THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

(From the Cor. of the London Morning Post.)

The Emperor has the reputation of being the hardest worked man in Russia. Every morning, with the regularity of clockwork, he takes a walk in the gardens of the Winter Palace for twenty minutes accompanied by his dogs, and on his return to the palace he works until luncheon, which is served at twelve o'clock. Immediately afterward his Majesty resumes work, receiving his ministers or giving audiences. With the exception of half an hours rest, the Czar is occupied in this manner until two o'clock. He then goes out for a couple of hours, walking or driving. As a rule, the Imperial family are very particular in regard to their daily exercise. Dinner is served at six p. m., after which the Emperor sets to work again, and, if necessary, does not cease the occupation upon which he may be engaged until after midnight; sometimes not until one or two o'clock in the morning. Usually his Majesty goes out shooting once a week, and occasionally he visits the theatre, where however, he seldom remains more than half an hour. The Czar is a man of wonderful punctuality in his habits, while his pleasant manner endears him to all. The Empress is as amiable as the Czar is, but does not enjoy good health, and is thus unable to appear in public as often as she would under other circumstances.

The Grand Duke Vladimir has great artistic tastes. He is Vice President of the Academy of Arts, and regularly attends the meeting of the Senate, of which he is a member. Like his father, the Grand Duke is a keen sportsman whenever a bear is seen in the neighborhood of Gatchina the Emperor is informed of it, and preparations are made for a battle. There are generally eight or ten gentlemen with the Emperor and the Grand Duke; the beaters drive the bear as much toward the Czar as possible, and the black game usually falls to the gun of the Emperor or the Grand Duke both of whom are first rate shots.

The Grand Duke Alexis is like the Duke of Edinburgh, a sailor, having been destined for the navy from his infancy. His studies were directed by Admiral Possiet, a man distinguished for his great scientific attainments. The Grand Duke began at the lowest ring of the naval ladder and has gone conscientiously through all the grades from a cadet upward. He started in August, 1871, on his longest tour, with the rank of lieutenant, and was promoted on the voyage to the rank of first lieutenant; he was subsequently made a captain, which rank he held upon the arrival of the frigate "Svetlana," so called after the heroine of a poem by the great Russian poet Pouchkin.

The Grand Duke has encountered many vicissitudes during his adventurous career. In the month of September, 1868, while coasting in the "Alexander Nevski," off the coast of Jutland, he was shipwrecked, and it was on that occasion that he exhibited extraordinary pluck, and what is more, singular abnegation of self and solicitude for others in a position of the gravest peril. Since then the Grand Duke has visited all parts of the world, with the exception of Australia, India, New Guinea, and the islands thereabouts, which he intends seeing next year or the year after. He will start on another long cruise of adventure in 1875. He is never happier than when on a voyage. He has been accompanied on all his travels by his English preceptor, Mr. Machin, who is still attached to his suite.

It is Russian etiquette for the Grand Duke Heritier to lead a comparatively retired life, and to appear chiefly in connection with works of philanthropy. The Czarovitch does not, accordingly take a prominent part in public matters, although it is understood that he is being gradually made conversant with the affairs of the great empire.

The Grand Duke Serge, who is in his sixteenth year, is a young man of very great promise. As yet his studies are not completed.

The Grand Duke Paul is thirteen years of age. Both he and his brother, the Grand Duke Serge, are earnest students, and everywhere in St. Petersburg nothing but that which redounds to their credit is heard of them.

The Grand Duchess Marie, the only daughter, of the Emperor just married to the Duke of Edinburch, is a universal favorite. She has been the direct means of doing an immense amount of good. The Grand Duchess has taken much interest in some of the charitable institutions of St. Petersburg. She is an accomplished musican and a great reader, and she has endeared herself to all who have been so fortunate as to be brought in contact with her.

EMIGRATION FROM ICELAND.—The report of the Minister of Agriculture for 1873-4 contains a report of the special mission of the Hon. Wm. Macdougall, under date Copenhagen 28th June, 1873. From it we clip the following:—

"When conferring with the Messrs. Allan at Liverpool in the early part of last month, they showed me letters from a person of credibility in Iceland, a dependency of Denmark, representing that the hardy population of that inhospitable country were anxious to emigrate to America *en masse*. Repeated failures of their scanty crops and volcanic disturbances which recently threatened them with destruction, have,—so this person states,—predisposed the whole population to seek a home in the new world. These people are well adapted for settlement in the northern parts of Canada, and I therefore requested Mr. Ennis [the gentleman in charge of this description of business] to make farther enquiries as to the practicabity of securing a considerable colony of them for settlement somewhere on the line of the Pacific Railway. Mr. Ennis gave me the address of his correspondent, and I have written him for information as to the number and class of people who are presently anxious to emigrate, and the inducements and facilities which may be needed to meet their case. I believe the whole population of Iceland does not exceed 60,000 souls. Their chief exports are cattle, sheep and fish, and the northern part of Scotland their principal market. The course of emigration, if once established, would naturally be via Scotland. If justified by the information that reaches me during the next ten days, I shall risk the expense of sending a special agent to Iceland to make enquiries and preparations for a movement in the spring of next year. A steamer runs (occasionally) from Copenhagen to Iceland via Scotland, and the month of July is the most suitable for such a visit. If you should for any reason disapprove of my proposed action in this matter be good enough to cable me on receipt of this letter."

All Polish exiles, with the exception of one or two assassins are to be allowed to return to their native land.

OUR DESCENDANTS.—In looking over some of the bills now before Parliament, we have been much impressed with a sense of the condition to which our descendants may be reduced. Canada is supposed still to be a new country—it is, at all events, a country to a large extent unpopulated; yet we already find it necessary to legislate for the prevention of the obstruction and pollution of our rivers, for the preservation of our forests, and for the protection not only of game, which may be considered as a luxury at rich men's feasts, but of the fish in inland waters, and even in the sea, which furnish a large and wholesome element in the diet of the poor. We seem to be like prodigals exhausting the means of existing with a rapidity, that as soon as it attracts our notice, excites our astonishment, and in some sort our apprehension. Taking our own country first, the destruction of the timber is an evil which stares us all in the face. Large tracts of a country popularly spoken of as being covered with forests are absolutely more denuded of valuable timber than some of the oldest portions of Europe. It was only the other day when a member of Parliament in Ottawa boasted of the progress made by that city within the forty-six years since the first white man settled there. But that progress and prosperity represent, no one can doubt it, the realization of a sense of wealth till then latent, prodigious alike for its material extent and its pecuniary value. During a period which does not embrace the entire lifetime of an average man, a country on the Ottawa River as extensive as many European Kingdoms, has been stripped of the incalculable riches which stood upon its soil. These riches have been transformed into the houses and other descriptions of property which now constitute and ornament a flourishing city. But the great natural resources which have furnished the materials for all the accumulations and revenues on which Ottawa subsists have been destroyed, never to be restored. Other growths by human labor and the outlay of capital may be made to take the place of the great crop of timber which the first settlers found prepared for their harvest. But can these afford the vast sums of money which have been gained from the spontaneous produce of the soil which has been augmenting without care or forethought during many ages? Even if we could believe that possible, how is it possible to dispense with, or supply, that no raw material, which enters as a chief element into all kinds of construction, which so far has furnished the main fuel of Canada, and which is in demand not only in one country but in all the civilized countries of the world? It is certain that while the demand for timber is always increasing as the world becomes more civilized, and as wealth increases, it also becomes more scarce, even in the countries which have furnished the cheif supply during the last half century. And this growing scarcety of wood is to be remarked everywhere. What is to become of the inhabitants of many of the older parts of Lower Canada within a few years, unless some other description of fuel can be made to supplement the wood which has hitherto furnished the necessary warmth during the six months of our bitter winter? The early writers on Canada again describe an abundance of animal life, which is wholly different from the condition of things which we see at present. Our deer, of course, disappear with our forests; and the feathered game are rapidly following them. They are doubtless replaced by domestic animals and birds, which in respect to the quantity of food, far more than make up for the loss of the *free naturæ*; but what is to replace for us the lost inhabitants of the rivers? These are daily becoming less, not only as a consequence of increasing population, but still more as a consequence of the recklessness with which the destruction is carried on, and the various kinds of poisons from sawdust to sewrage and gas liquor which are constantly allowed to run into our navigable waters and their subsidiary streams. Even the vast treasures of the ocean are being exhausted, though they are so vast as to make the waste less perceptible. Yet, thirty years ago oysters were a luxury of the street corners in English cities, where they are now half a crown a dozen. The fisheries of the north-eastern American coast have also been destroyed, and it is said that those even in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the banks of Newfoundland are sensibly diminished in importance. As to meat, we all know how it has augmented in price, and we may well doubt whether the plenty which has been afforded by the enormous Lerds of Texas and some of the Western States will not be found inadequate to the supply of the ever increasing demands of the cities where the population of the world is fast agglomerating itself, and where all kinds of food and other articles of natural produce are consumed, while nothing is produced. In the meantime one sees no great prospect of the increase in anything but grain, vegetables, iron and coal. Are those who come after us—say, when this continent has reached the level of European population, to become almost by necessity vegetarians, and to vary their diet of bread and vegetables only with the extreme economy of materials which prevails in China, where they have already gone as far in the process of exhausting natural resources as is consistent with the preservation of any means of living; and where the utmost care in protecting what remains has to be united with the utmost thrift in the use of it. That condition of things may seem to some to be very far distant, and of small consequence to the present generation on the principle that posterity had done nothing for us. But at all events it is a subject of curious speculation as to how far this devastation of the means of living will go, and how long articles now so plentiful in the general diet of the people will continue to be so. It may, moreover, be something more than a matter of speculation, if it sets us to think upon the means of encouraging those natural productions, of which a supply is still left us.—*Herald.*

A GIRL THAT BETS TO WIN.—Mr. John Fishback, proprietor of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, wagered $100 with a young lady niece that she couldn't "hold her tongue" for a week. The young lady very unexpectedly "took him up," and unless she speaks within the next two hours (it is now 4 o'clock P. M.) Mr. Fishback will have the $100 to pay. During the week he has escorted her to the opera, and although he has done his best to get her to speak, and hired other members of the family to "trap" her, yet she has resisted all their efforts. On Thursday last the journalist offered to compromise the matter, and give her $50, but the proposition was scornfully rejected.

A TERRIBLE STORY.

(From the Manchester Guardian.)

Mr. Webster, Broughty Ferry, near Dundee, has received a letter from his son, who was second mate of the Clyde ship Arracan, burned at sea on her voyage from Shields to Bombay with coals. The Arracan left Shields on the 11 of September last. On the 14th of February, her cargo ignited. On the 20th she was on fire from stem to stern, and the crew were compelled to abandon her. They left in three boats. The first, under command of the captain, was picked up by the City of Poonah, and the men were landed at Aden; the gig, commanded by the chief officer, made the land at Coochin; but the pinnace under the charge of the second mate, Mr. Webster, provisioned for only seventeen days drifted about in the Indian Ocean for thirty three days, until fallen in with by the City of Manchester and landed at Calcutta. When picked up the poor fellows were six hundred miles from the nearest land, and were in a sad condition. Mr. Webster, in his statement, says:

"In addition to myself, there were three men and a boy on board on the 10th of March. They cast lots as to who should be killed, and the lot fell upon the boy. I would not allow them to kill him, and threatend to shoot the first man who should lay a hand upon him. Things went on in this way for two days, when one of the men tried to sink the boat, and said he would have the boy's life in twelve hours. I presented my gun at him, and had no sooner done so than a bird flew over the boat. I fired at it and killed. It was instantly secured and devoured, feathers, bones and all. We subsisted after this on barnacles, which adhered to the bottom of the boat, and on sea blubber, which was ravenously laid hold as it floated past. Delirious with hunger, one of the men named Layford, asked to be killed. Another man named Davies, struck him on the head with a belaying pin. The blood was caught in a tin and eagerly drunk between the two. I threw the tin overboard. The same day these two men fought and bit one another, and then shook hands and laughed and kissed each other like madmen. At last we were through the mercy of God, picked up by Captain Hardie, of the City of Manchester, by whom we were very kindly treated and brought to Calcutta."

The surgeon of the steamer which rescued the men says they were in a wretched condition. They could not stand on their feet, their eyes started from their sockets, and they were perfect skeletons. Altogether they presented the most painful sight he ever beheld. The most cautious treatment had to be employed in bringing about their recovery.

They are beginning in the Ontario Parliament to discuss the question of prohibiting the sale of liquors. A motion was introduced the other day to appoint a commission to examine the subject, and Mr. McKenzie, the present head of the Government, declared that he was personally favorable to prohibition, although he doubted if public opinion would permit the enforcement of such a law. The money expended in Canada for spirits and malt liquors in a year amounts to about $23,000,000 at retail prices. From this expenditure the Government derives a revenue of over $5,000,000. The question which appears to trouble Canadian law-makers is not the practicability of enforcing a prohibitory law within the limits of the Dominion, but that of money. The idea of giving up nearly thirty per cent of their whole revenue staggers them. The point does not seem to have been raised that possibly a temperate and virtuous community may be able to pay in increased production and in the consumption of other taxable articles a dozen times as much as it would lose in decrease of the income from taxes on spirits.—*Sun.*

CREMATION AMONG THE KARENS.

The following curious account of the funeral rites among the Karens of Burmah is given by a magazine writer: "While burning, the body was separated by a sort of kiln from the fuel that surrounded it, so as to prevent the mingling of the ashes of the corpse and those produced by the incineration of the wood. This precaution is always taken where the ashes are to be preserved; otherwise all is consumed together, and the work of demolition in either case occupies scarcely an hour. But before the bones have been reduced to ashes the Karens select a single one, usually that of an arm or finger, and carefully preserve it till a convenient time for bringing the relatives and friends together again. In the case of the deceased copylist this meeting was to take place four days after the burning of the body. At the appointed time a great feast was prepared, ceremonies similar to those performed over the body were repeated over the bone, its solitary representative, and a solemn dirge was sung to frighten off Muk-ha, an evil spirit of whom the Karens stand in special dread. Then one of the silver bangles worn by the deceased on his wrists and ankles was hung up just over a vessel of cooked rice, of which the departed spirit was invited to partake. On inquiring the reason of this ceremony we were told that if the bangle and the string by which it was suspended should remain perfectly motionless, this would be received as an indication that the soul of the deceased was a prisoner in hell, and the party would break up in dismay. But if the string should evince a tremulous motion, the bangle turn round or the cord snap suddenly in twain, the survivors would see in these tokens indisputable evidence that the deceased had answered their call. Fortunately for their credulity the bangle (moved no doubt by the passing breeze) did turn suddenly around, and the poor wife with a cry of joy pressed it eagerly to her lips. The spirit was then invited to a grave prepared for the bone, which was buried with the food and clothing the dead man was supposed to require in the spirit land, and money with which to ransom himself if he should chance to be taken prisoner on the way by any evil minded demon. The whole company clapped their hands three times saying, 'Go in peace! This grave is thy small house, but thy grand and spacious mansion is on the cool bank of the river Mandowka, where beauteous maidens recline on beds of fragrant flowers, and all is cool, calm, and quiet.' With this loving valedictory the funeral rites ended, and the company dispersed. The urncontaining the precious ashes was carefully laid away by the bereaved wife, but the grave in which the solitary bone had been deposited could never be revisited. It was thenceforth not merely a spot devoid of interest, but one sure to endanger the well being of any rash enough to approach it even by accident."

PHYSIOLOGICAL STUDIES.

News comes to us from across the Atlantic that Mr. Gladstone intends availing himself of the leisure which he finds at his disposal, now that he has no longer the weight of Government on his shoulders, to study medicine. Mr. Gladstone's mind is a powerful and even an original mind, yet it is hardly likely that at this time of his life he will be able to add anything to the discoveries of what is called science, and it might be thought that it is rather late in the day for him to think about his health. But Mr. Gladstone is only in his sixty fifth year, and he may be able, by fitting himself to be his own physician, to preserve for a long period that would otherwise be the case a life valuable to England, and indeed it can be added without exaggeration, to the world. It is impossible not to ask why he did not study medicine before. He is nearing his grand climacteric when he sets about making himself acquainted with the laws of health, and the remedies for disease. The cause why he has remained until this time ignorant on medical matters is an evil which his example may tend to destroy.

The sage's advice to know one's self has been familiar to Mr. Gladstone since his youth, and we all acknowledge the profound wisdom of the behest. Yet, like Mr. Gladstone, we cherish an invincible ignorance regarding what constitutes a great part of ourselves. We learn everything but what concerns health—which is the fortress of life, and which we leave open to all sorts of attacks. We learn everything but this. We teach our children all that has been said by dead men; we instruct them in the nature of plants and the orbits of the stars, but the way to make a deranged stomach healthily, nay the way to prevent the stomach becoming deranged on this point we grow up and let others grow up in the grossest ignorance. Through this ignorance men and women in their early years lay the foundation of life long sorrow. If women had been properly instructed in the conditions indispensable to their health, and the happy discharge of the functions, tight lacing would never have been invented still less persisted in so long. If young men understood fully the effect on their whole system of what are misnamed the pleasures of youth so many men would not have to look back with regret as they tremble before the Nemesis of indulgence. Only that man is the hardiest of all animals the race would have died out before its follies.

These follies arise from ignorance, and the question must present itself why should there be this ignorance? There is a superstition in favour of "regular practitioners" doing everthing for us, which has come down from times before the scientific study of the human frame and chemistry existed. In those days a leech was a mysterious person who had a divining skill in regard to diseases. A faith more implicit than ever a Pope demanded was placed in these gentlemen and the patient gave himself helplessly in their hands. He was impatient at all events and if the physician could not help him his case was hopeless. But now there need no longer be any mystery about the curing of diseases nor should there be any superstitious reliance placed in the opinion of a man who cannot know half as much about one half of the question as the patient himself. The nature of digestion, the circulation of the blood, the qualities of drugs and their effects on the human frame can all be known—and a very little knowledge would often save people from irreparable mistakes.

The faculty cry out against amateur medical study, and they will probably say Mr. Gladstone is mad because of this new resolve. But to begin—they are interested. If people did not send for them at every turn they would not make so much money. In their confidential moments they give up the claim of the occult efficiency of their medicines; a knowledge that medicine can do little good; that nature is the great physician, and that all they can do is to give nature fair play. But if this is all that can be done, who so able to give nature fair play as the man himself, who can see his symptoms at all times? The doctors say a knowledge of medicine would make a man hypochondriac, and they quote Sydney Smith's axiom that you should know so much as that you have a stomach. But the Answer is at hand. Does it make the doctors themselves hypochondriac? Clearly not. And why should medical knowledge, in the case of a man who does not intend to make money by it do so much harm? The thing is ridiculous, and the advantages of such knowledge are only too obvious physicians only reasonable to blindly entrust your life, for that is what it comes to, to a man of whom you know little? And how still more ridiculous it is to do this when the necessary knowledge is at hand. Without health we cannot have long life, nor have life pleasant while we do have it. To preserve health should therefore be one of the master objects of life, and to do this we must early turn our attention to the studies which are beginning for the first time to attract Mr. Gladstone, and very man must become a physician.

The London *Standard* says her Majesty will return the Czar's visit in the autumn.

The annual gathering of the Ontario Firemen's Association will be held on the 5th August at Hamilton.

The Government of Guatemala have compensated Vice-Consul Magee for the outrage inflicted upon him by giving him £10,000.

A Dutch steamer has been seized at Quebec for a violation of the laws regulating the coasting trade, apparently committed in ignorance.

A man named Thomas Lowman arrived at Montreal on Saturday, having journeyed from Philadelphia on foot in fifteen days nine hours. The distance is 665 miles, and Lowman did not perform the feat because he likes that sort of thing, but because he could not afford to ride.

The lease of the Atlantic and Great Western to the Erie Railway Company has been completed.

An exchange says: Keep an eye out for the early resumption of payment.—To which a Southern paper responds: "Both our eyes are already looking out for it, and so are our elbows."

A check for $6[illegible],000 was recently handed the inventor of metallic tips for children' shoes, in payment of his share in a reissue of patent, which he had originally sold for $100. And now, with such encouragement as this, suggests the *Commercial Advertiser*, why can't he win the everlasting gratitude of mothers by inventing some kind of brass knee plates for little boys' trousers?

The Herald,

CARLETON PLACE, ONTARIO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

$1.00 per annum in advance.
$1.50 if paid within six months.
$2.00 if not paid till after the expiration of six months.

LOWEST RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Payable in Advance.

Six lines and under, first insertion, 75 cents, and 20 cents each subsequent insertion
Six to ten lines, first insertion, $1.00, and 30 cents each subsequent insertion.
Above ten lines, 10 cents per line for first insertion, and 3 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Quarter column,	12 months,	$30 00
do	6 months,	20 00
do	3 months,	12 00

☞ Will be changed quarterly if desired.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS of six lines and under, inserted for $4.00 a year; 6 to 10 lines, $5.00

TO ADVERTISERS.—The large circulation of the Carleton Place HERALD, in the most prosperous, wealthy and intelligent sections of the Province of Ontario, renders it the best medium for all who wish to make their business or wants known to the public in a way which will insure prompt and profitable returns.

☞ If you want a good family newspaper, free from disgusting, vulgar trash and indecent advertisements, a paper which you need not be ashamed to place in the hands of your family, subscribe for the HERALD. And if you desire to give general publicity to your business, advertise in the HERALD.

JOB PRINTING done in good style, and on the lowest terms.

JAMES POOLE,
EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

The Herald.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT $1 A YEAR

CARLETON PLACE, MAY 27, 1874.

IMMIGRATION IN 1873.—The report of the Minister of Agriculture recently laid before Parliament contains some interesting statistics of the immigration to this country last year. It is satisfactory to find that the increase has been commensurate with the increased expenditure in this department, and that the efforts to direct the current of immigration to this country have been in a great measure successful. The number of immigrants reported by Government agents to have settled in Canada last year is 50,050 against 36,578 in 1872, an increase of 36.83 per cent., and against 10,091 in 1866, an increase of 395.98 per cent. There has been a steady increase in the arrivals in Canada since Confederation, but the increase was considerably larger last year than in any previous year. It is to be noticed that this increase is not due to the assistance of charitable societies and persons in the mother country, as the returns show the number so assisted in 1873 to be only 1,124, while in 1872 the number was 2,435. In addition to those who have settled in Canada, 49,059 are reported to have passed through Canada to the United States, and the Minister notices this fact particularly, because he says "those through passengers are constantly "confounded with emigrants leaving "Canada for the United States." There are no means of classifying the national origins and the trades and calling of the immigrants, except of those who arrive at the port of Quebec. Of these, out of 36,901 that arrived last year, 18,004 were English, 4,336 Irish, 4,665 Scotch, 739 German, 664 Scandinavian, and 2,634 French and Belgians. The steerage male adults who landed at Quebec in 1873 are thus classified as to trades and callings:—Farmers, 1,476; labourers, 6,202; mechanics, 7,662; clerks and traders, 62, and professional men, 7. The total number of arrivals in 1873 includes 8,971 persons, who entered the Dominion from the United States, the figures having been obtained from the Custom-houses along the frontier. "These immigrants," says the report, "are supposed to be for the most part "Canadians returning from the United "States, and persons whom the late com-"mercial and industrial depression in that "country forced to Canada in search of "employment." In this connection we cannot pass over the report of the Rev. P. E. Gendreau, who was appointed by the department to visit the United States to investigate the condition of the Canadians settled there, with a view to promote their immigration to the Dominion. His report establishes the fact that the emigration of French Canadians to the United States, though large, is not so large as generally supposed. The number of French Canadian origin settled in all parts of the Union, is estimated by Mr. Gendreau at 400,000. He found many of these anxious to return to Canada, and he is of opinion that the same amount of assistance extended to them which is given to European immigrants, would lead thousands of them to settle in the Dominion. The Minister of Agriculture seems to have received this suggestion with favor, for in the body of his report he speaks of these people as "men who, from their skilled "labour and knowledge of the country, "would constitute the very best class of "immigrants." A considerable portion of the report is taken up with an account of the efforts to promote the immigration of German Mennonites. The obligations contracted by our Government towards these people, as enumerated in an official letter to their delegates, under date July 26, 1873, are as follows:—Entire exemption from military service; free grant of lands in Manitoba; the privilege of religious schools of their own; the privilege of affirming instead of making oaths in Court; passenger warrants from Hamburg to Fort Garry for $30 each for adults, $15 for children under eight years, and $3 for infants, these prices not to be changed till 1877 and not to exceed $40 till 1882, the immigrants to be provided with provisions during their journey between Liverpool and Collingwood. These terms having been accepted by the Mennonite delegates, we may expect a steady flow of these people to this country for the next nine years, the time allowed them by the Russian Government in which to emigrate, or be deprived of the privileges hitherto accorded them. There is no certainty as to the number that may be expected here this year, the estimates ranging from 50 to 700 families.

The news that the Durham coal miners have resumed work on their employers' terms, comes naturally enough at a time when both coal and iron are falling in prices, and where Belgian iron is offered in English markets at £1 per ton lower than British. If the foreigner persists in offering iron at rates lower than British iron can be made for, either owners' profits or men's wages must come down. A leading cause of dulness in the iron trade is the almost total suspension of railway repairs and extension in the United States; and this seems likely to continue the present year, and perhaps longer. The American demand, while it continued, was highly profitable to England, the United States being, in fact England's best customer. This demand has now largely ceased, and many American ironmills and furnaces are now idle, not, as some imagine, because English iron is displacing American, but simply because the railway companies have nearly ceased buying iron at all. An increasing demand for wooden sailing vessels may also have something to do with the decline in iron; the fact appearing to be that wooden vessels are coming into favour again for many voyages.

SAFETY OF LIFE ON RAILWAYS.—Mr. Delorme has introduced a bill into the House of Commons for the purpose of securing life and property on railways. The bill is a short one, but it contains several important clauses. One very properly makes drunkenness by any person employed upon a railway train a criminal offence; another declares that on all passenger trains there shall be suitable apparatus for establishing communication by means of car platforms or frames, so as to admit of a passage without danger from one car to another while the train is in motion. Then the 3rd clause provides that every railway company shall use self-coupling apparatus for the connection and disconnection of cars from each other, from the locomotive, or from the tender. All of these enactments seem to be in themselves justified by common sense, if they are consistent with the present condition of mechanical science. But it may be a grave question whether it is desirable for Parliament to decide on matters of such purely technical character and enforce their determination upon the managers of railways, who are the persons really responsible. We can imagine it quite possible to fasten upon railway companies patent inventions, which may turn out to be failures, and which may thus produce mischiefs instead of curing them.

We are informed that the Province of Quebec is not to be represented on the Dominion Wimbledon Team at the next competition. This is certainly matter for regret, especially as the representatives of that Province have hitherto held a leading place and won much distinction. It former years competitions were held in the different Provinces during the present month, the best scores sent to Ottawa, and the best of these again, as far as possible, selected for the Team. This year the Dominion Rifle Association has made some new rules, and having refused to accept a selection from that Province on the old principle, the Province has declined to submit to regulations which might result in the selection of inferior representatives.

Weston has not done what he set out to do, but he has still performed the tremendous feat of walking 430 miles in six days. It is unfortunate that he did not more accurately estimate his own powers, and it is to be hoped that next, instead of promising more than he can perform, he will perform more than he has promised. It would be unjust, however, to refuse to give him credit for the wonderful feat of last week, mainly because he failed to stretch his 430 miles into 500. Weston can safely challenge any pedestrian in the world to to walk a like distance within the same time.

A renewed attempt is making to establish direct trade between Chicago and Europe. A schooner with 25,000 bushels of corn has just sailed from Chicago for Cork, and three more vessels are expected to follow at an early day. With the enlargement of the Canadian canals there will probably be a fresh impetus given this trade. The main difficulty in the way has hitherto been to secure return cargoes from Europe. Shippers, however, who do not care to send goods by small schooners may look with more favor upon the thousand-ton ships which will soon be able to pass from the lakes to the St. Lawrence, and direct trade between Chicago and Liverpool may yet be carried on by small and swift steamers.

At a conference of newspaper proprietors with the Post office Enquiry Commissioners, it was suggested that the present rate of postage on papers, two cents, might, with benefit to both the Treasury and the public, be reduced to one half cent. The two cent rate was imposed mainly with the idea of benefiting publishers by inducing people to subscribe for newspapers, but we are sure publishers would be quite willing to forego any such supposed benefit. Under the present high rate, the circulation of newspapers between private individuals is exceedingly restricted.

"WHO'S WHO" IN 1874.—We gladly welcome the *Canadian Parliamentary Companion* for 1874, which came to hand yesterday, wearing the old familiar green cover of '62, enlarged in size and containing, if possible, even more valuable information than its predecessor. The *Companion* has been somewhat delayed this year, owing to the recent general election to the House of Commons, but it will be none the less acceptable and will be found none the less valuable to all those who have occasion to refer to its pages. Copies may be obtained at Perry's, adjoining the Post Office, and we would advise every one who takes an interest in the political life of the Dominion to secure this very necessary "Companion" at the earliest moment.

From this new edition of the book we glean some interesting facts touching the history and political antecedents of the Federal Parliament, now sitting at the Capital. The Senate is at present composed of 80 members. Of these it will please "Canada First" to learn, that no less than 46 are natives of the Dominion; 9 are natives of Scotland: 8 of Ireland; 7 of England; 2 of the United States; 1 of Jersey (Hon. Mr. Bourinot), and there are 8 whose birthplace is unknown. Two only are University graduates, (Hon. Mr. Cornwall, B. A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Hon. Mr. Kaulback, L L D., of Harvard University.) There are sixteen lawyers in the Upper House, eight of whom are entitled to wear silk; four doctors; four notaries; three journalists; one Provincial Land Surveyor; five bankers; two noted agriculturists; four members of the consular service; twenty-one merchants, two ship-builders and one railway manager; one Prime Minister, [Hon. Mr. Haviland, of P. E. I.,] sits in the Red Chamber, and seven members of the Privy Council; eight gentlemen hold seats in the Local Legislatures; nineteen have been Ministers of the Crown; thirty-five have sat in the Commons or Local Assemblies before and since the Union, and forty-four were members of the Legislative Council before being summoned to the Senate. The politics of the "Canadian Lords" we sum up thus: Conservatives 47; Liberals 32; Liberal Conservative 1, [Hon. Mr. Scott.] The "father of the House," in point of age, is Hon. Mr. Holmes, of Nova Scotia, who was born in Scotland in 1789; and, in point of seniority of service, Hon. Col. Botsford, of New Brunswick, who was summoned to the Legislative Council of that Province as long ago as 1833. Hon. Mr. Hamilton, of Kingston, is the senior Legislative Councillor of the old Province of Canada, his mandamus dating back to 1841. The youngest member of the Senate, as regards age, is the Hon. F. X. A. Trudel, born 1838; next to him comes Hon. William Miller, Q. C., born 1835; as regards date of summons, the junior Senator is Hon. Dr. Baillargeon, of Quebec.

The House of Commons is composed of 206 members, of whom the large number of 138 are "native and to the manor born;" of the remainder Scotland claims 24; Ireland 13; England 9; the United States 5; Wales 1; France 1; Gibraltar 1; and there are thirteen whose place of birth is unknown to fame. Of these 206 representatives Toronto University educated 5; Laval University, 8; McGill University, 9; Victoria University, 5 Queen's University, 3; Ottawa University 1; London University, 2; Dublin University 2; Glasgow University, 1; University of St. Andrews, 1; Harvard University, 1; New York University, 1; Upper Canada College, 6; St. Sulpice, 8; Nicolet, 9; L'Assomption 5; St. Hyacinthe, 4; Quebec Seminary, 9; St. Francis Xavier, 3; Masson, 1; Knox, 1; Windsor Academy, 2; Horton 1; St. Anne, 4; St. Raphael's 2; St. Therese, 3; St. Andrews [P. E. I.], 1; Dalhousie, 1; St Dunstan, 1; Truro Seminary, 1; Toronto Normal School, 2; Laval Normal School, 1; Berthier Academy 1; Naval College, Portsmouth, 1; Michigan University, 1; Vermont University, 1; Oberlin College, Ohio, 1; Georgetown College, 1; Dartmouth College, 1; Kilkenny College, 1; Yarmouth Academy, 1; Potsdam Academy, 1; and Grantham Academy 1; and amongst the University graduates, besides a goodly sprinkling of gold and silver medalists are three holding the degree of D. C. L.; three with that of L. L. D.; four with that of L. L. B.; eight with that of B. C. L.; five Masters of Arts; and eight Bachelors of Arts. The House of Commons contains no less than fifty four lawyers, nineteen of whom are Queen's Counsel; fourteen members of the medical profession; three notaries; two civil engineers; two Provincial land surveyors; thirteen journalists; forty-eight merchants; nine manufacturers; nine millers; two farmers; five brokers; four ship owners; one inspector of schools; one governor; one railway manager; one brewer and two contractors. The political stripe of the members is as follows: Liberals, 105; Reformers, 15; Conservatives, 40; Liberal Conservatives, 23; There are two independent members (Dr. Forbes and Mr. Roula); one Independent Reformer (Mr. Power;) one Independent Liberal (Dr. Schultz); three advanced Liberals (Messrs Malcolm Cameron, Holton and Frechette); one "strongly pronounced Reformer" (Mr. O'Donaghue); three independent Conservatives (Messrs. Cartright, Desjardins, and Robillard); and two supporters of the "Parti National." (Messrs. Jette and Pozer.)

The "father of the House" as regards seniority of service, is Hon. Malcolm Cameron, who first entered Parliament in 1836; and as regards age, Mr. James Hall, Member for East Peterborough, who was born in 1806. Mr. George E. Cassey, Member for West Elgin, born in 1850, still continues the youngest member of the Commons.

The ruins of an ancient city were recently discovered in Arizona, on the Gila River, several miles east of Florence. In places the walls were found preserved, standing to the height of twelve feet above the ground. A few metal ornaments and some rude stone vases were found in the ruins.

Carleton Place, May 22, 1874.

A meeting of the Ratepayers of the village of Carleton Place, met in the Hall this evening at 8 o'clock, in pursuance of notice published by the Reeve.

John Graham Esq., was called to the chair, and James Poole was appointed secretary. The chairman explained the object of the meeting, regretting that a larger number of the ratepayers were not present to take the question of the purchasing of a fire engine into consideration.

On motion of Mr. Geo. Lowe, seconded by Mr. John F. Cram, Mr. Reiffenstein of Ottawa, Agent of the Babcock Manufacturing Co. was heard before the meeting, in reference to the different kinds of engines manufactured by this Co., the capacity, efficiency and price of the Babcock engines. He explained the advantages claimed by the advocate of chemical engines over the hand engines which have, up to within the last few years, been in such universal use—he put before the meeting the peculiar advantages of the Babcock engines. (double and single cylinders.) "portables" and the Hook and Ladder Trucks manufactured by the Company. The remarks clearly showed the superiority of those chemical engines over even the "Steamers" which it was proposed should be purchased, owing to the expense of the working of the latter, and of course over the hand engines dependent upon manuel labor, and a very exhaustive labour it is, besides the difficulty of obtaining a water supply if away from the river. The Single Cylinder engine and the "Truck" was dwelt upon by him as being suitable in every way for the wants of this or any other village. The "Portables" he explained, were very effective even for a large fire, if kept in pairs to obtain the continuous stream required for combatting a heavy fire; and he wound up with the desire to meet the requirements of the village in every way, even by arranging for easy terms of payment.

Mr. Allan McDonald addressed the meeting in favor of purchasing an engine of medium size, costing eight or ten hundred dollars which he understood could now be spared from the treasury.

Mr. Crampton, clerk of the council, read some correspondence from other manufacturers.

Mr. Geo. Lowe was opposed to the expense of a steam engine at present, and was in favor of the Babcock engines. Our street side walks, &c., were not in a condition for moving a large engine. They seem to be in ruins, even on the main street of the village, almost impassable for loaded teams.

Mr. Rorison was in favor of a good hand engine, and thought there would be no difficulty in getting up a good Company.

Moved by Mr. Lowe, seconded by Allan McDonald, that the idea of purchasing a steam engine be abandoned. Motion not put to the meeting.

Mr. Taylor spoke in favor of getting an engine costing from $900 to $1200, a good, sufficient hand engine. He said we could not get a man to take charge of a steam engine—there is only one man in the village could do it.

Councillor Morphy thinks the council ought to throw up the matter entirely, and take no further action in regard to a fire engine. The meeting then dispersed.

The New York *Tribune* says: It is an open secret that negotiations have been for some time in progress at Washington for a new Reciprocity Treaty with Canada. They do not seem to have reached, as yet, any completed result; but they have already aroused such interest as to warrant a careful examination of the facts about the trade they affect. There has been a growing feeling that the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty in 1866 was a mistake. Whether or not the sober judgment of Congress and the country will confirm this feeling, it is certain that the increasing commercial importance of our Northern neighbors is one of the subjects that have attracted too little public attention among us; and we frankly confess that until led to look deep into Canadian statistics by the necessity of dealing with this proposed new Treaty, we were unaware of the rapid strides these lusty Northerners have been taking.

Lord Carnarvon has expressed the determination of the English Government not to abandon their possessions on the Gold Coast. It has been the fashion to deery those possessions, and the *Times* has frequently doubted the wisdom of wasting valuable lives in this quarter of the world. We are glad to see that there is evidence that the wave of depreciation of outlying possessions has spent itself and that England seems to stagger less under the weight of empire.

A movement is now being made to present an address to Sir Garnet Wolseley on the occasion of the visit of the Canadian team to Wimbledon this year on behalf of his many friends and admirers in the Province of Ontario. The address does not emanate from the Volunteer Force as it is contrary to the Queen's regulations for one soldier to receive from another any mark of approbation; all volunteers will, however, as citizens of Ontario, join in doing honour to one whom they all know, and equally admire and respect; and, as citizens can sign the roll, from which as soldiers they are precluded.

It is to be hoped that the Louisiana sufferers will get the $190,000 appropriated for their relief by Congress before they drown or starve. At least some time before next Christmas. Break the red tape for once.