

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE COUNTY OF BEAUBARNOIS, Authorized by Law to issue Policies both on the Mutual and Single Payment system, as insurers may prefer.

The Canadian Observer

NO. 1927

HUNTINGDON, Q., THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1887.

\$1.50 A-YEAR

THE Directors of the above Company, having appointed Mr. ANDREW PHILIPS General Agent, would draw the attention of insurers to the fact, that the cost of insuring on the Mutual plan has been considerably less since the Company was formed (24 years ago) than the premium charged by any stock company, and that during the past three years policy-holders of three thousand dollars have paid twenty dollars on the Mutual plan, while the charge by a stock Company has been thirty dollars, making a difference of ten dollars, equivalent to fifty per cent. in favor of the Mutual.

Parties wishing to insure their property are requested to apply to the Agent or Secretary, ANDREW SOMERVILLE, Secretary, Huntingdon, 25th March, 1887.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY BANK. OPEN FROM 10 TO 3 o'clock. Interest allowed on deposits and notes discounted. Cheques issued to depositors at one-half rates. E. S. ELSWORTH, Cashier. ANDREW SOMERVILLE, Manager.

ANDREW PHILIPS, Auctioneer for the District of Beaubarnois, begs to inform the public that he is prepared to attend all Auction Sales in the counties of Huntingdon, Chateaugay and Beaubarnois, when called upon; and as he has been in the business for some time, satisfaction is guaranteed. Terms reasonable. P.S.—Letters addressed to Huntingdon Post Office will receive prompt attention.

DAVID BRYSON Licensed Auctioneer for the District of Beaubarnois, wishes to inform the public that he is prepared to attend all Auction Sales in the counties of Huntingdon, Chateaugay and Beaubarnois, when called upon; and as he has been in the business for some time, satisfaction is guaranteed. Terms reasonable. P.S.—Letters addressed to Huntingdon Post Office will receive prompt attention.

DR. ELDER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. RESIDENCE, Prince St., a few doors west of Dr. Wells', on opposite side of the street. Office days, Tuesday and Friday forenoons.

DR. HALL, Physician and Surgeon at the old stand opposite R. N. Walsh's store, Ormstown.

DR. MAJOR, specialist to the department for diseases of the nose and throat, Montreal General Hospital, has returned from Germany. 82 UNION AVENUE, MONTREAL.

NOTARIAL.—The undersigned begs to inform the public that he will be in attendance, in the office of E. Hyndman, Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipal Council of the County of Huntingdon, in the County Buildings, in the Village of Huntingdon, EVERY THURSDAY, and remain while detained by business. In the event of any Thursday being a non-judicial day, he will attend on Friday. I. I. CHEVREY, N.P.

DONALD DOWNE, B.C.L., Advocate, Barrister, &c. (of Downe & Lanctot) St. Lawrence Hall, 145 St. James Street, Montreal. Will be at Moir's, Huntingdon, on last Saturday of every month. Attends all courts in the District of Beaubarnois. Accounts for collection may be addressed to Montreal or left with GEORGE BLACKBURN, agent at Huntingdon. Interviews may be arranged for any evening.

ROCHBALD, McCORMICK & DUCLOS, Advocates, 1474 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. A. D. McCORMICK, B.C.L., CHARLES A. DUCLOS, B.A., B.C.L., St. James Street, Montreal. Claims may be left with Wm. S. McCORMICK, Huntingdon, and give special attention to the District.

MR. DUCLOS will follow the Courts in and give special attention to the Districts of St. Hyacinthe and Bedford. Accounts for collection may be addressed to the firm or M. S. McCORMICK, Huntingdon.

J. D. CAMERON, B.A., B.C.L., Advocate, Barrister, &c. 138 St. James Street, Montreal. Andrew Cook agent at Huntingdon.

MACLAREN, LEET, & SMITH, ADVOCATES &c., 162 St. James Street, Montreal. Claims may be left with Wm. S. McCORMICK, Huntingdon.

ROBERT HALL, MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN MARBLE MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, GENOTAPHS, TABLETS, FONTS, POSTS AND FENCING, MARKERS, GRANITE MONUMENTS, TABLETS, MARKERS AND FONTS. IMPORTER OF Scotch Granite Monuments, Etc., OF RED, GREY, AND BLUE GRANITE.

I use the best of material, my work is superior in quality and finish. I have a large stock of Caskets and Coffins of all sizes, styles, and prices. Coffin Plates, Burial Robes, and other trimmings always in stock. Price reasonable. A handsome Hearse kept. Orders promptly attended to. Mrs. A. HENDERSON, Huntingdon.

THE WANT SUPPLIED.—A SPANDED—NEW TIN SHOP! ON DEPOT STREET, ORMSTOWN.

THE undersigned has opened out a first-class Tin Shop on Depot Street, Ormstown, where you will find a splendid assortment of all kinds of Tinware, Stoves in different styles, and Tin Sinks, and Well Pumps. Plumbing and Steam Fitting, Iron and Tin Roofing and Eavesputting a specialty. 15 years' experience in Roofing. Jobbing and repairing of all kinds attended to. All kinds of batter taken in exchange for goods, such as Sheep Pelts, Cat Skins, Cow Hides, Eggs and Wool. Be sure to give him a call. J. H. McLAREN, Proprietor.

SPECIAL NOTICE. ALL accounts must be paid to the undersigned on or before the 15th of April. G. C. CAMPBELL, Ormstown.

NOTICE. IN ORDER to correct any misunderstanding that may exist in this notice concerning the agency and sale of our Hay Carriers, Forks, &c., we would respectfully inform the public that our authorized agent is Mr. Robert McGibbon of Dundee, and that he and such sub-agents as he may have working with him are the only persons who have our authority for offering for sale any Hay Forks goods of our manufacture. THE WORKMAN & WARD Man'g Co. of London, Ontario. FRANK NOBLE, Attorney.

NOTICE. THE undersigned can graze 25 or 30 head of young cattle during the coming season. A good supply of spring water in pasture. For terms apply to ARTHUR McDONALD, Allan's Corners, Que.

NOTICE.

ALL parties indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settle at once. Accounts unsettled after 15th of May next will be handed in for collection. W. W. DALGLEISH, Huntingdon, April 13th.

WANTED. A TEACHER for school district No. 9, Township of Havelock, for a term of 6 months, to commence on Monday, May 2nd. Salary \$14 per month. Application to be made to the undersigned. JAMES CURRAN, Sec. Treas., Covey Hill, P.Q.

TO THE FARMERS OF HUNTINGDON.

SOMETHING that no person has got but McCracken. I am now in a position to sell at reasonable prices, the only double-gear Seeder made in the Dominion. Steel frame, axle springs and drag bar. Can ride or walk, and operate as well one way as the other. True force feed for both grain and grass seed. H. R. McCRAKEN, Huntingdon, April 14th, 1887.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

FRESH field and garden seeds from EVANS. No disappointment when you buy good reliable seed. Timothy and all kinds of clover of best quality. Be sure you get the best. MARSHALL & PRINGLE, Post-Office Block, Huntingdon.

FOR SALE.

TWO Shorthorn Bulls, 11 months' old, registered in Dominion Herd Book. Apply to DANIEL DRIMS, Athelstan.

AYRSHIRE STOCK.

THE subscriber has for sale 2 Ayrshire Bulls, registered in herd book, one year old. Were sired by the Bull which took first prize at the Huntingdon Fair last Fall. THOMAS WATSON, North Georgetown.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

IN Center Township of Stanstead, one of the best farms in Stanstead County, containing about 235 acres. Write for particulars. Liberal terms. GEORGE GALE & SONS, Waterville, Que.

REAL ESTATE NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to intimate that he intends to devote the principal part of his time to the real estate business, and would respectfully ask parties having farms or other properties to sell or rent to place the same in his hands, feeling assured from past experience and extensive acquaintance, that he can secure the best possible result. JAMES BARR, Covey Hill, P.Q.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A BLOCK of land, containing 2 farms of 100 acres each, situated on the 2nd range of Jamstown, 2 miles from Ormstown station, with 100 acres of plowable land in good cultivation with the remainder in good bush. The farms are well watered by streams of spring water. A good dwelling house and outbuildings on each farm. These farms will be sold separate or in block. Apply to JAMES REID, Proprietor.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale her property in the village of Huntingdon, situated on the corner of Bouchette and Wellington streets, consisting of one-half acre of land with a dwelling-house thereon erected. Title indisputable. Must be sold. Apply to ELLEN TODD, Huntingdon, P.Q.

FARM FOR SALE.

Range of Elgin, containing 1334 acres, more or less. The farm is in a good state of cultivation, well-fenced and ditched, three good wells, buildings in good repair, a good stone house, kitchen and wood-shed, three frame barns and other buildings necessary; two orchards, a young sugar bush, and other timber, chiefly ash. Terms liberal. For particulars apply to WILLIAM WATTIE, Athelstan, P.Q.

FARM FOR SALE.

ON Trout River, Elgin, about 34 miles from the Village of Huntingdon, and containing 150 acres. The farm is a desirable one, being under a good state of cultivation with the exception of the pasture-land and 15 acres under good bush. For further particulars apply on the premises, or by letter to JOHN MACK, Box 81, Huntingdon.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the double Tenement House, situated on Chateaugay street, adjoining Fortune's Block. The lot extends to Prince street and is one of the most desirable properties in the village. SARAH DALGLEISH, Huntingdon, Feb. 8th, 1887.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Executors of the estate of the late Wm. Davidson offer for sale the Farm, containing 24 acres, situated in the Township of Compton, Eastern Townships, being 4 miles from Compton Station and 2 miles from the Village of Hatley, where are 2 churches and high school, 200 acres under cultivation and very productive, 45 acres in standing timber, containing a small sugar orchard, also a good apple orchard. The soil is of the best quality and very free from stones and very even on the surface for an upland farm, the whole is well watered by never failing springs. Barns and outbuildings are large and commodious and the house with a few repairs would last for a number of years. This fine farm is only 15 miles from the thriving city of Sherbrooke and 9 miles from the town of Coaticook, both places providing good markets for all kinds of produce. To secure a division of the property between the heirs the farm must be sold at once and any reasonable offer will be considered. For particulars as to price, terms, &c., applications can be made personally or by letter to the undersigned Executor. JOHN McINTOSH, Waterville, Que.

WE are also acting as agents for the sale of other farms of different dimensions and prices in this and adjoining townships. Any parties wishing to purchase farms will find it to their advantage to call on us before purchasing elsewhere. All communications will receive our best attention. J. & A. McINTOSH, Waterville, Que. March 1st, 1887.

THE PRIVATE CONVERSATION OF TWO LADIES IN HUNTINGDON LAST SATURDAY.

1ST LADY.—Eight glad I am to meet with you, we'll have a little talk. Where the best value may be had, while we pursue our walk. In fact, my money is so scarce, this winter being so bad, that I must lay it out with care where value's to be had.

2ND LADY.—I'm very glad you questioned me and as a friend I'd say, Indeed it is well known to all, that new house over the way, it's called McCLAREN'S Music Store; the first in Gardner's Block. There you'll be suited I am sure for it is all new stock.

The Professor is a pleasant chap, as every body knows. He always smiles and never frowns, when goods to you he shows.

1ST LADY.—The Professor, yes, I've heard of him, but what goods does he keep. You live quite near and can tell me, I'll buy some if they're cheap.

2ND LADY.—To tell you all that he does sell, indeed 'twould puzzle me. No other place for miles around, has such variety. To the city he has lately been, fresh purchases to make. And first-class value he has got I'm sure and no mistake.

His fancy goods are best in town, his children's toys are fine. You'll find there something that will please, no matter in what line.

His oyster room is all O.K., his candies pure and sweet. His choice cigars are always fresh, in fact he can't be beat. If pictures for your house you want, be sure give Mac a call.

For frames of all kinds he has got for parlor, room and hall. He makes them too, himself, I'm told, and glues the joints they say.

If all his work don't please you well, he won't ask you to pay. His hat racks, brackets, and window mats; oh my, they are so nice!

With ladies' fans and sachels, he has at any price. Hammocks, books and stationery, perfumes, essence, oil. His china-ware and wash-holders he'll show and think no toll.

His musical instruments, what a lot! their names I cannot tell. But Thomas says the best in Town, quite cheap he has to sell.

Tin whistles, flutes, accordions, drums, fife, concertinas too. Violins, banjos, mandolines; a fine stock to look through. Now for the organs that he sells, I'm sure they can't be beat. They're manufactured in this place; just right up the next street.

Our Mary bought one 'other day, and says she likes it well. We just saved thirty dollars; but my dear you must not tell.

For everybody would buy from him and make some people mad. That's selling organs round this place, organs that are had. The action is what people want, and Carpenter's is the best. Go buy from Mac, well pleased you'll be, for every note he'll cost.

Now friend, I've told you all I know, and if you'll take advice. Go buy your goods at Mac's new store; he'll please you with the price.

If from friend Bill your goods you buy, you'll never have cause to fret. I've purchased from him just three months; and never need it yet.



Roofing and Tinsmithing.

THE undersigned would intimate to the public generally that he has on hand a first-class stock of plain, stamped, and japanned TINWARE; also, metal sinks, claret pumps, brass kettles, granite ware, sheet zinc, brooms, mop sticks, washboards, brushes, and a good assortment of plain and colored glassware, all at low prices. Special attention given to outside work of all kinds.

THREE REASONS WHY IT PAYS TO USE IRON FOR ROOFING.

- 1. You can insure cheaper. 2. You have cleaner water for your cisterns. 3. You have a roof that will outlast three ordinary shingle roofs.

TO PROVE that shingles are going out of date, it is only necessary to say that we have laid five hundred squares of metal roofing during last season alone.

Agent for WALTERS METALLIC SHINGLES and Siding Plates, which are considered the best in the market. J. S. COWAN, AT THE OLD STAND, OPPOSITE CENTRAL HOTEL, HUNTINGDON.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion, at its next session, for an act to incorporate the South-western Railway Company, with power to construct a Railway from a point on the Canadian Pacific Railway at Caughnawaga to the Province Line at a point at or near the village of Dundee, and there to connect with the Railway system of the United States. Montreal, March 16, 1887.

ARCHIBALD, McCORMICK & DUCLOS, Agents for Petitioners.

SEED WHEAT.

ONTARIO White Fife Seed Wheat for sale at the Huntingdon Mills. Mrs. A. HENDERSON.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

Men's new Spring Hats just in. These Hats are the latest styles, and I will sell them very much below the regular price, as I do not intend keeping hats in future. W. A. DUNSMOOR, April 13th, 1887.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF BEAUBARNOIS, LOWER CANADA. THURSDAY, the Seventh day of April, one-thousand-eight-hundred-and-eighty-seven.

In Vacation.

DAME MARIE BEAUDIN, of the Parish of St. Jean Chrysostome, in said district, widow of the late Joseph Santoliro, in his lifetime of the same place, Esquire, in her quality ofatrix duly named and appointed on justice to Marie A. Larin Santoliro, Joseph Hermas Albert Santoliro, Marie Rose Blanche Santoliro, and Marie Josephine Léona Santoliro, minor children issue of her marriage with the said late Joseph Santoliro, Plaintiff.

VITAL LAPLANTE, of the said Parish of St. Jean Chrysostome, farmer, Defendant. The defendant is ordered to appear within two months. D. PHILALCOFSKY, Deputy P.S.C.

J. K. ELLIOT, Attorney.

NEW FIRM!

New Goods! Low Prices! OLD STAND!

MARSHALL & PRINGLE

A NEW and well-selected line of dress goods of all kinds and various shades. Black Cashmeres of fine value, fresh English Calicoes and Scotch Woollens. A complete stock of Ladies' and Gents' Hose, GENTS' FURNISHINGS of all kinds and best quality.

HATS, DID YOU SAY?

Just drop in and try one on, and you will be sure to like it. We have secured the services of the well-known Tailor, Mr. J. PINLAY, and it is acknowledged that for style and fit, he can't be beaten, and that he stocks of first-rate and choice patterns of Tweeds and Suitings to choose from.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

LADIES, our Boots and Shoes are the rage; a large and varied assortment to choose from. Builders' materials always on hand, felt hat paper, nails and hardware of all kinds, paints, glass, &c. Everything to be found here, from a needle to an anchor.

ADDING! ADDING!

WE have been adding, adding, adding and are still adding a new stock of Staple Dry Goods. Fancy dry goods, colored dress goods the very newest shades and choicest materials. Black dress goods from 10 cents per yard up. Trimmings, ready made clothing, ties, suitings and gaiters (suits made to order), prints, ginghams, shirtings, laces, gloves, corsets, umbrellas, hats, soft and hard, gents' furnishings, ladies' fine boots and slippers, misses' and children's boots and shoes, wall paper direct from Toronto factory, table cloth, piano and other covers, carpets, lace curtains. Fresh Timothy and other seeds, &c.

ALEX. McNAUGHTON & BRO.

April 12th.

CANADA.

Two steamers and 3 armed schooners will protect the fishery interests of Canada (this coming season). This is a larger fleet than was employed last year. The increase in the number of vessels is in all probability the reply to the complaints that the fishery protection has been inefficient in the past. Last year's navy, besides being small, was new to its duties. The fishermen who were bent upon passing the three mile limit, therefore, had the advantage of it. These strategists would slip within the limit during the absence of the Canadian vessels and be off with a load before their return. The same policy may be pursued during this coming season—one case is already reported—but not to the same extent. The question which interests those who consider fishery matters is whether the schooner or the steamer is the better class of vessel for the patrol purposes. The steamers are swift; but the trouble is that their smoke warns the American fishermen of their movements. The schooners can do their work stealthily; but they are not so uniformly rapid in their motions as the steamers. In making its selection the government has evidently effected a compromise. If it succeed in keeping the Canadian waters free, at the same time making few seizures, the composite navy will be a success.

The Journal de Quebec of the 5th instant contains an outline of the general act of incorporation which the society of Jesus (the Jesuits) is asking from the Quebec Legislature. It is fitting to incorporate the society as a public body, seeing that the Pope, by brief dated July 13, 1866, has recognized and confirmed it in all its rights and privileges, ancient as well as modern. The bill empowers the society to possess, accept, acquire and to hold property, movable and immovable, and to sell, alienate, hypothecate and cede it, etc., provided the annual revenue from the real estate held for revenue purposes does not exceed \$30,000 in any one district. The society's mission is defined to be the maintenance of public worship, the prosecution of parochial work, and the care of public instruction and of higher education. The bill empowers the Jesuits to establish seminaries, academies and boarding schools in all parts of the Province, and states that for the present the headquarters of the society are to be in Montreal. Perhaps as valuable a clause in the act as any is that which makes it lawful to make bequests to the society by will. It may be predicated with some certainty, first, that within ten years the Jesuit corporation in Canada will be as rich as the Bank of Montreal; second, that they will stimulate the nativist movement and pursue an aggressive policy towards the English minority; third, that miracles, shrines and special religious cults will multiply; Quebec becoming more and more Ultramontane; and, fourth, that the difficulty of governing the Dominion on account of race cleavage will be enormously increased. If the Dominion Government did its duty it would disallow the act of incorporation on the broad ground that in those Roman Catholic countries where they are best known the Jesuits are treated as enemies of the state; that they were suppressed by Pope Clement the Fourteenth as disturbers; and that it is not advisable that the society should be allowed to plant itself here, where, in our peculiar ethnical divisions, its energy for mischief would find unlimited scope.

Halifax, April 11.—Lady Des Vaux, wife of the Governor of Newfoundland, has invited the women of the island to contribute towards a unique personal gift for Queen Victoria in commemoration of her majesty's jubilee year. The proposed gift is to be composed of selected specimens of the most valuable furs obtained in the colony, to be made up in a form that would render them likely to be used by Her Majesty, and enclosed in a case constructed, if possible, of materials the product of Newfoundland, and bearing a suitable inscription. The estimated amount required for the object is about \$2,000.

Ottawa, April 7.—Notwithstanding the protests so often heard against electing lawyers to parliament and theories raised that agricultural constituencies should be represented by farmers, the number of lawyers in the new house of commons will probably be larger than on any other occasion. The members of the legal profession re-

turned number 63, or nearly one-third of the whole house. The merchants come next, numbering 36, farmers third, 33 strong and doctors fourth numbering 22. The lumber merchants appear to be a popular and influential class in proportion to their numbers, and ten of them have been returned. Then come 5 manufacturers, 6 journalists, 5 traders, four notaries, 5 shipowners, 2 civil engineers, 2 mill owners, two contractors, one banker, one mining manager, one builder, one unknown and 8 gentlemen. Among the latter are included Sir Donald Smith, Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Trow and other capitalists.

Ottawa, April 6.—A conference of representatives from the two Ayrshire Associations of Canada was held here to-day. The first resolution adopted was one to the effect that in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable that there be but one association of Ayrshire breeders and one herd book in Canada. It was further resolved that a joint revising committee consisting of three members of each of the existing associations, who shall be empowered to pronounce on the admissibility of such pedigree to the new herd book. It being understood that the standard aimed at is imported Ayrshire stock on the side of both sire and dam. In case of disagreement the questions will be referred to the Executive Committee of the amalgamated associations.

The contract for the masonry of the New Cantilever bridge, to be erected by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, at the Sault Ste. Marie, where the line will join the American roads to the Western States, has been awarded to Mr. J. Reed, who had a similar contract for the Lachine bridge and carried it through satisfactorily in the time allotted. The cost is \$260,000, but the iron work will bring the aggregate expenditure to \$400,000. The superstructure over the canal will be 236 feet long and the main bridge over the river will have nine piers and two abutments, with ten spans of superstructure, 239 from centre to centre. The third structure, north of St. Mary's Island, will require one pier and two abutments, with two spans of 104 feet each. The time allowed for completion of work is November 15th.

UNITED STATES.

Atholton, Kan., April 12.—Reports concerning the destruction of life and property caused by the great prairie fire that swept over the eastern portions of Norton and Graham counties on Saturday last are not yet received, but enough is known to appal the stoutest heart. The fire started near Nicodemus, in Graham county. The wind, which was blowing 40 miles an hour, carried the flames over and through the dry grass at frightful speed. The general destruction of property commenced near Loscoe, in Graham county. Here the fire spread over the country for fully two and a half miles in width, and as the wind carried it north was constantly opening until it was six miles wide, where it crossed the north fork of the Solomon river, three miles east of Hiramore. Thousands of burned fowl and hundreds of hogs were lying in the track of the flames. It is definitely known that from thirteen to sixteen lives were lost in the two counties, but the names have not been learned. Four children perished in one family. How far the fire extended north from the Solomon is not known, but it must have travelled a long distance. At the same time another fire swept down the south fork of the Solomon river to a point near Millhook, sweeping everything in its path and burning six persons to death, father, mother, and four children, and a large number of cattle, horses, hogs and poultry. In one instance a woman prematurely gave birth to a child. When the fire was discovered approaching, her husband took her in his arms and started for the plowed ground, but before he reached it the woman's clothing was on fire. He succeeded in putting it out and saved her life. The babe, less than an hour old, with the other members of the family were saved, but the house and other property on the farm were destroyed. Hundreds of narrow escapes could be called. General rains have fallen to-day in Eastern Kansas and hopes are entertained that they will advance westward.

Now that the free pass system has been done away with on the railroads of the United States, the railroad officials are giving some information regarding it which is interesting. President Adams, of the Union Pacific, recently told a congressman that the pass transportation on his road would yield \$700,000 at the regular rates. It has been estimated that the Pennsylvania road will gain \$200,000 a year by withholding passes, and a director from the St. Paul road says that his company will be \$300,000 ahead. An officer of the Burlington company asserts that twenty per cent. of the passenger transportation on his road has been free, and he believes that forty per cent. of this will be retained at regular rates. On some of the Western roads, it is said, one-half of the passengers at certain seasons have travelled free. The railroads, therefore, will not be inclined to grumble at that portion of the new law which relieves them from this incubus, however much they may feel aggrieved at its other provisions.

Pittsburg, April 11.—At noon to-day the officers of the Pan Handle railroad will have in custody the most daring gang of railroad robbers this country has ever known. Their stealing extends over a period of two or three years and the amount stolen reaches nearly half a million dollars. The persons arrested will comprise nearly the entire freightmen of the line. They include the conductors, brakemen, engineers and firemen. The ringleaders of the gang are outside the railway business and some of them are now believed to be under arrest. The first arrests were made about two o'clock this morning. The police surprised 13 men at their boarding houses. Further arrests were made between two o'clock and daylight when 46 men, all railroad employees, were behind the bars. A prominent officer of the Pan Handle road, said that for three years past the Pan Handle road has been systematically robbed. Cars on sidings and cars on moving trains were broken open and goods stolen, including every description of merchandise. It is estimated that at least \$300,000 worth of goods were taken, for which the company had to pay. In August last, we got a clue and the company determined to push it to the end. Detectives were employed who followed up every scent and finally we had the information upon which to proceed. When everything was ready we decided to make a move all along the line from Columbus to Pittsburg.

London, April 13.—Mr. Chamberlain, while travelling to Ayr, was met at Kilmarnock station, to-day, by a crowd who insisted that he should make a speech. In complying with their request, Mr. Chamberlain said that for the first time in its history the Liberal party was allied with men whose hands were stained with blood and was assisting them to carry out an obstruction policy in parliament. "I hope the time has arrived," he said, "when Great Britain will give an answer to this policy of intimidation. I am convinced that the bulk of the working classes will show no sympathy with those who commit those offenses or with their allies. We are bound to maintain order and the Union, but that need not prevent our sympathizing with people who have a practical grievance of which they rightly complain and which it is our duty to remedy. We are not opposed to a reasonable remedy consistent with the greater interests of Great Britain, but we shall not yield to lawless agitators."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dublin, April 13.—At a conference yesterday of the clergy of the Cashel Diocese, Archbishop Croke, presiding, a resolution was unanimously adopted protesting against the coercion bill.

Michael Davitt's Irish admirers have presented Mrs. Davitt with a fully furnished cottage in Ballyback, a suburb of Dublin, as a wedding present.

Dublin, April 14.—United Ireland says if Irishmen had one chance in ten thousand they would transfer the coercion debate from parliament to barricades. But as that chance does not exist Irishmen can only set their teeth and hold their tongues.

Dublin, April 14.—Mr. Parnell, Mr. Michael Davitt and a number of other prominent Irishmen are actively engaged in the work of promoting the organization of an Irish woolen manufacturing and exporting company, with a capital of \$500,000. Mr. Davitt, while in the United States recently, received many promises of assistance from American importers of woollens.

A gigantic naphtha fountain burst to day at Baku, Russia. Oil, sand and enormous stones were carried to a height of 350 feet. An extensive petroleum lake has formed in the vicinity.

BROKEN LAWS.—It is easier to see the harm done by anger or violence than that produced by overwork or over-indulgence. We know some of the effects of deception or slander, while we do not know what may follow from an enfeebled physical system. One thing, however, we do know, that every broken law brings its penalty, not only to the transgressor, but through him to the world, and the laws of our bodies form no exception. We often hear it said, "I ought not to have worked so protractedly," "I ought not to have eaten such and such things, or at such and such times," and yet but little shame is felt at such confessions, and but little, if any, reproach is incurred; yet as soon as we know what to do or avoid, we incur actual guilt in taking the opposite course. The very impression of the word "ought" admits this, although we use it again and again with regard to the physical transgressions without feeling disgraced.

WANTED

PRECENTOR for St. Paul's Church (Presbyterian) Ormstown. A good salary will be given to a competent leader. Address applications to the Rev. D. W. MORISON, Sec. Treas.

MATTHEW KEE, Sec. Treas.

The following persons will receive payment of subscriptions for the Gleaner: James Anderson, Ormstown; W. Blackett, Allan's Corners; T. Gebbie and David R. Hay of Howick; Andrew Oliver, Rockburn; F. A. Cantwell, Franklin Centre; C. W. Potter, Covey Hill, Scrivener Brothers, Hemmingford, and John Davidson, Dundee. Subscribe for the Gleaner and aid in sustaining the newspaper of the district.

The governor's speech, delivered on Thursday, proved to be exceedingly colorless, giving promise of little business. It announced that the government would ask for a grant to build a canal at Sault Ste Marie, the use of the American one being found inconvenient, and that it would propose to create a new portfolio, the holder of which would be styled the minister of commerce. The negotiations regarding the fishery dispute were not at a stage that would justify any statement being made. On the re-assembling of the house on Friday, Mr Blake made no opposition to the passage of the address, which was carried. Nothing of interest has yet taken place and the sittings of the house will continue to be formal until the committees begin to report. This evening a series of resolutions regarding the Irish crimes bill will be moved by Mr Curran.

PETITIONS are in circulation in St Anicet, and are being largely signed, praying that the government connect the LaGuerre with the St. Louis, so that it would discharge its waters by it. The level of lake St Francis has been so raised by the Valleyfield dam, that when it is high, as was the case last year, the St Lawrence backs up the LaGuerre, drowning the land it used to drain. The proposal is to dam the mouth of the LaGuerre and dig a canal to enable it to flow into the St. Louis. The canal would be a long one, but as it would be cut mostly through black muck, the cost would not be excessive and the work could be done in a single season. The fall between the LaGuerre and the head of the St. Louis is given by Mr Sullivan, P.L.S., as between 18 and 20 feet.

On Monday evening, in the local house, Mr Murphy moved a series of resolutions condemning the Irish crimes bill, which were seconded by Mr Lynch. Then the members of both sides vied with each other in paying tribute to Parnellism, Taillon and Mercier, Poupore and Cameron thrumming the same chord. There was no jar until Mr Owens, member for Argenteuil, rose. Carefully disclaiming hostility to home rule, he held that the Quebec legislature was going beyond its jurisdiction in telling the Imperial parliament how it should govern Ireland. He was shouted down, largely by the crowd in the galleries. Unable to bear up against the hissing and hooting that met him on every side, Mr Owens sat down, exclaiming, "If this is the kind of liberty that is to be accorded under home rule in Ireland, I will need to know more about the question than I seem to know." The climax was not yet. Mr McShane rose and said: "I am astonished that any man in this house should oppose the motion. I tell the member for Argenteuil that he will never be elected to sit in this house again. (Cheers in gallery.)"

The speaker—If this occurs again I will have to take strong measures.
Mr McShane—The plaudits of the men in that gallery will resound throughout the length and breadth of the land. (Renewed cheers.)

The debate in the local house about the rights of the minority, wears the appearance of pre-arrangement. Mr Mercier wanted to give utterance to certain platitudes, and, of all subjects in the world, an increase of salary was chosen as the means of giving him an opportunity for doing so. Mr Borthwick was at one time principal of the Huntingdon academy and there are many in this community who can gauge the merits of his claim. There are very few Protestants among the inmates of Montreal jail, and the labors of their chaplain are a sinecure compared with those of the Catholic chaplain. If the pay is to be in proportion with the work, Mr Borthwick, in receiving one-third of the allowance made to the Catholic chaplain, got too much instead of too little. His claim for ten years' back pay, is in violation of the principles of the law of contracts.

In espousing the cause of the Protestant minority by advocating that a certain gentleman's salary be increased, Dr Cameron has made a mistake. When real and crying grievances abound, why pick out and hold up to the view of the Dominion one so paltry and unfounded? He had not to go outside his own county for an intolerable grievance. He knows that 12 Protestant ratepayers have, without their knowledge, been wrenched from the municipality under which they believed they were living and brought into a new one created by a decree of a Catholic bishop; that they have been singled out to be harassed by litigation and been compelled to pay taxes in the levying of which they had no voice. Dr Cameron could have taken this up, and asked Mr Mercier, if sincere in his desire to maintain the rights of the minority, that he secure the requisite legislation to exempt townships land from the operation of parish law. Or he might have instanced that case, reported the other day in the papers, of Judge Lorauger giving judgment against a Protestant used for a tax, levied on land owned by him, for the building of a new church, on the ground that a parish church is for the welfare of all. Or, coming to closer quarters, he might have asked Mr Mercier if he felt justified in retaining office when a large and wealthy section of the population so emphatically object to him, that they would not elect a representative to his cabinet? Said Mr Mercier,

I have always been disposed to render justice to every portion of the community. Whatever

the Protestant minority want, and what is just, they shall have it the same way as the Catholic majority.

Brave words. Now make them good. Begin by rendering justice to the Protestants at Port Lewis, and we will believe you. Such proof, as adding a couple hundred dollars to Mr Borthwick's salary, will not do. And then Mr McShane had to have his say, exclaiming—

Mr Speaker, we don't want to hear any more about injustice from the English Protestant element, or from the Irish Catholic element either.

Not a doubt about that. You don't want to hear them or see them; you want them to be dumb cattle, whom you can milk, and kick, and use as beasts of burden, and drive out of the province to be supplanted by those you will bring in under your colonization and repatriation schemes. On succeeding evening, Mr McShane gave a sample of his ideas of justice to the minority, when he abused Mr Owens for having the audacity to hold views opposite to his.

THERE are stirring times in Britain over the home rule agitation, and the fight is waxing so warm that a settlement must be made, one way or the other, before many weeks. The new phase of the agitation may be said to have begun with Mr Chamberlain's visit to Scotland. Wherever he spoke he was met by disloyal emissaries from Ireland, who did their best to break up his meetings. For instance, speaking to an immense gathering at Ayr,

Mr Chamberlain said the opponents of the Crimes bill have made an outcry against the repression of liberty. Liberty to do what? To commit theft, to ruin industrious men, to outrage women? (Hisses mingled with cheers.) What are you hissing—the crimes or the punishment? I did not mean the grossest outrage of all; but personal violence and insults. (Hisses and cheers.) I referred to cases like that of the Curtin family, where the lives of the widow and daughters of the murdered man were made intolerable; like that of the widow of another murdered man, Byers, who while accompanying the dead body of her husband was jeered and howled along the street. (Here the speaker was interrupted by cries of "Watch yourself" hisses and general disorder.) I am relating facts to which even my opponents might listen in silence of horror and shame. When I refer to assassinations a man here says, "Take care of yourself." Has the time come when we dare not discuss political matters in this country without being threatened with assassination? (Great cheering.) This is the spirit of the parties in the convention in Chicago. I am sorry to know they have any representatives in Scotland. (Cries of "they are not Scotchmen.") That convention, besides being attended by delegates honestly in sympathy with Ireland, had delegates of another stamp—apostles of outrage and murder, who have paid the outrage-mongers of Ireland. Mr Redmond, the delegate of the Irish Parliamentary party, explicitly declared before the convention that it was the aim of that party to effect the entire separation of Ireland from England, and that their policy was to make the government of Ireland by England impossible. This they seek to effect by the most immoral conspiracy ever devised in a civilized land—by contending for liberty to violate every law human and Divine. Do you think it infamous to restrain these men? (Cheers.) Mr Parnell threatened in the house of commons, under the spacious guise of warning, that if the coercion bill were passed there would be a renewal of outrages, dynamite explosions and attempts to assassinate our statesmen. This grim suggestion may prove the death warrant of some of us. (Cries of "No," "Shame.") Well, what happens to individuals in not of much consequence. The danger is to the Commonwealth. For the first time in English history our foes have sympathizers within our ancient fortress. Their plan of attack finds encouragement from those who ought to be the strongest defenders of our citadel. This makes our task more arduous: But we will not shrink, we will not abate one jot, we will not yield to threats from whatever quarter they come, but we will endeavor to hand down unimpaired to our children the unity, strength and honor of the mighty Empire our forefathers bequeathed to us.

The significance of this speech lies in the character of the man who uttered it. He is an extreme Liberal, the leader of the Radical wing, so that sentiments which from a Tory would excite no remark, are properly regarded as of great weight when they come from him. The Home Rulers accepted his speech as destroying their last hope of reconciling the Unionist Liberals, and they dropped their disguise. During the sitting of the house of commons on Friday evening, a North of Ireland member, Major Sanderson, rose to speak in favor of the crimes bill, for the necessity of which he spoke from his own experience. Referring to the opposition to it, he said it came from men who were in league with "criminals, dynamiters and murderers across the Atlantic."

Mr Healy, a leading Home Ruler, interrupted the Major, and said if he referred to him he had no hesitation in declaring to the house that Sanderson was a liar, whereupon the Parnellites cheered. The speaker called upon Mr Healy to withdraw his expression, which he refused to do, and aggravated his offense, by again calling Major Sanderson a liar. The speaker then named him, and the leader of the government moved that he be suspended as a member of the house for one week. Here another Parnellite, Mr Redmond, jumped up and shouted "I say he is a liar too." The house divided, and Healy was suspended by 118 to 52. We quote from the report:

When the vote was announced Mr Healy walked out of the house, applauded by all the Parnellites, who stood up waving their hats and raising cheer after cheer.

Major Sanderson, upon attempting to resume his speech, was interrupted by loud cries of "Withdraw, withdraw."

Mr Sexton, interrupting, asked whether he

(Sanderson) persisted in his statement or would withdraw it.

Major Sanderson replied that Sheridan was a member of the executive committee of which the member for West Belfast (Sexton) was also a member. (Loud cries of "withdraw.")

Sexton—Did, I know him, to be a murderer? Did I ever associate with a man whom I knew to be a murderer? (Cheers and cries "withdraw your murderer.")

Major Sanderson "I said that Sheridan was on the committee, and against him a true bill was found for complicity in the Phoenix Park murders. The committee must have known what kind of a man he was."

Here Mr Sexton sprung to his feet, and shouted: "I say you are a wilful cowardly liar."

Then there was another uproar. The Parnellites all rose and cheered frantically and waving their hats in the air. As soon as there was a chance to be heard, Mr Sexton again addressing Sanderson exclaimed: "If I only met you outside the door of this House, I would thrash you within an inch of your life."

The speaker arose and said that unless Mr Sexton withdrew his expression, he would be compelled to name him. The speaker then pointedly asked Sanderson whether he charged Sexton with associating with murderers.

Major Sanderson after several evasive answers, which were interrupted by loud cries of "Answer," "Answer the speaker's question," &c., eventually withdrew the words he had used.

The speaker then asked Sexton to withdraw his expression, at the same time adding: "I cannot conceal from myself that the provocation had been very great." (Loud cheers.) Mr Sexton then formally withdrew his expression.

Major Sanderson then resumed his speech. He said that Sexton was present at the meeting at which Mr Egan was made secretary of the Clan-na-Gael, which was a murder society of America.

Another scene of confusion ensued, Sanderson repeating the words, whereupon Mr Sexton shouted, "the honorable gentleman is again a liar."

The speaker called upon both members to withdraw their offensive remarks, which they did.

Sanderson again resumed his speech, and charged the Parnellites with various connections with Egan, Ford and other advocates of murder.

On the house resuming on Monday, the debate was opened by Mr Sexton, who scarified Major Sanderson to his heart's content, declaring it was not worth while to give him a horse-whipping and that the courts were so prejudiced against the Nationalists, that a suit for libel would not succeed. He declared the house could not put down the National League. "He would remind the house that the league was aided by the prelates and clergy of the Catholic Church, and struggled to maintain the moral law, yet this league so supported was stigmatized as a conspiracy maintained by criminals and dynamiters." Lord Hartington pointed out to the house that while Mr Sexton denied Major Sanderson's assertions and called him a liar, he had not adduced a tittle of proof that his statements were false. He (Lord Hartington) knew from knowledge acquired while a member of the late government, that Parnell and his associates were in close and constant communication with the Fenian organization in the United States. Several Parnellites interrupted Lord Hartington as he went on to give details, but they soon found that he knew more than they imagined, and that he had been well informed, while a minister of the crown, by spies of what had taken place at their secret meetings, and when he went on to declare that the National League "had received large sums collected in America, through the agency of the Irish World, a paper which openly advocated dynamite and assassination," no Parnellite dared contradict him. Mr Gladstone followed. His argument was that coercion failed in the past and would again, that to make the law more stringent was to supply an additional incentive to the dissatisfied class in Ireland to combine against English rule and for greater assistance from the United States. Mr Parnell closed the debate, and his speech was one of denial. The letter published by the Times he declared to be a forgery, and he denied all knowledge of the acts of the Invincibles, asserting that "if he had been in Phoenix Park that day he would gladly have stood between Lord Cavendish and the dagger of the assassin and Mr Burke. It was absolutely untrue that the National League had any communication whatever, direct or indirect, with the Fenian organization in America." The house then divided, when the bill was read a second time by 370 to 269.

THE CANADA ATLANTIC BRIDGE.
No corporation could have shown more energy in repairing a break in their line than the Canada Atlantic Company has done. No sooner was it reported at the head-office that their bridge across the Chateaugay at Brodie's had been swept away by the ice, and utterly destroyed beyond repair, than they sent a large scow, large enough to hold three teams, to ferry the passengers and their baggage from the train on one bank to that on the other, so that passenger-traffic was not interrupted. The next step was to provide a temporary bridge until a permanent one could be built. A telegraph-office, with G. H. Phillips as operator, was established on the spot, and a large gang of men assembled, who had soon a steam pile-driver at work. Many fine sticks of lumber that were growing trees in the forest at the time of the wreck of the bridge, are to-day helping to support the railway track. A substantial trestle-bridge soon spanned the Chateaugay, and yesterday (Wednesday) trains began to cross, exactly 9 days from the date of the accident. It was finished none too soon, for the side-tracks between Ottawa and Clark's Island were full of freight trains, awaiting the completion of the bridge.

Vessels, loaded with thousands of bushels of grain, are lying at Chicago, awaiting the opening of Owen Sound harbor, when all this heavy freight will pass over the Canada Atlantic Railway. It is expected that the company will replace the ruined structure by a high single span iron bridge.

The fine scow, brought here by the company, will be found very useful to the farmers in cross-

ing teams until a highway bridge is built at Turcot's, of which, we are glad to say, there is now a fair prospect.

The flood did great damage to orchards along the river, many trees being broken off 2 feet from the ground.

If the ice had started on Monday night, it would have damaged nearly every property on both banks. The ice is nearly all down now (19th).

THE FRESHET
Of last week did more damage than we had received reports of up to the time of going to press. In Elgin, the rising of Oak creek swept every bridge across it, including the Barrie bridge, erected last spring. In Franklin, serious loss was sustained from the breaking up of the ice on the Outarde. A correspondent writes:

The flood of the 10th was something very severe. The water kept rising Sunday forenoon very rapidly, and a jam of ice gathered at Ames's bridge, pressing against the bents underneath, until about 11 o'clock when it broke away, taking with it a bent from beneath. Mr Ames came near going along with the mass, but was helped out. After the jam gave way, we thought all danger past until, between 12 and 1 o'clock, there came a thundering noise resembling an earthquake. Gabriel B. Elder and family ran out towards their barn and stable, but were too late. Mr South was above the mill and saw the mass of ice coming, which he reported to be 15 feet abreast. He instantly started towards the mill, but was overtaken before he reached it. The ice struck the mill, tearing off the wing to the south and part of the dam from two to five feet deep, and carrying away the north west corner of the shingle mill. On it came to Ames's bridge, which it lifted away instantly, then it struck Elder's stable, tearing the south end entirely out and carrying with it a three-year old colt and one yearling heifer. The dead body of the latter was landed about half a mile down stream, and of the colt about one mile. The ice then struck the dam at the south end of the tannery and carried it entirely away, at the same time smashing in part of the mason wall at the north west corner of the tannery, taking with it every window below, with sashes and frames and doors. The water and ice ran in and filled to about four feet deep on the bottom flat, flooding the vats and carrying off many hides. No damage was done to the upper part of the tannery. The ice carried off the bridge at John Wilson's as easily as it had done the upper one, and then the flood spread itself over the flats below, doing no further damage than carrying off some rail fences and covering the fields with float wood. It carried off a private bridge below, belonging to George Welch. Quite a number of hides were washed out of the tannery; how many Mr Elder cannot tell. About 20 hides were recovered.

The following damage was done (according to LeProgres) by the flood along the lower portions of the Chateaugay:

At North Georgetown the house of Mr Parent suffered considerable damage and some neighboring houses were carried away by the water a great distance. At Ste Martine the Messrs Hebert suffered greatly. Their saw mill was ruined, and the ice penetrated to the interior of their stone carding mill. The wing, built two years ago and which formed part of their flour mill, was partially destroyed, and the mill was in great danger.

From Ste Martine to Laberge the fences along the river were carried away, and many trees uprooted. At Laberge the carriage house of Mr Lemieux was carried away and his house and that of Mr Primeau damaged. In the house of Honoré Maheu the water rose to one and a half feet on the floor. Before his house and on the roads there are cakes of ice from ten to twelve feet thick. The gallery was carried away from the house of Mr Laberge. The beautiful elms opposite the property of Mr Bonnier, have almost all been broken by the ice. Mr Myre has lost seriously, trees have been uprooted, doors and windows broken, his house flooded to the depth of five feet, four hundred minots of grain lost, and his beautiful stone fences demolished. The barns of Narcisse Reid and Joseph Bourgoyne have been carried off. The old stone house of Joseph Coté has been demolished. The stone house of Alexander Duncan has been partly demolished, and a barn carried off. Zoticque Reid's house is a total wreck. The island in front of Michael Laberge's, that was covered with maples and meadows, has suffered much, more than two-thirds of the trees are damaged. The blacksmith shop of Mr Pierre Coté has fared likewise. The works in connection with the construction of the new iron bridge suffered much. Madame Lapanne, who was lying ill at the time her house was flooded, died from fright.

ORMSTOWN.
Mr Caine, of the Dominion Bridge Company, inspected the iron bridge and states the damage is not serious, that about \$200 will repair it. The company will take back the 6 injured sleepers, allowing for them \$12 each. As the bridge is to be raised 3 feet, he spoke of bringing blocks of stone that thickness from the Caughnawaga quarries, but the expense would be too great. The bridge is a model one and the severe test it sustained is the best advertisement of the company. He declared the temporary repairs done by order of the council to be sufficient for safety.

The Dickman bridge is under repair by James Murphy. It was badly wrecked. Like last year, the timbers were recovered and drawn up from the jam. This bridge will be passable next week, Charles Moore had all his new fence swept away. Nine of the telephone poles were lost. The greatest loser is W. W. Bryson, Ormstown, who lost a building with all his farming implements, his reaper, mower, seeder, hay-rake, and many other articles are all broken up.

On Friday, 15th instant, Mr Hannaford and Mr Hare of the Grand Trunk, who had been notified that the embankment on Round Point dammed the water bank, came up and met with about 20 of those concerned. As no evidence to sustain the assertion was forthcoming, nothing was done beyond the engineers promising more space when the company built a new bridge.

The Chateaugay ice came down Monday night and Tuesday a.m. It was thin and harmless. Those living near the river are dilatory about repairs after the floods, it would be quite probable that such high water and ice-shoves will be annual.

William Morison, nephew of the Rev D. W. Morison, left on Monday for Toronto, where he joins W. Ogilvie, land surveyor, and staff, en route for Alaska, to establish the boundary line between the United States and Canada.

HEMMINGFORD.

The accounts given in last week's Gleaner of the injury caused on Sunday and Monday last in the Chateaugay valley, by the sudden and extreme rise of water in the Chateaugay river and its affluents, on those days, show that the apprehensions which your correspondent expressed in his last week's notes, were not without good foundation. Considering the suddenness and the height of the flood and the thickness and solidity of the ice, broken up and carried away by it, the wonder is that the destruction of property was not greater than it was. One lesson taught by the recent disasters, not less than by the similar ones of last year, should be taken to heart by those interested, and that is the necessity, in order to ensure safety, of materially increasing the height of the bridges spanning our rivers.

Your correspondent was greatly pleased to learn that the new iron bridge at Ormstown, escaped serious damage. He had an opportunity, not long since, of examining that fine structure and admired its beauty and apparent strength. The danger which it was evidently in on Monday last, however, makes it clear that it will be at least prudent to raise it several feet above its present height. The most serious injury done by the flood in the eastern part of this county, was the carrying away of a portion (about 50 feet) of the bridge across the English river at Corbin, in this township. No other public bridge in this township or in Havelock, so far as your correspondent has heard, was materially injured, but nearly all, if not all, the private bridges (and they were quite numerous) spanning the river above Corbin, were swept away. Our neighbors across the line in the town of Mooers suffered much more severely by the flood than we did. No less than seven public bridges—two of them being costly iron ones, almost new—were swept from their foundations on Monday last. The consequent loss to the people of that town is a very serious one, and is the more so because of the fact that the tax imposed upon the property-holders of Mooers to make good the damage caused by last year's flood, was a burdensome one. Considerable damage has been caused, your correspondent has heard, to the road between Vicars and Franklin Centre by the sudden rush of water across it from the Covey Hill slope. More or less injury is caused every spring to the road in question in the same way, and it would be difficult, perhaps, to provide against it.

Speaking of this matter reminds your correspondent that Mr Louis Rousseau, who has been engaged, for some months past, in conveying the mail between this place and Franklin, has recently engaged in other occupations. Mr Rousseau's faithfulness and perseverance in doing his work and his pleasant and obliging ways made him very popular along the route. He has desired your correspondent to convey his thanks to his many friends on the road between Hemmingford and Franklin for numerous kindnesses received.

The people of this place were greatly shocked and pained to hear, on Tuesday last, of the sudden death of Mr James Merlin. His death took place in the station at Barrington on the morning of that day. He bought his ticket for Montreal, turned from the office and engaged in conversation with one of his neighbors who was sitting in the office. But a few words were interchanged when Mr Merlin suddenly fell at full length on the floor. He did not speak after he fell and apparently breathed but once. No autopsy was held, but his friends have no doubt whatever that his death was caused by disease of the heart. Some years ago Mr Merlin had a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism, the outcome of which was an affection of the heart, which, upon several occasions during the past three or four years, assumed a form that caused himself and his friends grave apprehension. Mr Merlin was at the time of his death in his sixty-seventh year. He was the second and only surviving son of the late Rev John Merlin, who was the first pastor of the Presbyterian church in this place. He came from Ireland to this place in 1824—being three years old at the time. He was present at the battle of Odelltown in 1838. Mr Merlin was an enterprising and successful farmer and an earnest and intelligent liberal in politics. He was a kind and obliging neighbor and a man of strict integrity. He will be greatly missed in the neighborhood in which he lived.

The weather during last week was not generally favorable for sugar-making. On two days only of the week was there any considerable flow of sap. The quantity of sugar and syrup yet made in this township is small. The sharp frost of Saturday night, and last night will, in all probability, be followed by one or more days of good sugar weather.

DUNDEE.
We have once more passed the Rubicon or the Rubicon has passed us and we feel that we are safe once again from movements of the ice, for, on the 15th, it gave way and passed down the river out of sight and ken. I was informed that a certain family, during the recent flood, had barely time to retreat upstairs from being immersed in the slimy flow of water as it poured into their dwelling. I saw one of the inmates a day or so after, and made inquiries, and was told that not over a bucket full of water came inside their house. Now, last week I said that that dwelling was "inundated." It is enough to make a fellow—give up reporting from heat-i-say.

Captain Smallman has commenced to fit up the Granada, and it is likely a start will be made the latter days of the month. Last season the first trip was on the 19th but the ice is twelve days' later in going out this spring. It is very pleasant to reside on the banks of one of our small rivers during the summer season, as it affords opportunities for recreation and pleasure to paddle over its placid bosom in your dingy out, besides the many practical uses to which its waters may be applied, but when gentle spring comes, and changes Jack Frost's congealed masses into liquid form and it comes tumbling and tossing down the steep grades upon us and our habitations, submerging our household gods or goods, and often tossing our "beggings" from their foundation. Then we would wish we were up the hill side and away

from yo banks of the—Cha-teau-gay—or any other turbulent stream.

Feed is not going to be plenty in this section this spring. Hay is selling from 8 to 12 dollars per ton, according to quality. The prospect at present does not favor the expectation of early grass.

The Frontier and Bannock cheese factories start to-day (18th) and St Agnes on the 20th. Continues Lent: Articles that are borrowed around here.

An Irishman's memory: In talking to a person about the long ago Fort Covington, he said: "I remember the time when there were but three Irishmen in this town and one of them was a Frenchman."

Now is the time for taking off double windows, and removing double doors, and no sooner have we these laid away, than we have to resurrect window and door screens to take their place, in order to keep out these pests of flies and mosquitoes. Poor mortals that we are, do we ever have a respite? One half the year bitten by frosts and the other half bitten by insects, and, oh horrible! we are on the verge of another house-cleaning. If you don't hear from me for a while you may know I have not time to lay my pen, everything will be swept away! I'd better stop.

VALLEYFIELD.
Teams are still crossing the lake between Valleyfield and Coteau. It is not expected that the lake ice will go down for some days, unless we get a heavy east wind to loosen it. Captain Boyer of the transfer steamer has been supplied with a book by authorities in Montreal to keep a record of the movement of the ice on Lake St. Francis.

The water was a foot higher in the bay this spring than usual. Below the mills no perceptible rise was visible. Construction trains are busy hauling material from Clark's Island to the Chateaugay river.

The concert given by the members of the lacrosse club, in academy hall last Friday, was a great success in every way. The large audience thoroughly appreciated the well rendered program, of vocal and instrumental music.

The effects of tearing up our streets for the laying of water pipes last fall is beginning to show with the coming in of spring.

ST LOUIS DE GONZAGUE COUNCIL.

This council met on the 4th April. Present: the mayor and all the councillors except Joseph Boyer.

Moved by Coun Swanton, seconded by Coun Archambault: That Basile Vannier, secretary of the board of delegates, be paid \$13, being the municipality's share in the costs of the Bryson bridge, and to charge it to the parties interested.

Upon the motion of Coun Maheu, seconded by Coun Swanton, the certificate of J. A. Tranquille for store license to sell intoxicating liquor was confirmed.

Upon motion of Coun Maheu, seconded by Coun Viau, a tax of \$700 was ordered to meet the expenses of the present year, the sum due to the county council being included in it.

Upon the motion of Coun Gagnier, seconded by Coun Viau, E. L. Normandin was chosen special superintendent in a matter effecting Laurent Laniel and others and to report within 60 days.

Upon the motion of Coun Gagnier, seconded by Coun Archambault, George Swanton was authorized to have the council fence made or repaired.

Upon motion of Coun Gagnier, seconded by Coun Viau, a series of resolutions were adopted, praying the Federal government to continue the works commenced on the St Louis river, also to extend the bank along Hungry bay.

ORMSTOWN SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.
This board met on Monday, at which meeting were present Dr McLaren, J. W. Bryson, Thomas Kerr, and Archd. McCormick; in the absence of the chairman, Mr Bryson presided.

The following teachers were engaged for the scholastic year ending 30th June, 1887:
District No. 1, Miss McDougall, salary \$180
" " 2, Mrs Anderson, " 200
" " 3, Miss Outterson, " 220
" " 4, Miss Maw, " 170
" " 5, Miss Lindsay, " 170

The resignation of the following teachers were presented and accepted: Misses Houston, Wilson, Leslie, Cook, Gamble, McDougall, and Graham.

The secretary-treasurer was authorized to advertise in the Montreal Daily Witness and Canadian Gleaner for successors. Schools to open on the 1st July, except the model school, which will commence 1st September.

A petition was presented, signed by George Moore and others, praying that certain lots in district No 4 be attached to No 5.

Moved by Mr McCormick, seconded by Dr McLaren: That the petition of George Moore and others be received and taken up at next meeting.

Moved by Mr McCormick, seconded by Mr Kerr: That the secretary-treasurer purchase for district No 9 16 seats and for district No 10 8 seats.

Moved by Dr McLaren, seconded by Mr Kerr: That this board, at its first session after the death of its late chairman, George Elliot, Esq., beg to put on record their deep sense of the loss sustained by his death, while at the same time this board wishes to convey to his widow and family their sympathy and condolences, and that the secretary-treasurer is authorized to transmit a copy of this resolution to the widow.

Moved by Mr McCormick, seconded by Dr McLaren: That an election for school commissioner, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of George Elliot, Esq., be held on Tuesday, 26th April, 1887, at ten of the clock in the morning.

The Athelstan bridge is restored, and teams are crossing as usual. The timbers of the bridge on the English river, at Riverfield, were, by Mayor Stewart's exertions, and a few men he hired, saved, by their working all night, and now they are at work replacing it. The Bryson railway bridge the engineers who inspected it on Friday found had a narrow escape. The centre pier is badly damaged, and the pump house is gone. The engine and pump are all right.

The Huntingdon county council hold a special meeting at 10 o'clock a.m. on Monday, to consider the threatened issue of a writ of mandamus in the Ste Barbe matter.

WEATHER REPORT BY DR SHERRIFF.

	Temperature	Rain	Snow
	Highest	Lowest	Inches.
13 April	35	29	0.00
14 " "	39	24	0.00
15 " "	44	25	0.00
16 " "	39	32	0.50
17 " "	35	22	0.00
18 " "	39	19	0.00
19 " "	48	22	0.00

14: Fine: ice passed out of the Chateaugay. Was unusually thick and in large cakes.
15: Bleak; rain after dark.
16: Cloudy with some rain. Clearing towards evening. Trout river ice passing.
17 to 20: Fine, with cold winds and frost at night.

THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

QUEBEC, April 14.—Dr CAMERON moved for copies of all orders in council and of all other documents respecting the increase of the salary of the Rev Mr Borthwick as Protestant chaplain of the Montreal jail. In support of his motion he said: I do not apprehend that there can be any objection on the part of the government or the house to grant the motion I have just made. My object is to put myself in possession of reliable information in connection with the services rendered and the compensation allowed to the gentlemen who are entrusted with the laudable object of looking after the spiritual interests of those who are unfortunate enough to find themselves within the precincts of the Montreal jail. Our population, divided as it is into Catholics and Protestants, into majority and minority, renders necessary the employment of men of different religious beliefs for the positions of chaplains to this institution, and it has been said, with what correctness I know not, but upon which I desire to inform myself, that while the services of the Catholic clergyman were acknowledged to be worth \$300 a year, the services of the Protestant clergyman were only worth \$100, and that notwithstanding the representations that were made from time to time pointing to the injustice of such an arrangement, as a virtual violation of the principle that should obtain of equal justice and equality of the rights of the minority, government has heretofore ignored these representations and has positively refused to acknowledge that the services of a Protestant clergyman were worth as much as his more fortunate colleague of the Catholic faith. If the correspondence asked for will establish that these premises are well founded, I think it may not be improper to ask if the Government is prepared to follow in this matter the career pursued by their predecessors. There is a principle involved in connection with this matter that appeals to the sense of justice of every man of the community, and that is, if the rights of the minority in this province are to be respected, I think it a fitting time that the leader of the government should declare himself on this head. It has been said by the press and through the country, so openly and so persistently, as to imply a knowledge of the accuracy of the statements made, that the leader of the government was par excellence the enemy of the minority in this province, that he would use his influence and his position to show them that he would go on just very well without them, that forming a national cabinet their rights would be acknowledged in proportion to the amount of support they rendered his government. Anyone looking at the composition of the house as arranged apparently for and against the government, from an English and Protestant point of view, must come to the conclusion that some extraordinary cause has been in operation to produce such a result—a cause more keenly appreciated by those who are well informed, who affect than financial or other questions properly within the purview of this class of the electorate in provincial politics. This may be a blunt way of putting matters, but I believe in frankness, open frankness, so that there can be no misunderstanding in the future as what such language implied. I hope the premier will be equally frank when he sees fit to reply. We have a right to know, and that right being conceded, we so far as I am concerned, will be governed largely, in our future course of action, by the reply we expect to be made. It is of more consequence to us than the appointment of a people say, "the old man" to the legislative council, although this seems for the time being to be the head and tail and whole hide of the government's wrongdoings. The hon Mr MERCIER thanked Dr Cameron for bringing the matter before the house, and said that the papers would be produced in a very short time. There were very few documents in connection with the matter but what there were, are very important. One letter is from the Bishop of Montreal asking that the Rev Mr Borthwick be placed in regard to salary on a par with the Roman Catholic chaplain. He had caused various inquiries to be made respecting the salaries of the Rev Mr Borthwick as Protestant chaplain, and the episcopal wants be ministered. Having ascertained that the demand was just and equitable, he had caused an order-in-council to be passed, based upon a report of his friend the hon Geo Duhamel, Solicitor-General, granting the increase of stipend up to the \$300 per annum applied for, which was sanctioned by the lieutenant-governor on the 27th March. There was also a petition in favor of the increase to \$300, which was signed amongst others, by Rev Messrs Carmichael, Evans and Norton and by a large number of distinguished citizens, including Hon Mr Laflamme, Hon Mr Geoffrion, Mr St Pierre, a French advocate of Montreal, Alderman Grenier, Dennis Barry, an Irish Catholic lawyer, Senator Trudel, (of old Oh!) F. E. Grafton, Mr David, M.P.P., Mr Prefontaine, Mr Beaudin, the Rector and assistant priest of the Church of St John the Evangelist and others. Letters in support of the application were on file from the Hon W. W. Lynch and from Mr M. H. Gault, ex-M.P. Under all these circumstances he had deemed it his duty to take the earliest possible opportunity of rendering justice to the good gentleman by granting the increase asked for. There was also a petition in favor of the payment of 10 years arrears to Mr Borthwick. He did not say whether this application would be entertained by the government but he would not say that the doors were entirely closed against it. While on this subject he might say that the government received an application from the Y. M. C. A., to be permitted to hold religious services in the Montreal jail. He had deemed it his duty to refer this matter to the Bishop of Montreal, as he thought it came more within his province than his own, and the Bishop had replied that as the rev Mr Borthwick was attending to this business, he did not think it would be expedient to grant the request. The Rev Mr Borthwick was consulted with the same result, and the governor of the jail when applied to had expressed his apprehension that if the permission was granted, it would interfere with the discipline of the jail. He did not wish to boast of his action in regard to Mr Borthwick, because he considered that he had simply performed an act of justice, but he was glad to have this opportunity of denying the statements made to the hustings and in the press that he was hostile to the minority in this province. He and his government were always glad to be able to render justice to every section of the community.

Hon W. W. LYNN then thanked the premier for his kindly expressions of opinion with reference to the minority, and said he had never had any apprehension that any interests in the province, either of the minority or of others, would suffer by any change of government.

Mr McSHANE expressed his pleasure at having the opportunity of expressing the government's views and intentions on this matter. He said that when he took charge of his department, he found that out of thirty three employees there was but one old countryman, a condition of affairs which he took care to remedy. His party, the great Liberal party of this province, knew no distinctions of race, of nationality or of religion.

They would see even justice done to all, and he might add that in what he had done, he had the hearty approval of the Premier and of his colleagues. During the few weeks they had been in power, they had done more for the English speaking minority than their opponents had done since Confederation.

THE MOTION WAS CARRIED.

April 18.—Dr CAMERON moved an address for copies of all correspondence relating to the establishment of an asylum for Protestants and English patients at Montreal. Personally he did not approve of institutions based on sectarian principles, and he believed that those institutions should be under the direction of the government, not because they were Protestant or Catholic, but because they were provincial. Excited by the remarks which had been circulated respecting the management of existing institutions, the Protestants of the province demanded the institution and he was in favor of it.

Mr MERCIER said the papers were nearly ready. He called the attention of the house to the following item in the estimates: "Protestant lunatic asylum, Montreal, in accordance with a resolution of the legislative assembly of 13th May, 1885, \$15,000, being a loan at 5 per cent interest to be repaid in ten yearly instalments, the first of which will be payable after five years from the date of the loan; the other \$10,000 to be recovered from the produce of the sale of the Leduc farm for a number of years." That farm was set aside for such an asylum, but proved to be utterly unsuited for the object. He found that in 1881 the board of governors was incorporated and contained such names of eminent Montreal citizens as Sir William Dawson, Wolferstan Thomas, A. F. Gault, M. H. Gault and Richard White. The correspondence about this institution dated as far back as 1875, and in 1884 a renewed attempt was begun to obtain the Leduc farm for a site. It seemed all the time that there was a kind of tacit understanding that the government should give the Leduc farm for the purpose. In 1885 the house unanimously made the grant. It seems that some difficulty ensued in connection with the contract to be made.

Mr ROBERTSON—No, no.

Mr MERCIER—Yes. It seemed that the movers in this matter wished that Protestant inmates of other asylums should be transferred to this asylum. Very properly, Hon Mr Robertson answered that the government would not do that, inasmuch as it would interfere with the contract with the Beauport asylum. The clause did not exist in the Longue Pointe contract, and Protestants might be legally taken away, but he would not say that they could be practically taken away. The governors then asked that when a Protestant was declared insane the judge should be compelled to send him to the Protestant asylum. Mr Robertson did not take issue on that point, and Mr Mercier was not prepared to give his opinion. The matter was surrounded with much difficulty. Mr Mercier endorsed the greater portion of the contract made by the late government, and the gentleman came to him and he consented to give them the Leduc farm. They returned afterwards and said the farm was not suitable and that they could get a site on the Upper Lachine road of 100 acres for the same price, and asked the government to give the value of the Leduc farm—eight or ten thousand dollars—and the government consented to this, also reducing the rate of interest on the loan from 6 to 5 per cent. He had also arranged to pay the same price for patients as was given the Longue Pointe authorities.

Mr LYNN said he was glad that the government had thus acted. When they were such men as Donald Smith and Sir George Stephen interesting themselves in an institution, the government might be sure it would be well managed and would be a benefit to the people at large. He was sorry to say that it was deemed necessary to have a Protestant asylum, as he wished that provincial institutions were managed in such a way that there would be no necessity for it. He hoped, as he was sure, that Protestants would avail of the occasion, and the result would be such as to secure the very best treatment for those poor people. (Applause.)

After some remarks from Hon Mr Robertson the motion was agreed to.

CANADA.

Sir George Stephen and Sir Donald A. Smith have written to the city council of Montreal offering \$500,000 each for a jubilee hospital, if the council will grant a site on the Mountain side, next the estate of the late Sir Hugh Allan.

Old friends of Mr Mackenzie will be glad to learn that he enters the house this year, looking better in health, and considerably improved in spirits.

Ex-Sheriff Foster has disposed of his interest in the railway on the New York frontier near Fort Covington for \$60,000. That is one good reason why he had no further use for a shrivelly paying something less than \$1,000 per annum. Mr Foster was engaged for some years in building the Montreal and Champlain Junction railway, and it is a short extension of this line to make an important American connection that he has sold for the snug sum of \$60,000. The ex-Sheriff is contemplating extensive local improvements at Knowlton which will benefit that place not a little.—Waterloo Advertiser.

The customs regulations regarding travellers entering Canada have been rescinded at the request of those interested in American tourists. Heretofore duty on baggage liable to it, can be paid on a very simple formality.

Ottawa, April 14.—The topic of interest to-day has been the Opposition leadership. In consequence of the representations of his friends Mr Blake recently reconsidered his intention to withdraw from his position, as indicated in his letter of a few weeks ago, and addressed a second communication to the members of the party in the house. This letter stated that the hon gentleman, while willing to serve his party to the best of his ability, found the work too severe a strain upon him, and though he would consent to act for another year, he must be assisted by an advisory committee. As the result of this letter the caucus of this morning was called. It was reported last night that the result of the meeting would be the appointment of a deputy leader. This, however, has not turned out to be the case as the result will show. The caucus was held in the large room of the railway committee. Since 1878 it has been the custom to hold these Opposition meetings in the Lower room, a small square chamber built in the tower at the grand entrance; but on the present occasion, owing to the increase in the Reform representation, the larger room had to be brought into requisition. The chair was occupied by Mr Julius Scriver, member for Huntingdon. It had been supposed that the Quebec Nationalists would attend, but none of these were present. The first business, which was the consideration of the leadership, was opened by Mr Blake, who repeated to the caucus the substance of his letter, namely that he would be happy to act, but that he must, owing to the injurious effects of the labours of the position upon his health, receive assistance. It was then resolved unanimously to re-elect Mr Blake leader, and further, to appoint not a deputy leader, but, as suggested in Mr Blake's letter, an advisory committee to help him. The committee consists of leaders from each province, Mr Laurier for Quebec, Mr Jones for Nova Scotia, Mr Weldon for New Brunswick and Mr Davies for Prince

Edward Island. One of the jokes concerning these selections is the invention that Mr Watson, of Marquette, has been appointed leader for all the provinces and territories west of Ontario. As he is the only Liberal member from the west, his wing of the party will necessarily be compact and its decisions unanimous. It is understood that the subjects to be discussed will be divided among the members of the committee. The first made apparent in the house to-day, when Mr Weldon, speaking for the New Brunswick Liberals, introduced the subject of the return of Mr Baird for Queen's, and took the first steps to secure Mr Baird's discharge from the house. It is believed that under the new arrangement Mr Blake will have more leisure to attend to his private affairs and to the more important branches, including the social requirements of the party leadership. After all the plan is very much like that adopted by the government. Each minister fights his own departmental matters through, and the premier is the quiet observer, who steps in and aims a blow or two when occasion requires.—Cor. Toronto Mail.

THE OTTAWA FREE PRESS OF THE 15TH STATES THAT

Mr Julius Scriver, M.P. for Huntingdon, was yesterday elected chairman of the Opposition caucus, in place of Mr Barpee of Sunbury, who was defeated at the general election. Mr Scriver deserves the honor, and will make an excellent chairman. He has been in parliament since 1869 and prior to that date represented his county in the provincial legislature. Mr Scriver has been elected no less than four times by acclamation and the only time the Tories ventured to oppose him their candidate forfeited his deposit.

In the common on Monday Mr Carling, in answer to Sir Richard Cartwright, said the actual resident white population of Manitoba, according to the recent census, was 95,455, and Sir Charles Tupper, replying to Mr Charlton, said the gross public debt of Canada on March 31st, 1887, was \$270,340,140 and the net debt \$225,865,831.

St. John, N.B., April 14.—The private banking firm of MacLean & Blair, which has been doing business in St. John for a number of years and was a great convenience, assigned to-day. The deposits amounted to nearly \$400,000, it is said, but the depositors will not lose much, the assets being about covering the liabilities. The smash is owing to the failure of the Maritime Bank, which caused a run.

Winnipeg, April 14.—On Saturday, March 26, the second anniversary of the Duck Lake fight, the bodies of three mounted policemen, Arnold, Garret and Gibson, were brought from Carleton and buried side by side with some of the Prince Albert volunteers who also fell in the same engagement, in St. Mary's churchyard. The bodies were met at the churchyard gates by the Rev A. H. Wright.

A party of fishermen from Newfoundland passed through Winnipeg last week on their way to British Columbia, where they intend to establish a colony and engage in agricultural and fishing pursuits.

The liquidators of the Exchange bank state that they expect to close up the estate as soon as some cases, which are now pending before the courts, have been settled. Another dividend of 5 per cent is to be declared, making a total dividend of 65 cents paid to the creditors.

A dispute has arisen between the manager of the Montreal cotton mills and the customs officials as to the schedule under which certain dyes are used in the company's works should be classified. The material in question is known as catchine; it is a brown dye. Catch, a black dye, of the same character, is admitted duty free; and it is claimed by the company's manager that so also should be catchine. The customs authorities hold that it comes under the head of unenumerated articles, and pays twenty per cent. The amount in dispute is between \$1,200 and \$1,500. The matter has been referred to Ottawa for settlement. The directors only learned of the matter after the dispute had arisen.

NEWS BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Paris, April 17.—Heavy snowstorms and bitterly cold weather are prevailing in the northern portions of France. The farmers are despairing on account of the unprecedented severity of the weather.

Madrid, April 18.—Marshal Bazain was today assaulted by a Frenchman who attacked him with a poniard, exclaiming: "J'ai vengé ma patrie." The Marshal was dangerously wounded about the head.

London, April 18.—The Times, as a proof of its assertion at the conclusion of its articles on "Parnellism and Crime," that it had further documentary evidence, prints a facsimile of a letter signed by Mr Parnell, and supposed to have been addressed to Egan to pacify his subordinates when Mr Parnell publicly denounced the Phoenix Park murders. The letter falls one side of an ordinary sheet of note paper, and is in a strange handwriting. "Ours truly, Chas. S. Parnell," is in Mr Parnell's writing, at the top of another leaf. The Times suggests that the signature was thus written so that it could be torn off if necessary. The letter, which dated simply "15, 5, 1887," without an address, is as follows:—"Dear sir, I am not surprised at your friend's anger, but he and you should know that to denounce the murders was the only course open to us. To do that promptly was plainly our best policy, but you can tell your friend and all others concerned that I regret the accident of Lord F. Cavendish's death. I cannot refuse to admit that Burke got no more than his deserts. You are at liberty to show him my letter, and if you wish you may also, but let not my address be known. He can write to the house of commons." The Times says: "Mr Parnell cannot expect that a simple repudiation of the letter will have any weight with public opinion. He must bring more solid proofs to annul the effect of the disclosure." Mr Parnell emphatically declares the letter to be a forgery and the Times invites him to prove his assertion in court by suing it for libel.

Belfast, April 14.—At the annual conference of the Catholic clergy of Down, Connor and Dro-more yesterday, a resolution was adopted protesting against the government's Irish policy and declaring it to be inhuman and unwarranted. The bishop and 40 priests of Clonfert diocese, last night, signed a resolution condemning the Crimes Bill and thanking Messrs Gladstone, Morley and others for their support of the Irish cause.

Dublin, April 17.—At Limerick to-day 60,000 persons joined in a demonstration against the coercion bill. The Mayor presided. A long procession met by the municipal authorities marched to the place of meeting. A resolution denouncing the coercion bill was passed.

Cork, April 17.—Magistrate Hagarty while returning to Mill street from a meeting of the Defence union was fired at to-day from behind a hedge and was wounded in the head and shoulders with buckshot. Hagarty is unpopular and has been vigorously boycotted. No arrests have been made. Collisions took place between soldiers and civilians at Youghal and Cork last night and several parties were hurt.

Dublin, April 18.—At Listowel, county Kerry, today, a band of armed disguised men fired in the direction of some children returning from school and then extorted from them a promise that they would no longer attend the school. The London Skinners' company is evicting the

tenants on its estate at Draperstown, near Londonderry. The tenants are resisting with all their resources, in many cases having barricaded their houses, cut away the lower stairway, and made fortresses of the upper floors, whence they are defending themselves against the sheriffs and constabulary.

Mr Bright has written the following letter to

the Rev J. Sherlock, a prominent member of the Birmingham Home Rule party.—March 15. Dear Sir— I have little to add to what I have said in my speech in Birmingham on the 1st July last, and in letters I have since and recently written on the questions respecting which you have addressed me. My sympathy for Ireland is as strong as in past years, and I am anxious to do justice to her people, and it is this sympathy which makes it impossible for me to consent to hand over to this rebel conspiracy the government of five millions of the subjects of the Queen, of whom I cannot doubt two millions are loyal and content with the union with Great Britain. You speak of the majority in Ireland and ask, Why should they not protest? That majority would probably vote to make their country a State of the American Union if it were put to them by their present leaders, but should the majority of the United Kingdom consent to it? I am asked why I cannot trust those leaders. I do trust them most entirely. I have seen their course for seven years past, and have heard and read their speeches. I believe in those speeches, and see in them only hatred to England and disloyalty to the Crown, and I am unwilling to entrust to their tender mercies any portions of the population now under the government of the Imperial Parliament. It is clear that there are forty members from Ireland who sit in our Parliament by the support of dollars contributed by the avowed enemies of England on the American Continent. Am I to trust these men and to make them masters of one of the three kingdoms? Is it not possible that my sympathy may be as warm as yours for the Irish people, and even as warm and intelligent for those who are members of your Church? Do not imagine that I have given up without doubting as to their soundness, and never more firmly than now.—I am, very respectfully yours, JOHN BRIGHT.

Dublin, April 19.—Evictions were resumed on Lord Lansdowne's estates to-day. Messrs O'Brien and Kilbride will sail for Canada on Sunday to denounce Lord Lansdowne's course.

New York, April 18.—The Catholic News to-day received the following despatch from Rome concerning the Pope and the Knights of Labor. The Pope has decided the question of the Knights of Labor in favor of the organization. This decision will stand so long as the present method pursued in furthering their aims prevails. The document of Cardinal Gibbons has been endorsed. The Pope further decrees that in Canada, where a movement had been issued against the Knights, the members of the order will receive absolution on promise of obedience to future decisions of the Holy See.

Berlin, April 16.—The Pope has instructed the bishops of Strasburg and Metz to direct the clergy of their dioceses to take no part in the anti-German agitation, and to abstain from fostering the sentiments displayed during the recent election. Many priests of Alsace-Lorraine ardently incited the French interests of the protestors.

Dr Phelps of Chateaugay has left for New York, having received the appointment to a professorship in one of the medical schools at that city.

BIRTHS.

At Franklin Centre, Que., on the 17th inst., the wife of Henry Gamble of a son.

At Howick, on Monday, April 18th, the wife of James G. Wilson, of a son.

At Jamestown, Chateaugay Co., Que., on the 12th inst., the wife of Archd. McDonald, of a daughter.

At Westville, N. Y., March 30th, the wife of William Armstrong of a son.

MARRIED.

At Chateaugay, N. Y., April 13th, by Rev W. H. Miller, A. J. Pierson, of Omaha, Neb., to Carolina G. Kirkland, of Franklin Centre.

DIED.

At Norton Creek, Que., March 31st, Robert Elliott, 77 years, a native of Yorkshire, Scotland. At her residence, 75 Cathcart street, Montreal, on the 5th inst., Ann Stephen, relict of the late William McLachlan, aged 74 years.

Suddenly, of disease of the heart, at Hemmingford, on the 12th inst., James Merlin, aged 66 years.

At Trout River, on the 9th inst., Peter, youngest son of David Vallée, aged 1 year, 11 months and 9 days.

At Ormstown concession, on the 19th inst., Mary, third daughter of Mr James Sangster, aged 39 years.

Montreal, August, 19.—City bag flour \$2.20 to \$2.25. Oatmeal \$1.85 to \$2. White Cornmeal \$1.40 per bag, and yellow 10 cents less. Bran \$1.50 per ton; shorts \$1.75 to \$1.90 per ton, and provender \$2.2 per ton. Grain of all kinds is dull, owing to the high rates asked by shippers for the spring fleet. Peas 64 to 66c per 60 lbs, and Oats 27 1/2 to 28c per 32 lbs. Eggs 12 1/2 to 13c. Holders of Butter are anxious to sell, as new is coming in freely, and no reasonable offer is refused. Good to choice dairy commands 16 to 19c and creamy 20 to 22c. New-made, if really choice and not overrated, brings 20c. Cheese is nominal at 13c to 13 1/2c. At Bonsecours Oats brought \$9 to 70c and Backwash 80 to 90c per bag. Beans \$1.40 to \$1.50 and Peas 80 to 90c per bushel. Potatoes 90c to \$1. A few Dressed Hogs sold at \$6.50, 8 to 9 1/2c was paid for sugar, and 60 to 70c for syrup.

Montreal, April 18.—There was a pretty good supply of butchers' cattle on the markets to-day, but owing to an improved demand prices were firm, 5c per lb. being paid in some cases for choice beefs, while pretty good animals brought from 4 to 4 1/2c, and common stock about 3 1/2c, with leanish beasts from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2c per lb. Shippers are buying a few large cattle at from 4 1/2 to 4 3/4c per lb. Calves are plentiful, but very few of them are in good condition, and these bring pretty high rates, or from \$7 to \$10 each, while common veals sell at from \$2 to \$5 each. Sheep are very scarce; a lot of 12 sheep was sold to-day for 5 1/2c per lb., but good yearling will bring considerably more. The spring lambs were of rather poor quality and sold at from \$3 to \$4.50 each. Hogs are scarce and are advancing in price; a lot were sold to-day, at \$6.20 per 100 lbs. The horse trade is fairly active though the country roads are in a very bad condition. During the past week there were shipped from here to the United States 106 horses, costing \$13,631, but two of these were stallions shipped to Jeanville, Wisconsin, which cost \$1000. The highest priced large lot were 15 horses which cost \$1,944 and the lowest priced large lot were 19 horses which cost \$174.

NOTICE.

ALL parties indebted to us in any way, are requested to settle by the 1st day of May, by cash or note, as all accounts not settled by said date, will be handed to an attorney for collection. McHUGH & CAMERON.

YE OLD FOLK'S GREATER CONCERTE

IN YE BIG MOIR HALL, HUNTINGDON.

Bye ye greote Synynghe School, under ye good wille and patronage of Excelesior Lodge, No 17, I.O.O.F., and on ye 26th daye of ye moeth of Aprile, in ye year of our Lorde, M D CC CXXXVII.

There will be all kinds of tunes sung to this greote concerte, and some tunes played on ye fiddles and hornes, also on ye new-fangied instrumēt called piano. Some spoke and read pieces. Concluding with a fine piece.

YE TEN VIRGINS.

Ye will all paye 15 cents for a ticket to get in, and if ye want a good seate ye can get it at nabor McLauren's store, for 5 cents more.

Ye doors will be open at earlie candle-light and ye music will sounde when ye big old clock strikes eight times.

N.B.—All people four score and ten years olde will come in free.

THE Spring Show of Horses will be held on the Agricultural Society's grounds, village of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, 27th April. Admission to the grounds 10 cents. Horses will be led round the ring at 2 o'clock p.m. By order, Wm. S. MacLAREN, Secy.

Dr Monk, (Successor to Dr Ferguson,) Rockburn, P.Q. 30

NOTICE—Bees for sale 75 colonies; real bargains; 28 to be disposed of at once. Address, H. E. GALE, Ormstown, P. Q.

WANTED immediately two apprentices to learn dressmaking. MAJOR R. SAUNDERS, Ormstown.

WANTED immediately, apprentices to learn dressmaking. Special attention paid to cutting and fitting. Apply to Miss Cook, Dress and Mantle-maker, Ormstown. Next door to T. Palling.

A FEMALE TEACHER for the school of district No. 3, Gore, holding normal or first class elementary diploma. Applicants to state salary and experience in teaching. Applications received up to the 20th of May next. Address, JOHN COLLIER, Anderson's Corners.

ARTHUR HERDMAN, Secy. Trans., B.S.C. Hinchinbrook, 20th April, 1887.

ALL PARTIES indebted to the undersigned, are requested to call and settle, by note or cash. All accounts unsettled after the first of May will be handed in for collection. COLIN PATTERSON.

Kelso, April 15.

FOR SALE AT RIVER BEAUDETTE, THE premises formerly occupied by the late Colin Macpherson for 25 years, consisting of a brick store, large dwelling house, store houses, sheds, &c., with about 3 acres of land, situated on the junction of the concession road with the main street, and within 200 yards of the station on the G.T.R. For further particulars apply to C. J. MACPIERSON, River Baudette. 30

WANTED A PROTESTANT Female Teacher, with either first or second class elementary diploma, for dis-tinct school No. 2, Parish St. Jean Chrysostome. Salary \$14 per month, for a term of six months. To commence teaching on Monday, 2nd day of May next. Apply personally or by letter to ARTHUR BUCHANAN, Russelltown Plains, Q.

A. E. Mitchell, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, HUNTINGDON, P. Q.

Prompt collections and returns guaranteed.

WANTED FOR THE SCHOOL MUNICIPALITY OF ST MALACHIE D'ORMEAU, THE FOLLOWING TEACHERS: A TEACHER for Ormstown Model School, to commence on the 1st September; salary \$300, for 10 months. One having experience would be preferred. Testimonials as to character, ability, and qualifications must accompany each application. Must hold, at least, a model school first class diploma.

Also, a Teacher for Primary School, Durham village, salary \$120; Teacher for Elementary School No 3, Jamestown Island, \$170; do. No 5, Ormstown, \$200; do. No 7, Tullochgorum, \$210; do. No 10, Jamestown, \$170; do. No 11, Allan's Corners, \$180.

All applicants must be the holders of first-class diplomas and references as to character and qualification must accompany each application. Applications received up to Monday, the 9th of May, 1887. Address: A. McEACHERN, Secy. Trans., Ormstown, April 19, 1887. 29 Ormstown.

AUCTION SALES.

ON TUESDAY, April 26, at residence of Mrs BRADFORD, Huntingdon: A large quantity of household furniture, including a black walnut set. A. PHILIPS, Auctioneer.

ON WEDNESDAY, 27th April, and following days until all is sold, at the store of McHUGH & CAMERON, Huntingdon, the balance of their stock of Store Goods, including Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes. Owing to the distribution of part of this stock, this is a clearing sale, and will be without reserve, so that bargains may be counted upon. Sale at 2 p.m. and 7 p.m. Terms cash. A. PHILIPS, Auctioneer.

ON SATURDAY, April 30, at residence of PATRICK W. HIGGINS, Newfoundland: 1 brood mare 8 years old, 1 horse 6 years old, 1 colt 3 years old, 1 2-year old filly, of Glenlyon, 1 yearling colt, 18 first-class milch cows, 3 2-year old heifers, 1 2-year old steer, 1 2-year old bull, 2 yearlings, 6 sheep, 4 hogs, 1 seeder, 1 Maxwell reaper, nearly new, 1 mowing machine, 1 horse rake, 1 dog power, 1 double wagon, 1 milk wagon, 1 buggy, 1 set bobbeds, 1 2-seated cutter, 1 cutter, 1 fanning mill, McKenzies' make, 1 iron plow, 1 wooden plow, 1 grubber, 1 set double harness, 1 stone-hill, 1 scraper, 1 corn hoe, 1 set of double harness, 2 sets single harness, 500 feet lock lumber, 3 39-gallon milk cans, 1 crockset saw, 1 broad axe, 1 set of cast wheels, 1 hay knife, 1 small stove, &c. The above to be sold without reserve as Mr Higgins is giving up farming on account of ill-health. 8 months' credit. A. PHILIPS, Auctioneer.

ON TUESDAY, May 3rd, at the residence of ANDREW HUNTER, Jamestown, 8 acres south of the Village of Ormstown: 1 span of working horses, 8 milch cows, 4 heifers 2 years old, 4 heifers 1 year old, 1 bull 3 years old, 2 fat pigs, 1 double wagon, 1 light spring wagon, 1 lungy, 1 milk wagon, 1 manure cart, 1 seeder, sows either broadcast or in drill, 1 horse rake, 1 reaping machine, 1 iron cultivator, 1 set of single harness, 1 iron gunbar, drill harrow, 1 iron plow, 1 fanning mill, 1 set of bobbeds, 2 light sleds, 1 wooden land roller, 1 steel scraper, 1 stone boat, 3 log chains, 1 griststone, pick, crowbar, cast hook, wire stretcher, crockset saw, 1 set of double harness, 1 set of plow harness, 1 set of single harness, 1 riding saddle, 2 saddles, 18 and 25 feet long shovels, forks, spades, 1 churn, 2 factory cans, 1 strainer, 1 machine, a lot of hay and oats, 1 cooking stove, 1 table, and other articles. Sale without reserve. 7 months' credit. Sale to commence at nine o'clock a.m. D. BRYSON, Auctioneer.

ON TUESDAY, May 3rd, at residence of THOMAS B. HIGGINS, Newfoundland: HORSES, CATTLE, sheep, hogs, vehicles, implements, &c. 7 months' credit. A. PHILIPS, Auctioneer.

ON FRIDAY, May 6th, at residence of ANGUS McMASTER, St Agnes de Dundee: 1 mare, 10 cows, bull, young cattle, &c. 8 months' credit. A. PHILIPS, Auctioneer.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER IMPORTATIONS.

WILLIAM THIRD & Co., beg to announce that they have now received and open out an immense stock of new Spring and Summer importations

—COMPRISING—

New styles in fancy dress goods, new styles in ladies' Jersey, new styles in ladies' black cashmere shawls, new styles in black and colored cashmere, new styles in black figured laces, new styles in ladies' parasols and fans, new styles in banded mantle ornaments, new styles in black beaded gimp and fringes, new styles in fancy ruching and ladies' fancy ties, novelties in ladies' penicilla and kid slipper, novelties in ladies' and misses' hoopsticks, novelties in prints, muslins and gloves, novelties in crêpones and crêpones fringes, novelties in lambequins and lace curtains, novelties in piano and table covers, novelties in carpets and floor cloths, novelties in men's, boys' and girls' straw hats, novelties in men's and boys' felt hats, novelties in fancy silk handkerchiefs, novelties in china tea sets and fancy glassware, novelties in English, Scotch and Canadian tweeds, novelties in wall paper and paper bordering.

—ALSO—

A magnificent stock of ready-made clothing of the latest styles, also a tremendous stock of Boots and Shoes, together with an unusually large stock of choice groceries, crockery, hardware and wooden ware, &c., which will be sold at a small advance on cost, as our motto is small profits and quick returns.

WILLIAM THIRD & CO.

P. S.—The highest prices will be paid for good fresh eggs. W. T. & CO. Huntingdon, 21st April.

A. Rousseau & A. C. Mather, Engineers and Proprietors of MONTREAL BRIDGE CO. Railroad and Highway Bridges in iron or steel, Turn-tables, Roofs, Girders, &c. Office and works, Ontario Street, Hochelaga.

PROVINCIAL OF QUEBEC DISTRICT of Beauharnois. IN THE CIRCUIT COURT IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.

THE HUNTINGDON ORGAN COMPANY, a body politic and corporate, duly incorporated, and having its principal office in the Village of Huntingdon, in said County and District, Plaintiff

vs. FRANK S. SCHUYLER, heretofore of the said Village of Huntingdon, but now absent from said Province, trader. Defendant.

The defendant is ordered to appear within two months, Huntingdon, April 12th, 1887. W. HASSAN, C.C.C. Attorney for Plaintiff. 28

PROVINCIAL OF QUEBEC. IN THE CIRCUIT COURT. WEDNESDAY, the thirteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty seven. No. 1051.

HEADQUARTERS FOR DRESS GOODS!
THE LARGEST! THE LATEST! THE CHEAPEST!

ALWAYS having had such good encouragement to buy Dress Goods; this Spring, perhaps, I have a little overdone it, and bought too large a stock. To get out of the difficulty, the only way I see is to sell cheaper than any other one.

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER DRESSES GREY will be very much worn. BROWN, which has been worn so much for the last year, will also be one of the leading shades for Spring and Summer.

BLACK GOODS, which are worn so much, I have a first-class assortment, both for mourning and ordinary wear.

ALL-COTTON GOODS, for Spring wear, just opened up—such as Gingham, Cottons, Prints, Shirtings, &c.—are very good patterns and colors and surprisingly low-priced.

LADIES: This season is a good time to buy your Dress Goods. The stock is complete and your dressmaker can give more time to making them up than later in the season. Hoping to be able to do a big Dress Goods trade for the next month or two, as I have never been better prepared, I am

Your obt. servant,
ANGUS McNAUGHTON.

Place Before Post-Office.

GENTLEMEN: I always give great attention to selecting the latest, the prettiest, and the best goods for your wear; so, when you want a new suit, a coat, vest, pair of pantaloons, a shirt, a pair of boots, a necktie, down to a pair of socks, GIVE ME A CALL and I will try and please you, and make 5 cents as well.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER and satisfaction guaranteed.

ANGUS McNAUGHTON.

Place Front of Post-Office.

P.S.—Ladies and gentlemen, girls and boys, you will always find my stock of Boots and Shoes complete.

1887 GOOD TIMES AHEAD. 1887

As times are likely soon to improve we will not talk money just now. But would deem it a favor if those in want of goods in our line would relieve us of some of our surplus stock at reduced prices, to make room for an unusually large Spring stock now fast arriving, consisting in part of Dress goods, (the greatest variety yet offered) Fancy dry goods, staple dry goods, clothing (ready made or made to order) Boots and Shoes, Hats, gent's furnishings, Buttons, Trimmings, &c.

Our stock of Tweeds, Suitings and Pantings for Spring is very choice, varied and extensive. Young men please take note of that.
A. McN & Bro.
March 1st.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

JUST RECEIVED:

CASES of Cottonades, Gingham, Prints, Cottons, Hosiery, and Wallpaper.

BOUGHT IN JOBS AT CLOSING-OUT PRICES AT IMMENSE REDUCTIONS.

Now is the Time to get Bargains!

Highest prices paid for Wool, Eggs, Oats, Peas, Barley, &c.

—AT—

McCAFFREY'S,
Trout River Lines.

"BELL" ORGANS

Unapproached for Tone and Quality.

CATALOGUES FREE.

BELL & CO., Guelph, Ont.

READY FOR BUSINESS AGAIN.

THANKING my customers and the public for past favors, I trust they will continue to give me a share of their patronage in the future.

In Quality of Goods, and Prices, I will meet you every time, as my motto will be: To Sell, Profit or no Profit.

And after giving the Store a thorough repairing, the capacity of which is now sufficient for all, and will be convenient for all customers, and myself as well, and instead of waiting as heretofore, you will all be served without any delay.

All orders by mail, or otherwise, will be attended to promptly.

The balance of the Winter stock on hand will be closed out AT COST FOR CASH, and all other goods greatly reduced in price.

Remember: The Central is the Place!
Wm. Sharpe,
FRANKLIN CENTRE.

THE BEST VALUE

In Hand-made Boots and Shoes

Ever offered in the County may be had from the undersigned this season.

The following is price list: Present and usual price

Coarse boot \$3 25 \$2 50

French kip (best leather) made for every day wear 4 00 4 50

Best French calf (made plain) 4 25 4 75

Best French calf fine dress boot 4 75 5 00 to 5 50

Best French calf fine dress boot 5 50 6 00 to 6 50

French calf sewed shoes, Balmoral &c., from 3 75

A good stock of English and Canadian fitted low shoes Balmoral and Gaiter uppers, in French Calf, oil Goat and Cordovan.

Good Kip Brogans and Shoes 2 00 2 50

French Kip and best French Kip Shoes and Balmoral from 2 25 to 2 75

Women's booties in French Calf Kip and imitation oil Goat 2 00 2 25

Women's low shoes French Calf Kip and imitation oil Goat 1 50 1 75

Women's Blippers in all sizes 1 00 1 50

Men's Blippers in all sizes from 1 25 to 1 75

Children's booties in all sizes from 1 25 to 1 75

Repairs.

Men's boots, solid 40 cts. solid and heeled 60 75

Women's boots solid 20 to 25 solid and heeled 50 60

Children's boots solid from 25 cts. according to size.

The above price list ought to speak for itself. I keep nothing but No. 1 sole leather, and as far as possible nothing but the best leather of all kinds will be used. I have lots of leather and samples of all kinds of boots I make in stock. I can fill any order in two days' notice, and customers can depend upon getting their boots when promised. My aim in future will be to sell every article at the lowest price it can be produced, and limit credit to persons disposed to pay within reasonable time.

I would feel obliged to persons owing me 12 months and over, if they would settle their accounts.

JOHN BAILIE,
Huntingdon, March 1st.

UNCLE ZEKES' HARVEST.

'Get my spectacles, wite. I've a letter from Andrew.'

Old Mr Hinton, whom every one called Uncle Zeke, having fumbled in all his pockets, sat down in the splint-bottomed arm-chair, and Aunt Hannah handed him his spectacles, saying, 'I'm glad Andrew has thought of his old parents at last. It is two years since we heard from him.'

'Andrew was never more of a hand to think of anybody but himself,' said the old man, with a sigh, breaking the seal slowly, for his fingers trembled. 'I've thought sometimes perhaps if he knew what was in the yellow envelope, he wouldn't have been so forgetful of us.'

It was not a long letter, but he was some time getting to the last paragraph, and when he did, both voice and paper shook as he read.

'I am your son, as well as Joseph,' Andrew had written, 'and it is not right for you to stay always with him, so I want you to spend the winter with me. Let me know what day you will come down, and I will meet you in F—'

Uncle Zeke wiped his spectacles, while the steady voice said, 'I've been unjust to the boy, mother.'

'We didn't understand him,' said Hannah. 'I never really believed the pretty baby I used to be so proud of had shut his door on his old mother.'

'That was the trouble,' said Uncle Zeke. 'We were too proud of him, and he was naturally selfish. But, God bless the boy, he is growing out of it at last.'

'When can we go?' asked Aunt Hannah, her heart yearning over the child whom she thought she had lost and now found.

'We'll talk to Joseph about it to-night,' Uncle Zeke answered. 'He is an engineer on the L— Road. Starting at five o'clock in the morning, and making his run of forty miles to D— and back in one day, he reached home at eight in the evening. The half-dozen little ones enjoyed papa for one hour, and then grandpa closed the day with family worship, as he had been accustomed to do for half a century.'

When the children had said their good-nights that evening, Aunt Hannah looked up with a pitiful brightness in her faded eyes, and Uncle Zeke answered it by handing Andrew's letter to Joseph.

'It is only right, Joseph,' he said, as his son sat looking dubiously at the paper, 'that Andrew should bear his part of the burden of our support.'

'It is right,' Joseph answered, 'that Andrew should do his duty to you and mother, but I don't like to hear you call your support a burden. It has never been so to me, father.'

'I know, my son, how you feel,' began the old man, but his wife interrupted him.

'You and Martha have done your part, Joseph. When our house was burnt, and your father couldn't work any more, you brought us here, and you have always given us the best of everything. It hurts me to see Martha and the children sleeping in that back room, without a fire all the winter, while we have her room.'

'I am sure, mother,' said Martha, 'I did it willingly.'

'Yes,' rejoined the old lady, 'you have done everything willingly. But it is Andrew's turn now, don't you see? Andrew has a fine farm, and money besides.' Joseph looked up, as if about to speak, but his mother stopped him. 'It is Celeste's, I know, but Celeste is his wife, and if they are inclined to do their duty now, we will forgive past shortcomings.'

'Amen!' responded Uncle Zeke, fervently. Joseph and Martha felt doubtful about Andrew and Celeste; they said little, but helped forward the preparations for the journey.

There was not much to be done, but the old couple were very busy about this little, and Martha's eyes filled sometimes when she noted their childish eagerness to go.

These two old people were very dear to her, Uncle Zeke especially. Everybody loved him. He had been a merry Uncle Zeke to some youngsters long ago, and then through years of prosperity he had been a helpful Uncle Zeke to the needy and distressed, so that when everything else was gone, the name remained, a memento of better days.

He never acknowledged utter bankruptcy. He astonished his good daughter-in-law by saying, when she alluded to his loss of property, 'I didn't lose the bread cast upon the waters.' Martha; that was the best investment I ever made, and you wouldn't smile if you knew what a percentage of comfort it pays for in my old age.'

Remembering how his sweet, though tremulous, voice so often led her, with his grand old hymns, out of a world of weariness and care into one of peace and rest, Martha thought the 'bread' was not his only possession.

She did not want him to go away; certainly not to Andrew and Celeste. Didn't she know Celeste? Because she did, she prepared packages of his favorite 'home-made' remedies, and they were putting these into the little leather trunk, when Uncle Zeke lifted a large yellow envelope, saying, 'Hannah, you had better leave this.'

Now that envelope contained the deed to a house and lot in F—, which Aunt Hannah had inherited. When the house was burnt, she put the paper carefully away, thinking she had lost everything else, but she wouldn't lose that.

It was vain to tell her of idle capital. 'If she sold it, wouldn't the money go as all the rest had gone?'

The envelope contained something more,—a deed signed but not executed, giving the land to Andrew. Aunt Hannah had intended to give it to him when he was married, but the misfortunes of the family came just then, and she did not complete her gift,—but she had always kept the deeds together.

'She should do as she pleased about it,' Joseph said; and he paid the taxes, while his mother enjoyed the knowledge of possessing some property and the pleasure of reading the deed occasionally.

She put it back into the trunk. 'No, Ezekiel I can't leave that.' And Martha prevented any argument by saying, 'Father, can't you fix coops for that first brood of turkeys? Joseph can fix seventy-five cents apiece for them, and you'll need a little change.'

Uncle Zeke objected to taking the whole brood, but Martha had her way.

The preparations were completed at last, and the old couple went down to D— on Joseph's train. He bought their tickets, and felt quite a thrill of pride when he seated them for the train to F—. Aunt Hannah was a gentle, white-bearded lady, and Uncle Zeke's tall figure, with his benevolent countenance framed in long, curling hair and flowing board of snowy white, might have stepped forth from among the prophets.

The distance to F— seemed short, and the sight of Andrew soon gladdened the old people's eyes. He had always been the best-looking of their children, and never neglected his appearance, like poor Joseph. But then, Joseph had to work hard, and could spend little on himself, while Andrew had 'married money' and taken life easy, without troubling himself about other people, or even his old parents.

jealous, passionate temper, they were quite ready to take her to their hearts, too, when she received them so kindly, and showed them to their pretty room.

They would have been quite happy if only Uncle Zeke might have kept up his custom of 'family worship'; but when he spoke of it Andrew said, 'Celeste does not like that sort of thing. You can have it in your own room.'

Then Uncle Zeke began to long for Martha and the children. One day, as he came in, Aunt Hannah met him with a tremulous countenance.

'Ezekiel, there's something wrong in my deed, and I have let Andrew take it to a lawyer in F—.'

'What was wrong?' he asked, in amazement. 'Old Lawyer Dexter drew it up, and no man knows more about law than he does. What could be wrong?'

'I don't know,' she answered, with a puzzled look. 'Celeste talks so fast. She came in to ask how large the lot was, and wanted to see the deed; and when I got it out, she said something was wrong that could be attended to right away, for Andrew was just starting to F—.'

She took it, and the deed to Andrew, too, and ran out, and I'm so slow with my lame ankle, that Andrew was gone before I could get to the door.'

'Well!' said Uncle Zeke, 'the world is turning around if old man Dexter can make a mistake in law.'

But Aunt Hannah was not concerned about Lawyer Dexter's accuracy in the law, so she only said, 'I'll never rest until my deed is back in the trunk.'

Andrew did not return that day; unexpected business detained him for two weeks. The time passed slowly to Aunt Hannah, and when he came, her first question was about the deed.

'It's all right!' Andrew answered. 'Where is it?' she cried. 'You surely have not left it, Andrew?'

But he 'surely' had; and he left it the next time he returned from F—, and the next. Celeste soon began to lose her smiling ways; and while Uncle Zeke sang his evening hymn, she dashed off her gayest waltz upon the piano, because, she said, 'The quavering old tune makes me feel as if I was at my own funeral.'

Then the old man could only sing softly to himself, for it seemed like sacrilege for the grand, solemn words to mingle with the gay notes.

One day in February Celeste seemed very busy, moving with quick steps from room to room; and Dicky, the colored house-servant, coming in to speak to the miss, asked, 'Is you gwine to keep house while Miss Celeste is gone?'

'Where is she going?' inquired Aunt Hannah, answering one question by asking another.

'Don't you know?' exclaimed Dicky. 'She's gwine to G— and ain't comin' back till way into the summer.'

Aunt Hannah was very restless all day and talked over the situation with Uncle Zeke, but Celeste said nothing. After a sleepless night, Uncle Zeke went out to look for Andrew, but Aunt Hannah sat in her chimney corner till she heard the buggy drive to the door, then she reached the hall just as Celeste, in her stylish travelling costume, opened the front door.

'Celeste,' she cried, 'where is my deed?'

'Andrew is going to build me a house on that lot,' said Celeste, coolly fastening her gloves, while her black eyes snapped defiance. 'Any old paper will answer your purpose as well as that.'

When she turned and went down the walk to the gate, Aunt Hannah did not cry out, but crept slowly back to her corner, dreaming that she stood weeping over the grave of a curiously-haired boy, wringing her hands, and crying, 'O my baby! my pretty baby!'

She did not notice Uncle Zeke when he came in, till he bowed his face in his hands, then she cried, 'What is it, Ezekiel?'

With a groan, he looked up, 'O Hannah, we are turned out of doors!' Andrew has gone with Celeste. I went to the depot, and just as the train was coming up, he handed me these two tickets and said—the old lips trembled—we must go back to Joseph, for Celeste declares she won't enter the house till we are out of it.'

They were sitting there, each silently plying the other, when Dicky came in to say, 'I's mighty sorry your gwine away. Miss Celeste said I was to help you get ready for the train. She done left your dinner an' brekfast wid me, and I'll had it ready in the right time, and to take the house-key to de mill.'

The train on which they started for 'home' Joseph's house, met with a slight accident, and when they had arrived at the junction the connecting train had just gone. What could the old folks do? If there had been a friend to whom they could go, for they were too feeble to walk into the city, and they had no money. Uncle Zeke brought the little trunk up to the platform, and they stood by it with trouble faces, for the next train would leave for D— at five o'clock the next morning.

While they stood, hesitating, uncertain, the up-train came in, and disappeared from about the platform, the offices were shut up, and a dark, moonless, starless night closed in upon them.

To the east, gleamed the lights from the city where they had once owned a happy home, but gazing upon them, they felt as desolate as if they alone occupied the broad continent.

'The wind is cold, Hannah,' said Uncle Zeke. 'I'll draw the trunk up to the leeward of the office and we'll rest.'

And so they sat down to await the morning. It did not matter that Celeste's ladder could not furnish a lunch, for bitterness of spirit is not an appetizer.

'I haven't spent a night in fifty years without worship, Hannah,' said Uncle Zeke, after a long silence. 'We'll repeat the Twenty-Third Psalm.' Very reverently, with bowed heads and clasped hands, the aged children went over the beautiful words, their voices choking a little over, 'He maketh me to lie down in green pastures,' but swelling out on 'Yea, though I walk through the valley.'

There was no 'worship' for Uncle Zeke with out a 'comforting hymn,' and his voice, once a marvel of sweetness and power, weak now, but still clear, with the quavering tremors of age, rose softly on the night air. 'Jesus, lover of my soul!' It was both prayer and praise coming from the very depths of two weary sore hearts to be heard only by God and the Angels.

'Leave, ah! leave me not alone, Still support and comfort me!'

Touching his hat, he said, 'I reckon it was you I heard singin', boss?'

'Yes,' said Uncle Zeke; 'we missed the train and had no money to go to the hotel, so we have to wait here.'

'You ain't gwine to sit here till five o'clock in de mornin'?' 'There is nothing else for us to do,' answered Uncle Zeke.

There was both pity and surprise in the black face, and at a loss to express them, the owner went back to the singing. 'Dat hymn you was singin' put me mighty in min' of my ole master.'

'It has comforted many a sore heart,' remarked Uncle Zeke. When the stranger said 'Mars Zeke was a mighty hand to sing,' Aunt Hannah, who had been trying to separate his features from the surrounding darkness, inquired, 'Who was your master?'

Upon his replying, 'Mars Zeke Hinton,' exclaimed, 'Ezekiel, it is Ben, our Ben!'

So it was; but Ben was overwhelmed at the thought of 'Mars Zeke and Miss Hannah' sitting there homeless and penniless.

When the trembling old hands had grasped his, and he could swallow the lump in his throat, and begin to collect his thoughts a little, he said, 'I thought of Mars Zeke when I heard dat hymn, but I was sure you were at L—.'

I see Mars Andrew las' week, at de City Hotel, and he never said nuthin' 'bout you bein' down dere. My house ain't far, and Bella'll never lemme see no peace if she don't git to see you; she ain't said you since 'Freedom.' Won't you just step down to see Bella, Miss Hannah?'

Ben spoke earnestly, and yet with some hesitation, and Aunt Hannah understood him. He wanted to shelter them, but they were his white folks' and, however poor they might be, he considered them on the plane above himself.

'Rising, she said, 'I'll go to see Bella, Ezekiel.' 'And I'll take care of the trunk,' he answered, 'Oh no, Mars Zeke,' said Ben. 'I kin tote dat trunk easy nuff. You stop along and carry de lantern for Miss Hannah.'

A little later, Bella recovered from the hysterical crying into which the sudden appearance of the old people had thrown her, was now preparing tea, toast, and scrambled eggs upon the hearth, while the weary pilgrims chatted like children.

When the little table was drawn up and one sat on either side, while Bella stood behind Aunt Hannah's chair as 'in the days of yore,' their eyes dimmed with something more than age. But to their feeble limbs no refreshment could take the place of sleep, and, seeing the weariness in the wrinkled faces, Bella said, timidly, 'If you and ole master'd lie down and rest a little—you know you raised me to be mighty perticklar, and my bed is good and clean—'

'Nobody could doubt it, Bella; we'll lie down,' said Aunt Hannah.

Bella was part of the happy party, for her strong arms had cradled all the little Hinton, and baby Zeke had gone to heaven from them; so the young folks rolled backward for Aunt Hannah, while she put clean sheets upon the bed and then comb out and threaded the silver locks through her dusky fingers.

The travellers soon slept, to dream of vanished days, and, since the little house of a single room contained but one bed, Ben and Bella sat by the fire, alternately dozing and shaking their heads over 'Mars Andrew's' loving nobody but himself.

But they could not have slept if there had been a bed, for Ben went to find a substitute to drive the express wagon that morning, and Bella was busy about the breakfast. She knew the exact shade of brown 'ole miss' liked in fried chicken, how tender the biscuit should be, and the proper strength of the coffee, and while the travellers partook of this fare with Bella hovering over them, and then sought comfortable seats in the car, carefully attended by both Ben and Bella, they seemed only to have continued their dreams with open eyes.

Joseph was quite startled when he saw them that day in D—.

'We have come back to die,' quavered Uncle Zeke, while tears trickled down Aunt Hannah's cheeks.

'Oh, no, father,' he said, 'not yet. I've good news for you, what?'

'You remember little Henry Diedrich, that you brought home and nursed when all his family died of yellow fever in G—? He has come back from California a very rich man. He says you were a father to him, and he is full of projects to help you. He has given me a check for you which I was going to send you to-day. We'll go to the hotel and see him now.'

It was true. Henry claimed and was allowed the privilege of a son, to minister to the comfort of Uncle Zeke's declining years, and spared neither money nor exertion to make him happy and comfortable. When, a few months later, he returned to California, he made ample provision for the old people, and Uncle Zeke reaped another harvest from his bread cast upon the waters.

By Celeste's instigation, when the tide in Uncle Zeke's affairs had turned, Andrew wrote again to his parents to excuse his heartless conduct, but even his mother only could say, 'Ezekiel, let us send them our forgiveness and blessing if their own hearts tell them they are penitent enough to deserve it.'

A WHITE CHILD STOLEN BY MIC-MAC INDIANS.

The Charlottetown Patriot says:—A few weeks ago, in the western part of Prince County, an old man died, whose story brings vividly before the mind the difficulties and dangers which the earlier settlers in the Maritime Provinces had to encounter.

Peter Brundage, as he was always called, though his real name was Charles Brundage, was about eighty years of age at the time of his death. When a child of three or four years of age, living with his parents over in New Brunswick, he was carried away by the Indians. At that time the country was but imperfectly settled, and the Indians were still numerous and often times troublesome. They roamed about, sometimes begging, sometimes robbing, and during their wanderings occasionally they came to the house of Peter's parents.

One time they called and going away carried with them the young boy. His disappearance was not observed at once, and when it was found that he was missing all search for him proved fruitless. Years passed by and no tidings were received of the lost child; his family had almost ceased to look for him.

His brothers and sisters married and settled, some in New Brunswick, others on this Island. One day a strolling party of Indians came to the house of one of Peter's sisters, whose attention was attracted by a youth, who, though dressed as an Indian and talking their tongue, was unmistakably of white parentage.

Through the smoke tanned face shone clear blue eyes, and though he was almost as dark in color as the Indians whom he was with, yet it was clear that the skin was not that of a Mic-mac. The sister was struck by his appearance and at length recognized her long-lost brother. We have not been able to learn why it was he

was not at once taken from his captors; it may be that in the then thinly settled state of the country he could not be rescued. Certain it is that he remained with the Indians; but the boy had now found out his real condition and race, and he was desirous of making his escape. Several times he ran away from them, but he was as often pursued and recaptured. We well remember, years ago, poor old Peter telling the writer of one of these attempts to escape. He had got away from the Indians, who pursued him with dogs. He thought to hide himself, and crept into a large hollow log for concealment. The dogs tracked him out, and the poor boy was caught as in a trap. He could not go on, and the Indians were setting their dogs on him. They mangled him fearfully. The whole calves of his legs were almost torn away. He used sometimes, though rarely, to show the scars, which to his dying day bore witness to the terrible treatment he had received.

Having worried him with their dogs, the Indians at length carried him back to their camp, where their anger at his attempt to escape was not appeased until they had inflicted still further terrible torture upon him. At last he seems to have given up all further efforts to get away from them and lived with his captors, an Indian, like themselves. In later years he used to live in a camp by himself, a solitary, kind-hearted, simple old fellow. His people were always anxious to bring him back to the ways of white men, but he had become too thoroughly imbued with the Indian habit to change.

For a long time he used to have his solitary camp on lot 11, and for the last few years used to wander about different parts of the western end of this island. Twice during the last three or four years he has walked down to Charlottetown, and though he was never known to ask for anything, it was well understood that Peter was always grateful for any gift voluntarily offered him. He was strictly honest. He was very fond of children, and we well remember how Peter used to watch for his favorites among the school children, whom he used to treat to maple sugar, and for whose benefit he would save up to buy apples or candy, and the children were always fond of old Peter. A few weeks ago the strange story of his life closed at a house on lot 5, where, kindly cared for, he passed away. His story seems strange to us now, and vividly recalls what was the state of the country in the early part of this century.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A deer entered Malone from the south Thursday afternoon, and passing through several of the most populous streets proceeded down the river. He remained in sight, below the railroad, for a long time, and finally disappeared, making his way toward the plains.—The signers of the pledge in Malone, as a result of Mr Burdick's campaign, now number about 2,270, and the vast majority of them are keeping it. The exceptions are notably few.—Palladium.

About 200 pounds of nitroglycerine exploded at the powder factory just