

J. W. SAUNDERS,
Practical Watchmaker and Jeweller,
FRONT STREET, HUNTINGDON,
HUNTINGDON, Q.

HAVING purchased the business lately carried on by Mr JAMES LOGAN, is offering the entire stock taken over at a reduction of from 10 to 40 per cent.

By calling and examining, this reduction will be found to be bona fide.

Also on hand a select assortment of

NEW GOODS,
which will be continually enlarged and sold at prices to suit the times.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION
given to repairing Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery.

All Work Warranted.

1865 DENTISTRY 1880
H. W. MERRICK,
DENTIST,
FORT COVINGTON, N. Y.

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

NOTARIAL.—The undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he will be in attendance at his office in the County Building, Huntingdon, every Thursday, and remain while detained by business.
I. I. CREVIER, N.P.

CENTRAL MARBLE WORKS,
DURHAM, ONTARIO.

JOSEPH BRUNET, importer and dealer in all sorts of Foreign and American Marble and Granite.

FOR SALE, Two Building Lots, situated on King street, one of which contains one acre and the other one-half acre. Terms reasonable. Apply to Mrs WILLIAM McLEAN.
Huntingdon, July 22.

NOTICE.—We will put the highest market price for good sweet butter, on Tuesday of each week, for the rest of the season, delivered at Atholstan.
WILSON & MCGINNIS.
Atholstan, July 28.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.
WILL be sold, a new brick store on the corner of Chateaugay and Wellington streets, in the east end of the village of Huntingdon, with counters, shelving, &c., all ready. The cellar is the full size of the building—26x36 feet—dry and cool all seasons. There is a small well on the property. The upper part of the building is beautifully fitted up for private residence. The opening is a grand one for any person desirous of embarking in the mercantile business. The land forming part of the property is about two acres in superficies, is rich, easily worked and well adapted for agricultural purposes. There is another house on the property which can be easily rented. There is also a very useful barn and shed. The property must be sold. A good title and possession can be given at once. Apply to EDWARD POLAN, on the premises, or to D. SHANKS, Huntingdon, May 19.

The Dominion Barb-Wire Fence Co., Montreal.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE LYMAN FOUR-POINTED STEEL BARB WIRE FENCE. The best, cheapest and most durable fence that can be made, being water-proof, wind-proof and rust-proof.

There are at present about 200,000 miles of Barb Wire now in use in the United States and Canada.

COST VARIOUS STYLES FENCE.
Narrow Slab Picket Fence.....\$5.00 per rod
Wide....."....."....."....."....."....."
Common Stone Wall....."....."....."....."....."
Common 4-board Fence....."....."....."....."....."
Common 3....."....."....."....."....."
Common Split-Rail....."....."....."....."....."
Lyman Barb Fence, 2 wires, 33c. per rod or 16 1/2 ft.
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THESE PRICES WILL VARY IN DIFFERENT LOCALITIES. See Circulars and Posters for full particulars.
BOYD & CO., Huntingdon, Sole Agents.

CASKETS AND COFFINS.
THE undersigned has now on hand at his warehouses, Huntingdon, a full assortment of Undertakers' Supplies, including Caskets and Coffins of all sizes, styles and prices. Also, a supply of Burial Robes, Coffin Plates, and other trimmings necessary. Prompt attention paid to all orders.
A. HENDERSON.

FARMS FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale his Farms, situated as follows:
No. 1. A farm of land containing 200 acres, in the Township of Godmanchester, near the Dundee line, known as the Fraser farm, 12 acres with 163 acres long, 150 acres of which are cleared, with a good dwelling-house, granary and orchard thereon; the balance in good standing timber.
No. 2. A farm, containing 200 acres, in the Township of Godmanchester, within 14 miles of the village of Huntingdon, known as the Black land, nearly all good standing timber.
No. 3. A farm containing about 40 acres, situated at the Forks of the Chateaugay and Trout rivers, about 1 mile from the village of Huntingdon, with a new frame house, barn, and sheds erected thereon.
No. 4. A Village lot in the village of Huntingdon, known as the Peter Muir lot, containing 1 1/2 acres of land, with a good house, stables, and sheds thereon erected.
The terms of sale of the above lands will be made easy. Titles indisputable.
For further information apply to the undersigned, at Huntingdon village, P.Q.
DAVID ELDER.

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

A. HENDERSON.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BEAUVARNOIS.
Insuring only Farm and Isolated Property.

PRESIDENT—Archibald Henderson, Esq.

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

Secretary and Treasurer—Andrew Somerville Huntingdon.

Agents—William Edwards, Franklin; Robert Middlemas, Rockburn; Thomas Clarke, St. Catharines; Robert Small, Trout River; P. Clancy, N. P., and J. A. V. Amrants, N. P., Hemmingford; Malcolm Condie, Howick; William Blackett, Allan's Corners; John Davidson, Dundee; I. I. Crevier, N. P., St. Anicet; Arthur Herdman, Herdman's Corners; John Bryson, Ormatown, and J. C. Bruce, Huntingdon; William Cameron of Dundee, and E. H. Biscoe, Esq., Notary Public, of Beauharnois.

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

The Canadian Gleamer

NO. 770. HUNTINGDON, Q., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1880. \$1.50 A-YEAR.

OUR CHEAP SALE LASTS THE WHOLE YEAR ROUND.

WE beg to announce that our Stock is being rapidly opened up and will be complete for the season (including the Royal Sewing Machines) by the 6th September, so that people visiting the great Huntingdon Fair will have an opportunity of inspecting

The Largest and Best Selected Stock we have yet offered to the public, particularly in

DRESS GOODS, (all the new shades and materials), Shawls, (the newest and best the market affords), Ladies' Mantles (the latest styles and a great variety to select from), Silks and Satins, Fringes and Buttons, (to suit the tastes of all).

Clothing and Gents' Furnishings, equal to anything to be found in this important line.

GROCERIES AND STAPLES. Value is what we aim at in this line as well as in many other lines not enumerated.

We respectfully invite an inspection of our stock.
McNAUGHTON BROS.
Huntingdon, Aug. 25.

THE HUNTINGDON CELEBRATED THRESHING MACHINE WAS AWARDED FIRST PRIZE OVER ALL COMPETITORS.

WE have much pleasure in intimating to the public that we have added a number of valuable improvements to our Mills for 1880. The cylinders are turned thereby making them run smoother and steadier, and the concave can be set closer to the cylinder. All the teeth are made from the best Norway iron, being uniform and tough. Best Oak-tanned Belts. The Bridge is elevated in the Power, requiring less blocking. The Separators are covered on top, so that the grain belt is protected from snow and rain. The Fan-trum is made with heavy sheet iron. We have 24 inch and 28 inch cylinders, with iron or steel shafts.

For this season we are building, in addition to the Brusher Power, a few of the

Doyleston Railroad Powers, which was awarded the first prize over all competitors, at the Centennial Exhibition in 1876. Nearest perfection ever achieved, obtained by practical experiments. Most durable and easy running power ever made. All work guaranteed. Terms and prices reasonable. Give us a call, or see our agents.

Repairing done with despatch.
BOYD & CO.
Huntingdon, Q., July 28.

CASKETS AND COFFINS. THE Undertaking business formerly conducted by G. W. Drew, has been bought out by the undersigned. A large assortment is now on hand and will be sold at moderate prices. Those requiring the like will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere. Burial Robes and Plates always on hand. Office: John C. Lockery's, next door to Hugh Walsh's, Durham.
Huntingdon, June 24.

MACLAREN & LEET, ADVOCATES
163 St James Street, Montreal.

JOHN J. MACLAREN, Q.C. SETH P. LEET, B.C.L.
Mr MacLaren will continue to attend the Courts at Huntingdon and Beauharnois.

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

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

CANADA.
On Monday morning in the third division of the Superior Court the Hon Mr Justice Torrance rendered judgment upon the petition presented by Mr Jos. Doutré, Q.C., on behalf of Mrs Trudel, in connection with her suit for separation from her husband, the Hon Senator Trudel. The judgment ordered the husband to allow Mrs Trudel to see her children before their return to school. The two eldest are at the Jesuits' College and the two youngest at the Friars' School at Cote des Neiges. His Honor did not grant that part of the petition asking that she be allowed to keep the youngest child with her. In his defence, Mr Trudel has filed an affidavit made by Mr Napoleon Renaud, a brother of Mrs Trudel, which is to the following effect:—"I know the parties in this case, for besides the plaintiff being my sister, and the defendant my brother-in-law, I lived several years at their house between the years 1868 and 1873. I have had continual relations with the defendant and with the plaintiff up to about two years ago. And since that time I have, as executor of my late father, the Hon L. Renaud, had frequent interviews with her. I have had ample occasion to judge of the manner in which Mr Trudel directs the education of his children, in whom I take a great interest. He gave it great attention, and neglects nothing to procure them a perfect education. He is very kind to them, and very attentive to all their requirements. I believe it to be for their highest welfare, even for that of the youngest to remain under the immediate care of their father. As to the plaintiff, I do not consider her qualified to direct the education of her children. Except certain material necessities, such as those of the toilet, to which she pays even an excessive attention, she does not seem to understand the importance, or even the nature of a good domestic, religious and intellectual

education. Being of a proud, vindictive, selfish and passionate character, she too often gives them the spectacle of a person idly occupied with the desire of satisfying her hatreds and caprices, for the triumph of which she is liable to give herself up to the greatest violence. She often breaks out into violent and outrageous abuse of her husband, with intemperance of language, which often gives a very bad example to her children. I have often told the defendant that he should have her interdicted, or should obtain a separation de corps, and I am sure that the same advice has been given him by other members of the plaintiff's family. If I had been subjected to the same treatment, in his place, I would have long ago asked for a separation. I am in no way moved by hatred to the plaintiff, but notwithstanding my relationship to her, I make it out of justice to the defendant and to prevent the education of the children from falling into the hands of a perfectly incapable person.

The following incident of the great bush fire at Upton is given by the Gazette reporter: At one of the bridges over a dry ditch was shown the spot wherein Edouard Leroy and two women were imprisoned by the flames on Monday afternoon. They were escaping with other members of the family, the son driving. Leroy and the women were seated upon a large feather mattress, and at the bridge the wagon jolted so badly that the man and two of the women were thrown off. The driver whipped his horse the harder as the flames were upon them. Escape seemed hopeless for Leroy and his companions, when a bright idea struck him, and calling the women to follow him he entered the ditch and pushing the mattress up close to the end from which a petit cul de sac, and knowing that feathers would singe but not burn, he felt safe. Occasionally the fire would find its way in, when with a handful of mud he would stop the opening thru which it came. While he was at this work the half dazed women were at their beads and paternosters. They were five hours in this living oven. The mattress was singed thru half way, and the refugees were more than warm enough for comfort. They were unharmed. Several hares, rats and squirrels sought the same refuge, and so frightened were the women that they never thought of harming them. The common danger levelled the human animal and the beast.

Mrs McPherson, wife of Charles McPherson, blacksmith, Metcalfe village, Ont., met her death last week by mixing Paris green in a cup instead of tartaric acid. Deceased was sixty years of age and very short-sighted, hence the error.

Winnipeg, Sept. 10.—Patterson's special train from Paris, Ontario, with 300 passengers, arrived at St Boniface this morning at 11 o'clock, being only two days and seven hours from province to province. They were in Winnipeg 23 hours after leaving St Paul. The trip was accomplished several hours quicker than has ever before been made by any train or party.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Edinburgh, Sept. 9.—A London correspondent says the controversies between England and France respecting the French encroachments on the West Coast of Africa have been complicated by some high-handed proceedings of the French commandant on the Mellicoeque River. These vexatious acts are probably intended to worry England into ceding the Gambia to France, an object which every French Government for many years past has steadily pursued.

A despatch from Titusville, Fla., states that a white man and a colored man, who were aboard the Vera Cruz, have been washed ashore alive; also that a raft containing twelve persons has been picked up. The white man was much exhausted and could give no information.

Naples, September 10.—Mount Vesuvius is in an active state of eruption. A great explosion in an English colliery occurred on Thursday. The foul air in the Seaham mine suddenly took fire, and out of the men at work only 60 escaped, the victims numbering 165, who leave 76 widows and 284 orphans. A fund is being raised for their support.

A curious sight in the counties of Passaic and Bergen, N.J., is the migration of potato bugs. The meadows, waggon roads, and railroads swarm with these pests, all moving westward. In some places they are so thick upon the railroad as to impede travel on the up grade.

Miss Helen Gladstone, daughter of the Premier, is among the successful candidates in this year's class lists of the Cambridge University higher local examinations.

An exchange says it ought to be more generally known that wheat flour is probably the best article to throw over a fire caused by the spilling and igniting of kerosene. It ought to be known, because flour is always within convenient reach, and often valuable articles of clothing, blankets, etc., are destroyed in extinguishing such fires. Ashes and sand are equally good.

Owing to the hard times marriages have decreased in Ireland. Last year the number was 23,313, or 3,596 below the average of twelve preceding years, and 149 less than the total for Scotland, where the population is below that of Ireland by 1,702,298.

An inventive genius filled a small tarlatan sack with a spoonful of cayenne pepper and tacked it over a rat-hole. When the rat bounced out his eyes were peppered by the sifting from the shaken sack.

He squealed like a pig and escaped. The whole tribe have since migrated.

What compensation has a man
Who earns his bread by sweat of brow,
If home is made a battle-ground,
And life one long, eternal row?

The working of petroleum wells in Russia has so far proved entirely satisfactory, preventing or at least largely diminishing orders for the American product.

The Times gives a description of Ericsson's new torpedo, a remarkable engine of naval warfare, before which iron armor is rendered practically useless. The engine is described as a gigantic piece of ordnance of extraordinary calibre, constructed in several sections for easy shipment, and propelling an enormous torpedo carrying a destructive charge of dynamite.

For burns or scalds nothing is more soothing than the white of an egg, which may be poured over the wound. It is softer as a varnish for a burn than collodion, and being always on hand can be applied immediately. It is also more cooling than the "sweet oil of cotton" which was formerly supposed to be the surest application to allay the smarting pain. It is the contact with the air which gives the extreme discomfort experienced from ordinary accidents of this kind; and anything which excludes air and prevents inflammation is the thing to be at once applied. The egg is also considered one of the best remedies for dysentery. Beaten up lightly, with or without sugar, and swallowed at a gulp, it tends by its emollient qualities, to lessen the inflammation of the stomach and intestines, and by forming a transient coating on those organs, to enable nature to assume her healthful sway over the diseased body. Two, or at most three, eggs per day would be all that would be required in ordinary cases; and since the egg is not merely medicine, but food as well, the lighter the diet otherwise, and the quieter the patient is kept, the more certain and rapid is the recovery.

BEAUHARNOIS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The show of this society was held at St Louis on Thursday, and was favored by fine weather. The directors, with the object of inducing the sale of members' tickets, raised the admission fee from 10 cents to 25, but, notwithstanding, there was an average attendance, while about a hundred more members' tickets were taken. The receipts at the gates amounted to \$200 and the membership this year approaches 400. Except in cattle, the show was rather in advance of that of last year. The absence of Mr Benning's stock, as was to be expected, affected sensibly the display both of cattle and sheep.

The best class in the cattle was the two-year old heifers. Among the bulls, both young and aged, there were fine specimens of the Ayrshire breed. The judges did not consider the sheep quite up to the usual mark of this society. The first-prize shearing ewes were a very handsome pair, and attracted much attention. Mr Drysdale's ram is too well known to need to be referred to, and his stock are beginning to speak for themselves. The second-prize ram was of good weight. The swine were a credit to the county, and there have been worse exhibits of Berkshires at Provincial exhibitions. The spring pigs, both in breeding and size, left little to be desired, and farmers wanting to get into pure stock need not go to the island of Montreal, for they can buy as good animals at much less prices in the parish of St Louis. The first-prize aged boar is a great block of a pig, while there was a sow that would go over 400lbs.

The horses were numerous and better than last year. The first-prize stallion was the first-prize 2-year old of last year. He has kept the promise of his youth, and is developing into one of the finest grade Clydes District has produced. Altho' only 3 years old, he tips the scales at 1600 lbs, and has symmetry as well as weight. The light stallions were not of equal merit as a class. The heavy brood mares were a splendid lot, and gave much trouble to the judges to pick out the best. There were no fewer than 17 in the ring. The colt of the first-prize mare is by Prince Royal. The brood mares under 1200lbs. were fewer and were of the same style as the heavy class, part Clydes, and differing only in weight. The colt of the first-prize mare is off Lord Haddo, and the 2d and 4th off Conqueror. The fourth-prize mare was the handsomest in the ring and missed the first place from her colt, which was a late one. In the heavy 2-year old horse colts, the three first prizes went to gets off Sir Colin. The 2-year old fillies were a good class; the first-prize one is off Conqueror, the second is a Glasgow, and the 4th a Sir Colin. In the light class, the first was a good colt, and the rest poor. There was a special class for yearling colts off Lord Haddo, and so far as any opinion can be formed of animals at so immature an age, they are going to do well. The first prize went to one that weighed 1090lbs. The teams tho' not numerous were excellent. In the light drafts were shown a span of True Blues, which are elegant enough for carriage horses yet with sufficient bone for farm work. The pair of mules were rather light, but a greater rarity was a mare with 2 foals, small and active. Veterinary-surgeon McCormick says that out of over a dozen cases of twins within his knowledge last season, this is the only pair that has lived.

When the judges had finished their labors, the society's new Clyde, "Break O'Day," and their old one, "Lord Haddo," were brought into the ring. The latter is in fair order, but had a sore hoof from a wound. Altho' not a handsome horse, there is more reason than ever to believe he has a vigorous constitution, and that, in a sire, goes further than looks. Over a hundred tickets were issued for him the past season. Break O'Day has had rather an unfortunate reception on this side of the Atlantic. He arrived late from Scotland and his appearance caused so great a furore, that there was an excited demand for tickets. Very imprudently too many were issued and the horse was over-exerted. Contracting an attack of inflammation he was laid up during the latter part of the season. He has thoroughly recovered but has not had time to regain flesh. The over-service and illness combined is likely to result in few colts from him next summer. He is of a good bay color, without marks except his hind legs, which have white stockings, which detract a good deal from his appearance. His front is the best, and a finer head, neck, and breast could not well be wished for in a draft stallion. His back and hind quarters are not so satisfactory. He is of good action and, on the whole, is a taking horse, and it is not surprising that he is so popular. As stated at the time, he was bought for the society thru Mr Browning, thereby saving the expense of sending a person home expressly for that purpose. There is no difficulty in getting a competent groom for the consideration of a free passage to attend such a horse on the voyage. The total cost of "Break O'Day," landed at Quebec, was \$1400, so that he is the cheapest horse yet brought out by any of our societies. The annexed pedigree shows he is of the same family as Briton, but he does not resemble him:

"Break O'Day" was bred by David Riddell, Esq., of Blackhall Farm, Paisley, Scotland, was got by the celebrated Stallion "Time O'Day," out of a noted Clydesdale mare, which was got by "Largs Jock," an extraordinary stock getter, and a brother of "Briton," imported in 1869. "Champion," a Highland Society winner, "Lord Raglan," and Bryson's celebrated horse that never was beat, were also brothers of "Largs Jock," and were all got by "Old Clyde."

"Time O'Day" gained the Glasgow Premium two years in succession, and also the Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland First Premium in Glasgow.

"Time O'Day" was sire to a large number of Prize winning animals, amongst which may be mentioned the following, viz:

"Bonnie Breast Knot" gained the \$500 Premium from the Crieff Agricultural Society, \$500 Premium from the Dumfries Horse Association, and the \$800 Premium in Glasgow against 200 horses in 1879.

"The Chancellor" had \$2,000 for the season from the Duke of Bedford, and gained the \$500 Premium from the Dumfries Horse Association in 1878.

"Fashion O' Day" gained the Castle Eden Premium of \$500 in 1879, and the Durham Premium of \$400.

The implements were not numerous and came from tradesmen whose work is familiar to visitors to this show. Mr Manny had a novel horse-power, the treads being about a foot wide and unsupported by friction rollers, their place being supplied by toothed links, which are so jointed as to form a solid bar of iron while on the upper side.

The exhibition in the building was rather meagre. Of butter there were a large number of tubs, and they formed a poor lot. The cheese were good. The vegetables were nearly equal to those at Ste Martine. The mangels were wonderful considering the season. The first-prize cabbage were good and the corn was first-rate. There was a specimen of sorghum, fully 9 feet long. The domestic manufactures were creditable, the blankets being deserving of special notice. There were an unusual number of samples of flax and linen, one piece being very good. This society adheres to the barbarism of sending men to judge ladies' work, and what their opinion on braiding, sewing, and embroidery is worth the lady-exhibitors at St Louis can best estimate. There was quite a number of tasteful nick-nacks, which received nothing from the society.

HORSES.
Judges—Olivier Gagnier, Narcisse Picot, and James D. Bryson.

Heavy Stallions, 6 entries.—1st Francis Turner \$5, 2d Francis Beaulieu \$4, 3d Antoine Sauvé \$3, 4th M Leduc \$2

Light Stallions, 5 entries.—1st Dr Dansereau \$5, 2d O Sauvé \$4, 3d B Leduc \$3, 4th Joseph Lebeuf \$2

Heavy Brood Mares, 19 entries.—1st Geo Young \$5, 2d A D Danfouse \$4, 3d J B Sauvé \$3, 4th Francis Dickson \$2

Light Mares, 8 entries.—1st Eustache Bergovion \$5, 2d Andrew Elliot \$4, 3d Israel Leduc \$3, 4th John Mabon \$2

2-year old horse colts over 1000 lbs., 6 entries.—1st Wm Murray \$4, 2d A McEwan \$3, 3d Joseph Brault \$2, 4th D Cummings \$1

2-year old horse colts under 1000 lbs., 3 entries.—1st Narcisse Laberge \$4, 2d Fr Basile \$3

2-year old Fillies over 1000 lbs., 13 entries.—1st James Tait \$4, 2d Jos Trudeau \$3, 3d Andrew Pilon \$2, 4th Wm Young \$1

2-year old Fillies under 1000 lbs., 11 entries.—1st Andrew Hunter \$4, 2d O Ciereaux \$3, 3d Frs Charotte \$2, 4th N Leclair \$1

Yearling colts off Lord Haddo, 4 entries.—1st Wm Young \$4, 2d Frs Trudeau \$3, 3d

Ben Leger \$2, 4th Archd J McEwan \$1
Heavy draft Teams, 2 entries.—1st James Tait \$5, 2d Archd J McEwan \$4
Light draft Teams, 8 entries.—1st James Tait \$5, 2d Thomas Hamilton \$4, 3d John Somerville \$3, 4th James McChery \$2

Mules.—1st F Laframboise \$3
Mare with 2 colts.—Theophile Hebert \$2

CATTLE.
Judges: John Muir, Ed Longtin, and Robt Noss.

ATVESHES.
Aged Bulls, 3 entries: 1st Thos Hamilton \$5, 2d James Tait \$4
2-year old Bulls, 1 entry: 1st Archd Mc Cormick \$5

1-year old Bulls, 4 entries: 1st Thomas Drysdale \$3, 2d Chas Tait \$1
Spring Calves, 4 entries: 1st Francis Laframboise \$3, 2d Wm Young \$2

Cows, 2 entries: 1st Thos Watson \$5, 2d Frs Laframboise \$4
2-year old Heifer, 1 entry: 1st Thomas Watson \$4

GRADES.
Cows, 11 entries: 1st L P Coutlee \$5, 2d Wm Gardner \$4, 3d Thos Watson \$3, 4th John Dickson \$2

2-year old Heifers, 13 entries: 1st Thos Hamilton \$4, 2d George Young \$3, 3d Wm Sangster \$2, 4th Wm Goodall \$1

1-year old Heifers, 15 entries: 1st Wm Sangster \$3, 2d John Dickson \$2, 3d L P Coutlee \$1

Spring Calves, 7 entries: 1st Wm Gardner \$3, 2d John Dickson \$2, 3d William Goodall \$1

SHEEP AND SWINE.
Judges: E Longtin, J B Beaudry, and Archd. Ball.

Aged Rams, 6 entries: 1st Thos Drysdale \$4, 2d John Sawyer \$3, 3d Duncan Cumming \$2, 4th Thos Hamilton \$1

Shearing Rams, 5 entries: 1st Wm Young \$4, 2d Wm Gardner \$3, 3d Francis Bougie \$2, 4th Frs Turner \$1

Ram Lambs, 12 entries: 1st Thos Drysdale \$4, 2d John Dickson \$3, 3d John Mabon \$2, 4th Thomas Hamilton \$1

Aged Ewes, 4 entries: 1st Joseph Brault \$4, 2d Thos Drysdale \$3, 3d Wm Goodall \$2, 4th J B Laberge \$1

Shearing Ewes, 9 entries: 1st John Mabon \$3, 2d A McCormick \$3, 3d Thomas Hamilton \$2, 4th Wm Goodall \$1

Ewe Lambs, 7 entries: 1st Wm Goodall \$4, 2d A McCormick \$3, 3d John McCoig \$2, 4th Joseph Brault \$1

Aged Boars, 2 entries: 1st John Symons \$4, 2d E Bergovion \$3

Spring Boars, 6 entries: 1st A McCormick \$4, 2d Joseph Brault \$3, 3d E McEwan \$3, 4th Jos Myre \$1

Old Sows, 6 entries: 1st A McCormick \$4, 2d Chas Tait \$3, 3d N McEwan \$2, 4th B Viau \$1

Spring Sows, 12 entries: 1st A McCormick \$4, 2d John Mabon \$3, 3d John Howden \$2, 4th A McEwan \$1

DAIRY PRODUCE, FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.
Judges: Thos Gobbie, senr., Ed. Beaudry, and Jas. Esdon.

Butter, 22 entries.—1st Wm McArthur \$3, 2d Donald Cumming \$2, 3d Geo Young \$1

Cheese, 3 entries.—1st Andrew Hunter \$3, 2d Donald Cook \$2, 3d Wm Goodall \$1

Onions.—1st Etienne Gireaux \$1, 2d Pierre Reid \$50, 3d Pierre Faubert \$50

Apples.—1st Francis Turner \$1, 2d James Tait \$50, 3d L. Daniel, senr., 25c.

Tobacco.—1st Nap. Dion \$1, Nar. Courillon 50c, Joseph Amiot 25c

Maple Sugar.—1st Julien Sauvé, jr., \$1, 2d Louis B. Bossuet 50c, 3d Joseph Sauvé, jr., 25c

Honey in Comb.—1st B. Vignette \$1, 2d Frs. Roy 50c, 3d Alex Clark 25c

Strained Honey.—1st Donald Cook \$1, 2d Isidore Pilon 50c

Soap.—1st D. Leduc \$1, 2d Jos. Bougie 50c, 3d James Symons 25c

Pumpkins.—1st John Mabon 75c, 2d Andre Pilon 50c

Squashes.—1st Narcisse Laberge 75c, 2d S. Leduc 50c, 3d J. B. Benoit 25c

Crooked-necked Squash.—1st E. L. Normandin 75c, 2d Julien Sauvé 50c, 3d J. B. Benoit 25c

Melons.—1st Andre Pilon 75c, 2d J. Laframboise 50c, 3d Pascal Menard 25c

French Melons.—1st Narcisse Laberge 75c, 2d P. Menard 50c, 3d Thos Watson 25c

Water Melons.—1st Thos Watson 75c, 2d E. L. Normandin 50c, 3d P. Menard 25c

Tomatoes.—1st Thos Watson 75c, E. L. Normandin 5

The Canadian Gleaner.

HUNTINGDON, THURSDAY, SEPT. 16, 1880.

THE Sultan has found another excuse for delaying the naval demonstration by the Powers, in discharging his Ministers and forming a new Cabinet.

THE bush fires in Upton, Eastern Township, are among the most terrible known since those which devastated the county of Ottawa.

THE Selkirk election has resulted in the defeat of Donald A. Smith, the Liberal candidate, by a majority of 131.

In consequence of the Huntingdon Fair falling on our publishing day, this issue of the Gleaner is printed on Wednesday morning.

There arrived at Ste Martine, the middle of last week, a number of wheelbarrows, scrapers, and tools, for the construction of the railway between that place and St Isidore.

Bush fires extend over the greater part of the flat land in the District and are doing much damage, particularly in St Anicet, Godmanchester, St Stanislas, and St Cecile.

The great hurricane, in which the steamer Vera Cruz went to the bottom, was one of the most terrific ever experienced, and during its force many a gallant ship was wrecked.

The building was fairly filled but not crowded. Of factory butter, despite the largeness of the prizes, only one tub was entered, and that from the well-known Stockwell factory.

Mr Holton, M.P., sent a donation of \$100 to the funds of the Chateaugay Agricultural Society.

THE SHOW OF HUNTINGDON No. 2. It seems but the other day that the second agricultural society was formed in this county, and yet the show of Friday was the 10th it has held.

The domestic manufactures were first-class, the blankets and shawls being peculiarly deserving. The first-prize yarn was very fine, and yet it was surpassed by a small hank, which was ruled out, there not being enough of it.

The board of this Society set an example of liberality, and have done so for years, which none of their compeers imitate. At this show they gave, in conjunction with their secretary, Mr Boardman, \$26, which was divided up into special prizes for different objects.

Annexed is a summary of the entries: Horses.....72, Pedigreed cattle.....32, Grade cattle.....9, Sheep.....46, Swine.....14, Cheese.....6, Butter.....6, Vegetables, Fruit & Flowers.....218, Implements and Miscellaneous.....18, Poultry.....26, Domestic Manufactures.....179, Fancy and unenumerated.....334.

There was an average display of sheep, comprising Cotswolds, among which the first-prize shearing ram may be particularized. The first-prize lambs, we understood, are off Mr Drysdale's ram.

Of poultry there was, we think, more than we have seen before, and we would suggest to the society the propriety of putting up benches so that they may be seen. The vegetables were what was to be expected in so dry a season.

Under the heading of implements, the exhibits were few. Mr Graves had a couple of plows, a horse-hoe, a corn-sheller, and a furnace-door and bars, that will be appreciated by sugar-makers.

petition was small, comprising one entry of factory and 3 of dairy. There was, as has always been the case at this show, a particularly fine display of maple sugar and syrup, of honey and of bread.

The Society during the year has acquired two more acres of land, which they have added to their grounds, which are now sufficiently commodious. The trotting round the course was continued, and proved more a source of annoyance than ever, for, from the dryness of the soil and the strength of the breeze, the passing wheels raised clouds of sand which were most obnoxious to pedestrians.

FRUIT, VEGETABLES, &c. Judges: John Stuart, W. A. Farquhar, and James Oliver. Best collection of Apples: 1st Humphreys Nesbit \$3, 2d Mrs D Gordon \$2, 3d J Clayland, senr., \$1.

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2-year old Heifers—1st Geo Bustard \$3, 2d John Bustard \$2, 3d Thos Daly \$1. Heifer Calves—1st Chas Corbin \$3, 2d W. H. McDowell \$2, 3d J. M. McDowell \$1.

DAIRY PRODUCE, POULTRY, &c. Judges—P. C. McGinnis, John McIntosh, and James Rennie. Factory Cheese—1st Roberts & Stewart \$3, Dairy Cheese—1st Mrs C. Barr \$3, 2d Mrs R. McDiarmid \$2, 3d Miss S. Fisher \$1.

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2 Mrs Thos. Blair 50c, 3d Miss Mary Sweet 25c. Shawls—1st Mrs D. B. McNaughton \$2, 2d Mrs Wm. Semple \$1, 3d Mrs James McDowell 50c.

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lace wall brackets 25c, corn lace wall brackets 20c, crochet scrap bag 20c
Mrs J. Barr, Jr., motto 20c, sofa pillow 20c, pillow shams 20c, crochet tidy 20c, braided apron 25c
Miss Helen L. Corbin, paintings 60c
Mrs Wm Ball, cotton stockings 20c
President, Directors, and Secretary's prizes to the Ladies who took most prize money.

Amount Prizes
Mrs D. B. McNaughton..... \$6 75..... \$4
Mrs James McGill..... 5 85..... 3
Mrs Daniel Gordon..... 5 25..... 2
Miss Mary Sweet..... 4 35..... 1

The line in the Chateauguay prize-list, referring to factory cheese, was erroneous. It should have been "1st prize, Donald McFee, Ormstown factory, \$4."

On Saturday there arrived by the C. Anderson from Coteau at Valleyfield a fresh, respectfully-dressed man with a horse and buggy. He went to St Onge's and, after looking about to see that the coast was clear, sent a boy down to the boat for his rig, whom he met, and getting in drove off. By this time he found out that he had been recognized as the thief who stole the horse and buggy from Hunter Brothers of this village, and seeing bailiff Poitras with hotel-keeper St Onge driving furiously past to overtake him, he unperceived got into a back street of Valleyfield and had dinner at the Farmers' house. Letting his pursuers get well ahead, he went on to Durham, where, his horse giving out, he had to put up at Prejent's hotel, where, although it was early, he went at once to bed, evidently to avoid observation. Mr Poitras, by this time, had found he had missed his man and, returning to Valleyfield, discovered how he had been duped. Determined not to be beat, he started at once for Durham, where he learned from Mr Prejent that the man was in bed. Telegraphing to Huntingdon, the Messrs Hunter and others drove down, and with some difficulty got access to the rascal's bedroom, when he was at once identified, and, having been handcuffed, was brought up to Moir's. When first taken he kept silent, refusing to answer any questions, but on Sunday he made several contradictory statements. To Mr George Hunter he said that, on hiring the rig at his livery, he had a bottle of liquor with him, and, getting drunk on the road, he was pitched out and woke up in the ditch, the horse being nowhere in sight. He declared that when arrested he was on his way back to settle—a very likely story seeing that his cash amounted to only \$28. To others, he said he had met a brother Montrealeur at Herdman's Corners, where he got drunk and lost the rig, and varied in localizing the scene of his misfortune, sometimes saying it was in Hinchinbrook and at others at Trout River Lines. The best proof that he was lying is the fact that when seen at Trout River Lines he was sober. On Monday morning he was brought before Daniel Shanks, Esq., J.P., when he gave his name as D. McDonald of Montreal, which is undoubtedly an alias, he stating that he did not wish, for the sake of his friends, to have his real name known. He refused to make any declaration and was committed for trial at the approaching criminal term at Beauharnois. Before leaving, he gave Mr Moir the address of the owner of the buggy and horse he had when arrested, and who lives at Vankleek Hill. He positively denied all knowledge of where Hunter Brothers' rig is. The fellow would never be taken for a criminal, has apparently been in a respectable way at one time, and is probably a native of Glengarry, he being able to talk Gaelic and acquainted with parties there. Since the foregoing was written, the owner of the rig the fellow had when arrested has arrived and claimed it. Mr Lajeunesse states that he keeps a livery at Vankleek Hill, and that late on Friday afternoon the prisoner came to hire a horse and buggy, stating that he was looking after some mortgages, and was going to Caledonia Springs and thence to L'Original to consult a lawyer about them, and would be back on Saturday evening. Instead of going to Caledonia Springs, he drove to Lancaster, but failed to reach it in time to catch the ferry, his intention evidently being to cross to Dundee and thence into the States. Foiled at this point, he turned and, without feeding the horse, drove hard to Coteau, which he reached in time for the noon boat. Had his horse not given out, his intention unquestionably was to drive for the Lines by way of Anderson's Corners, for which place he was asking Lajeunesse was overjoyed at recovering his property, and had started at once on receiving the telegraph. There is some reason to believe that the real name of the thief is Burrell, and that he followed some kind of business at Dewittville a great many years since. From information received, it is expected he will be identified as the person who stole a horse and buggy from Bedford, in the Eastern Townships, some months ago, and that he has confederated on the American side.

Mr Sullivan began last week to make the survey for the cadastre of St Anicet.

Sergeant Ross of the Dewittville company was the only representative from this District at the Dominion Rifle Match, held at Ottawa last week. He won several of the lesser prizes.

Last week the house of John Potter, Havelock, was burglariously entered, and a bureau drawer pried open, from which \$45 were taken.

Huntingdon county is again a competitor at the Horticultural exhibition for the Province, which is now being held in Montreal. Mr George Edwards, with much labor, got up the collection, which surpasses any former one.

To the Editor of the Gleaner.
Sir,—It is really too bad that a lumber yard should be made of the Square, particularly alongside of St John's Church and Burial Ground. Hopes vainly entertained, that the crushing machine with its unsightly box, &c., would long ere this have been removed, cause attention to be called to the matter by
HADES.
September 10, 1880.

WEATHER RECORD.
Sept. 2—Bright and hot.
3rd—Heavy shower in morning, succeeded by a dull, stifling hot day.
4th—Light shower at daylight. Sultry day.
5th—Bright and cooler.
6th to 12th—Dry and warm.
13th—Shower in morning. Cloudy and cool.
14th—Cool and pleasant.

NEWS BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.
A despatch from the Viceroy of India says Gen Roberts telegraphed on Monday that a careful enquiry shows that the Afghans lost very severely in the late battle in consequence of their determined stand when the English attacked them. A column under Gen. Starks remains at Khushi Nokhid to bury the dead. Gen. Phayre has arrived, and encamped twelve miles south of Candahar. The weather is unusually hot.

Some time ago the tenant was evicted from a farm at Croughwell, a post town about 14 miles from Galway, and it was reported that the landlord intended to put another tenant in possession. This morning a grave was found to have been dug on the farm by unknown hands, near which a notice was found posted to the effect that the man who became the tenant of the farm would be placed therein. This significant fashion of putting the case caused considerable speculation and amusement in the neighborhood.

The Queen of Spain gave birth to a daughter on Saturday night. A few minutes after the birth of the Princess, King Alfonso, attended by his Ministers, entered the ante-chamber, bearing the child enveloped in cambric and lace on a golden tray. Then the Prime Minister raised the coverlet, and the King presented the new born infant to the diplomatic corps and the officials of the Court.

A Madrid correspondent says the popular demonstration over the birth of an heir to the throne is comparatively slight, because of the sex of the child. The public buildings were illuminated, but the concourse on the streets was small. The infant will be christened Mercedes, and about a dozen other names. The birth was announced to the city by artillery. The Pope having consented to become the sponsor of the first-born of the King and Queen of Spain, the "fascie" (swaddling clothes) were prepared at the Vatican, in accordance with ancient custom. They are of exquisite fineness and workmanship, and were sent enclosed in an elegant casket.

Dublin, Sept. 11.—Reports are again current of the appearance of more ghostly apparitions at Knock chapel.

London, Sept. 13.—A despatch from the Viceroy of India says that an insurrection has broken out at Herat, and that the Governor appointed by Ayob Khan has been murdered. The last heard of Ayob Khan was that he had passed Beammadaw, flying forward to Herat, accompanied by several hundred horsemen.

The New York Tribune's cables say Gen. Roberts' splendid success has relieved England from the dread of a Mohammedan uprising in India. The French press consider that the achievement makes Roberts the foremost British general of modern times. The credit of the bold conception is due to Gen. Stewart, the late commander at Cabul.

The detailed account of Burrows' defeat shows the battle was lost thru Burrows' incompetency. A heavy reckoning awaits both Generals Primrose and Burrows. In the battle and investment of Candahar many hundred lives were wasted in vain attempts to recover positions which they left in the hands of the enemy. Gen. Phayre completes the ignoble triumvirate whose military reputations are entombed in Southern Afghanistan. He took two months to make a four days' march.

not backed by an Imperial guarantee, and a certain number of million acres of land. In consideration of these grants the contracting parties undertake to form a Company, to be called the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which shall construct and work the line in perpetuity. The Government, furthermore, gives the contracting parties, in addition to the surveys already made, the whole of the line thus far built. The cost of these items is put at between £5,000,000 and £6,000,000 sterling.

London, September 13.—A most diabolical attempt was made to-day to wreck the down express train on the North Western Railway. This train, which comes from Edinburgh and Glasgow, it appears was supposed to carry among its passengers the Russian Grand Duke Constantine and Admiral Popoff, of the Russian navy, and some other Russian officials who had been visiting Greenock for the purpose of examining certain new vessels now in course of construction there. Nihilist refugees in England, it is said, hit upon this plan of blowing up the train and destroying these officials as well as the passengers, for the purpose of demonstrating that even in England the lives of the Russian Prince and his aides were not safe from the vengeance of their terrible and merciless enemies. By a most providential interruption, this well laid plot failed of accomplishment altho the escape was a narrow one. Near the station of Busby, not far from London, some plate-layers working on the track discovered at a spot over two hundred yards from the village some fish-plates which had been tampered with. The foreman of the plate-layers made an examination, which resulted in the discovery that four pounds of dynamite had been placed under the plates. The plates which joined two of the rails had been removed, and the dynamite placed underneath. The dynamite was connected with an india-rubber tube containing gunpowder. The locomotive in its passage cut this, but at a point where, by an almost miraculous accident, the percussion caps which were intended to fire the dynamite had been misplaced. They failed to explode, and the train passed in safety over what was to have blown the train and its passengers to pieces. The train had passed only a few minutes when the discovery was made. Intelligence of the affair was at once sent to London, and the most skilled detectives of Scotland Yard, with their foreign auxiliaries, are now seeking to discover the parties who devised and tried to execute this horrible plot.

CANADA.
The Quebec Canadian, Mr Tarte's organ, endeavors to make capital against the Liberal party for protesting against clerical influence in elections. In an article on the rights of the clergy it lays it down as the Conservative doctrine that the Church has a right to propagate its doctrines, and that its ministers are not subject to temporal jurisdiction in virtue of the principle of natural law that a superior society cannot be subject to any inferior one.

Winnipeg, Sept. 8.—The prolific harvest has had the effect of lowering the price of grain here. Wheat is quoted at 80 cents per bushel.

A member of the medical profession at Seaforth gave a prize to the committee soliciting subscriptions for a local exhibition. The doctor was considerably surprised when he saw that his prize had been offered for the best grave-stone.

Late Tuesday night week the deputy high constable went out to St Timothee and arrested Louis Deslopes upon a warrant. The prisoner is accused of hypothesizing a piece of ground to which he had no title, obtaining an advance of \$250 upon it. The ground, it is alleged, belongs to his son.

Apples are arriving freely in Montreal, but owing to absence of demand prices are very low. Fall fruit are worth from \$1@ \$1.25, with sales of several carloads at 80c @ \$1 per bbl, 200 bbls. at \$1.10 and a carload at \$1.15. Choice selected fruit, suitable for export, is held for better figures. These shipments are larger than was expected. Advice continue to be received from Ontario corroborating our previous reports of the abundance of the apple crop everywhere. In some orchards the hang of fruit is so heavy that the boughs of the trees have to be propped.

Elaulia Payette, a domestic in the employ of Mayor Rivard, of Montreal, attempted on Saturday morning to expedite the ignition of the materials for her kitchen fire, by pouring on them coal oil. The usual result followed, the can containing the oil being exploded and the burning fluid scattered over the girl's clothing. The unfortunate victim, suffering much pain as the garments were burned from her and the flames reached her person, rushed about endeavoring to quench them. His Worship, who was up-stairs, discovering the dense smoke in the lower portion of the house, rushed out to the nearest fire alarm box, and the firemen were quickly on the scene; meantime the other servants poured water on the poor girl and finally extinguished the flames, but she was so frightfully burned that recovery was hopeless; despite all medical help, and after lingering in agony until mid-day, she died. Deceased had been in the employ of the family for some ten years, and her loss is much felt by them.

St. Scholastique, Sept. 10.—At 10:15 last evening a collision took place on the main line running by the main switch of the Q.M.O. & C. Railway at this place between two special freight trains from Ottawa to Montreal, Nos 1 and 23, by which five flat cars, one van, and one box car were broken up, two flat cars were totally destroyed, and the engine, Lotbiniere, of which one Whitman was driver, was made a wreck. The fireman, Amable Lesperance, was killed. A brakeman named Herbert in leaping from No 1 train had his hand broken. Lesperance, the young man who was killed by the collision, was but nineteen years of age, and was only married about seven months since.

Parties from Turtle Mountain, Manitoba, announce that the crops are good, oats yielding forty bushels to the acre on newly turned prairie soil. Other cereals yield in the same proportion. Hay is also a very plentiful crop. Where there were only 20 settlers in May last, there are now 480 in the immediate vicinity of Turtle Mountain. A first-class saw-mill is in operation there, and there is a good water privilege for a grist-mill.

The Dominion Exhibition opened at Montreal on Tuesday morning, but in a very incomplete shape. It will take several days to get it into perfect order. The Governor-General visits it on the 21st, the day the exhibition of stock opens. The great rush of visitors from the country will take place next week.

UNITED STATES.
Buffalo, Sept. 9.—Last evening Niagara Falls was the scene of a terrible and tragic suicide, and the circumstances surrounding the case are such as to leave the motive which prompted the act shrouded for the present in mystery. About 9 o'clock a well-dressed elderly gentleman called at the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company in the International Hotel, and asked if there was a despatch for G. W. Knapp. Being answered in the negative, he went into the bar-room of the hotel, took a drink with Mr Heidell, the chief bartender, who appears to have been acquainted with him, and then passed out. Soon after this he made his appearance on the Goat Island bridge, and here he commenced the preparations for his death. The only eye-witness of this was Miss Florence M. Everett. This young lady was seated on the bench of a verandah that has been erected on the bank of the rapids at the west end of Tigby's Bazaar. The man passed her, and walking up to the other end, divested himself of his hat, coat, and vest, then hastily writing a note, he pinned it to his coat, stood up on the bench, drew a revolver, and in full view of the horrified young lady, either fired at himself or in the air, and without a cry plunged headlong into the seething waters below. He was not again seen. The report of the weapon brought others to the spot, and on examination it was found that the suicide, in addition to his clothing, left a gold watch, a pair of sleeve-buttons, gold eye-glasses, and a pocket-book containing \$516. The note on his coat read:—"Express these things to E. F. Esmy, No 27 John street, Utica, N. Y." It was signed "G. W. Knapp."

The South has raised 5,760,000 bales of cotton this year. This beats anything it ever did in slavery days.

At a recent wedding in Boston the chancel of the church was wreathed—not inappropriately—with morning glories, gathered while the dew was on them.

The machine for crushing the cane of the sorghum which has been raised in the county the past season has arrived and been put up in the sugar house of Robinson Dagget in the Berry district. It will be operated by Henry Childs, who will manufacture all cane brought to him. Sweet or common corn, it is claimed, can be profitably made into sugar as well as sorghum. It is certainly worth a careful trial.—Malone Gazette.

It was reported on Saturday in New York that the Chinese Embassy, now in that city, was on the point of going away, in consequence of ill-treatment received in the streets. Their business in New York is said to relate to the establishment of a line of steamers to China, and also a Consulate, auxiliary to the one at Washington. Some members of the Legation are said to have been subjected to insults upon making their appearance in public. The Ministers' carriage was assaulted with missiles, and one of the attaches one night had to grapple with one of the crowd of assailants. It is stated that a policeman refused to arrest the assailants.

Diphtheria of a very fatal type is prevalent at New London, Connecticut.

New York, Sept. 11.—The Republican procession last night was attacked by a mob, a number of shots were fired and bricks thrown. Samuel Burgess, an insurance broker and campaign speaker for the Republican State Committee, is probably fatally stabbed. Childs Park was seriously shot.

A BITTER WAR WITH A PEACEFUL ENDING.
DUBLIN, Aug. 28.—There is not in any of Charles Lever's rollicking fiction of Irish life and character anything more thoroughly racy of the soil than is to be found in the facts which bring to an end a remarkable chapter in the strange, eventful story of the Ireland of to-day. It is the stirring story of the Kilbrury eviction. The scene of this true tale is laid, very appropriately, in a romantic Tipperary valley. Here dwelt on a large farm the Meagher family, of the respectable farming class. Representatives of this family had been in the place for generations as tenants holding a lease. Things went on comfortably with them until the hard times came. The rent fell into arrears year by year; the landlord was pressing for his money; the tenant couldn't or wouldn't give it to him; then the landlord wanted his land, and this the tenant resolutely refused to yield. Now a fierce struggle commenced for the possession of the land. The owner had the power of the law on his side, and the tenant had popular sympathy and practical support on his. The landlord brought his forces on the ground in the shape of the sheriff, bailiffs, and police. The tenant garrisoned his house with neighbors, and barricaded it so securely that the small legal force durst not attempt to take the place by storm. The sheriff discreetly retired from the field. The Kilbrury contest had now attracted the attention of the landlords and tenants throughout the country. It was regarded as a test case, and accordingly it was watched, with excited interest by the two classes, now face to face in open war. Here was a landlord who couldn't get either his rent

or his land; here was a tenant who defied the law and the landlord.

A second descent was made on the tenant's house in the rich vale under the shadow of Slievenamon. This time a powerful force of police invested the place, and a resident magistrate came out with the Riot Act in his pocket. The garrison in the house was likewise a large one; a determined crowd of men and women was there, armed with all kinds of weapons, from a revolver to a rolling-pin, and for the purpose of harassing the enemy there was a large supply of boiling water on the premises. The Sheriff knocked at the door and demanded possession in the name of her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. A shower of boiling water from an upper window answered him in the negative in a very practical fashion, but as the water had time to cool in its descent it did not harm him much. Then the resident magistrate rode up to the fortress with the Riot Act in his hand, ready for reading, and called upon the garrison to surrender or take the consequences, which he warned them would be serious. The garrison, represented by a young peasant in a flannel jacket, appeared at a window, said something unparliamentary about the Riot Act, and told the magistrate to take the place if he was able. Two scaling parties, composed of men of the Royal Irish Constabulary were told off to attempt to effect an entrance thru the windows, front and rear, while the main body of the forces battered at the doors with the butts of their rifles. The scaling parties found it hot work working boiling water and bludgeons and pitchforks, pokers, scythes and reaping hooks. A dozen constables took a long ladder, and, rushing at the hall door with it as a battering-ram, made a breach in the outworks thru which the invading force swarmed. The garrison retreated upstairs, and made a stand on the first landing; driven from this, they retreated to the next landing, and there made another obstinate stand. By this time one of the scaling parties succeeded in entering thru a back window, and the end of the fight was that the garrison was overpowered and made prisoners of war. They were handcuffed and led away captives.

Now the indignation meetings set in. Fierce demonstrations were held in the neighborhood, at which a solemn vow was made that the farm from which Meagher was evicted should be allowed to lie waste until he was restored to possession. It was thoroughly understood that the man who would take that farm, or work upon it in any way, for the benefit of the landlord or of himself, would do so at the risk of his life. No man took that risk. As soon as Meagher, his wife, and his retainers were liberated on bail to take their trial at the ensuing Assizes a band of masked men, armed, accompanied him to his old home at night; expelled the caretaker who was put in charge by the landlord, having previously sworn him not to undertake that sort of work any more, and reinstated Meagher in possession, swearing him to hold it against all comers. Here, now, was the landlord exactly in the same position that he found himself at the commencement of hostilities. Again the landlord put the legal machinery at work for the purpose of again expelling this terrible tenant. Blood was up to fever heat on both sides now. The farmhouse was put in a condition, within and without, to resist a prolonged siege; it was amply provisioned, and was garrisoned by a band of braves who threw themselves heart and soul into the work. The crops were ripe now and needed cutting. One bright moonlight night a swarm of peasantry came on the ground, and next day, as if by magic, that farm was bare; the crops had been cut down by hundreds of reaping hooks and scythes, and carried away to neighboring barns. This extraordinary harvesting feat was, of course, accomplished in the interest of the tenant who was fighting his landlord.

If a novelist were writing on imaginary incidents like these, he would find it absolutely necessary to wind up with a tragedy. There wouldn't seem to be any other natural way out of it. If he had a literary daring to make all these desperate doings end up not in a fierce and fatal fight for that farm, but a jolly drinking bout on the spot by the contending forces, at which the landlord and the Sheriff and the resident magistrate and the police were "toasted" in champagne, he would surely be consumed by the critics for constructing an outrageously improbable denouement. Yet this, and much more, was about in this way:—Thru the instrumentality of the friends of the landlord and tenant, a treaty of peace was signed on the following terms:—One of the two years' rent due by the tenant to be forgiven; the annual rent of the farm to be permanently reduced from £512 to £400 per annum; the landlord to expend £300 on such improvements in drainage as the tenant may determine on. The tenant appears to have the better end of the peace compact, which, probably, the landlord was induced to accept on the principle of "anything for a quiet life."

The last chapter in this remarkable drama is the strange one. The dramatists persons are, as before, the tenant, his wife, and his followers; the Sheriff, the agent, the magistrate and the police. This time, however, the Sheriff and his forces are not scaling the walls of the besieged dwelling, battering at its barricaded doors. They are seated in the best parlor at the hospitable board of the tenant, on which a champagne luncheon is spread. Mrs Meagher, the tenant's wife, is doing the honors of the house, supported at the foot of the table by her husband. This party, so very strangely mixed, is gathered to celebrate the signing of the treaty of peace above mentioned. They have a good time of it. Instead of the crack of the rifle there is heard the pleasant popping of champagne corks. Everybody's health is drank in sparkling wine, and there is much spontaneous speechifying. The tenant proposes the health of the landlord, the agent responds in suitable terms and then rises and

proposes the health of the hostess and the host. The latter, visibly affected, expresses acknowledgments for his wife and himself. The tenant asks the company to drink in bumpers to the health of the Sheriff—the man who had the boiling water thrown over him during hostilities. The Sheriff, a gushing little man, with his hand pressed to his left ribs, protests that he is now enjoying the happiest moment of his life; special bumpers are swallowed in compliment to the magistrate and police. When the feast was ended a local brass band escorted the guests to the railway station.

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At a land meeting held by the inhabitants of Ballingary, Ireland,—the scene of Smith O'Brien's capture in 1848—one of the resolutions put to the meeting by the Rev J. Hickey, the parish priest, was moved by a speaker in somewhat violent terms, the least bluntness of which read as follows:—"If there was a coward, a hound who would take a man's land behind his back, let them not speak to him, but shun him as if he were plague-stricken. Let them sooner grasp the murderer's hand, reeking red with blood, than touch his. Let them leave him alone in his glory; and, double-dyed, that fellow should go down to the dust from which he sprung—unwept, unhonored, and unsung" (Cheers).

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(By telegraph to the Gleaner.)
Pens, 70 lbs., 84c @ 84c.
Oats, 40 lbs., 00c @ 35c.
Barley per 50 lbs., 50c to 55c.
Pork, 100 lbs., \$7.
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Butter, 7 pound, 18c to 00c.
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Montreal, Sept. 13.—A better class of shipping cattle were offered at St Gabriel market to-day, for which there was a brisk demand at a fractional advance upon last week's rates, prices ranging from 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 per lb live weight. Butchers' cattle sold at 3 1/4 to 4 1/4 per lb for fair to good stock, but small and lean beasts brought lower prices. Hogs, altho not in large supply were dull and prices were easy at \$5.12 1/2 to \$5.60 per 100 lbs. Good sheep were quoted at 4 1/2 to 5c per lb, and lambs at \$2.50 to \$3.75 each.

Montreal, Sept. 14.—Peas in demand at 82c to 83c per 60 lbs; Barley 60c to 70c per 48 lbs according to quality; Oats 31c to 32c per 32 lbs. Best bag flour \$2.95 to \$3. Butter is unsettled and few wholesale transactions have taken place, holders shipping on commission to England, where prices are 4s lower than they were a week ago. Fair to good 19c to 20c; choice 21c to 23c. Creamery 25c to 26c. Cheese is steady at 12c to 12 1/2c. Eggs 12c. Potatoes in over-supply and selling as low as 25c a bushel for Roses.

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Also, Divine service, with confirmation, will be held in St John's church, Huntingdon, on Wednesday, September 29th, at 10 a.m. A Missionary Meeting at 7 o'clock p.m. Addresses as above. Meetings for Missionary purposes at the meetings in both churches.

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FAIRM for Sale, being west half of lot 18 on the 6th range of Hinchinbrook, containing 86 acres, all cleared and under a high state of cultivation, with a good dwelling-house and outbuildings. Large orchards and sugar-bush. Apply on the premises to Archd. Adams, or by letter to Atholstan.

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DEVASTATED BY FIRE.
Upton, Que., Sept. 7.—I reached this village this evening at 5:30, and long before arriving witnessed the scenes of devastation wrought by forest fires, for every few miles after passing St Lambert, fires could be seen, the smoke rising from clumps of trees north, south, east and west of our swiftly moving train. In some places belts of timber extending for miles were enveloped in smoke. As we got nearer and nearer to Upton there seemed to be an increase in the number of fires, while the flames were shooting their forked tongues in all directions. Upton did not show much depression nor did any of the faces surrounding the station wear an anxious look.

An enquiry for the station agent resulted in the discovery that Mr Moore was the author of the despatch to the Witness of yesterday announcing the fire, and soon Mr Moore was interviewed—a young gentleman formerly of St Johns, with an intelligent face and very obliging manner. The tired out with the fatigue of the day the gentleman left his bed and, with your reporter seated in a buggy alongside him, drove towards the scene of the disaster, the extent of which none seemed informed. The distinct line of demarcation between forest and clearing was unmistakable, and your reporter was about to ask, "Where is the burned district?" when Mr Moore remarked that the area of four or five miles square upon which we looked had yesterday morning contained the dwellings and barns of some twenty-five thriving farmers. In driving along we could see the flames burning even into the ground, as the hot satisfied with the devastation wrought already. J. Toupin was the first victim of the conflagration we met, and from him we learned that Pierre Cotte, a man supposed to have been lost, had turned up all right in the morning, and that he had saved his house. Toupin had lost everything; two barns, twenty loads of grain, two carriages, harness and farm implements, &c., escaping in the clothes he stood in. Further along the road to St Helene a man named Cliche was asked by Mr Moore how he had fared. "I have just the clothes I stand in," he answered. "I was at work three miles from my home when I heard that my house was in danger. I ran all the way and got there in time to see it burn. My wife escaped with only her petticoat."

Poor fellow, he looked disconsolate enough. We then met his father, Louis Cliche, a very intelligent French-Canadian, who had been burned fearfully in both hands and the side of his foot while manfully battling with the flames. He nevertheless lost everything, a splendid house, two stables and a barn; his stock stampeded, and his very abundant crops were destroyed. The skin was burned from off the old man's nose and cheeks, and he seemed terribly shocked at his misfortunes. Passing along we came to the first of the heavy timbered district, and for miles could see the track of the destroying element. A wagon load of fugitives passed us, and we pushed ahead. A man driving a drove of sheep now came along, and a few moments afterward we met Dr Gauthier, who had been severely burned on the previous evening. His burned hand was bound in liniment and the burns upon his face were dressed. "The wind is rising; do not go too far," he remarked, as he came up to us. He could give no account of how matters stood on the St Guillaume and Germaine roads, and advised us not to go down to them, as it would be dangerous. We took his advice. We then turned toward St Helene, resolved to get as near as possible to the spot where the fire had been at its worst. We passed some twenty farms, and the only thing to be seen standing was a few stalks of Indian corn until we reached the house of Pierre Cotte. But here we did not enter, as our conductor informed me that the Carrier farm was the spot where three dead bodies were picked up in the morning. It was no easy matter to press forward. The smoke was stifling, and the very sods on the roadway were on fire. Besides, we had a spirited animal, and we were afraid lest he should step on some of the fire heaps that lay around and run away, in which case we should have had some difficulty in getting home again. Not a vestige of the house or barn of the Carrier family was seen. Several cows lay dead on the roadside. The body of Pierre Currier, the grandfather, was found in the ditch, and underneath the body had found refuge a hare. When the men lifted the corpse to bear it away, the hare started them by leaping into the road and disappearing as fast as its legs could carry it. Near by was found the body of Joseph Currier, son of Pierre, a young man 28 years of age, and not very far from him lay Telephone Currier, a nephew of Joseph. The bodies of all three were burned to a crisp, and had been removed to St Helene. Leaving the spot, we advanced toward St Helene for some distance and found the skeleton of a covered wagon that had been abandoned in the flight of some farmer. Further on there lay on the ground a coat which had been thrown off by some poor fellow, doubtless with the idea of relieving him of surplus weight, or as a driver suggested, "Maybe it was too warm for him."

On the way back we stopped at the residence of Mr Pierre Cotte, and to the group of reporters present he related the story of his narrow escape. He had none of his barns nor stable burned—did not lose a cent's worth, while on each side of him as far as the eye can see, not a house or barn is visible. "It was like this," said he, "we saw the fire coming and my wife and family got ready to clear out. I went with them, but when I got down the road a little bit I thought I would come back and see the last of it. My barn had caught fire and so had my yard, and then I turned to run away. But I found myself a prisoner from the fire, and I thought I would fight to the last. I had only four pails of water to work with. My walls were dry and I was a mile from the river. But I used earth to throw upon the flames,

There was a large stump of a tree at my barn and it took fire. This I managed to pull away from the barn. Then I tore down my fences, and when any place took fire I ran around and stamped it out. By and by the fire passed me and I was safe. My wife and family never expected to see me again, but were overjoyed when I went to meet them this morning." All this Madame Cotte emphasized in a most emphatic way, and looked extremely happy at her little five-foot-three husband—small but energetic. At this place we were informed that Flavie Major, who was severely burned, could not survive till morning, and would likely make the fourth victim. Darkness had set in, except where the wind fanned the flames to a glow and occasionally sent the sparks up in a flurry. There was nothing more to be learned of the burned district except what Mr Moore had already told us, that it covered a space of some twelve miles in length and four in breadth, and had rendered homeless from seventy to eighty families, which will foot up nearly four hundred souls. He says the calamity will render them utterly destitute and that unless help comes to them very soon from some quarter starvation will stare them in the face. Most of them lost all save the clothes they escaped in, and are now living in the houses of their friends. The loss in money is estimated at seventy-five to one hundred thousand dollars and not one with whom I have spoken is insured. There has been word left by Dr Prevost that at St Valerien the bush fires have caused a loss of some \$40,000 worth of farm produce and houses and barns. The wind has now subsided and the chances are that the worst is over in this vicinity.

A gentleman in this city informed a Witness reporter this morning that it was his belief that the rapid progress of the conflagration was due to the debris lying around as a result of the large tan bark trade of this district. The bark he says is highly inflammable, while the tops of hemlock trees are known to be so. From five stations in the vicinity of Upton five car loads are shipped daily on an average. From Upton Mr J. T. Miller ships for England on an average two carloads of what is known as essence of tan bark, that portion of the bark with the highest tanning qualities. It would be well if this matter were investigated that means might be taken to prevent a recurrence of those dreadful scenes described above.

REVENUE AND TAXATION.

The Finance Minister and his organs have been congratulating themselves on the fact that for the first time in many years our exports in 1879-80 exceeded our imports. This proved nothing more than that the tide of returning prosperity had not yet risen so high as to bring about a normal condition of trade, and it will be found at the end of 1880-81 that the balance this year is largely the other way—that is to say, if the country continues to prosper. We called attention months ago to the indications that we were at the commencement of an era of prosperity, and our predictions of that time have been as fully realized as the present oppressive tariff would admit of. But for its excessive burdens the producing and consuming classes, which are not benefitted in any way by its exactions, would be richer by the amount it extracts unnecessarily from their pockets for the benefit of a favored few. However, the tariff, we are glad to say, though it has retarded, has not been able to prevent the removal of the depression, and as a natural consequence our people are once more purchasing most freely of imported goods.

The most noticeable effect of this altered state of affairs is an improvement in the revenue returns. That improvement was sure to come sooner or later, for even under the Tilley tariff we must be large importers, but it should have shown itself sooner than it did. There is every reason to believe that if the Mackenzie Government had remained in power the deficit of last year, amounting to \$1,700,000, would have been greatly reduced if not entirely prevented, and that there would have been for the current year, 1880-81, a very large surplus of revenue over expenditure, without the harassing exactions to which we are now subjected. The following table, which shows the fluctuation of imports and of customs revenue from Confederation to the present time, is, in connection with this subject, extremely important and instructive:—

Year.	Imports.	Customs Receipts.
1867-68	\$ 75,469,644	\$ 5,778,380
1868-69	76,415,165	5,372,979
1869-70	74,814,339	5,354,212
1870-71	96,022,211	11,641,104
1871-72	111,430,227	12,767,222
1872-73	128,011,281	13,954,154
1873-74	128,213,522	14,338,192
1874-75	123,070,233	15,351,011
1875-76	92,210,347	12,633,827
1876-77	92,237,922	12,646,297
1877-78	93,081,787	12,782,524
1878-79	81,964,427	12,900,829
1879-80	86,348,088	14,161,585

Everybody remembers from his own experience that the years 1870-74 were years of inflation, when the country was sharing in the general wave of prosperity and our people were in a position to purchase goods extensively. The revenue from Customs, it will be seen, increased pari passu with the imports from which it is derived, the abnormal increase of a million and a half in 1873-74 being chiefly due to the increase of the tariff from 15 to 17 per cent, which took place about three months before the close of the financial year. The imports fell off to the extent of five and a quarter millions in 1874-75, and but for the continued operation of the 21 per cent increase in the tariff the revenue would have fallen off also. In the next year there was a drop of nearly 30 millions in the value of our imports, and a corresponding drop of two and a half millions in the revenue. In the year 1878-79 the Tilley tariff came in force, the result being a slight increase in the revenue, and a great increase in Mr Cartwright's estimated expenditure; and during the year just expired the imports show an increase of four and a half millions, and the revenue of a million and a quarter, with

THE MIRACULOUS IN IRELAND.

A LIMERICK paper gives the following account of the miraculous appearance at the Church of Mount St Vincent, in the western suburbs of the city, which will prove a formidable rival to Knock:—"On the western side of the building is a large and finely carved figure of the Blessed Virgin, conceived in Caen stone, and underneath is a window which gives light to an oratory of our Blessed Lady, situated in that part of the convent. This statue is 30 feet from the earth, and in front of it are the playground and an open field extending to the boundary wall, the land thus enclosed being quite level and including about one acre or more in extent. To the north of the convent gardens is a belt of houses which skirt the wall five or six hundred yards away, and which enclose the grounds in that direction. We have given these particulars that the facts are about to relate should be better understood, and to show, too, that what was seen could not be produced by accidental or by artificial means such as 'magic lanterns,' or such like apparatus. It will be remembered that on Sunday, the feast of our Blessed Lady, the weather in this locality was magnificently fine, yet the thunder pealed with crashing sound and the lightning flashed with startling vividness. On the evening of that day the orphans left the convent to play in the grounds in front of the new buildings, and they were not to be alarmed by the thunder, but to pray to Our Lady of Succor should they be frightened. With whole faith of Our Lady's protection, with which the little ones like their elders are possessed, they passed into the grounds and proceeded to their innocent amusement in the usual manner. Soon after the thunder rolled along the sky and the children at once piously offered up their prayers for safety to the Blessed Virgin. Then they raised their voices and sang the touching hymn, 'Look down, Mother Mary,' and while the beautiful music of their young fresh voices was ascending, one of the children suddenly called out, 'Oh, look there,' and instantly the eyes of 200 others, her companions, were turned toward the belt of trees to the north of the convent, and in the air above them the figure of the Blessed Virgin was beheld by all attired in a white robe, with a blue sash around her waist. The infant Saviour was borne on her right arm, and a rosary depended from her left. She seemed to rest on a white cloud, upheld by two angels who carried in their disengaged hands branches of some description covered with foliage. The children were spell-bound, and involuntarily offered prayers to the Blessed Virgin. After they had gazed upon the vision for about ten minutes, some of them ran to the convent to acquaint the nuns, but before the good ladies had arrived at the spot the Divine apparition had gone, the Virgin disappearing in the heavens. The children were found in a pale, terrified, trembling state, but all talked in their accounts of what was seen, even to the description of the rosary, which they stated was large and white, and the beads of which were far smaller from each other. More startling still was it to find that children distant from them in another part of the premises had also seen the vision. There was no wavering and no contradiction among them. Several were from thirteen to fourteen years of age, and it was impossible not to be convinced of their truthfulness. So much for Sunday evening; but on Monday evening the manifestation was still more decisive. While the children were again at play one of their number called out to look at the Blessed Virgin, and instantly almost fainting, all eyes were directed towards the statue on

the top of the building, and above it in the air the children saw the immaculate Mother, vested altogether in white, her hands raised as if in the attitude of invoking or expressing a blessing or prayer, her eyes cast down, and a silvery light surrounding the beauteous figure. Some of the children again hastened to the convent to communicate what they saw, and one of the nuns who arrived first on the spot beheld the Virgin also. The children were unanimous in their descriptions of the strange apparition, and the little one who first saw the vision was absolutely rigid from the astonishment. The other members of the holy community did not see the miraculous spectacle, but they saw as the sun set globes of light, some white, some a beautiful azure, more a brilliant red, and other hues come floating thru the air from the direction of the orb setting in the west over and around the convent, and in some cases apparently passing thru the windows. Last night the vision of our Blessed Lady was not seen, but the events at the convent were sufficiently wonderful to justify further record. We have already stated that the reports thru-out the city as to heavenly visions led to great excitement, and last evening numbers of men and others clambered on the walls facing the new buildings, while hundreds made their way into the field by the same route, and lay anxiously watching in the direction of the statue. The form of the Blessed Virgin was not beheld, but a porter in the institution, while passing in front of the new building, saw a flood of light rise from the direction of the entrance under the oratory, and, ascending, envelop the statue in brilliant radiance. He ran towards the men lying in the field to ask if they had seen it, when he saw them gazing towards the building, having also witnessed the ascent of the light. We are impressed ourselves by the reports brought to us from various sources, including several of the eye-witnesses, and we feel convinced of the truthfulness of those to whom we have spoken."

It is worth more than talk that is wanted in this busy, bustling world. And although all are not armed with the orator's power and responsibility, all—young and old, rich and poor—can wield the mallet of the workman. This is beautifully illustrated by an incident, the accuracy of which has been abundantly established by those immediately concerned. Many, many years since Mr and Mrs S. C. Hall visited Ireland, previous to writing their well-known work descriptive of its scenes and customs. On the occasion of their visit to Glendalough, the far-famed district of the Seven Churches, they observed a young lad seated on one of the tombstones, who, immediately on their approach, doffed his cap, and offered his services as guide over the district. A bargain was soon struck and the party drove off. The lad, full of the quaint old legends of the place, did his work well and to the entire satisfaction of his employers. Returning home after a day's thorough enjoyment, Mr Hall took a flask from his pocket, and, after partaking of the contents, offered some to the lad. To his utter astonishment the offer was firmly but politely declined. To Mr Hall such a thing was inexplicable—an Irish boy who would not even taste whisky was, indeed, a stranger sight than any he had seen during the day. He could not understand it. Resolved to test the boy's principles, he offered him a shilling, then half a crown, then five shillings, if he would drink the poisonous drug; but the lad was firm. Under the ragged jacket there throbbed a true heart. Mr Hall determined, however, to conquer if possible, and finally offered him half a sovereign, a coin not often seen by lads of his class in those parts. It was a wicked act and proved too much for the politeness even of an Irish boy. Drawing himself up to something akin to indignation, and pulling a temperance medal from the folds of his ragged jacket, he firmly told Mr Hall "that for all the money his honor might be worth he would not break his pledge." The history of the medal was soon told. It had belonged to the lad's father, who had spent the prime of his days in the service of the most cruel of task-masters—drink. Until the advent of the gentle apostle of temperance, happiness had been unknown in his home on the hill-side. But with his advent, peace and joy prevailed. The medal was now around the lad's neck—a father's dying legacy to his son. Hence his noble and firm resolve. Nor was his heroism in vain. It was too much for Mr Hall, who then and there screwed the top on to the flask, and threw it into the lake by the side of which they stood. Since that day, and entirely thru the influence of that lad, Mr and Mrs Hall have been staunch tea-totlers, aiding the movement by tongue and pen. In face of an incident such as this, why should any one say they have no influence?

Can we refresh those thirsty fields, I'll tarry in the sky? What if a shining beam at noon Should in its fountain stay— Because its feeble light alone Cannot create a day. Does not each rain-drop help to form The field-refreshing shower? And every ray of light to warm And beautify the flower?

A FRENCH MISTRESS.—An old man who lived in the Rue Vercingetorix, Paris, and who was noticeable only by the poverty of his external appearance, died recently, and some time elapsed before an heir presented himself to claim the fortune of the deceased, which was estimated at between \$50 and \$60. On Wednesday the legate proceeded to take possession of the old man's apartment, and to his surprise no less a sum than \$23,000 was discovered in a cupboard.

The fact of a Hornellsville Presbyterian minister having lately brought suit against a wealthy man, previously living in the country, died. The family wanted the funeral on Sunday, and also wanted the

minister in question. He gave up his appointments for that day, hired a carriage and went. Nothing was said about remuneration for some time, and a bill was sent for \$25, covering his Sunday's salary and team-hire, and the bill was refused payment. So for bill and damages the suit was brought for \$50. It seems that the man was not in the habit of hiring a pew nor paying for preaching, and the family depending upon the Christian graces of the minister, concluded he could "work for nothing and board himself."

The Pall Mall Gazette points out that at the forthcoming manoeuvres of the German Army the English officers sent out by the War office with Sir Garnet Wolsley at their head, will see a considerable proportion of the infantry carrying spades. This increase to the equipment of the soldier is not to be seen for the first time, nor is it alone carried by the German army. The Germans carry one small spade to every four men, and large spades in the proportion of 25 per cent of the small ones, besides 10 per cent of pickaxes. The Austrians and Russians are providing their troops with spades in the proportion of one to every two men; and the French have adopted the principle of carrying entrenching tools. The question of carrying entrenching tools was referred to an English committee, but no decision has been come to.

At a pole-raising in New Brunswick, Ill. Two men got into an altercation about politics, and one of them drew his revolver and shot the other thru the heart. The dying man shut his knife, put it in his pocket, threw up his hands, said "Hurrah for Hancock!" and fell over, expiring instantly.

The Empress Eugenie, after her visit to the graves of Melville and Coghlan at Isandula, wrote a letter to the Queen describing the wild, grand spot where they are buried, the heroic circumstances of their death, as she had been able to learn them, adding a few words of earnest sympathy for them and congratulations for the Sovereign who had men so brave to lose; all of which the Queen copied in her own hand, and sent with a letter of earnest sympathy to the widows of the dead heroes.

THE IRISH HARVEST.—A writer in the London Times states that the crop prospect has never been better. The potato crop is magnificent; and (what few can remember to have seen) the fields are beginning to wither naturally without rot. This is due to the change of seed, which this year was everywhere of the champion variety. The consequence is a great increase in the price of pigs, because the prospect of fattening them is so good. They now fetch 30s or 35s, against from 12s to 18s last year. Oats are a good crop, and turnips and mangolds never looked better.

A French poet named Sarraffen, finding fame did not come to him quickly enough, determined to make it. He has just been astonishing the city of Lyons by entering a cage of lions and reading one of his poems. The poor brutes howled a good deal during the ordeal, but did not avenge themselves upon their torturer.

The British steamer Hardwick, 679 tons, from Odessa for Bristol, laden with barley, shifted her cargo and foundered. All on board were lost except one fireman.

An Ostrich at the Jardin des Plantes, Paris, strangled itself by poking its head thru the bars of its cage. Its stomach, when opened, was found to be a repository of miscellaneous objects, as it contained fifteen pebbles, seven nails, a scarf pin, an envelope bearing the stamp of the Ministry of the Interior, a franc piece, two keys, a pocket handkerchief, with the letter "R" embroidered in the corner, a medal of Pope Leo XIII., and a cross of the Legion of Honor.

GREAT ANNUAL CLEARING SALE

WILLIAM THIRD & CO. beg to announce that they have now commenced their Great Annual Clearing Sale AT AND UNDER COST FOR ONE MONTH ONLY, in order to make room for their New Fall and Winter Importations. Undoubtedly is a list of the GREAT REDUCTIONS MADE:

- Men's White Merino Undershirts, 50c each; former price \$1.
- Men's White Merino Underpants, 50c pair; former price \$1.
- Men's Brown Overalls, 50c pair; former price \$1.
- Men's Prunella Gaiters, \$1.50 pair; former price \$2.75.
- Men's Black Lustré Coats, \$1.50; former price \$3.
- Men's Tweed and Linen Dusters at greatly reduced prices.
- Men's Tweed Pants, \$1.25 pair; former price \$3.
- Men's Tweed Pants, \$2.50 pair; former price \$4.50.
- Men's Tweed Vests, \$1.50; former price \$2.75.
- Men's Silk-mixed Tweed Coats, \$4.50; former price \$8.75.
- Men's and Boys' Heavy Fancy Shirting, 9c per yard; former price 15c.
- Men's Fancy Braces, 15c pair; former price 30c.
- Men's Silk Caps, 75c; former price \$1.25.
- Men's Felt Hats and Cloth Caps at greatly reduced prices.
- No 1 Sardines, 12c 1/2 box; former price 20c.
- No 1 Currants, 7c 1/2 lb; former price 10c.
- Glass Preserve Jars at greatly reduced prices.
- Edgely No 1 Painted Pails, 17c; former price 25c.
- Edgely No 1 Washboards, 15c each; former price 25c.
- No 1 Brooms, 17c each; former price 25c.
- No 1 Refined Scotch Sugars at greatly reduced prices.
- No 1 Whole Rice, 4c 1/2 lb; former price 7c.
- No 1 Lobsters, 17c 1/2 can; former price 25c.

At less than half price, and at an immense quantity of other Goods too numerous to mention, at the same rate of discount. Intending purchasers are invited to CALL WITHOUT DELAY and secure Splendid Bargains at and under cost, as the whole and entire Stock must positively be disposed of without delay. Terms Cash.

WILLIAM THIRD & CO.
Huntington, August 1880.
P.S.—Extra Bargains have been engaged to assist during the Great Sale.
W. T. & Co.

Howick Agricultural Works.

I HAVE much pleasure in intimating to the public that I have added a number of valuable improvements to my Brush Power for 1880. The Power is elevated, the Bushes are habbled; the Bushes are both on the outside of the large gear-wheel shaft, making it easier to turn and stronger. I have 24 and 28 inch cylinders, steel shafts or iron. The cylinder can be set within a sixteenth of an inch from the belt. Best Norway iron used and best Oak tanned belt. The separator is floored and has 30 inch riddles. All work guaranteed. Terms and prices reasonable. Give me a call or see my agent repairing done with despatch.
ROBERT MAW.
Howick, Aug. 3.

BROWN & McNEIL are selling Kerosene oil at 15 cents a gallon.

HAY SCALES.

THE subscriber has erected next his Store a first-class set of Platform Scales, which will be found convenient.
WM. WALSH, Huntington.

CASH IS KING.

CALL AND SEE US before you purchase your Fall Goods. We have a very complete Stock of everything usually kept in a first-class Store—all of which will be found at PRICES THAT CANNOT BE BEAT. We have determined to adopt the CASH SYSTEM, and have re-marked our entire Stock down to the lowest possible Cash price, and feel confident that we will be able to show intending purchasers that
It Pays to Buy Where No Credit is Given.
We will at all times pay the highest price for all kinds of Produce. Try us.
HUNTER BROS.

FARM FOR SALE.

Being the east half of Lot No. 21, 6th Range of the Township of Hinckley, containing 100 acres—1 1/2 miles from Athelton and 3 miles from Huntington village. The land is in a good state of cultivation, well-ditched and fenced and well-supplied with water. There is a good sugar bush and orchard, also, a large quantity of cedar and other valuable timber on the farm. Good buildings. Title perfect. For further information apply to the undersigned.
ROBT. WALDR.
YOU can buy an A1 Tea for 46 cents a pound at BROWN & McNEIL'S.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is now ready to buy for the highest cash prices all kinds of Grain, at his store, in the village of St. Anicet. He trusts that since he has, at considerable expense, accumulated the farmers in the vicinity with a near grain market, the large patronage extended to him last year will be continued this season.
L. N. MASSON.
St. Anicet, Sept. 2.

Dr. D. C. McLAREN, S. U. R. G. E. O. N., FRANKLIN CENTER. Office hours, 8 to 10 a.m., and 6 to 8 p.m.

Re-opening of Schools.

A FULL supply of the Text Books used in the Academy for sale at Montreal prices for cash only at THE GLEANER OFFICE.

FOR SALE,

a thorough-bred Bull, 4 years old, bred by J. J. C. Abbott, St. Anicet. Call on one of the following: ARCHIBALD MACLAREN, Rockburn.

GOOD All Wool Hats

for 50 cents each at BROWN & McNEIL'S.

SPECIAL NOTICE

is hereby given to all parties holding claims against the estate of the late Patrick Brennan, in his lifetime, of the village of St. Anicet, wheelwright, to file them without delay, duly certified, with the undersigned, or with Patrick W. Higgins, tutor, and to all parties indebted to the said estate to come and settle at once.
I. T. CREVIER, N. P.
St. Anicet, Aug. 23.

FARM FOR SALE.

WHAT beautifully situated farm, known as the Dickinson Homestead, being the south half of lot No. 2 in the second range of the First Concession of Elgin, containing about 130 acres, with a good title. It is not a quarter of a mile from Hendersonville, Trout River, where the late Patrick Brennan, Schoolhouse, Blacksmithshop, Carriage-shop, Store, Butter Factory, and Post Office, and within two miles of the depot of the proposed railway, and only half-a-mile from the Province line, giving the owner the benefit of the American market for the sale of his stock and produce. The land is excellent and in a good state of cultivation. The buildings are in a good state of repair. Also a good orchard, plenty of water, good sugar bush, and one of the best timbered farms in the county. It must be sold to close up the estate. Any person wishing to purchase a farm will do well to look this one over before purchasing elsewhere. For terms, &c., apply to Wm. Anderson, Huntington, or Alex. Buckham, one lot East of the premises.
A. DICKSON, Colburn, Ont.

6 CENTS will buy a square yard of Brown Cotton BROWN & McNEIL'S.

FARM FOR SALE.

BEING lot No. 2, second concession of Elgin's more or less, 100 of which are under cultivation, the remainder being an excellent Sugar Bush with about 1000 trees. There is also a large orchard of 200 trees. The farm is well watered, and is situated on the bank of the Trout river, with an excellent stone house and good out-buildings. Owing to ill health the present proprietor is anxious to sell, thus offering a rare chance to any one desiring a fine home. Terms easy. For particulars apply on the premises to the proprietor,
FRANCIS NAPIER.
Helena, Aug. 24.

LIME always on hand, at 17 cents per bushel, delivered on my premises, in Godmanchester. Good and first class. GABRIEL PROVOST.

NEW JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT

J. DENNISON, Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler, has opened a Shop and is now ready for business in Shank's Block, nearly opposite the Post-office. Particular attention given to the repairing of watches, clocks, jewelry, &c., also engraving.
"All work guaranteed. Now is the time to have your Timepieces put in good order at reasonable rates."
Huntington, June 3rd, 1880.

RELIANCE TEA HOUSE

RELIABLE AND CHEAP TEAS.

XX YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN THE TEA TRADE.

Best Grades and Varieties always in Stock. EVERY POUND OF TEA WARRANTED PURE.

COFFEES, Spices, Fruits, Syrups, Sugars and Groceries. Government should contract all such. The highest price paid for Eggs, Butter, &c. Agent for the Witness Publications. GEORGE Q. O'NEILL.
Huntington, March 17.

DON'T forget that Brown & McNeil, of Trout River Lines, are selling best Winery's at 8 cents a yard.

Fall Shows.

Dominion Exhibition—At Montreal from Sept. 14th to 24th.
Franklin County Fair—At Malone on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 25, 26, and 27.

THE CANADIAN GLEANER

is published every Thursday at non-postage free. Single copies, four cents each. One dollar pays for eight months' subscription, two dollars for a year and four months. Advertisements are charged seven cents per line for the first insertion and three cents for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements of Farms for Sale if not over 10 lines are inserted three times for \$1.
ROBT. WALDR, Proprietor.