NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sale—Dr. Brown.
Cocoa—James Epps.
South Oxford Election.
Special—London House.
New Year—J. J. Stuart.
Best Paper—Munn & Co.
Rare Chance—J. W. Evatt.
For Sale—Chronicle Office.
Gift Enterprise—L. D. Sine.
Dyspepsia—Peruvian Syrup.
Dissolution—Glasgow House.
To the Electors—J. McDonald.
To the Electors—W. J. Allison.
Insolvent Notice—Wm. Esson.
To the Electors—T. Abrahams.
To the Electors—G. W. Walley.
Special—Wheeler's Phosphates.
Dry Goods—H. O'Connor & Son.
Skin Diseases—Fowle's Humor Cure.

The Ingersoll Chronicle.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1874.

☞ Yearly advertisers are particularly requested to take notice that it is necessary that the copy for "changes" of advertisements be handed in not later than Monday morning, in order to ensure insertion that week.

LOCAL NEWS.—We shall be glad, at all times, to receive items of Local News, accidents or any incident which may be interesting, either in the locality in which it occurs, or in the County generally. Matter of this kind may be sent as "Printers' Copy," at the rate of one cent per ounce, if so marked and not sealed.

☞ The charge for inserting special notices in the CHRONICLE amongst "reading" matter is, ten cents per line for first insertion, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

GOING EAST.

Trains leave Ingersoll at 6.36 a. m., 9.17 a. m., 2.25 p. m., 6.37 p. m., and 12 midnight.

GOING WEST.

Leave Ingersoll at 11.50 a. m., 5.20 p. m., 8.05 p. m., 2.10 a. m., and 5.34 a. m.

Municipal Elections.

INGERSOLL.

The nomination of candidates for Mayor, Reeve, and First and Second Deputy-Reeves, took place on Monday, at 10 a. m., as follows:—

Mr. John McDonald nominated Mr. C. H. Sorley as Mayor, seconded by Mr. Joseph Gibson.

Mr. James Brady nominated Mr. Thomas Brown as Reeve, seconded by Mr. W. S. King.

Mr. James McCaughey nominated Mr. James Brady as First Deputy-Reeve, seconded by Mr. C. H. Sorley.

Mr. John McDonald nominated Mr. James M. Grant as Second Deputy-Reeve, seconded by Mr. John Gayfer.

Mr. W. Sudworth nominated Mr. John Kerr as Second Deputy-Reeve, seconded by Mr. C. Cragg.

Mr. Norris nominated Mr. James M. Grant as First Deputy-Reeve, but Mr. Grant declined the nomination.

Mr. NORRIS made a few remarks with reference to the nomination of Mr. James Brady as First Deputy-Reeve, stating that he was not eligible for the position, and had been sitting in the Council during the past year contrary to law. The people had acted in defiance of the same in placing him in that position last year, but surely would not act the same this year, when everybody knew that Mr. Brady was not eligible to sit at the Council Board. It was for the people to say whether he should sit there, but he would enter a protest.

Mr. BRADY, in answer to Mr. Norris, said that he would allow any person, or a committee of four, six or ten men to examine his qualifications, and he would bear all the costs, even the costs of another election, if he was not found eligible. The assertion made by Mr. Norris was not worth noticing.

Dr. WILLIAMS next came forward, and said he could not see why the time should be allowed to pass without hearing something from the candidates, and would call on Mr. C. H. Sorley to give an account of his past stewardship as mayor, and what he was likely to do in the future.

Mr. SORLEY, on coming forward, said when he had the honor of the office of Mayor conferred on him, the highest honor the people could confer, he took the position with many misgivings. He was comparatively a young man in municipal matters, and there were a great many others, of much older experience, better able to have filled the position. But having accepted the position he was determined, to the best of his ability, to work for the interests of the town. He then referred to the time when he took office, and found but very little cash in the treasury, and what little there was had to go towards paying the debts of the previous year. He then thought there was "a hard road to travel," but the difficulties then in the way were soon got over. He next referred to the Municipal Loan Fund money, and the difficulties that had to be contended with before it was obtained. The building of the new School House was next referred to, for which debentures were issued which he sold at a very good price. When he asked for quotations for the same, 75 cents was all he could get, but after holding on he was offered 81½ cents, and sold them. He next referred to the magisterial business, which was not a very agreeable task to perform. He thought the time was not far distant when the offices of Mayor and Police Magistrate would be filled by two distinct persons. After a few further remarks, Mr. Sorley took his seat.

Mr. JAMES BRADY next came forward, and said he had not much to say. He had worked, to the best of his ability, for the interest of the ratepayers, and would continue to do so. The Mayor had explained the past doings of the Council, and did not think it was necessary for him to go over them again. He had endeavored to keep down the taxes as much as possible, and thought they were very reasonable this year.

The Returning Officer, Mr. R. A. Woodcock, then stated that Mr. Norris had placed a protest in his hands against the election of Mr. James Brady, he being an hotel keeper and chief engineer of the Fire Brigade.

Mr. BRADY — With reference to being chief engineer of the Fire Board, he had not got one cent for his services, nor did he ask it. He would let the people decide whether he was eligible or not.

A VOICE— What about the County Roads?

Mr. BRADY thought that was a move in the right direction. He had advocated free roads, and had voted for appointing a committee to see on what terms the roads could be bought, and to report on the same, but the committee could not obtain all the information desired. He was also in favor of establishing a Poor House in the County, but the townships were against it. They argued that they sustained their own poor, and thought the towns ought to do likewise.

Eleven o'clock having arrived, the Returning Officer declared the following gentlemen elected by acclamation:—Mr. C. H. Sorley, Mayor; Mr. Thomas Brown, Reeve; Mr. James Brady, First Deputy-Reeve. The contest for Second Deputy-Reeve is between Mr. John Kerr and Mr. James M. Grant.

Dr. WILLIAMS, not being satisfied with the explanations of the Mayor and Deputy-Reeve Brady, came forward a second time. He said the explanations were all very well as far as they had gone, but they did not go quite far enough. It was true the debentures were sold, but were they sold to the best advantage? He thought not, and was prepared to prove it. In the first place debentures were sold to the amount of $10,000, to raise $8,000, bearing interest at six per cent per annum, and to extend over a period of twenty years. In this transaction $12,000 was sacrificed, when the $8,000 could have been raised by simply paying $9,260, interest and principal, and the whole debt wiped off in ten years. It was not necessary to have gone to the city brokers to sell those debentures either, as there were parties in our own town who should have bought them up; and instead of issuing them for large sums, issued them at smaller amounts, bearing 10 per cent interest. In this manner it would only have taken about 10 years to wipe out the whole debt, and not have sacrificed $12,000 either. The Dr. did no think this was doing the best they could, and expected that the Mayor would have explained the matter a little more fully.

Mr. SORLEY said he was very much surprised at the Dr.'s remarks. It was evident he was not versed in the law, which would not allow them to put anything else but 6 per cent debentures on the market, and how could he raise $8,000, by only paying $9,260? It was a matter of impossibility. When the debentures were issued to extend over a period of 20 years, it was done at the suggestion of the School Board.

Mr. BEADY explained his course with reference to the School Board. He was placed in rather an awkward position with that body, as he had to support the Separate School, but he had always voted for giving the Board whatever money they asked for. Mr. Sorley had explained about the debentures, and he did not think it was necessary for him to go over the same ground again.

Dr. Williams remarked with reference to the manner in which he thought the money could have been raised, after which the electors dispersed.

The following are the nominations for Councillors in the different Wards:—

FIRST WARD.—Messrs. John Buchanan, Hector Campbell, W. J. Allison and G. W. Walley.

SECOND WARD.— Messrs. Jam s McIntyre, William Badden, George Bailey, James Waterhouse, F. Stewart, G. K. Brown and H. Campbell, Jr.

THIRD WARD.— Messrs. John Haskett, A. Daly, L. Thompson and G. W. Walley.

NORTH OXFORD.

In this township, Messrs. Jonathan Jarvis and George Kennedy were nominated for the office of Reeve. The following were nominated for Councillors:—Messrs. Dunn, Whaley, Minkler, Weir, Brown, Collier, Day, Downing, Lewis and Ovens.

WEST OXFORD.

Messrs. G. H. Cook and Nicholas Smith were nominated for Reeve. Mr. Smith having declined, Mr. Cook was re-elected by acclamation. Messrs. A. Park and T. Hislop were nominated for Deputy-Reeve. Mr. Hislop declining, Mr. Park was re-elected by acclamation. For Councillors the following were nominated:—Messrs. F. Cody, Benjamin Thornton, Joseph A. Fletcher, James Adams and Thomas Choate.

DEREHAM.

The following nominations were made:—For Reeve—B. Hopkins, John Markham and J. V. Bodwell.* For Deputy—J. W. Lawson and George Ellis. For Councillors—James Stevens, James Bradburn, Nelson Harris,* Wm. Harris, Stephen Foster,* Charles Wilson,* Robert McCue,* Jerome Rymph,* Robert Adamson,* Job James,* E. B. Brown and Wm. Moulton. Those marked thus * withdrew.

WOODSTOCK.

The nominations for Mayor were Dr. Field and H. Parker; for Reeve, Bird and Francis; for Deputy-Reeve, Nasmyth and Hay.

Y. M. C. A.

Manitoba.

Lecture by Rev. Mr. Cochrane.

The Fifth Lecture of the course under the auspicies of the Y. M. C. A., was delivered in the M. E. Church, on Tuesday evening, by the Rev. William Cochrane, of Brantford, —one of Canada's ablest lecturers.

The chair on this occasion was filled—and ably filled—by W. H. Eakins, Esq. After singing, and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Henderson, the chairman, in a few well-chosen remarks, introduced the lecturer.

Upon rising Rev. Mr. COCHRANE said that he did not expect to say anything that had not been said and written before, but at the request of many friends he had come to tell what he had seen in Manitoba. A friend had particularly requested him to look up men and facts when he was away, and had asked a number of questions which he would attempt to answer in this lecture so far as his opportunities of observation had permitted. Starting by Beatty's line of steamers from Sarnia you can go to Duluth and thence by Moorehead and Pembina to Winnipeg. Were a railroad built from Moorehead to Pembina (the American boundary) the journey from Ingersoll to Winnipeg would only occupy four days. There are several other good routes. He spoke in eulogistic terms of the "Manitoba," the steamer upon which he had started from Sarnia. The description of the trip by water was poetical, but lifelike, and will appear stictly as a recital of facts to all who have sailed upon Lakes Huron and Superior. The sensation of sea-sickness was hinted at, and a mirage was mentioned, which showed Saginaw Bay while the steamer lay at Goderich. The islands of Lake Huron are familiar to all Canadians, with their attractive scenery rivalling the Thousand Islands and the Hudson. The difference of level between Lake Superior and Georgian Bay is about 30 feet, and the canal at Sault Ste. Marie belongs to the Americans. The atmosphere is as chilly in July as it is here in December. Silver Island is not larger than a town lot, but it is very rich. From 6 to 15 barrels of ore are taken daily from the mine. The party next reach Prince Arthur's Landing, after passing Thunder Point, 1,500 feet high. The pen fails to describe the wondrous beauties of Lake Superior. The lecturer has concluded from inquiries that much requires to be done to make the Dawson route comfortable. It is, however, cheap. This year the road has been greatly improved, and it passes through a beautiful country. Duluth is a place of about 5000 inhabitants, the houses being of wood. Here Minnesota and Wisconsin join. Superior is a rival city. Some say Duluth is a grand fraud, and that it has seen its best days. Others look for great prosperity to it. The Northern Pacific Railway takes us from Duluth to Moorehead, through a very barren and unproductive country. The published prospectus of the Railroad gives untrue statements about this region, and enticed by such representations much stock was taken in that road, with what result is now well known. The building of the road, which absorbed much money, was the real cause of the late panic.

Coming to the Red River we learn that at a height of 1689 feet it rises, not far from Lake Itasca, the origin of the Mississippi. Red River is 900 miles long, dirty white in color, with high banks and great windings. The plain through which it flows is fertile. The boats upon the river, the Dacotah, Selkirk and International, were not inviting, not having sufficient room and but poor accommodation. There must be superseded railway communication between Ontario and Winnipeg before Manitoba can become great. The summer trip is fearful on account of the swarms of mosquitoes, which sometimes produce death. Winnipeg is growing at a tremendous rate, and house rents and building lots stand at fabulous prices. Living is also considerably dearer, the prices of nearly all necessaries being far greater than in Ontario. There are 6,500 persons in Winnipeg, it having doubled in size during the past year. There are 22 general stores and a fair number of other business establishments of every other ordinary kind, manufactures exist to quite an extent, and all the churches are represented. There are three denominational colleges, all working against each other, and they greatly need a national system. The future of Winnipeg depends upon the direction of the future railway. If it becomes the terminus it will be a great city of the North West. (Photographs of the churches of Winnipeg were shown.) The amount of imports of general articles for a season were $6,700,000 exclusive of lumber, which is over $2,000,000.

At Point Douglas, two miles from Winnipeg, the troops landed when they arrived under Colonel Woolsey. Winnipeg was a sea of mud, and their only foe was the bad traveling, for Riel had left the field to them, though they expected a fight. He left the muskets loaded. Up to four years ago all the land north N. E. and N. W. of old Canada was claimed and controlled by the Hudson Bay Company, which existed by royal charter. The consideration for their great privileges was 2 elks and 2 black beavers as often as the King of England should come into its territory. Till very lately the region was unknown and supposed unfit for settlement. That idea has now passed away, and a monopoly like that of the H. B. Co, could not continue after the country was understood. The French half breeds were dissatisfied with the transfer of the territory to Canada, for they knew nothing of English people except the officers of the company. The blame for the insurrection really lay with the Hudson Bay Company, which thought it could get better terms after it had bargained the territory for £300,000, and therefore allowed dissatisfaction to grow. An officer of the Company warned Riel and his Cabinet and assisted in his escape. The character of Riel was touched upon and shown to be only bad, and he deserves nothing better than the gallows. The final resting place of the murdered victim is unknown. In 1812 Earl Selkirk settled Kildonan with Highlanders, and the colony increased to some size. It is 4½ miles from Winnipeg, and the inhabitants stay religiously at home.

"The world forgotten, by the world forgot."

The scenery from Winnipeg to Little Britain, 29 miles distant, is pleasing. Along the river from Moorehead to Winnipeg not a stone or fossil can be seen, but toward Little Britain this is different and the scenery is more after the Scottish pattern. The people near the latter place are mostly engaged in farming.

Explorations have been made within a few years through the North West, but the results are only general. There are enormous stretches of fertile prairie land. There is no such extent of rich, uncultivated country upon this continent. The soil of Manitoba is of this kind, and it is not known how much further it stretches west. In Manitoba alone there are over 300,000,000 acres of fertile land, some of it well timbered. The speaker saw fields at Kildonan that have been reaped for 25 years and now produce from 20 to 50 bushels of wheat to the acre. The richness of the soil is its drawback after a rain, for the mud is worse than anywhere else. Manure is destroyed, but never used. If you don't stick to the country, the country will stick to you.—Some chemist should analyze Manitoba mud, and try to account for its sudden transformations from hard to soft. Grasshoppers have been troublesome for the last few years but still good crops are obtained. Blackbirds also do some harm. Red River produces 40 bushels of wheat to the acre, Minnesota 20 bushels, Wisconsin 14 bushels, Pennsylvania 15 bushels, Ohio 15 bushels, Massachusetts 16 bushels. Both spring and fall wheat are easily grown, for the snow lies at an average of 25 inches and continues steadily. Corn in some varieties grows well, the heat being sufficent for it. All the other cereals and root crops grow 5 degrees further north than wheat. Potatoes are better in size and flavor in the highest latitudes. Other bulbous roots are equal, and cabbage and other plants are good in quality and abundant in quantity. Fruit does not do so well, though wild fruits are of good growth, and it is argued that proper varieties of apples, etc., will be produced in time. Flax and hemp were once cultivated but it was stopped for want of a market, except at the nunnery of St. Boniface. Stock can be raised of great excellence, for the prairies are unsurpassed in the richness of their grasses. They are also unlimited in extent. Mutton, beef and pork are sweet and juicy, and the wool is superior.

The atmosphere is dry and allows of a low temperature without injuring pasturage. Roots and grain are unaffected by summer frosts. Buffalo winter on the prairies and half breeds and Indians camp out on the open prairies with no shelter but a tent and buffalo skin. The seasons are pleasant and acceptable to those accustomed to them. The amount of sunlight in July is 16 hours, with a long twilight, and vegetation grows rapidly. Changes in weather are sudden. The rain storms and tempests exceed anything in Ontario. In the winter high winds prevail, and are sometimes destructive, for there is nothing to break their passage over the prairies. Indian summer is the pleasant season, being the time when winter approaches almost imperceptibly. The winter is considered the most healthful part of the year, in spite of its severity.

Large beds of coal are scattered through the north-west, many of them cropping out to the surface. The Saskatchewan district has a surface of 500,000 square miles underlaid with coal. There are also plenty of other minerals. Geologists have long known the richness of those plains in mineral wealth. The coal is more like anthracite than bituminous, being like that in Northern Asia. Coal has been discovered within 350 miles of Winnipeg, on a navigable stream. Lumber is limited in supply, though there is a great deal standing, and it springs up readily after a prairie fire. Good water is scarce, that of the Red River being as good as any. The work of digging wells must be undertaken, and plenty of good water will be found.

Manitoba has all the resources of any of the other provinces. The principal source of her future prosperity lies in her soil, which is richer than in any other part of Canada, or in the British Islands. There are no stones nor stumps, and it is ready for a crop as soon as broken up. The presence of so many Indians must for a time be a great drawback to the prosperity of the country. They are pagan, half civilized or Christian, and copy all the vices and few of the virtues of their white neighbors. All the varieties of Indians are found, and their degradation is fearful. They come down to the borders of civilization once a year to draw their allowance. Hunting, fishing and fighting are their chosen avocations. (Several stereoscopic views of Indian scenery and faces were shown, as well as a lot of fancy articles of their manufacture.)

Emigrants most likely to succeed are farmers and stock raisers, with a limited number of mechanics not entirely dependent upon their trade. The present rate of wages is about 50 per cent. higher than here. Horses and cattle are dear, and agricultural implements are costly and scarce. The best time to go is early in the Spring, and the Fall is the worst. June is the best month for breaking wild land. Homesteads of 160 acres are taken up at the rate of 30 a day. A farmer with a large family can secure that amount of land for each grown up son and daughter. The grants to the half breeds lock up a large share of the best lands for the present. It is a fine country for young ladies wishing to get married to emigrate to.

A large stream of emigrants already flock in that direction, and it will increase with railroad facilities. The province of Manitoba is only a small part of the North West. The whole territory includes no less than 2,206,725 square miles, which is about two-thirds of the size of Europe. In time this will be divided into a large number of provinces. The opening up of the territory will enable us to compete with our American neighbors. Turning the stream in that direction secures the allegiance to British institutions of the half million who annually leave the mother country to journey toward the setting sun. An interesting extract upon the extent of the British American confederation was given, and the lecturer spoke of the progress toward consolidation since that speech was delivered. Our descendants who settle in the North West have a fine heritage.

At the close, a vote of thanks, moved by Dr. Williams and seconded by Mr. James Gordon, the President of the Association, was unanimously carried.

Consumption.

Numerous are the causes and kinds of this disease, and much of our success in the cure of consumption depends upon our making the distinction and treating them accordingly. It is owing in part to a want of knowledge in this relation that so many practitioners have failed in their efforts to effect good results; hence consumption has been, until but recently, pronounced incurable. The efficacious and successful treatment adopted by the Principal for many years, has been acquired by a large experience and a close application to the nature and requirements of the various characteristics of consumption, and the many patients he has cured confirms our belief in his new and successful system. Consumption is curable in the incipient stage! Consumption is curable in the second stage! Consumption is curable in cases of tubercles! Consumption is curable in cases of abscess! Consumption is curable in cases of bleeding of the lungs! Consumption is curable when brought on from catarrh, bronchitis, asthma or repeated colds! Consumption is curable in all cases where there is sufficient vital force to eliminate the poisons through the medium of the pulmones, and impart their virtues to the restoration of the various organs! Consumption may not be curable when the life power is almost exhausted, when the lungs are both badly wasted with abscess, when other organs have become alike affected with the lungs, or when the blood has become so impoverished as to refuse support to the diseased parts. Through carelessness on the part of the patient, consumption may not be cured.

It is a serious truth that when perseverance in the use of the proper remedies would eventually restore to perfect health, the patient sometimes, when the graver symptoms disappear, grows careless and negligent, and a relapse takes place and not unfrequently renders a cure impossible. When a patient is improving we would advise that he apply himself diligently to the means of cure and adhere to all physical and moral laws, thus aiding the physican, he may expect to obtain the most satisfactory results. Consumption is treated upon an entirely new and very successful system. The Institute is open to the poor on Mondays and Fridays from 9 a. m. till 1 p. m.

M. F. MCFAGGART, M. D., Principal; J. J. HALL, M. D., Chief Surgeon; C. G. EAST, M. D., Consulting Physician; C. B. SLATER, Esq., Managing Director.

Dr. McTaggart, Principal, will be in Ingersoll at the Daly House, Wednesday, Dec. 23rd, 1874, and Saturday, January, 23rd, 1875; also 23rd of February and March, and 24th of April, (one day only, each visit,) where he can be consulted by those who are suffering from disease. All kinds of obstinate chronic diseases successfully treated.

☞ New Raisins and New Currants cheapest at Shrapnell's. 1076

☞ Cheapest and freshest Finnan Haddies at Colquhoun's.

CHEAP MARRIAGES.—Licenses cheap and Furniture a mere trifle at McIntyre & Crotty's. As delays are dangerous call in the preacher and be happy. Warerooms, King Street east. 1087

THE YEAR.

Five faces has the year to me;
First, a snowy one we see,
White and shining, full of fun
Till the winter days are done.

Then he turns a smiling face,
Sweet with tenderness and grace,
Spring-time garlands on his brow—
Oh, the year is lovely now!

Soon he looks through summer flowers,
Beaming on this world of ours;
Warm and glad and in his prime
Is the year in the summer-time.

See! he flings the flowers aside!
Glows he now in harvest pride.
Red and brown and gold, the fall
Shows the grandest face of all.

One bright flash—the glow is gone!
Now the year a frown puts on.
He is growing very old,
Cross and weary, stern and cold.

He has been so good and kind,
Poor old Year! we must not mind;
Thinking of his early grace,
We'll forget his cruel face.

Love him as he goes away!
Just a week from Christmas-day
We shall have another year,
White and bright and full of cheer.

Presentation to Mr. Hugh Kerr.

At the regular communication of St. John's Lodge, F. & A. Masons, held on Monday evening, Brother Past Master Hugh Kerr was made the recipient of a very handsome present, as a slight mark of esteem in which he is held by his Masonic brethren in Ingersoll. The present consisted of a very valuable gold Past Master's Jewel. The following is the address which accompanied the present:—

To Very Worshipful Brother Hugh Kerr, Past Master of St. John's Lodge, A. F. & A. M. No. 68.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—On your retiring from the oriental chair, after an unusully arduous session of two years, it would hardly be in accordance with our principles, and totally against our feelings, not to present you with a few words of address and some mark, "although trivial," of our brotherly love and esteem for the able manner in which you have presided over our gatherings, and for the unprecedented amount of work it has fallen to your lot to accomplish. Many long, and at times weary, hours have you toiled, in adding good material to our magnificent structure, and you, no doubt, will look with an honest pride on the added strength you have given the Temple, and your future reflections will serve to fully cover any tired feelings that you have at times, no doubt, unavoidably experienced. Feeling this, your brethren of St. John's Lodge No. 68 beg to offer for your acceptance this Past Master's Jewel, not with any idea of its material value, but with the hope that it will be accepted and prized by you in the same manner in which it is tendered, viz.: as a mark of brotherly love from the Lodge to its Past Master. Finally, very worshipful sir, we pray that you may long be spared us, that the blessings of the G. A. O. T. U. may steadily follow you, and that your path in life may be guided by Him, and at last you may be found with Him, where the faithful will be summoned to meet the Master of all in that Grand Lodge above there is no more parting.

Signed in behalf St. John's Lodge A. F. & A. M. No. 68,

THOMAS BOWERS, M.D., P. M.
JOHN HASKETT.

Ingersoll, Dec. 28th, 1874.

Bro. Kerr replied as follows:—

To the Officers and Brethren of St. John's Lodge No. 68, A. F. & A. M., G. R. C., Ingersoll.

WORSHIPFUL BRETHREN AND BRETHREN:—I receive your too flattering address and the handsome Jewel, appropriate to the degree of a Past Master, which you have done me the honor of presenting as a token of your brotherly love and esteem, with the deepest and heartfelt sentiments of pride and pleasure.

With pride that it has been my privilege to rule the craft as your Worshipful Master for the last two Masonic terms, during which time the ancient order in our midst has flourished in an unparalleled degree in the history of our Lodge. And with pleasure in the thought that in retiring from the oriental chair, I do so amid the kindest wishes of my brethren.

I shall ever treasure the beautiful emblem you have just presented me, and will always cherish as one of the happiest memories of my life the kind words and brotherly sentiments with which you bid me adieu as your Master.

And here I would accord a word of praise to the officers who have at all times so faithfully supported me. And to the brethren, whose confidence in me has ever strengthened my hands for the good work in diffusing those time-honored principles of our ancient institution, brotherly love, relief, and truth, and for the harmony and zeal which has at all times cemented and adorned our meetings.

Believe me, that in this lies, to a very great extent, the power of Free Masonry, and so long as the brethren work together in peace and unity God will establish our work firm and secure.

In conclusion, my brethren, may we not hope there is a bright future in store for St. John's Lodge No. 68? And let me impress upon you those duties which the G. A. O. T. U. has imposed upon us to act as true and faithful brethren, so that when the Gavel of Death shall have summoned us to leave this earthly sphere, may we all ascend to the Grand Lodge above, where the world's Great Architect rules and reigns for ever and ever.

Fraternally, yours,
HUGH KERR,

P.M. St. John's No. 68, A.F. & A.M., G.R.C.

Ingersoll, Monday, 28th Dec., 1874.

Presentation.

The following correspondence, which we have been requested to publish, refers to the pleasing fact that Mrs. Hincks' was, at the late festive season, presented with a handsome set of mink furs, by the ladies of St. James' congregation.

DEAR MRS. HINCKS,—Please accept the accompanying gift from the ladies of St. James' Church congregation, as a slight token of their esteem and regard.

That you, our beloved pastor and your children, may be long spared to enjoy many returns of this joyous season is the earnest prayer of yours, most affectionately,

A. E. GURNETT,
E. ROBLIN.

Ingersoll, Christmas Eve, 1874.

REPLY.

DEAR MRS. GURNETT,—I cannot attempt to express to you, and—through you—to my other dear friends, my warm thanks for your truly generous and beautiful Christmas gift, which afforded me a pleasant surprise, as I feel that I have not deserved this substantial token of your exceeding kindness.

With a grateful sense of the good wishes and earnest prayers on behalf of my dear husband, my children and myself, which you so feelingly offer,

I am yours, in sincere affection,
GEORGIE HINCKS.

Ingersoll, Christmas Day, 1874.

School Examination.

Mr. Sherwood, teacher in Section No. 2, West Oxford, held a public examination of the school on Tuesday, 22nd inst. The prominent feature of the examination consisted in spelling for prizes, Mr. Gordon Cook having offered a special prize for the best speller in school. The contest was a sharp one. Jennie Stevenson, however, was the successful competitor, and obtained the prize. Other prizes were awarded to the best speller in each class, and the contest was so close that in two or three classes the judges awarded prizes to two scholars, being unable to decide which was the best. The school appears to be in a flourishing state, and the teacher at home in the business. Several of the inhabitants of the section expressed their entire satisfaction in reference to the present management of the school, and their kindly feelings to their teacher, Mr. Albert Sherwood. After several appropriate addresses by visitors, the teacher wished the scholars a "Merry Christmas," and a "Happy New Year," when the exercises closed.—*Com.*

Rev. Mr. Beamer on Temperance.

The Rev. Mr. Beamer preached a sermon in the Episcopal Methodist Church on Sunday evening last, to a very large and appreciative audience. His remarks were founded partially on the 5th verse of the lxxxv. Psalm, and partially directed in reply to a letter he had recently received from Mr. James, which demanded an apology for something he (Mr. B.) had said at a meeting held in his church, on the temperance question, and which reflected pretty harshly on Mr. James, saloon keeper. During the course of his sermon, which was ably delivered, Mr. B. said that he had been called upon to retract some remarks he had made use of, but that he had said nothing he wished to retract; and intimated that if the threats were enforced, he might then say more than many supposed he were able. We think however it would be for the interest of the party aggrieved to smother the fancied insult, as litigation would only serve as a further irritation.

Masonic.

St. John's Day falling on Sunday this year, it was observed by the Masonic fraternity in the Town on Monday, 28th inst., when the following officers were duly installed for the ensuing Masonic term:—

KING HIRAM, No. 37.

Bro. C. H. Slawson, P.M. (re-elected) W. M.
" Geo. Easton ..... S. W.
" W. Thompson ..... J. W
" C. H. Sorley, P. M. ..... Treas.
" L. J. Chadwick ..... Sec.
" H. Campbell, Jr. ..... S. D.
" C. C. L. Wilson ..... J. D.
" I. R. Walker, P. M. ..... D. of C.
" C. Brock ..... I. G.
" T. Simons ..... Tyler.

ST. JOHN'S, No. 68.

Bro. John Kerr ..... W. M.
" James Badden ..... S. W.
" W. Ewart ..... J. W.
" W. C. Bell ..... Treas.
" W. W. Griffey ..... Sec.
" Rev. E. Lonsbury, P. M. ..... Chaplain.
" R. Ditchburn ..... S. D.
" M. Day ..... J. D.
" W. J. Allison, P. M. ..... D. of C.
" Boston Sawdon, } ..... Stewards.
" James R. Harris, }
" Thomas Hamlyn ..... I. G.
" T. Simons ..... Tyler.

School Examination.

A school examination was held in School Section No. 9, Dereham, on Friday, 18th December. A number of the friends from the section and others were present, and it was evident from the frank manner in which the pupils answered the various questions proposed by their teacher, Mr. Clarke, that the school is in a prosperous condition. The scholars seemed to have a good knowledge of mental arithmetic, and were able to solve readily general practical questions. The reading was excellent, and the spelling was very good. At the close of the examination, Mr. Clarke received from his pupils, as a mark of their esteem, an elegant book, entitled, "The Second Coming of Christ," with a very appropriate address, to which the teacher replied in a suitable manner. A number of prizes were given for attendance, good behavior and writing. The school appears to be alive to their studies, and so far as I am able to judge, the entire proceedings of the day were such as to reflect great credit on the pupils and teacher.—*Com.*

Surprise.

A few of the friends and neighbors called on Christmas eve at the residence of Mr. John W. Clarke, teacher school No. 9, Dereham, and presented him with a well-filled purse and the following address:—

Mr. Clarke, Teacher, Section No. 9, Dereham:—

DEAR SIR,—We, the undersigned, friends and neighbors, have assembled here this evening to present you with this purse, as a small token of our respect and esteem for you and yours, and of our high appreciation of your services among us as a teacher, both in the day school and the Sabbath School, as well as the moral and religious instruction received during your Sabbath evening services. While we regret that you have chosen to remove from us, we hope the change contemplated may be conducive to your temporal and spiritual advantage, and that Heaven's choicest blessings may follow you throughout the journey of life, and that we may all meet at last in the Heavenly Kingdom. Signed by

JAMES SCOTT AND TWENTY OTHERS.

—*Com.*

Salford.

It having become a fixed system with the supporters of the Union Sabbath School in this village to close each year's work with an entertainment of some kind, in order to distribute presents to the pupils, this year it took the form of a "Christmas Tree," which I think was the best thing of the kind that could be produced. Two immense pine trees were placed on opposite sides of the Baptist Church, one being loaded with the presents for the children of the school, who number over one hundred, each child receiving a present from the school, and another from his teacher, while the teachers received presents from their classes, and in some instances from each member of his class, while the other tree was devoted to the reception of presents from friends to each other. To describe the articles which they contained is far beyond my feeble powers. I might class them in this way:—You notice a thimble and paper of needles, and all that intervenes till you reach the full dress pattern. On the other side from a handkerchief to a full suit. The horse and cutter, we presume, were outside, but the whip, bells, robe and blanket were on the tree. In fact every niche and available place were full of articles, useful and ornamental, showing a generous spirit prevailing among the people. Refreshments were passed in an orderly manner, although the building was literally packed. A few short speeches were delivered. The choir, assisted by Mr. Flewelling, furnished some excellent music. The distribution of the presents, although commenced early, occupied the time till eleven o'clock, when all retired well pleased, and some pretty well burdened with what generous friends had bestowed upon them. OBSERVER.

New Year's Services.

Service will be held in St. James' Church at 11 a. m.

In accordance with the usual custom, a "Watch Meeting" will be held in the King-st Methodist Church to-night, commencing at 9:30.

A prayer meeting will be held in the Y.M.C.A. rooms on New Year's Day at 9:30 a.m.

Brevities.

"Happy New Year."

Now write it "1875."

Firemen's Ball to-night.

For whom do you vote?

The days are getting longer.

London *Advertiser* spells it *superbe*.

Splendid skating. "Carnival" next Wednesday.

A good deal of hand-shaking, we note, going on just now.

Whenever I hear a fellow saying *nyther* and *ither*, I commence to form an opinion of him.—*Billings.*

"The two Oxfords are hopelessly against us," the London *Herald* informs its readers. Does the fact make you feel better?

James Pelley, for robbing Mr. Powter's store, has been sentenced by the County Judge, to six months' imprisonment in the County jail.

Elections! Elections!! Elections!!!

Lots of fun the next three weeks. Monday, Jan. 4th, for municipal elections. Monday, Jan. 11th, for parliamentary nominations; Wednesday, Jan. 13th, for School Trustee elections; and Monday, Jan. 18th, for parliamentary elections.

Y. M. C. A.

A Bible Class meets on Sunday afternoon next at 2.30 p. m. for the study of Genesis 1st chapter, young men are cordially invited. A "Praise and Promise" meeting will be conducted at the usual Sunday evening meeting. All are earnestly invited. Come, and bring your Bibles.

Middlesex Seminary, Komoka.

It is universally admitted that nowhere else can students receive equal benefit in the same time and at the same expense. This excellent institution is still under the management of Principal Curry, who is ably assisted by an efficient staff of teachers.

Photographs.

Mr. Hugill has secured the services of Mr. J. J. Gibson, who has been in the employment of Mr. Eagan, of London, for some time, and for the last few weeks with Mr. Lewis, of this town. We need not make any comments on his work. It speaks for itself. Call and see it. 1111

Our School Board.

We notice that at the late meeting of the County Council, Mr. John Gayfer was appointed High School Trustee, in place of Mr. John Buchanan, resigned. While regretting that Mr. Buchanan has felt it his duty to resign—for what reason we know not—(perhaps he will tell us in our next)—we believe Mr. Gayfer will prove a useful member of our School Board.

London House.

The attention of the public is directed to the new advertisement of Mr. J. J. Stuart, of the "London House." His stock of gent's Furnishings, Boys' Clothing, Scarfs, Ties, Undershirts, Drawers, Collars, &c., deserves attention. Call and see his Pea Jackets, Rubber Coats, &c. Satisfaction guaranted. Cheapest house in town. Call and be convinced. 1112☞

UNDERTAKING.—Mr. James McIntyre, of McIntyre & Crotty's, attends personally to Funerals. They have now a new glass Hearse in use. Everything necessary furnished with coffins. McIntyre & Crotty, King Street east. 1087

H. O'CONNOR & SON!

Dry Goods,

THAMES STREET,

Importers and Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Gent's Furnishings, Hats and Caps, &c.

Great Clearing Sale!! For Two Months Only!!!

Having decided to clear out the remainder of our Fall and Winter Stock, we are now offering goods at Great Reduction.

See our 40 cent MERINOS, worth 50 cents.
See our 15 cent. BLK. LUSTRES, worth 25 cents.
See our 10 cent WHITE COTTONS worth 12½ cents.
See our 5 cent TOWELS, worth 10 cents.
See our 10 cent FACTORY COTTONS, worth 12½ cents.

Tweeds, Overcoatings, Gambroons, Shirtings, Full Cloths, Broad Cloths, Shawls. A very attractive lot of Dress Goods, consisting in part of Merinos, Black and Colored Lustres, Cheviot Serges, Poplins, Sateens, Diagonals, Empress Cloths, &c. ☞ *Cornwall Blankets.*

Call and examine our stock of Overcoats, Pants, Vests, Neckties, Collars, Dress Shirts, &c.

H. O'CONNOR & SON.

First door north of the Corner Drug Store.

Ingersoll, Dec. 31, 1874.

Fatal Accident.

On Friday last, 25th inst, a little boy, aged four years, son of Mr. James Clark, of North Oxford, while on his way to the barn where his father was at work, was kicked by a colt, producing such internal injuries as caused his death in eighteen hours. Dr. McCausland gave him his untiring attention.—*Com.*

Rev. Dr. Freshman.

Our readers will be sorry to learn that the Rev. Dr. Freshman, late of Ingersoll, while driving with Mr. H. C. Green, of London, on Wednesday afternoon of last week, was thrown out of the vehicle, and had one of his ribs broken. This unfortunate accident, says the *Free Press*, will be the means of keeping the reverend gentleman in the house for some time.

Blackwood's Magazine

For December has just been published by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, and contains more than usually interesting instalments of the two serial stories, "Valentine and his Brother" and "Alice Lorraine." The other articles in the number are "The Cats of Lucan," "The Abode of Snow," "International Vanities," "The Parliamentary Recess," and "The French Chamber and the Septennate."

**"Car