

## WARD BEECHER ON CATS AND RATS.

When first I came to the city house, not a rat had I, not a mouse. All day you might listen, and all night too, had you chosen to, without hearing the smallest squeak or the least nibble. No suspicious holes appeared on the edges of pies, no abrasions of loaves or cakes—all was still, and all was safe. Through what mischance some prying mouse got entrance I never knew. But in an evil day they appeared, they thrived, they multiplied. I endeavored to play Pharaoh to those intruders of Egypt, but with no better luck than he of old had. All that traps could catch served no purpose. Then came a cure which was worse than the disease. The word came up stairs that rats had been seen in the pantry! Not long after, our eyes beheld them—red rats—nimble, cunning, keen-eyed, hungry, impudent, noisy rats! The poor mice made haste to change quarters. The first year served to establish the two kinds of rat—the old black rat, and the Norway or grey rat. We had always supposed that they had refused to live together. But in our traps we repeatedly took out both kinds, living together in apparent amity. At length, after a year or two, the colony had increased, and taken possession of all the partitions and hollows between floor and ceiling, and held their courts, tournaments, and races all over the house. They began to gnaw holes through the mop holes in every story, to gnaw the bottoms of doors, to get into bureau drawers, and, worst of all, to keep me awake nights by gnawing new passage-ways in the partitions of my room. At first a slipper let fly at the place of noise seemed to scare them. But they would soon resume their teeth-sawing process. Then we tried shoes, boots, and finally we thumped the spot with canes, ramrods—anything. The matter became desperate. We sent to the farm for a cat. Down came in due time the "city cat," as he had always been called. A splendid grey and striped fellow he is. For two days he was shy, and hid in the cellar. Then he emerged by stealth, lurked in the passage way, but shot off like an arrow at the approach of a footstep. At the farm he had always been renowned as solitary, fierce, and powerful. On one occasion, in a fit of jealous fury, he flew at one of his fellow-cats, a large and strong one, and literally slew him on the spot, tearing him like a tiger. But he had a liking for me. In going toward the barn I often heard a poor pitiful mewling from far within the shrubbery, and on calling "poor pussy," in a sympathetic way, he would come to my feet, and enjoy being petted and talked to. He was never known to enter the house, and usually kept aloof from the family. I am now satisfied that these reclusive habits arose from jealousy. Some cats will refuse all attention if other cats are treated in like manner. We recently visited a friend in New-England, whose cat brought up a litter of kittens, till they began to play about the house and attract notice. One day they all disappeared, and she reigned alone. It was found that she had conveyed them to a neighbouring house; and again afterward, when they had been brought back, she carried them away a second time, to a place still more remote. When one of them was selected to be reared, and was brought home, she spurned it, left the house herself, and refused to return. Now for the "city cat." A greater transformation was never beheld. So soon as the novelty wore away, and he was assured of kind treatment, he lost all shyness, changed to the fondness of a cosset, ran to every one, insisted on having a place in the lap; and in my own case, once, when lying in my lap, I placed my newspaper between him and myself, he quietly slipped down, went behind the chair, sprang up on my shoulder, and got down between me and the paper, as if determined that I should not attend to anything else when he was about. But what a calamity was it for the rats—the day of his coming! Not Samson, with the jaw of an ass, spread more dismay than did the "city cat," with a like instrument, among the uncircumcised Philistines of the wall and partition. Two weeks have brought silence by day and by night. My shoes and boots rest. A timorous squeak is still heard, a very soft and cautious creeping, but every morning shows tokens of nightly surprise and victory.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

this to its owner. There are few things so companionable as an umbrella. A stick is a shade too light; a dog is a shade too troublesome; a friend walks either too fast or too slow; but an umbrella is just heavy enough to give one the feeling of having something with one—it never bothers, and it always goes one's own pace. It is a prop in the moment of languor when one is forced to make talk in front of Lady Dawdle's garden-chair. It is a toy with which one plays as one flirts with her daughters. It has its peculiarities, its history of flights and returns, its memories of pleasant little *l'été-à-l'été* with charming beings who found a shelter in it from showers. There is something human about it which endears it to us. We talk of it to our friends, we discuss its stick and its colour; we make a grievance of it, and write to the *Times* about the harpies who rob us of it at the Academy. There are few hours of loneliness and desolation when a man cannot console himself with his umbrella. It is owing, perhaps, to their late introduction into Europe that men have as yet hardly recognized any distinct or separate property in umbrellas. Like game, they belong to the class of *fera natura*. A faint trace of communism lingers over the stand in the hall. Nobody feels very guilty at taking a stray umbrella, if it happens to be raining as he leaves his club, or at finding himself walking home with a new umbrella when he was conscious of having left it with an old one. It is amusing to notice the unconcerned curiosity with which the new owner, as he puts his spoil by with his hat and coat, guesses who on earth such a pretty little thing could have belonged to. There is not the least sense of guilt in the question. In common thought the umbrella is gifted with a certain vague personality, which is supposed to explain its constant tendency to get astray. A kind of gipsy-like and vagrant nature is assumed to belong to it. It is credited with a volition of its own, and supposed to be in some way itself responsible for its presence in any man's hand but the man who bought it. Its own will brought it to us, and if it happens to be a new one we generally leave it to its own will to take it back again. There are, we believe, persons eccentric enough to return umbrellas, but the instances are rare.

## SEA BATHING.

## TADOUSAC HOTEL, SAGUENAY.

THIS Fashionable SUMMER RESORT will be OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF VISITORS on the 15th JUNE

JAMES FENNELL, Manager.

THE OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Mail Steamer "Prince of Wales" leaves Lachine on arrival of the 7 A.M. Train from Montreal daily.

Steamer "Queen Victoria" from Ottawa at 7 A.M. Market Steamer "Bagnard" leaves Canal Basin for Carleton every Wednesday and Saturday.

Tickets to be had at the Company's Office, 14 Bonaventure Street.

Single and Return Tickets to Ottawa can be procured at the Grand Trunk Railway Depot.

R. W. SHEPHERD, President.

Montreal, June 15th, 1872.

## CANADA WIRE WORKS.

THOMAS OVERING, Practical Wire Worker, and Manufacturer of Foundry and Cylinder Cloths for Paper Mills, Wire Cloth, Sieves, Riddles, Fenders, Grate and Stove Guards, Meat Saws, Rat and Mouse Traps, Bird Cages, &c.

Particular Attention Paid to Builders' Work. Cemetery, Garden and Farm Fencing made to order.

137 CRAIG STREET, West of Victoria Square. P.O. Box 122. MONTREAL. 5-25 m

## ATTRACTIONS TO TOURISTS.

THE ST. LAWRENCE GULF HOUSE, GASPÉ BASIN, newly opened by WILLIAM BAKER.

The beautiful scenery and pleasant and invigorating atmosphere, trout-fishing, boat sailing, sea-bathing. The trip has a charm of novelty, and at the same time is one of the most inviting. Try it: reached either way, via Steamers from Quebec, or by Railroad from Bangor, Me., to St. Johns and Shediac, N. B. Fresh Salmon daily, &c. Charges strictly moderate. 5-25 i

## GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

TUESDAY, 14th Day of May, 1872.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Customs, and in pursuance of the provisions of the 8th Section of the Act 31st Victoria, Chapter 6, intitled, "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that Menford, in the County of Grey and Province of Ontario, be and the same is hereby constituted and erected into an Out Port of Customs, and placed under the Survey of the Port of Owen Sound.

WM. H. LEE, Clerk, Privy Council.

5-26

## TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

We can confidently recommend all the Houses mentioned in the following List.

CALT, ONT. COMMERCIAL HOTEL, HENDERSON DIXON, Proprietor.

MONTREAL. ST. LAWRENCE HALL, H. HOGAN. ST. JAMES HOTEL, JAMES GOVIN.

OTTAWA. THE RUSSELL HOUSE, JAMES GOVIN.

PORT ELGIN. NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL, WM. ALLEN, Proprietor.

QUEBEC. ST. LOUIS HOTEL, WILLIAM RUSSELL & SON. THE CLARENDON, W. BUSBY, Proprietor.

SOUTHAMPTON, ONT. MASONIC ARMS, W. BUSBY, Proprietor.

ST. JOHN, N.B. VICTORIA HOTEL, B. T. CREGEN.

TEESWATER, ONT. KENT HOUSE, J. E. KENEDY, Proprietor.

TORONTO. THE ROSSIN HOUSE, G. P. SHEARS, Lessee and Manager. THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, CAPT. THOS. DICK.

WALKERTON, ONT. HARTLEY'S HOTEL, Mrs. E. HARTLEY, Proprietor.



## NOTICE.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, June 6th, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT His Excellency the Governor-General, by an Order in Council bearing date the 3rd instant, and under the authority vested in him by the 3rd Section of the 34th Vic. Chap. 10, has been pleased to order and direct that the following articles be transferred to the list of goods which may be imported into Canada free of duty, viz.:

"Precipitate of Copper," "Aniline Salts used for Dyeing Purposes."

By Command,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

Commissioner of Customs.

Ottawa, June 10th, 1872.



## PUBLIC NOTICE.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 10th June, 1872.

Re-bonding and Re-warehousing of Tea and Coffee.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all the Customs duties, whether specific or ad valorem, now payable on Tea or Coffee imported into Canada, shall be repealed upon, from and after the 1st of July next.

And Notice is further given, that Tea and Coffee in the original packages, on which such duties have been paid may be re-bonded and re-warehoused at any time before the twenty-ninth day of June in the present year, and that on their being so re-bonded and re-warehoused the amount of the specific duties paid on such Tea and Coffee shall be re-paid to the owner thereof and a drawback by the Collector of Customs at the Port where they are so re-bonded and re-warehoused, or by the Receiver-General.

By Command,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

Commissioner of Customs.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 11th June, 1872.

Re-warehousing of Tea and Coffee.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that parties entitled to re-bond and re-warehouse Tea and Coffee under the recent Resolution of the House of Commons, notice of which appears in the Extra of the *Canada Gazette* of this date, may so re-bond and re-warehouse such Tea and Coffee at the nearest Port at which the same may be, or such Tea and Coffee may be deposited and re-warehoused in any Inland Revenue Warehouse, should such Inland Revenue Warehouse be at or nearest to the place where such Tea or Coffee may be, the Collector or Officer of Inland Revenue having charge of such Warehouse, in a place where no Customs Warehouse exists, being instructed to receive such Tea and Coffee in the manner and under the conditions in the said notice mentioned.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner of Customs.

5-25 a

## MONTREAL BUSINESS HOUSES.

GLASS, OILS, VARNISHES, &c.

A. RAMSAY & SON, Glass, Oil, Colour, and Varnish Importers from first-class Manufacturers in Germany, France and Great Britain. 37, 39, and 41 Rue Collet Street. 16th

MANUFACTURING STATIONERS.

JAMES SUTHERLAND, PAPER MAKER, WHOLESALE STATIONER, AND ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURER.

160 and 162 St. James Street,

11th MONTREAL.

## TURKISH BATH.

D. R. MACBEAN'S IMPROVED TURKISH BATH, 140 St. Monique Street, near Crystal Palace, Montreal. Gentlemen's hours (with the exception of Monday morning) 6 to 9 a.m. and 3 to 9 p.m. 4-622

## PHOTOGRAPHER.

G. B. MURRAY, PHOTOGRAPHER, BROCKVILLE, ONT., has refitted his rooms and is now prepared to take all kinds of Photographs. Studio—Opposite Victoria Hall, Main Street. 5-11th

## NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

After the 25th of June next, emigrants will be sent to Fort Garry at the following rates:—

TORONTO TO FORT WILLIAM. Adults, \$5; Children under 12 years, \$2.50, 100 lbs. personal baggage free. Extra luggage, 25 cents per 100 lbs.

FORT WILLIAM TO FORT GARRY. Emigrants, \$15; Children under 12 years, \$8. 150 lbs. personal baggage free. Extra luggage, \$2 per 100 lbs. (No horses, oxen, waggon, or heavy farming implements can be taken.)

## THE MODE OF CONVEYANCE.

By Railroad from Toronto to Collingwood or Sarnia.

By Steamer from Collingwood or Sarnia to Fort William.

45 miles by waggon from Fort William to Shebandowan Lake.

300 miles broken navigation in open boats, from Shebandowan Lake to the North-West Angle of the Lake of the Woods.

95 miles by Cart or Waggon from North-West Angle, Lake of the Woods, to Fort Garry.

Between Fort William and Fort Garry, huts and tents will be provided for the accommodation of Emigrants on the Portages. Passengers should take their own supplies. Provisions will, however, be furnished at cost price at Shebandowan Lake, Fort Frances, and the North-West Angle, Lake of the Woods.

THROUGH TICKETS TO FORT GARRY VIA FORT WILLIAM Can be had at Toronto, at the stations of the Northern, Great Western, and Grand Trunk Railways.

Emigrants are requested to take notice that packages are limited to 150 lbs. weight for convenience of transport on the portages, and that baggage and supplies must not exceed 150 lbs. for any one emigrant.

After the 1st day of August next, the Red River Route will be in a condition to admit of the transport of heavy articles.

By direction, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, OTTAWA, 20th May, 1872.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA. MONDAY, 20th Day of April, 1872.

PRESENT: HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Inland Revenue, and under the authority given and conferred by the Act 31st Vic., Cap. 5, intitled, "An Act respecting the Inland Revenue," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that in addition to the Ports mentioned in the 19th clause of the Order in Council of the 27th day of April, 1872, and subsequent orders, as the Ports from which goods are subject to Duties of Excise shall be exported in Bond, the following Port shall be, and it is hereby constituted a Port for the above-mentioned purposes, viz.:

The Port of Shediac, in the Province of New Brunswick.

Certified, WM. H. LEE, Clerk, Privy Council.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA. THURSDAY, 16th Day of May, 1872.

PRESENT: HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Public Works, and under the authority conferred by the 5th Section of the Act 31st Vic., Cap. 12, intitled, "An Act respecting the Public Works of Canada," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following Schedule of special rates for passengers and freight passing over the Nova Scotia Railway between Richmond, Halifax and Pictou, proceeding to or returning from Newfoundland, shall be and the same are hereby approved and adopted.

Certified, WM. H. LEE, Clerk, Privy Council.

SCHEDULE. Nova Scotia Railway.

Railway Proportion of Special Rates for Freight and Passengers. Between Richmond (Halifax) and Newfoundland.

Passengers. First-class, each, \$2.50. Second do. do., 2.00. Steerage do. do., 2.00. 5-24 c

THE EXPRESS OFFICE has been removed from Place d'Armes to the new "Cotté Buildings," 81 and 83, St. François Xavier Street. D. T. IRISH, Agent.

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