

The Boston Fire.

The Boston fire is all out, and the plucky people of that city, emulating those of Chicago, are already at work among the ruins making preparations for rebuilding. It is a matter for congratulation that the financial feeling is steadily increasing in buoyancy, and, though there must be, to some extent, depression and suspension, the general indications are decidedly cheerful and encouraging. The condition of the banks and insurance companies is also found to be much better than could possibly be expected. General concurrence of opinion fixes the total loss at about \$100,000,000, though more extravagant estimates are made. Local insurance companies, holding about \$80,000,000 in risks, are expected to pay fifty cents on the dollar, but many suspensions are inevitable. There were 959 houses destroyed, which were valued at about \$15,000,000. The total number of firms burnt out are 2,043. The area burned over is now found to be about sixty acres. Those figures give some idea of devastation which has been wrought. They represent a not inconsiderable portion of Boston's wealth, and though the business of the country will scarcely be affected by it, yet the city itself must feel the effects for many a day.

The real sufferers by the fire are the 25,000 working people who are thrown out of employment. The clothing establishments supported thousands of sewing-girls, whose pay was small and whose poverty now must be distressing. Relief associations sprang into existence even before the fire had been subdued. A Committee of Ladies devotes itself specially to the wants of women. Yet how far there has been little to do. The temporary refuge has only eight inmates. The Committees have had few applications for aid. The first effort will be to find work for the idle; but very soon there must come a demand for money, and the whole country is hastening to supply it. There are no such scenes of distress as were observable on the occasion of the Chicago fire. There were not more than 150 dwellings burned, and the families who occupied them have all been cared for, and already the most of them have secured fresh dwellings or apartments. It is expected that before long employment will be found for nearly all who are thrown out of work. New business places and manufactories have already been secured, and more are being obtained daily by merchants and others, and the services of their former employees, will of course be needed. The men and boys will find plenty of employment before long in the work of rebuilding. The persons who will probably suffer the most are the clerks, bookkeepers and salesmen, heretofore employed in the insurance offices and business houses. It is not believed, however, that even they will long be out of employment. The dry goods men are to erect temporary warehouses on the Common, and the shoe and leather trade will find quarters on the unoccupied ground at Fort Hill. The loss of life is very much less than was at first reported. It will not exceed twenty persons, probably not more than a dozen.

Publishers of daily papers which were not burned out, and keepers of hotels and eating-houses are the two prominent classes who are reaping a temporary benefit from the fire. Thousands of strangers have gone to the city out of curiosity, and have crowded every place where it is possible to get anything to eat, and the crush in such places far exceeds anything known in Jubilee times. Judging by the immense sale of papers and the throngs at restaurants, it would seem as though people did nothing but eat and read. The ruins have been visited by thousands of people, though it is difficult to get very near the territory. Passes are issued only from military sources, and very few at that. Hence comparatively few people have been through the streets where the debris was piled up by the powder and flames, so the crowds are forced to content themselves with looking from a distance.

There are three good reasons for the spread of the fire notwithstanding the solid nature of the buildings. First, the Mansard roofs, stuck on the tops of these granite structures, and built of wood, carried the fire from one to another with as much rapidity and ease as though they had been constructed for that special purpose. Second, the great height of the buildings, which with the sloping roofs prevented the firemen from getting full play on the flames. Third, the narrowness of the streets, which were soon blocked up with goods and debris, by which the firemen were unable to move about with ease; also the buildings on opposite sides of the streets standing so near each other, the fire communicated from one to the other with the greatest ease.

The largest losers are generally men of large capital and long established credit, who will bear up under the blow without great difficulty, even should the insurance companies pay no more than 20 or 30 per cent. There will of course be a great call for money when the rebuilding fairly begins. The new warehouses are likely to be at least as costly as the old, and if money will make them fire-proof, we may depend upon it that Boston builders will spare no extra expense to attain so desirable an end. Most of the capital spent upon these buildings, after the insurance companies have paid what they can, must be borrowed. A plan has been broached for making the city the lender of these vast sums. Bonds are to be issued, according to this scheme, and loaned to the builders under proper guarantees that the proceeds shall be honestly expended for the restoration of the ruined property, the city securing itself by a mortgage upon the estates. This device meets with favor, and will doubtless be brought before the proper authorities immediately.

The Jackal and his Lion.
Under this heading the St. Thomas Home Journal goes in a lively manner after the Chatham Planet, the Toronto Mail, and the U. Progr. generally. The Home Journal says:

There used to be a notion amongst students of natural history that the jackal was the lion's provider—that it somehow managed to drive prey within reach of the lion's clutches, in the hope of afterwards feasting upon what was left. The notion is now exploded one, but the mythical habit is not at all so mythical for the jackal was actually Rufus Stephenson, M. P., and for the lion that paragon of urbane newspapers, the Toronto Mail. Mr. Stephenson has a paper of his own, just as the jackal of yore had his feetness and his well armed jaws; but coward-like, as that jackal, he dreads a direct attack on his would-be prey, preferring to give his lion the first chance, as affording the best prospect of himself afterwards getting a mouthful.

Dropping the figure, Rufus Stephenson M. P., has been displaying considerable industry in collecting correspondence about the affairs of the Right Association. This correspondence he has sent to the Mail to be distorted into a charge of fraud against Hon. A. McKellar and Rev. Wm. King. Much time and labor has already been spent in the attempt to fasten this charge, and, surprising as it may seem, the more fully the Mail goes into the matter, the more documentary evidence it produces, the more clear it comes out that the transaction was in every respect an honorable one. We say, after reflection, that the individual who would endeavor to extract proof of fraud from the letters of the Hon. A. McKellar and Rev. W. King, published in the Toronto Mail, is a thorough bred villain at heart. The letters prove the devotedness of the gentlemen attached to the cause of human freedom—the genuineness of their zeal in behalf of the oppressed negro when he fled for liberty and life to our shores. The spirit of the Mail's comments on those letters breathe of the black slave ship. It is the "lost cause" that speaks. It is the "slave-driver and his bloodhounds in a new role."

When Rev. Mr. King projected the Elgin settlement he encountered from the Tories of this Province the most violent opposition. Combinations were formed in which the parties swore to take his life if he should show himself in their vicinity, threatening letters were sent to him expressing furious indignation at his project, and a public meeting from three counties was convened by the Sheriff to influence popular feeling, in order to prevent him from carrying his design into effect. Only one man was found to lift up his voice in that assembly, professing to give a home in their midst to the wanderer. And that man was Hon. Arch. McKellar!

Is it any wonder, then, that those Tories, who have always been the enemies of negro emancipation, both in England and in America, should be found today filled with all their old bitterness against the friends of human liberty, and intent on blackening the reputation of the two men in Canada who, above all others, identified themselves with founding a home for the fugitive slave?

Father Burke on Mr. Froude.
The announcement that the Rev. Thos. N. Burke would reply to Mr. Froude's first lecture, and combat his views regarding the cause of Ireland's unhappy condition, was sufficient to gather a large and deeply interested audience in the New York Academy of Music on Wednesday evening. His reasons for taking up the edgels against Mr. Froude are given in his introductory remarks as follows:

I come to-night lest any man should think that in this day, or any day, Ireland is to be left without a son who will speak for the mother that bore him. First of all, I hold that Mr. Froude is unfit for the task he has undertaken, for three great reasons: First: Because I find in his writing that he solemnly and emphatically declares that he despairs of ever finding a remedy for Ireland, and that he gives it up as a bad job. "My own remedy," he emphatically says, "my only hope of a future for Ireland is—let them all go to America and have done with us altogether, and give us Ireland at last, as we have laboured to make it for 700 years, a desert in solitude; or if they remain at home, they will have to be coerced into submission." I hold that Mr. Froude ought to be ashamed to come to America to state the case after such utterances as that. Second: He is unfit, because of his contempt for the Irish race. Mr. Froude is a living example of the feeling which animates the universal English heart, that of contempt and dislike for the Irishman. Here the lecturer quoted from Mr. Froude's writings to establish his point. Third: Because of his more than contempt—the bitter hatred and detestation in which he holds the Catholic religion and the Catholic Church. In this book before me he speaks of the Catholic Church as an old serpent whose poisonous fangs have been drawn from her; as a witch of Endor, mumbling curses because she cannot burn at the stake and shed blood as of old. He most unfairly charges the Church with and makes her responsible for the French massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day, as well as many other atrocities. I remark here that the very gentleman who welcomed him when he came to New York gave him plainly to understand that where the Catholic religion is involved they didn't consider him a trustworthy witness.

Hon. Mr. Pardee in his speech at Sarnia on Wednesday, in illustration of the activity displayed in the Crown Land Department since Mr. Scott's accession to office, referred to the increase of sales of Crown lands as shown by the additional number of Crown patents issued during the past year, and the increase in the amount collected—the increase in patents being 50 per cent., and the sum of \$138,000 being collected during the past year, as against \$100,000 the year previous.

The spread of the cholera in Europe westward continues, though insidiously. Southern Austria is now infected, and to such a degree that a rigid quarantine is enforced in Italian ports upon vessels arriving from that country. There are not a few alarmists who predict that this dreaded disease will cross the Atlantic and begin to diffuse itself over this continent with the opening of another Summer.

The recent denunciation by Hon. Mr. Cauchon of the corrupt practices of the Quebec Government is considered indicative of that gentleman's intention to join with the opposition in terminating the era of maladministration.

Hood's Comic Annual for 1873, for sale at Mr. John Anderson's, is crammed full of the wittiest things, with the best comic illustrations which can be produced. It combines wit, mirth and humor, and will provoke the dullest reader to laugh. Copies at Anderson's.

It has been stated that the Prussian soldiers who fought at Sedan averaged three inches larger around the chest and two inches taller than the Prussian soldiers who fought at Waterloo. This astonishing development is ascribed to fifty years of stringent military training enforced upon the whole male population.

A negro held a cow while a cross-eyed man was to knock her on the head with an axe. The negro, observing the man's eyes, in some fear inquired, "You gwine to hit whar you look?" "Yes," "Den," said Cuffee, "hold de cow yourself."

MARRIED
THOMPSON-MACKENZIE—At the residence of the bride's father, Sarnia, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Waters, assisted by the Rev. P. McDermid, the Rev. John Thompson, Minister of the Canada Presbyterian Church, Sarnia, to Mary, only daughter of Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, M.P.

Guelph the Centre of Creation.
We notice that the New Store, advertised as having a Manufacturer's Stock of Dry Goods to rush off, is creating a panic among the stores in Town. We would advise all who wish unheard of bargains to call at once, for if the slaughtering in prices be kept up for a little longer, the whole Stock must be grabbed up. Mr. Knowles, the Agent, is having a tremendous rush for his goods. The public are not slow to take advantage of the great bargains he is offering. His business place is at the Alma Block. Do not delay, but step up with your money.

AMONG our Merchants in Guelph, there are none perhaps so noted for thorough business enterprise as the celebrated Hardware Merchant, Mr. Jno. Horsman. Every season finds him ready for the particular wants of the time, with the best articles of what ever kind are required, and at the lowest possible prices. Now, at the approach of winter, Coal Oil the clearest, Lamps the finest, Chimneys, Wicks and Burners the best; Coal hard and Coal soft, Fire Grates, Fire Irons, Coal Scuttles, Clinker Stiffers, Lanterns, Floor Oil-Cloth, Mats, &c. Tea and Coffee Pots, Cruet Stands, Wringers, Mangles, Scrubbing Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Stove Brushes, Smoothing and Fluting Irons, and every Housekeeper's need can be supplied; and every one knows with what confidence they can go or send to Mr. Horsman's, and depend on getting the best goods at the lowest prices. dw

OSBORN SEWING MACHINE

Prize List for 1872
VICTORIOUS EVERYWHERE
Osborn First Prizes.

- Guelph, Prescott, Hamilton, Ottawa, Crosshill, Fort Garry, Peterboro', Woodbridge, Toronto Gore, St. Catharines, Cookstown, Kene, Orangeville, Almonte, Pakenham, Wexford, Norwichville, Ramsey, Naperville, Clairville, Malmar, New Hamburg, Rosemont, Mono Mills.

Osborn Second Prizes, Hamilton, Woodstock, Parkhill, Markham, Port Hope, Perth.

OSBORN
25 First Prizes, 3 Second Prizes and two Diplomas, for 1871

FIRST PRIZE
THE OSBORN is warranted for three years, will do every variety of sewing, and the fact that it has carried off the highest awards at the Provincial, Central, Western, and other leading Exhibitions, which no other Machine in Canada has yet done, attests its superiority over all competitors.

SEWING MACHINE!
Give "THE OSBORN" a trial before purchasing any other; you are certain to be pleased with its work.
Beware of cheap, flashy machines claiming to have received first prizes. At no leading show this season have they been awarded any. Competent judges have declared them unworthy, both as regards principle and construction, material employed, and work performed.

Agents and others in want of employment during the winter will do well to give us a call. Chances to make money unprecedented.

Guelph Sewing Machine Co's.
GUELPH, CANADA.
Guelph, Nov. 6th 1872. 1vw-3md

MITCHELL & McILROY'S
BANKRUPT STOCK

Wall Paper, Day Books, Window Blinds, Journals, Writing Paper, Wrapping Paper, Envelopes, Fancy Goods, Ledgers, Cigars, Pipes, &c. &c. &c.

GREAT BARGAINS
Will be given as the stock must be sold off in one month from date.

P. C. ALLAN
Having purchased the above stock very cheap, will FOR THE NEXT MONTH, expose it for sale, at extremely low prices.

In the store lately occupied by Mitchell & McIlroy, opposite Horsman's Hardware store, and also in J. B. Thornton's old stand, remember both stores and also the sign of the "Red Flag".
Guelph, Nov 16, 1872. P. C. ALLAN, dw

J. MARRIOTT,
Veterinary Surgeon,
M.B.C.V.S., L., R.F.V.M.A.

Having lately arrived in Guelph from England, and taken up his residence here, in a house containing the practice of his profession. Orders left at the Mechanics Office, or at H. A. Kirkland's, Paisley Street, opposite Howard's new foundry, will be promptly attended to.
Having had great experience in all diseases of Horses and Cattle, and in the treatment will receive the greatest attention. Charges moderate.
Guelph, Oct. 19, 1872. dwf

THE GARDNER SEWING MACHINE NOW OPENED



After passing through all the tests applied during the recent Exhibitions was awarded

26 prizes for 1872, and 13 prizes for 1871!
Including prizes at the PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION; also, FIRST PRIZE at Toronto, London, St. Catharines, Chatham; and the Great Central Fair

HELD IN THE TOWN OF GUELPH
The GARDNER is an easy, light running machine, made especially for Family Work of all kinds, and has a full set of attachments which are Simple and Complete. Parties wanting Sewing Machines, apply to Mr. Hunter, Wyndham-st., or to Wm. S. Lumgair, Agent, Wellington Hotel, Guelph-Guelph, Nov. 4th, 1872.

483
Customers attended to on Saturday, the 9th Inst., AT THE FASHIONABLE WEST END

Sales Steadily Increasing. All this week we will show a splendid stock of
NEW DRESS GOODS,
NEW FRENCH MERINOS,
NEW ALL WOOL EMPRESS CLOTHS,
NEW BLACK LUSTRES, celebrated makes,
NEW POPLINS and BLACK SILKS, cheap;
200 NEW MANTLES and JACKETS,
200 NEW SHAWLS, striped, checked and plain.

A Beautiful and Attractive Selection of New Millinery, all the latest and most popular styles. The extraordinary demand for Trimmed Goods this season, combined with the large number of ORDERS, which we are constantly receiving, rewards us for the efforts which we have made to meet the requirements of this particular branch of the trade in the Town of Guelph. All orders in this Department carefully and promptly attended to. Ladies are cordially invited to have a look through our stock.

A. O. BUCHAM,
Fashionable West End Dress, Millinery and Mantle Establishment.
Guelph, Nov. 12, 1872. dwv

MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

McCullough & Moore's COUGH MIXTURE,
The only reliable Cough Mixture in use for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, &c. &c. Thousands have tried it, and never found it to fail. Try it once, and you will use no other.

McCullough & Moore's CHILBLAIN OINTMENT,
A safe, speedy, and effectual cure for Chilblains, Frost Bites, and all Tenderness of the Feet.

McCullough & Moore's CONDITION POWDERS,
For HORSES and CATTLE, best in use, One pound package for 50 cents. Double the size of any other powder. Farmers try them, and you will use no other.

McCullough & Moore, Chemists and Druggists,
GUELPH and ROCKWOOD.

We have also just received direct from Europe, a magnificent assortment of Ladies Hair Brushes, Ladies English Hair CHEST PROTECTORS, which cannot be equalled in Ontario.

The Hair Brushes are beautifully stereotyped on backs with a great many of the principal places on the Continent, and are of the most elegant design and finish. Ladies please drop in and see them.
McCullough & Moore,
Guelph, Nov. 6th, 1872. dw

Co-Operative Store.

REMOVAL OF PERRY'S BANKRUPT STOCK!
GROCERIES, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE.

The balance of this Stock has been moved to our own place of business, and are now enabled to offer Special Inducements to all who buy large lines.
J. C. MACKLIN & Co.
GUELPH, Oct. 29, 1872. dw

BRITISH AND FOREIGN IMPORTING HOUSE,

48 and 50 Yonge Street, TORONTO; AND 196 and 198 McGill Street, MONTREAL.

Full lines of the following goods of this season's importation or manufacture offered to the jobbing trade by the package, or to general merchants in any part of the Dominion.

TERMS—CLOSE, and discounts liberal to prompt men.

Fancy Goods generally, the largest stock in the Dominion.
Sept. 24, 1872. dw tj

NEW COAL YARD.
The undersigned having opened a Coal Yard in Guelph is prepared to furnish all kinds of
Hard and Soft Coal
At moderate prices. Orders left at the store of John A. Wood, Upper Wyndham Street, will be promptly attended to.
GEO. MURTON,
Guelph, Nov. 1, 1872. dy

DOMINION SALOON.
FRESH OYSTERS
IN EVERY STYLE
to be had at this saloon.
The best Liquors and Cigars always stock.
DENIS BUNY
Guelph, Sept. 30, 1872

CHINA DOLLS

At Day's Bookstore.
The 25c Doll for 15 Cents;
The 30c Doll for 20 Cents;
The \$1 Doll for 60 Cents;
Twenty Different Kinds.
and look at them;
CALL and price them.

The above Dolls at the above Prices are now at Day's Bookstore.
No Trouble to Show them;
No Harm to Price them;
Day wants you to See them;
You need not Buy them unless you like.

DAY'S BOOKSTORE,
WYNDHAM ST.,
GUELPH.

BOOKBINDERY.
The subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Guelph and surrounding counties, that he has purchased the said Bookbinding and Manufacturing Stationery Business, and is prepared to manufacture
Letter Press Books
AND TO DO
Binding in all its Branches.

Also, anything required by County Offices. Country Printing Office Jobs executed with dispatch. Paste Board Boxes and Sample Cards to suit any branch of commerce. The Bindery is located over Mr. Hugh Walker's Grocery Store, Wyndham street. JOHN WALTERS, ROBT. EASTON, Manager, Proprietor.
Guelph, Nov. 8, 1872. dwj

1873

Cassell's Almanac,
Illustrated London Almanac,
Josh Billings's Allminax,
Nast's Almanac,
Tom Hood's Comic Annual,
Routledge's Every Boy's Annual

AT ANDERSON'S,

Cheap Book and News Depot,
Opposite the Market,
GUELPH.

MONEY TO LEND
ON MORTGAGE
At low rates of interest and favorable terms of repayment for any length of time
From 2 to 20 Years
BY THE
HURON and ERIE
Savings and Loan Society.
Capital . . . \$750,000.00
Head Office, London, Ontario
NO LAWYER'S COSTS ARE CHARGED THE BORROWER.
Full particulars and Loan Tables may be obtained on application, or by letter, post-paid, addressed to
WILLIAM J. PATERSON,
Valuator at Guelph,
Office—Opposite the Town Hall. dw

THEOPH'S HOTEL, GUELPH, removed and newly furnished. Good accommodation for commercial travellers. Free omnibus to and from all trains. First-class Livery in connection.
May 14 dwf JAR. A. THORP, Proprietor