred thousand. The bank sustained considerable losses, and a large amount of assets is not available. It owes over \$50,000 to depositors, which it cannot immediately pay.

Bismarck, D.T., Feb. 20.—Col. Rice, 5th Infantry, Lieut. Sibley, and Morris Cohn, an Evansville merchant, on the way here from Fort Keagh were robbed by four masked men, and \$2,500 taken from Cohn. A military escort of six men was behind the party, and when it came up it was also robbed, 7 cents being taken from one soldier. A squad from Fort Keagh pursued the robbers, and captured one.

The N. Y. World says the scandalous conduct of several Senators during the session of the Senate on Monday night is the occasion of much gossip. At a night session last week two or three Senators were so much intoxicated that the ridiculous speeches made by them were withheld from the Record.

Information continues to be received at the Department of Agriculture, Washington, relative to hog cholera. This demonstrates the fact that the disease is not only infectious but contagious. It is also shown that other animals, taking the disease from them, can transmit the same back to the previous source. This has been made apparent by a source. This has been made apparent by a source. This has been made apparent by a source.

The only way yet suggested for preventing the spread of the disease is by killing the animals. It is estimated that swine to the value of \$20,000,000 or \$30,000,000 perish every year.

BIRTHS.

At Elgin, on the 23d inst., the wife of John Watson of twin daughters.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 21st inst., by the Rev John J. Casey, assisted by Rev James Watson, M.A., James Switzer, Esq., Elgin, to Annie, daughter of John Henry, Esq., of same township.

DIED.

Of diphtheria, at Frontier (Robson's) Hemmingford, on the 23d inst., Richard Henry Morgan, son of John Morgan, Esq., aged 26 years.

At Lancaster, on the 22d inst., Helen Smith, daughter of Mr. Wm. McGregor, Hinchinbrook, and wife of Donald McCuaig, aged 31 years, 3 months, and 18 days.

At the residence of his son-in-law, Wm. McGregor, Hinchinbrook, on the 22d inst., John Rutherford, sr., in his 85th year. Deceased was a native of Roxburghshire, Scotland, and emigrated to Canada in 1830. At Elgin, on Feb. 23d, of consumption, Martha, fourth daughter of Mr. John Baird, in her 19th year.

BEAUHARNOIS MARKET.

(By telegraph to the Gleaner.)

Pears, 70 lbs., 74c. @ 75 cents.

Oats, 40lb, 30c @ 00c.

Barley 50 lbs. 40c.

Beans, 70lb, 80c @ 90c.

Butter, 1b, 11c to 14c.

Eggs, doz., 18c to 20c.

K. N. McFEE, Grain Buyer.

MONTREAL PRICES.

City Bag Flour, \$2.25 to \$2.30 @ 100lb.

Butter—Western, store-packed, 6c @ 9c.

Western, dairy, 8c @ 12c; Brockville and Morrisburg, 13c @ 17c; Eastern Townships 17c @ 20c; Factory 20c @ 24c.

Cheese—Late make 8 to 9c, according to quality.

Dressed Hogs, \$5.50 @ \$5.75 @ 100lbs.

MIGNONETTE AND JASPER.

CHAPTER IV.

But how was it that Jasper had thus lost sight of his early benefactors? Altogether it was a painful story. Soon after Jasper went to London there was a dreadful accident at Brighton. Mr Meredith's two eldest sons—fine young men—one on the point of marriage, went out in a boat on a hazy afternoon, and were drowned within a few yards of the shore. Then, immediately afterwards, a younger son, who was at Oxford, died of typhus fever; and the youngest of all, the boisterous little Jacky of old time, fell into a languishing state of health. Mrs Meredith, always delicate, became so ill, that her only chance of recovery lay in prolonged residence abroad. Her physicians ordered her to Italy, and thither she went, with her husband and surviving children. Dyke House was sold, and passed to entirely strange owners. An American gentleman took a fancy to the place, and bought it. He, of course, had never heard of Jasper, and knew nothing of Mr Meredith, save that he made a good bargain with him, and held his receipt for a certain sum of money.

Years passed on, and Mrs Meredith died. Jacky remained an invalid—he had hip complaint, poor fellow!—his two brothers went to South America; then came a blank, and Jasper heard nothing. Mrs Sams' curiously spelt, motherly epistles came to him no more, and Mignonette, who had always written twice a year, was always silent. Perhaps her papa had also forbidden her to write to him, Jasper thought; now that they were man and woman he might not unreasonably object to their further correspondence. But Jasper said to himself—"I can wait, and something tells me she will wait. I will win my Mignonette some day."

In the year 1825 Jasper had a curious adventure. An old woman, crossing Cornhill, one slippery day, when the snow was melting, fell down, and bespattered herself with mud most woefully. Also she was very oddly dressed; all her clothes looked as if they had come out of a fifty-year old fashion-book; they were of rich material, but worn quite threadbare, and ingeniously patched and mended in every direction. As for her bonnet, Queen Charlotte might have worn it on her wedding day! A number of rude boys set on the poor old lady, and one or two actually pelted her with muddy snowballs. Just then, in her extremity, Jasper came up and saw her distress; he drove away the rattle-out, threatening them with a constable, and he looked such a gentleman that they dared not disobey. He gave the poor, tottering old thing his arm; and, finding that she was really ill, he took her to his own lodging hard by, and gave her a warm drink, and soothed her till she recovered her spirits and could go to her own home, somewhere behind the Bank. She asked the name of her kind protector; and as they were parting she said, in a funny, quavering voice, "I shall always remember your kindness, young sir; I know I am an old guy, but I have a feeling heart, and I know how to be grateful. And, sir, it is written in a Book, that I am sure so excellent a young gentleman as yourself must read very often, 'I was a stranger, and ye took me in.' And making a stage curtsy, she disappeared up a narrow, dirty staircase, and Jasper soon forgot all about the encounter.

He was not to forget it long, though. About six months afterwards he received a letter from a lawyer, stating that his client, a certain eccentric Mrs Letitia Thompson, just deceased, had left him, Jasper Hope, sole heir to all her possessions, goods, chattels, plate and jewellery—there were four silver tea-spoons and a set of carved coral ornaments—and the sum of £700, the present investment of which the lawyer went on to describe after the fashion of his craft. £700 made Jasper quite a rich man; the question now was, how to turn it to the best account, for he knew perfectly well that 'money breeds money.' An opportunity soon occurred. Mr Bloomfield the elder went out of the firm, and retired into country life; and Mr William Bloomfield, his son, now senior partner, proposed that Jasper, who knew the business as well as he did, should throw his legacy into the concern, and become junior partner—the firm to be henceforth 'Bloomfield and Hope.' The 'Co.' was a mere myth, a shadow of the past, and was to be discontinued. I need not say Jasper willingly agreed; the terms were liberal, and he knew that he could do no better with his £700. Besides, he and William Bloomfield were fast friends, altho' pretty Kitty was married and gone away from home.

Ever since Jasper had a room that he could call his own, he had kept a spot of mignonette growing, winter and summer. Now that he had what his landlord termed 'genteel apartments,' he had boxes of mignonette on all the window-sills, and several plants of mignonette in his rooms. But the real Mignonette was far away, as he believed, and the news he did hear of her was bad news. The year 1825 was disastrous in many ways; there had occurred one of those monetary crises which come upon a country three or four times in a century, and a great many wealthy people suddenly became poor. Among them was Mr Meredith; Jasper heard that he was 'ruined.' He wrote to several addresses, hoping to find his benefactor; he wrote to Mignonette, to Mrs Sams, and to Mr John, formerly Jacky; but all in vain. His letters remained unanswered, and he could get no clue to the whereabouts of the unfortunate Merediths.

He was invited to spend Christmas-day, that year, with some friends who lived in Russel Square. Mr Mountford he liked. They had had certain business transactions, out of which a sort of intimacy had sprung up. Mrs Mountford Jasper did not like; he thought her vulgar and imperious woman. For certain reasons she approved of Jasper, and destined him for her Maria, a gawky, red-cheeked girl of fifteen, still in the school-room. On that Christmas-day, 1825, Mrs Mountford said to him—"You won't mind our governess dining with us to-day, I hope, Mr Hope? I don't, as a rule, have her at our table when there's company; but Mr Mountford wouldn't hear of her dining alone on a Christmas-day of all days in the year. Says he: 'We'll have her in, poor thing, and be kind to her!' And I never goes against Mountford if I can help it. And one may stretch a point at Christmas time, you know, Mr Hope?"

Mr Hope politely assented, and Mrs Mountford continued—"I'm very lucky in having this young woman quite a bargain; she has lived abroad till she speaks French and Italian like a native, and her playing is wonderful—so judges tell me. I don't know 'God Save the King' from 'In my Cottage,' which Miss Meredith plays and sings beautifully."

"Who did you say?" asked Jasper, quickly. "Miss Meredith. Her father was ruined, living out in foreign parts, and not attending to his own concerns. He's not dead more than two months."

"What is her other name?" "The queerest name you ever heard of! Why! you've got her name in your button-hole, I do declare!"

"Then Miss Meredith is a very old friend; to her and to her parents I owe everything I have. May I see her before dinner?" "To be sure you may! She's in the school-room by herself; the girls have gone for a walk with Tom, their brother, you know; and Tom's a handsome fellow. I don't care to throw him and the governess too much together; I am a prudent mother, Mr Hope; and some people might call her pretty, only she is so pale and drooping-like. So I told her to come straight home from church."

In five minutes Jasper was in the school-room, and there was Mignonette. If I might tell you all they said; how Nettie blushed and cried, and how Jasper kissed away her tears—lovers will take such liberties, you know, even where there is not the excuse of the mistletoe! But I am only allowed so many pages, and so I must hasten to the end. Jasper went home that night an engaged man. Mrs Mountford had to resign herself to the loss of her bargain of a governess, and, at the same time, to give up the idea of marrying the young man to her 'sweet Maria,' who was about as pleasant a companion as a hedgehog decorated with stinging nettles. Early in the Spring, when the first violets were in bloom, Jasper and Mignonette were very quietly married at one of the quietest of the city churches.

CHAPTER V.

And since that happy wedding-day many a year of chequered storm and calm has passed away. Jasper and Mignonette set up their housekeeping in extremely modest style, but they had Mrs Sams to live with them. Poor Jacky was sleeping far away, under the blue skies of Italy; the other two brothers, who had settled in Brazil, never troubled themselves about their sister. Only one of them wrote to reproach her with having 'married beneath herself,' and he called Jasper 'that scamp!' It may be supposed that Mrs Hope did not care greatly to carry on the correspondence. But Mrs Sams, who could do little more now than talk over old times, used to say—"Well, he has kept his word, and he is every inch a gentleman, bless him! I've no doubt, in my own mind, he comes of a very high family!"

If he were, it was never ascertained, for Jasper, unlike the heroes of romance, never turned out to be anybody but himself—Jasper Hope, a self-made man, to whom chances had been permitted. To God's blessing and to the Merediths he felt that he was due. Mignonette and Jasper led a very ordinary life, inasmuch as no extraordinary events befell him. They had their share of troubles and anxieties; more than once business cares pressed heavily, but the blow they apprehended was averted. Other sorrows they did not escape; of their six children two died in the flower of their early youth, and Jasper was once so ill for a whole year that his recovery seemed hopeless. Life was to them no fairy tale, no gay romance; it had its stern aspects as well as its brightness, and they were very earnest in trying to serve God in their day and generation, and in seeking to leave the world a little better than they found it.

Jasper was very kind and tender to outcasts; he was sometimes imposed upon, but that did not hinder him from lifting up the fallen, succoring the oppressed, and lending a helping hand whenever an opportunity presented. Jasper the Second grew up extremely like his father; Philip more resembled his mother, and often reminded them of Mr Meredith as he was ere grief and loss set their seal upon him. The elder daughter, Mignonette, as well as her brother, married early, and had a happy home of her own. Adelaide, the youngest girl and last-born child, could not be tempted to leave her parents; she stayed with them to the last.

And so the years went by! The last of the Georges was gathered to his fathers; the Sailor King reigned and died; the Girl Queen, our own Victoria, wore the Royal diadem. Jasper and Mignonette saw many changes as their wedded life grew old; and they rejoiced in the progress of the present, and in the promise of the coming day, which they might not see.

Jasper grew grey and bent, and Mignonette wore spectacles, and a real old lady's cap on her snow-white locks, for she was proud of her grandchildren. You could not look grandmothersly. You could not tell her she looked ever so many years younger than she really was! And when her eldest granddaughter, another Mignonette—for they kept the name up in all three families—married so early that prudent people shook their heads, Mrs Hope exulted in the idea of being a great-grandmother at seventy! Somehow, the Hopes were given to early marriages, and they all turned out well.

All through the autumn of the year 1871 Jasper had been ailing, and the week before Christmas he became seriously ill—so ill that physicians shook their heads, and said that 'at his age,' &c., &c. And every one knows what that means! Jasper knew what it meant; he heard the voice that called him home; and he thanked God, who had blessed and prospered him so long, and given him such fulness of days, that he had lived to see his children's children, even to the third generation. And he said to his wife, who never left him after he took to his bed—"Only four more years, my Mignonette, and we should have kept our golden wedding day! It will be forty-six years next, 1st of March since we were married, and our boy Jasper is forty-five, and already a grandfather. And it was sixty years the day before yesterday since I first heard your dear voice through the darkness and the storm. Surely the Lord has been very good to me; and now, as the crown of all His goodness, He is taking me home to Himself. And we shall not long be separated—you and I, who have lived but one life so many, many happy blessed years."

And Mignonette said—"No, dear, we shall not be long separated. Perhaps before Christmas ends we shall both be joining in the angels' song, both singing, 'Glory to God in the highest,' with the glory all about us as it never was before. I think we have done our work, and we are both ready and willing to go home."

"Quite willing! Ah, God has been very good to us. He has given us many a Christmas joy, and this is the last and best of all our Christmas joys."

"The best of all our Christmas joys!" echoed Mignonette.

On Christmas-eve Jasper was very ill; Mignonette was not ill, but strangely feeble, and she said her heart fluttered. They begged her to go to rest that night, but she would not leave her husband. In the morning, on a bright Christmas morning, when the bells were ringing, and the world was full of rejoicing—Jasper died. That is, his work here being accomplished, he passed away into that higher and more glorious life, of which we know so little, that we can only say it is, and that some day we trust, through the grace of God our Saviour, ourselves to enter on it.

Christmas-day passed quietly. Mignonette was very quiet herself, and she did not seem unhappy; but they noticed that once or twice she laid her hand on her heart, as if she had some slight pain there. Her children and her grandchildren gathered round her, and tended her lovingly and reverently, and they brought her the little baby Nettie that she might bless it. And she laid her still beautiful hand on the small downy head, and blessed her great granddaughter, and said, with a sweet, contented smile, "Oh, dear, it seems but a little while since I was little Nettie myself! My own mother's little Nettie! Perhaps she and Papa will be with Jasper, and my own Annie and Charlie, who went away so early. Lord, now I tellst Thou Thy servant depart in peace!"

In the evening she took the arm of her eldest son, and went into the next room where her dead was lying. As she looked at the white, fixed face, she said—"Oh, Jasper, my dear, your father looks like he did when he came to the Dyke House, sixty years ago! Oh, my Jasper, my husband! I am coming, dear; I always came when you wanted me, did I not,—ever since we were children together? Jasper! Jasper! I am coming!"

A sudden faintness came over her, and they carried her back to the dressing-room. Those were her last words—"Jasper! Jasper! I am coming!" Did he call her? Were the two lives so subtly intertwined that they could not be severed? God only knows. He, in His great mercy, called her home, and she went in peace and gladness. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Witness says: The declaration of the plaintiff in the action of David Grant against Hon J. L. Beaudry for \$10,000 damages for false arrest is a most exhaustive affair, occupying nineteen sheets of foolscap. It has been asked if the suit is against Mr Beaudry as Mayor or against him personally, and, notwithstanding the Mayor's assertion to the contrary in the City Council on Monday last, that he was being sued as Mayor, the declaration simply alludes to him as "gentleman, and one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace," and consequently refers first to the Orange Order as "formed by persons desirous of supporting to the utmost of their power the principles and practice of the Christian religion, to maintain the laws and constitution of the country, afford assistance to the distressed members of the Order, and otherwise to promote such laudable and benevolent purposes as may tend to the due ordering of religion and Christian charity, and the supremacy of the law, order, and constitutional freedom." The declaration then refers to other organizations "that in the said Province of Quebec have existed for more than one hundred years, having for their objects to spread disaffection and hatred towards the dynasty or family reigning on the throne of the United Kingdom," &c. The Orange Order, it continues, has never disturbed private or public peace, but has professed to stand at all hazards against any enterprise inimical to the dignity of the Crown of England. The general facts relating to the 12th of July troubles are then referred to at length with more particular reference to the circumstances leading to the arrest of the plaintiff, who was County Master in the Orange Order, his furnishing bail and his trial, which resulted in his acquittal. The plaintiff claims that by the action of the defendant he was, since the inception of the illegal proceedings on the 12th July last up to his final discharge on October 18th, unable to devote any time to business and was deprived of all profits or advantages resulting from his ordinary occupations during that period, and that on this account he suffered damages to the amount of at least \$10,000.

An Enniskillen correspondent writes:—"There is at present living in the townland of Mulliniska, near Castlecoole, a Mrs Rose Leonard, whose age is 108 years, being 38 years beyond the Scriptural limit of life. During the last twenty years she has lost all her teeth; but in the months of July, August, September, and October of last year she got six new ones, and her eyesight is so good that she is able to read, and thread the smallest needle without glasses. She goes to the market with her butter and eggs, as on former days, and on last Christmas day she had at dinner, along with some of her own children and grandchildren, forty-nine great grand children."

In a late charge to the grand jury at Bristol, England, Lord Coleridge, referring to two murder cases upon the calendar, in both of which drink was a main cause, said:—"Persons sitting in his position must by this time be almost tired of saying what the veriest truism in the world, and what he supposed, because it was so true, nobody paid the slightest attention to—viz, that drunkenness was the vice which filled the jails of England, and that if they could make England sober they could shut up nine-tenths of her prisons. It was not only those particular cases to which he had been directing their attention, but other cases; and, indeed, a large majority of the cases which a judge and jury had to deal with began or ended, or were connected, with the vice of drunkenness."

The North Adams (Mass.) Blue Ribbon concludes an article entitled "License a Failure" as follows: "Whatever may be said of prohibition, no one living in Massachusetts need ever ask whether or no licensing the traffic is a failure. Our overflowing prisons and asylums, our ever-recurring crimes and suicides, our desolate, squalid homes in a land of plenty, the thousand evils that nothing but drink can produce, proclaim license a failure."

When a dancing party in Belleville were separating recently, the ladies, as usual, kissed each other "good-night." A gentleman present observed that all should be treated alike, when one of the ladies in question laughingly replied that he should help himself. The gentleman did so, to the surprise of the lady and her friends. The lady's beau took the action as an insult to her, and thrashed the amorous youth. An

action for assault followed, and the valiant defender of woman was fined \$20 and costs. But worst of all, his girl went back on him for bringing her name before the public in such a manner as he had done.

Dublin, Jan. 27.—A breach of promise case was heard before Master Burke and a jury to-day, in which the plaintiff, Jeannette Meenan, aged 20, the daughter of a draper in Omagh, sought to recover \$5,000 damages from Mr Thomas McCabe Fay, aged 34, a barrister, and one of the Crown prosecutors for County Tyrone. He was in the habit of visiting her father's house on his professional visits to Omagh, and one Sunday evening, after tea and some music, he proposed marriage to the plaintiff in presence of her sister, and promised to settle £300 a year on her. The letters were of the most ordinary business-like character. The jury awarded £200 damages.

The Japanese Government never until now has authorized any portion of the Scriptures to be published in that country. Recently it gave authority to a Japanese publisher to print an edition of the Book of Genesis in the Chinese language.

Berlin has just acquired the oldest memento of the Reformation, in the shape of the doors of the Church at Wittenburg to which Luther nailed his ninety-five theses. The doors now form the doors of the Church of St Bartholomew in Berlin.

Captain Roudaire is at the present moment busily employed in M. de Lesseps' enterprise of creating a vast inland sea in Africa, in the gigantic natural basin which lies to the north of the Desert of Sahara. The country through which the projected canal would be cut is, it appears, entirely free from rocks or other obstacles. It has been carefully surveyed, and is found to be composed of sand and soft earth.

A despatch from Ceara, Brazil, gives ghastly details of a famine and pestilence. Half a million of people have been swept away; Ceara is depopulated; starving peasants are eating their own children; unburied bodies are devoured by wild animals; and small-pox and black plague are adding their horrors to drought and famine.

From the reports of the French prefects who are required to report the particulars of each case of hydrophobia, it has been ascertained that half the people who are bitten by mad dogs escape with no evil consequences. In young people the fatality is not so great as in old. During 26 years the animals inflicting the bites were:—Dogs, 707; wolves, 38; cats, 23; fox, 1; cow, 1; and the disease was about as prevalent at one season as at another. In a large proportion of cases the disease occurred within sixty days of inoculation. Castration by actual burning is often resorted to by French surgeons, and when it is not the wound is treated with butter of antimony.

The Zulu Kafir is naturally idle; he scorns work, and spends his time in either hunting, singing, dancing, smoking, drinking beer ("Utyala"), or speaking soft words to some young Zulu belle, whom it must nevertheless be years before he can claim as his own for the king never allows his warriors to marry till they are well advanced in years. Then whole regiments are married off at once.

At Sheffield, England, the notorious burglar Charles Peace, now committed for trial for the murder of Mr Dyson, of that town, two years ago, showed a friend how he "dodged the bobbies." He asked all in the cell to turn their backs to him a bit. They did so, and were astonished to find that Peace completely altered the expression of his face, and so protruded his chin and curled his lips that under ordinary circumstances it would have been impossible to recognize him, especially as he had, by the peculiar contortion of the features, forced the blood into his face until he looked like a mulatto. One of the spectators said, "No wonder you could get clear from Sheffield when you can change your face like that!" whereupon Peace laughed and said, "I can do some dodges; I can dodge any detective in existence."

It has been fairly settled that in Ireland a clergyman can marry himself—that is to say, can bind himself in lawful matrimony to a woman, without any assistance, or even witnesses. The Rev Mr Beamish married a girl privately, performing the ceremony. He died three years afterwards, leaving a child, and the question of the legitimacy of the marriage was brought into court through the suit of a brother of Beamish claiming the estate of the deceased on the ground of the illegitimacy of the alleged heir. After a contest of three years the marriage was adjudged legal and binding. This method of tying the knot, however, though economical and simple, was not recommended by the Court to young clergymen as a common practice. There are many grave objections to it.

Mrs Flandreau, exhibited at the Mormon giant fair at the American Museum, New York, died on Monday, aged 18, weight 516 pounds, height 6 feet. Death was caused by fatty degeneration of the heart.

A thoughtful mother at Cornesse, France, recently put some burning embers from her oven into a stove with no chimney in a room where her two sons, three daughters, and one sister were sleeping. They never woke.

GIVING UP BUSINESS IN HUNTINGDON.

As the undersigned is giving up business in Huntingdon, he offers his stock of Goods, without reserve.

AT AND UNDER COST. Remember that a great variety of Goods can be bought very cheap, as everything is to be cleared out at a sacrifice.

Please call and be convinced that this is a genuine clearance sale.

TERMS CASH. Accounts must be paid by the 1st March in order to save costs.

W. A. DUNSMORE. Feb. 6, 1879.

GILT EDGED BUTTER.

THERE is always an active demand for butter that is up to the gilt edged standard in quality and color. Much butter that is otherwise good sells at a reduction of from one to five cents per pound, because deficient in color. When the color is not up to the standard Mr C. Turcotte, proprietor of the Star Creamery, which took the first prize at the late International Dairy Fair, the well-known dairymen, recommends his friends to use Wells, Richardson & Co's Perfected Butter Color to give a bright June color. This color is as harmless as salt, and never gives a reddish color, or imparts any taste or smell. It is made in a strictly scientific manner by a skillful chemist, and can always be relied on. For further particulars in regard to its quality and use inquire of J. G. Shanks, Huntingdon, and J. O. Hibbard, Hemmingford. For sale by druggists and merchants generally.

DAVID ROSS, Implement Maker and General Blacksmith, would take the opportunity of tendering his sincere thanks to his numerous customers and friends, for the very liberal support with which he has been favored since he commenced business, and calls attention to the good supply of first-class Harrows and Plows on hand now. Those favoring him with their support may depend upon getting first-class workmanship. He would also further intimate that he makes and repairs all kinds of implements, charging moderately, to suit the times. Inspection invited. Huntingdon, Feb. 20.

NEW MARBLE SHOP.

NOTWITHSTANDING reports to the contrary, by parties who are interested, I beg leave to inform the public that I have opened a MARBLE SHOP on the province line, south of Franklin, Que., known as Clinton Lines, where I will be able to supply anything in the way of cemetery work, such as Monuments, Headstones, Posts, (in marble, granite, or other stone), Fencing, &c., &c., at reasonable rates, and will guarantee my work and material as good as can be had anywhere. All obligations will be filled as quickly as possible. Address Franklin Centre, P.Q., or Frontier, Clinton Co., N.Y.

ROBERT G. HALL.

J. N. ROUSSEL, Notary Public, Shanks's Block, Huntingdon, P.Q.

FARM FOR SALE.

CONTAINING 100 acres in the 3rd concession of Ormstown, being Lot No. 30, about 3 miles from the village of Durham. The Farm is nearly all cleared and in a good state of cultivation with a never failing supply of good water, a good comfortable dwelling-house, 2 barns, stables, and shed. The buildings are nearly all new and convenient.

P.S.—If not sold by the 19th of March, will be rented for one or more years, as he will dispose of his stock and implements on that date. Also 12½ acres of good bush in the 3rd range of Jamestown, about 1 mile west of Winter's Sawmill, mostly covered with hardwood. Terms reasonable. For further particulars apply to PETER CAYERS, on the premises.

MANITOBA! MANITOBA!!

New All-Rail Route to Manitoba. Rates for Spring of 1879.

PASSENGERS.

COTEAU LANDING to St Boniface, Man. (opposite Winnipeg) \$30.00; 200 lbs. personal baggage free on each full ticket.

FREIGHT.

Per Car—Live Stock and Household goods included—Coteau Landing to St Boniface, \$26.50.

Less than a Car—Household Goods (owners risk) per cwt., \$3.75.

The usual passenger rate by rail and water route will take effect on opening of navigation, Coteau Landing to St Boniface \$25.

Information cheerfully given by mail or otherwise on application to G. H. PHILLIPS, Local Ticket Agent G.T.R. Valleyfield, P.Q.

DAVID BRYSON, licensed auctioneer, Howick, P.Q., sales in the English and French languages. Sales of real estate, merchandise, and farm stock respectfully solicited and promptly attended to.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Quebec Legislature to amend the Act to incorporate the Town Salaberry of Valleyfield, 37 Victoria, Chap. 48, and to extend the limits of said town.

By order, Z. BOYER, Secy.-Treas. Salaberry of Valleyfield, Jan. 25, 1879.

NOTICE.

AN application will be made to the Legislature of the Dominion of Canada, at the next sitting thereof, for an act to amend the Act of last session of Parliament 41 Victoria, Chapter 20, relating to the Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway Company, by authorizing said Company, on agreeing therewith with the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, to take up the existing track between the point of junction of the Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway Company, with the line formerly known as the Montreal and Champlain Railroad, now owned by the Grand Trunk Railway Company aforesaid, and Caughnawaga, and to authorize the said company owning said piece of line to abandon that portion thereof, and to relieve them from the maintenance of a Ferry at Caughnawaga, aforesaid, and for other purposes.

Dated 20th December, 1878. JOHN BELL, Solicitor G.T.R. Co.

VIS.—Application sera faite à la législature du Puissance du Canada, à la prochaine Session pour un acte amendant l'acte passé à la dernière session du dit parlement 41 Victoria, chap 20, concernant la Compagnie de chemin de fer de jonction de Montréal et Chamblay, de manière à autoriser la dite compagnie à s'entendre avec la compagnie du chemin de fer du Grand-Tronc du Canada, pour enlever la voie ferrée existante entre le point de jonction du chemin de fer de la jonction de Montréal et de Champlain avec la ligne auparavant connue sous le nom de chemin de fer de Montréal et Champlain et maintenant la propriété de la compagnie du Grand Tronc susdite, et Caughnawaga, pour autoriser la dite compagnie propriétaire de la dite partie du chemin de l'abandonner, pour le relever de l'obligation de maintenir une traverse à Caughnawaga et pour autres fins. JOHN BELL, Soliciteur Cie G.T.R. Montréal, 21 déc. 1878.



NOTICE.

Province of Quebec, } A session of the Court District of Beauharnois, } of Queen's Bench in criminal jurisdiction for Lower Canada shall be held in the Court House in the Town of Beauharnois, in the said District, on Saturday, the first day of March next, at nine o'clock in the morning. In consequence I notify all those who shall have to sue any person now detained in the Common Gaol of this District, with all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, and other officers of the said Court, and other persons concerned, to be then and there with all the necessary documents to do all what may be ordered to them in their respective capacities.

L. HAINAULT, Sheriff.

Beauharnois, 4th February, 1879.

LADIES' Cape, Mink and Sable Muffs, Nubias, &c., at DALGLISH'S. Men and Boys' Fur and Cloth Caps, Gloves, Mitts, &c., at DALGLISH'S. Buffalo Robes, No. 1 Whole Skins, Linings, Trimmings, &c., cheap, at DALGLISH'S.

A good assortment of Tweeds, Beaver and Broad Cloths, Presidents, &c., at DALGLISH'S.

Tapestry, Wool, Hemp and Stair Carpets, at DALGLISH'S.

Boots and Shoes, Rubbers and Overshoes, at DALGLISH'S.

Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c., at DALGLISH'S.

A general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c., at DALGLISH'S.

Over-due accounts must be settled with CASH or NOTES. W. W. DALGLISH. Huntingdon, Nov. 7.

RELIANCE HOUSE

AHEAD ALL THE TIME.

Choicest Teas and General Groceries.

THE very best fresh Goods direct from the Importers, at far less than the usual cost. Quality guaranteed. GEORGE Q. O'NEILL. Huntingdon, Nov. 26.

DENTISTRY.

H. W. MERRICK, DENTIST.

At home the first 20 days of each month, until further notice. Artificial teeth inserted, on the new celluloid base, which is far superior to rubber in every respect, at greatly reduced rates. All operations warranted. Fort Covington, Feb. 12th, 1879.

VILLAGE PROPERTY FOR SALE. THIS property is situated in the village of Athelstan, opposite Boyd & Co's factory, on the Chateaugay road. It contains about half an acre of land on which is a small grove of trees, a good house with 7 rooms, together with a kitchen, shed, good well and excellent cellar, all of which are in good condition, having been refitted about one year ago. For particulars apply to Joshua Breadner, Esq., or to the undersigned at his place of business. A. LOUDON. Valleyfield, Feb. 10.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous customers for past favors, and of soliciting their patronage, as he is still running his Marble Shop with a full supply of Marble and Granite, which will be sold to suit the times. Good horses taken in exchange.

COFFINS AND CASKETS. In addition to the above, I have opened a Wareroom in the Dominion Block, opposite the Post-office, where will be found a varied assortment of Coffins, trimmed and ready for use.

Orders by letter or telegraph promptly filled on short notice by the undersigned, or by D. Shanks, on the premises. G. W. DREW. Huntingdon, Nov. 27.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

THE subscriber has on hand a large Stock of Furniture, consisting of Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, Tables, and all other articles found in a first-class assortment. Parties requiring Furniture will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Stock as it will be sold cheap.

A. HENDERSON. UNDERTAKERS SUPPLIES.

THE undersigned has now on hand a full assortment of Caskets and Coffins of the latest styles, with patent moveable glass frame attached, from largest to the smallest size. Also, all kinds of Trimmings. Burial Robes & Linings a specialty. All orders promptly attended to. JOHN HELM, Burke Lines, N.Y.

MECHANICS' BANK.

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President: C. J. Brydges. Vice-President: Walter Shanly. Head-office: Montreal.

OFFICE AT HUNTINGDON next the Methodist church.

Best rate of interest allowed on deposits. Drafts issued on all parts of the Dominion and United States.

Notes discounted daily. American Bills and Silver purchased on the most reasonable terms, thus affording facilities never before enjoyed in this country.

Office-hours, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.; Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

J. H. MENZIES, Cashier, Montreal. N. ROY, HENRY HARMAN, C.T. IRISH, Manager, Agent, Beauharnois, Huntingdon, Valleyfield.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE COUNTY OF BEAUHARNOIS.