A knitting mill in Bennington, Vt., was destroyed by fire, and nine women killed by the explosion of the boiler, besides several others severely injured.

The tone of the New York Press is generally unfavourable to the appointment of Mr. Waite to the position of Chief Justice. They consider that he is not sufficiently known, nor are his legal abilities such as to command pre-eminent respect.

A genius was explaining the utility of an India rubber ship which he was inventing, when an old salt exclaimed; "No, no; it will never do. An India rubber ship would rub out all the lines of latitude and longitude, to say nothing of the equator."

TIT FOR TAT.—A Presbyterian clergyman, while walking the deck of a steamer at St. John's N. B., where secessionism had considerable footing, noticing the American flag flying from the masthead of a ship, tauntingly said to Col. Favor: "Why don't you take a slice off that flag, since you have lost a

The Spanish Ironclad Arapiles is reported to be making 36 inches of water every 24 hours. So distrustful is her commander of the Americans that he intends to put to sea and trust to the pumps rather than risk further injuries by allowing her to undergo repairs at New York.

An Indianapolis editor is responsible for this: "A young lady in Indiana sought to demolish an unfaithful lover by publishing some verses addressed to him, in which, after prophesying her immediate dissolution, she said: 'Come gaze upon my dust, false one.' But the compositor spelled dust with a 'b.'"

"Pa, what does 'a chip of the old block' mean?" "Why do you ask, my son?" "Because, when I was coming home from school, I saw three squirrels up a tree, and said there was a dozen; and some men who were there said I was a chip of the old block." "Ahem! Well they meant that you were smart and honest like your pa. You can go and play now."

A woman in Mississippi interfered with her brother's courtship, and begged him to stay at home evenings. He waited until the evening she expected her own lover, and complied with her request, and now she says that fraternal affection is a heartless mockery.

Under the head of "Minor Topics" one of our exchanges appropriately mentions the marriage of a youth of nineteen to a madame of thirty-nine. He was evidently minus in the upper story, but if he should ever slip the noose how could she legally recover her lost youth?

An inebriate, some little while ago got into a car, and became very troublesoom and annoying to the other passengers, so much so that it was proposed to eject him; but a kind-hearted and reverend doctor, who was also a passenger, interposed for him, and soothed him into good behavior for the remainder of the journey. Before leaving, however, he scowled upon the other occupants and muttered some words of contempt, but shook hands warmly with the doctor, and said, "Good day, my friend; I see you know what it is to be drunk."

Young Smith was walking out with the idol of his heart, the other evening, and they chose the favorite resort of lovers, the goat pasture near the dam. While admiring the falls and getting their noses reddened by the north wind, she burst out raptuously, "Isn't that dam splendid?" She nearly fainted away when Smith answered that he wasn't used to hearing young ladies swear, and another engagement is broken off.

The best way to treat poor books is to go by them. They are written by fools and purchased by fools, and publishers will not issue them when the public refuses to buy them. There is no more sense in everybody's reading a bad book to see that it is bad than for everybody visiting a cholera patient to see that he has the cholera. That is what critics are made for, and is about the only use the can be put to, anyway.

A Nevada paper chronicles the departure of a mining party from Reno in the following "nervous" paragraph: "The toughest set of roosters that ever shook the dust of any town, left Reno yesterday for the new mining district of Cornucopia. They came here from Virginia. Among the crowd were four New York cock-fighters, two Chicago murderers, three Baltimore bruisers, one Philadelphia prize fighter, four San Francisco hoodlums, three Virginia beats, two Union Pacific roughs, and two check beats."

The Perth (Courier) says:—Two engines passed through Perth, from the B. & O. R. R. Station to the phosphate mines of Floerstein & Co., 10th Con. Burgess, where they will be used for raising water from the shaft and bringing oar to the surface. All this had been done heretofore by horse power, which at length became inadequate for the increased work at the mine. The manager, Mr. B. Anthony, is resolved to work the mine to its utmost capacity, and to spare no expense in effecting this.

Some time ago Prof. Stanford of England proposed to dispose of refuse animal matter by mixing it with charcoal—a proposition to which considerable objection was made by certain eminent men of science, on the ground that such matters in contact with charcoal would become oxidized to nitrous or nitric acid. Confident, however, of the correctness of his theory, Prof. Stanford selected three specimens of charcoal made respectively from wood, seaweed, and bone, and mixed them with equal weights of meat, the mixing being as thorough as the nature of the materials would allow. At intervals, during the succeeding two years, portions were withdrawn and analyzed. These specimens showed that the only loss sustained was from the evaporation of water, the charcoal acting merely as a drier—the charcoal did not in any degree oxidize the mixture, no nitrates were formed, and for all practical manufacturing or manurial purposes there appears to be but little loss of nitrogen in such mixtures.

Let us hope that the young man who killed his mother in Jersey City the other day will be brought to the gallows. While we have become to regard the average murders an interesting person whom no honorable juryman will suspect of improper motives, we really must draw the line somewhere. As there is no element of romance in butchering one's mother it would be well to draw the line at matricide, and to insist that the man who murders his mother should receive a punishment that would convince him that he had carried matters a trifle too far.

THE BOYS.

We know "Boys will be Boys," and we are glad of it. We would not for the world, have them anything else. We like them as they are, lively, frolicsome, mischievous, brave, gay, troublesome, and making themselves, sometimes, even nuisances. We like their virtues. We adore their faults, and this love for them inspires the present "talk" with them. We do not desire nor intend to be Calvanistic or ascetic: We do not mean to deny the necessity of their having their own fun. We do not intend to proscribe their games, their fights, their little peccadillos, or anything that is reason, is necessary for them to do to cultivate their astuteness and all the qualities of the mind or body necessary to fit themselves for manhood. And feeling thus toward them, having so much sympathy for them and interest in their welfare, and knowing full well that in a very short time they must leave their present sphere of irresponsibility and carelessness, to assume the grave and onerous duties, which we *trust* we are in our own day and generation, performing to the best of our ability, we believe they will hear what we have to say to them, with due patience and forbearance.

Boys, in the most exciting scenes of your daily life, in the school and in the play-ground, in the parlor and in the street, wherever you may be, keep in mind the fact that you are always on trial before the highest tribunal known to mortals. You are on trial before the whole world, and at all times. If you had left home and gone to a strange place to seek employment, wherever you happened to be and with whomsoever you happened to be associated, you would endeavor so to align your conduct as to inspire a good impression of yourselves upon the minds of all. You would be upon your good behavior, would you not? Well, you are *always* in this position. Although you may, and probably do not realize it now, you are fitting yourselves for a certain position in the world, when you shall have arrived at the years of maturity, and you will receive precisely such a position, *and no other*, in the world, as you have prepared yourself during boyhood, to fill. If you allow your grosser passions to overcome the more refined and gentle instincts, you will take a corresponding place in life. While if you always keep the animal element (which every one born of woman possesses) in due subjection to reason and judgment, you will be rewarded with all the bright things which this world possesses. You will be clothed with honors in this life, and covered with the robe of glory in whatever comes after. In other words, if you train yourselves for loafers, prizefighters, and roughs, you will be that, and nothing more. While by conducting yourselves properly (even as your own consciences dictate) there can be no limit to the happiness which will be entailed upon you. In all your communications with others, be polite, modest, good humored, manly and *honest*. Treat your inferiors with kindness, your equals with courtesy and your superiors with respect. Keep constantly before your mind the Divine command, "Honor thy Father and thy Mother," given in the early days of man for his guidance, as well as the still later and better one, "do unto others as you would others should do unto you." By obeying these two laws to the best of your ability you can accomplish all things and be all things.

Now, after reading this, continue on in your usual boyish pursuits,—fish, hunt, skate, wrestle, and even *fight*, when it becomes necessary to do so to maintain your own dignity and honor, or that of a friend, do all honorable things that come to your hand, be as much of a boy as you can, (and that will not be very hard to do) and do it with all your might, but do try and so do it as to raise yourself a little higher in your own esteem; then rest assured you will have raised yourself correspondingly in the esteem of others.

STARVING INDIANS.

Duluth, Minn., January 19.—Indian scouts whe have arrived here from Vermillion Lake, ninety miles north of this city, report the Indians at that place in a state of actual starvation. Eighty families frenzied and dying with hunger are on their way here: The scouts state that up to the time of their leaving the starving wretches they had eaten six children and one man.

The cause of this terrible distress is the failure of the wild rice crop and the fact that there is no grain, besides which the Indians claim that they have failed to receive their usual annuities and provisions from the Government.

SINGULAR FACTS IN HUMAN LIFE.—The average length of human life is about 28 years. One quarter die previous to the age of 7; one half before reaching 17. Only one of every 1,000 persons reaches 100 years. Only six of every 100 reaches the age of 65, and not more than one in every 500 lives to 80 years of age. Of the whole population on the globe, and it is estimated that 90,000 die every day; about 3,700 every hour, and 60 every minute, or 1 every second. These loses are more than counterbalanced by the number of births. The married are longer lived than the single. The average duration of live in all civilized countries is greater now than in any interior period. Macaulay, the distinguished historian, states that in the year 1658,—the deaths were as 1 to 20, but in 1850, 1 to 40. Dupin, a well known French writer, states that the average duration of life in France from 1776 to 1843 increased 52 days annually. The rate of mortality 1787 was 1 in 29, but in 1850, 1 in 40. The rich live on an average 42 years, but the poor only 30 years.—*Free Nation.*

The Italian Government has frequently made efforts to stop the apprentice, of children to the *padroni*, who subject them to a life of slavery in the great cities of Europe and America. The difficulty has been to take any efficient step in the matter without interfering with the right of a parent to dispose of the services of his child. Parliament, however, has finally passed a law forbidding, under heavy penalties of fine and imprisonment, any parent to apprentice his child to travelling showmen—under which head are included the *padroni*, who employ little fiddlers and organ grinders, whose wretched condition has aroused the indignation of the civilized world. This law will doubtless remedy the evil, and the *padroni* and his slaves will become a thing of the past.

An old minister enforced one necessity of indifference of opinion by this argument; "Now if everybody had been of my opinion they would all have wanted my old woman." One of the deacons who sat behind him responded, "Yes, and if everybody was of my opinion nobody would have her."

A female "passon of oulish" was asked a few days since why she never made white, as black women were generally fond of decking themselves in snowy apparel. "Kaise" said she, "I allus thinks a white dress makes a nigger look like a fly in a pan of milk."

How does that look, eh?" said a big fisted Wall-st. man to another man, holding up his fist. "That," said his friend, "looks as if you'd gone short on soap."

When the negro down in Louisiana was hauled up for stealing bacon, he put in as a defense that he was told by his political teachers, that now, when he had the right to vote, he must take "sides" somewhere.

A Titusville paper says: "A man called at one of our shoe stores yesterday and essayed to get on either numbers 11, 12, or 13 shoes. The storekeeper then suggested that he should put on a thinner pair of stockings and try on the box.

An exchange says: A prospective son in-law, while relating "the old, old story," to his charmer, at the old folks' home, one evening, sat down on a bent pin, which had been placed in position by the prospective brother-in-law. He sprang about three feet in the air, and while coming down was heard to whisper softly. "I think it is cooler near the window, love." His smile was sweet but sad.

A doctor who resides in one of our fashionable streets on calling upon a gentleman who had been some time ailing, instead of drinking a glass of water accidentally took a draught from a tumbler containing the medicine which he had prepared for the sick man; he was not made sensible of his error till he found himself getting ill and his patient getting better.

Those nations who eat fish with one meal each day, are undoubtedly most capable of brain labor without exhaustion or fatigue. Not only is such phosphatic food conducive to the acticity of the brain, but it promotes fecundity, and increases the ability to endure cold, fatigue, etc.; and while the facilities for obtaining it are constantly increasing, it would be well for the rising generation were they made to partake of and realize it as second only in many respects to the staff of life; and the husband and father who occasionally takes half a day from his legitimate business to fill his basket with delicious fish, should not be considered as a mere "sportsman," but a "good provider" for his family of things which are vital utility.—*Herald of Health.*

A disciple of Darwin thinks that if the same care were taken to develop in apes the qualities of honesty, and benevolence, and &c., that is bestowed upon the education of dogs, startling results would be attained or shown to be attainable. In support of this theory it is asserted that monkeys manifest a tender care for their dead, as shown on a certain occasion when the head of the monkey tribe piteously besought a sportman for the body of one of his followers killed by the sportsman. The problem now is how many generations it would take to develop the monkey out of his diabolical mischievousness into honesty or benevolence.

DEATH OF MR. J. A. GALIGNANI.—(Galignani's Messenger) announces the death of Mr. John Anthony Galignani, the elder of the two brothers under whose direction the paper obtained its wide reputation. The deceased was 77 years of age. He founded the Galignani Hospital, near Paris, specially intended for indigent British subjects, and defrayed with his brother the entire expenses of building the Hospital of Corbeil.

An eminent English astronomer, Prof. Phillips, states that in regard to the lunar mountains, that the more their telescopic power is increased the less circular appears the lunar craters, and the less smooth the surface of the moon. Tough the appearance is smooth and even, comparatively, under inferior instruments, it reveals itself to more powerful scrutiny as altogether uneven, mostly rugged land, deeply cut by chasms, and soaring into angular pinnacles. The so called seas, under the scrutiny, appear destitute of water, and their surface, low angles of incident light, becomes roughened with small points and minute craters, undulated by long winding ridges of very slight elevation. On the interesting question as to ancient traces of water in the moon, Prof. Phillips holds a contrary view to that of Mr. Nasmyth, the latter maintaining that all the appearances relied on for the affirmative are explicable by considerations of the peculiar character of the old volcanic operations on the moon.

A new method of killing horned cattle has been introduced in Europe, which, it is said, largely reduces the possibility of inflicting unnecessary torture upon the animals. An iron mask, like a continuous blinker, is placed on the bullock's head, so arranged as to close the animal's vision, and also make a hole or socket in the middle of the mask, correspond to the spot in the centre of the forehead, whereon a blow immediately causes insensibility. A hollow nail of peculiar form, and a single blow of very moderate strength drives it instantly home, and causes death too rapidly to allow any suffering.

A valuable antiquarian discovery has been made near Bournemouth, on the farm of Mr. Robert Hare. He states that eighty six urns, many of them containing portions of human bones, have been dug up. A portion of the mound where they were found has not yet been removed. The urns are, in Mr. Cox's opinion, Roman, but a few persons who have already visited the spot thinks they must be ancient British. Only one of the urns has been secured in even tolerable preservation. They are found only six inches below the surface, and are about two feet deep. They quickly crumble to pieces on being removed, but if exposed to the air for a time they become hardened.

An inquest was held in Huntingdon on the 12th inst., by Dr. Pomeroy, on the body of James Bwectnam, who was taken ill on Saturday last with laryngitis. A physician having been called in, administered morphine; in a very short time the patient fell into a sleep from which he could not be aroused. The friends not being altogether satisfied called an inquest, which resulted in the following verdict:—"That the deceased came to his death from natural causes, hastened by an overdose of morphine administered at his own request."

Some of the French papers are recommending the drowning of persons convicted of capital offences. While it might work capitally there it would not do to press such a measure here—the very thought of the water would drive so many people mad.

PRISON REPORT FOR 1873.

The Reformatory at Penetanguishene has not been used to such an extent as formerly, and apparently receives not more than a tenth of our criminals under 16 years of age. It is said to think that 323 lads, under 16, were during the year committed to our common gaols, while only 31 were sent to the Reformatory. Juvenile crime is, we are informed, greately on the increase, and our common gaols are for boys simply schools of vice.

In fourteen years only 676 boys have been sent to the Reformatory. So that really the use made of such a means of punishment and amendment has been so limited as not to give it a fair trial. The expense for the year was $26,631,-85; of this $1,619,51 was earned by the convicts labour.

A large amount of information is given in reference to the Central Prison,—its extent, the object for which it is intended, the number of prisoners to be accommodated, the work to be done, and the expense likely to be incurred. It is expected that this institution will act as a reformatory for grown-up criminals, as well as a means for making them to a great extent self-supporting and more likely to be both able and willing to preserve in honest industry when they are again set at liberty.

The increase of criminals during the year in our common gaols has been great—rather more than 13 per cent.—while the increase of juvenile offenders have been greater still. The cities have chiefly contributed to this increase, many of the rural gaols showing a marked diminution. For instance, the united Counties of Prescott and Russell, with a population of 35,991, sent only 12 prisoners to the County gaol, and of these only seven were for criminal offences. The County of Halton had 16 commitments, and only three for criminal offences; while the large County of Bruce, with a population of 48,515 had only 19 commitments, and only seven of these criminal. The largest increase of criminals was in York, while the most noticeable decrease was in Northumberland and Durham. The total number sentenced to imprisonment was 5,263. The total gaol expenditure amounted for the year to $117,609,87—an average daily expense for each person of 55 cents. each prisoner cost the county $14 93 on an average. In this way the average expense in Bruce, where only 19 prisoners were confined, was $102 79; while in Toronto; where there were as many as 2,243, the average cost of each was $7 89.

Of the whole number of commitments 3,197, or nearly one-half, were for being drunk and disorderly, and 1,209 for vagrancy. When the occupations of the criminals are examined, it is found that 2,882 were labourers, 452 servants, 307 farmers, 219 boot and shoemakers, 137 painters, 106 tailors, 945 vagrants, and 368 of no occupation. There were no editors and no clergymen, only seven lawyers, but as many as 29 doctors and druggists. The Toronto Gaol is spoken of in very complimentary terms.

A large number of Hospitals for the Sick are partially supported by Government. These had among them during the year 2,904 patients, of whom 948 were Canadians, 611 English, 920 Irish, 199 Scotch, 109 from the United States, and the rest from different countries.

Of the Houses of Refuge, the Inspector says the one at Kingston is the worst managed and most expensive.

We have again to express our high appreciation of the care and ability with which this report has been got up, and of the various and valuable items of information which it contains.—*Globe.*

POLITICAL MEETING AT WHITE LAKE.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

DEAR SIR,—As announced by posters a public meeting was held in the School House, White Lake, on Friday evening January 16th, in the interest of J. L. McDougall, the Reform Candidate for the South Riding County Renfrew. The School House was filled to its utmost capacity, by a large and influential number of voters. On motion of our worthy Reeve, Donald Stuart Esq., Mr. John Paris was called to the chair. The Chairman after explaining the purport of the meeting, called upon Mr. McDougall, who rose amid cheers, and said—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—previous to coming here this evening to address you, I sent to my opponent, Mr. Bannerman, a notice to the affect that I intended to address the electors of this part of the Constituency this evening. I would not by any means take advantage of my opponent but it seems he thought it not worth his while to attend. (Cheers.) He (McDougall) did not pretend as (Mr. B) did, to go to Parliament as an independent but as a staunch Reformer. (Cheers.) He thought that those that went for the "Cross Benches" usually reept over to Sir John A. (Hear hear.) It was very gratifying to him to see the government carrying out the policy they advocated when in Opposition, and he would use his utmost endeavors to support them in carrying that policy. Mr. Macdougall then alluded to the manner in which the support at British Columbia and Manitoba was obtained, and secured by Sir John A.'s Government, also by the manner in which the C. P. R. was bartered by Sir Hugh Allans Company. He would, if elected, do all in his power to curtail the liquor traffic; he did not wish to define this as his policy altogether with regard to that question but he thought that should he do so, it would be a benefit to the people and what was the will of the people the same would be his pleasure. (Cheers.) He would also use his influence in reducing the franchise tax on the necessaries of life and improve it on the luxuries. The speaker then adverted to a number of questions which the Reform party had advocated when in Opposition, such as the trial of elections by Judges, also the Returning Officers to be men holding positions in their respective constituencies for instance Sheriff and Register. He quite agreed with the Premier Mr. McKenzie in the dissolution of the House, for he considered there were men holding seats therein who had obtained them through bribery &c., and that the House should be thoroughly purged and let Parliament be chosen by the unbiassed race of the country. (Cheers.) He (Macdougall) was greatly in favor of the ballot, and wanted the electors to understand that if he was returned he would do his best in passing a stringent election law whereby so much bribery and corruption would be dispensed with. (Hear hear.) He was also very much in favor of the Ottawa Canal and as he knew Mr. McKenzie was a warm supporter of the scheme, he had no hesitation in saying but that something would shortly be done in the matter. He then referred to Mackenzie's Railway scheme showing that the route on the south side of Lake Nipissing would be more advantageous to the country. (hear hear). He was loudly applauded on taking his seat. The Chairman then said, as Mr. Macdougall had concluded, the meeting was now open to hear anyone who might wish to say something. At this juncture the Reeve of McNab came forward and in a few remarks put a resolution to the meeting that was carried without a dissenting voice. The following is the resolution:

M. D. Stewart moved seconded by John Box and Resolved that this meeting have heard from J. L. McDougall, Esq., a full and explicit expression of his views of the Political issue before the Electors and fully concurring in the same, therefore this meeting resolve to support J. L. McDougall in the coming election by every Legitimate means.

Mr. Macdougall again rose and thanked the electors for the confidence which they seemed to confide in him. After come well chosen remarks by the Chairman, the meeting dispersed, all seemingly for "Macdougall and honest Government.

Yours &c.,
G. S. I.

NORTH LANARK.

POLITICAL MEETING IN ALMONTE.

(*From the Gazette.*)

On Wednesday evening last, a meeting was held in Hall & Foley's Hall, called by Mr. Lees, the new candidate for Parliamentary honors. By 8 o'clock the hall was literally crammed to the door, and large numbers of electors had to go away unable to gain admission. A call was made by the audience for adjournment to a larger building, but the wiseacres who had charge of the meeting seemed to think that they knew better and persisted in remaining to the great disappointment of large numbers of electors who wished to hear the various speeches.

Joseph Jamieson, Esq., occupied the chair, and on the platform we observed a number of our prominent citizens together with representatives from the townships.

Mr. Lees was the first speaker. H declared himself to be a Liberal Conservative. He then went over the particulars of the Pacific Scandal, but in such a sleepy, humdrum manner, that the audience began to manifest great impatience during his watched attempts to make himself understood. Why such a man could dare to offer himself as a candidate to any intelligent constituency is more than we can understand. He showed the most deplorable ignorance with regard to public affairs and as a climax to his extraordinary stupidity solemnly declared that he had never seen nor heard of the report of the Royal Commission, charging the present Government with the crime of keeping it back from the people. If the little clique in South Lanark can send us no better man than Mr. Lees to represent us in Parliament, they must be an uneducated, boorish, thickheaded set.

Mr. D. Galbraith was the next speaker, and relieved the monotonous character of the meeting by making an intelligent and instructive speech. He ably refuted much that Mr. Lees had said, and by the hearty manner in which his remarks were received by the large audience, it was manifest that he possessed the confidence and good will of the electors. He concluded by saying that he had every confidence in the present government, and so long as they brought forward good measures he was prepared to give them a hearty and generous support. Mr. Galbraith, on taking his seat, was greeted with round after round of applause.

Rev. Mr. Manning then addressed the audience. He took Mr. Lees in hand and gave him a most unmerciful drubbing. He spoke for about an hour, and was listened to with wrapt attention. He showed a most intimate knowledge of the Pacific Scandal business, and concluded with a brilliant peroration in favor of the Hon. Alex. McKenzie, which was received by the audience with loud cheers.

Mr. Lees made a feeble reply, and his lamentable ignorance with regard to public affairs was really pitiful to behold. Whoever the parties may be who have sent him out to contest the seat for North Lanark, have much to answer for. It is generally supposed that he has been duped into his present position by a certain firm in Perth, who are said to be adepts in the grease business, but whenever they venture to give their opinion on anything else they show their deplorable ignorance.

The meeting was brought to a close by giving three cheers for the Queen, and then three cheers for Mr. Galbraith with a tiger added. A foolhardy individual then called for three cheers for Mr. Lees, and it was responded to by a single forlorn drunken loafer, at the further end of the room.

If Mr. Lees goes to the poll he will receive a lesson which he is not likely to forget for many a day to come.

On the 9th instant James Young and Chas. Fletcher found a man hanging over the side of his sleigh in a dying condition on the Fergus and Arthur road, between Fergus and Mrs. Kellehar's hotel. They took him to John Muir's hotel at Cumnock, where he expired immediately after being carried into the house. The neighbors thought an inquest should be held, and in compliance with their request Dr. Munro, coroner, summoned a jury. From the evidence taken it appeared that the deceased man was Alex. McLeod, a farmer on the 2nd concession of Garafraxa. After hearing the evidence the jury returned the following verdict:—"That the cause of the death of Alex. McLeod was congestive apoplexy of the brain, and we feel satisfied that it is in no way to be attributed to foul play."

A despatch from London, by way of the United States, represents Professor Goldwin Smith as recommending emigration to the United States, in a speech which he delivered on Wednesday night before the Congress of Trades Unions at Sheffield. This intelligence, we suspect, must be received with some allowance for the medium of transmission. Goldwin Smith, after his own experience, is hardly likely to wholly ignore the claims of Canada as a field for emigration in favor of the neighboring States.

Those who go round with the contribution-box in California churches plead and argue the case as they go along. One of these gentlemen recently extended the box to a rough-looking miller, who slowly shook his head. "Come, William, give something," said the deacon. "Can't do it, deak," said Bill. "Why not? Isn't the cause a good one?" "Yes, good nuff; but I ain't able to give nothin'." "Pooh! pooh! I know better. You must give me a better reason than that." "Well, I owe too much money." "Well, but, William, you owe God a much larger debt than any one else." "That's true, but He ain't a pushin me like the rest of my creditors."

THE INQUISITIVE WOMAN.

The other day on the Amherst railway I sat next a course-voiced woman, with nose and eyes which looked as if made expressly for prying into other people's business, and a form which indicated that she had found the occupation a thriving one. Opposite to us sat a handsome young lady in an elaborate sage green, with an elegant copy of Middlemarch on her lap. The sharp voiced woman stared at her very hard, fidgeted a good deal and leaning over commenced a conversation in this way:

"Book agent, I see! Have good luck?"

"You are mistaken, madam; I am no agent," (much astonished).

"Oh! Ain't canvasing? thought per'aps you was. Some do."

"No." (looking out the window).

"You go to school, per'aps."

"No." (with a half smile).

"Oh, you don't? Thought per'aps you did," with a long respiration, and looking her over as if she thought she was not making progress, she spied a heavy gold ring on the third finger of the left hand and commenced again:

"Married?"

"Yes."

"Bride, per'aps?"

"Yes." (with a glance at a tall gentleman who stood in the rear end of the car, talking with the conductor).

"Oh! and these are your weddin' fixin's. I might have knowed it," running her eyes from the jaunty hat down the multitudinous folds and ruffles to the dainty French kid boots.

"Husband forehanded?"

"My husband has the same number of hands as other people, madam," (very sharply) and making the best of her way to a vacant seat at the other end of the car, while the inquisitive woman sett'ed back, as if she felt wronged at not having met with her usual good success.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 23.—The marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh to the Grand Duchess Maria was solemnized at one p. m.

The day has been observed as a holiday since early morning, when salutes were fired. The streets were crowded with people.

The festivities in celebration of the event will continue several days.

The city is gaily decorated and will be illuminated to-night, Saturday and Sunday nights. On Monday a grand military review will take place in front of the winter Palace. The troops participating will consist of 41 Battalions of Infantry, 37 Squadrons of Cavalry, and an Artillery force of 140 guns. The weather is delightful and sleighing splendid.

London, Jan. 22.—Flags are displayed from all the public and many private buildings in honor of the Duke of Edinburgh. The residence of the Prince of Wales at Sandringham and other buildings occupied by the Royal family, are profusely decorated with bunting.

Throughout the entire country the bells are ringing in honor of the nuptials, and marriage services are being celebrain the English Church.

A THANKFUL PROFESSOR.

Professor Sedgwick was geologizing in a quarry near a high road in England, dressed in a rough suit for the purposes and striking vigorous blows with his hammer upon the rock, when a travelling carriage coming up stopped at the place, and a gentleman within inquired to the residence of a nobleman in that locality. Professor Sedgwick having answered this and various other questions put to him, very readily, the gentleman, pleased with what he deemed the intelligence and civility of the quarryman, offered him a shilling, which was received with thanks. The carriage drove on, taking its occupant to the nobleman's house, where was an invited guest. Soon after Professor Sedgwick followed him, for he was staying there at that time himself. At dinner they happened to be seated near each other, and soon fell into conversation. After a while the gentleman, looking earnestly at Professor Sedgwick observed.

"I think I must have had the pleasure of seeing you before, and that not very long ago?"

"Oh, yes!" was the reply; "you saw me this morning, and gave me a shilling for answering a whole string of questions, and I was much obliged to you for it."

PLOUGHING IN JANUARY.—We have certainly been treated to rather peculiar weather for winter during the past few weeks. On Monday Mr. Hugh McWhirter, of East Zorra, was engaged in ploughing, a strange occupation for the 5th of January in Canada, as will be admitted. And Mr. McWhirter's case is not solitary by any means. We have heard of numerous other parties both in this county and elsewhere who availed themselves of the mild weather of the early part of the week to turn a few furrows. In Hamilton on Monday, according to a local paper, children were to be seen playing on the streets minus covering to the feet. We have not come to that here yet.—*Woodstock Review.*

GLASS-LINED WATER PIPES.—The Journal of Applied Chemistry says: "Glass-lined iron water-pipe sought to drive the poisonous lead and iron pipes out of use entirely for conveying drinking water. The wonder is that the pipes lined with glass or porcelain have never been introduced before. Cases of poisoning from the use of water that has passed through lead pipe are so numerous, and the sad condition in which it leaves paralyzed victims so pitiful, that every lover of the human race who would save his fellows from early death, or an enfeebled existence worse than death, should take up arms against lead. Leaden bullets kill fewer people than insidious lead poisons derived from the liquids we drink and the hair-dyes we use. Every inventor of a pipe which will not be acted upon by the water is a public benefactor, whether he lines lead pipe with tin, or iron with glass."

People become sad and appalled when reading of the mortality from cholera and yellow fever in various cities, yet the ocean has proved nearly as fearful a destroyer in regard to the fishermen of the Eastern coasts of America during the past year. On the 28th ult., services were held in Gloucester, Mass., as a mournful commemoration of the drowning of one hundred and seventy-four of the male residents of the place during the preceding twelve months. The population of Gloucester is about 15,500, and the mortality above mentioned must have carried grief into a large majority of the family circles of the town. The proportionate loss of Cincinnati would be nearly three thousand.

BIRTH.

In Ramsay, on the 4th instant, Mrs. John Leslie of a son.

In Goulbourn, on Jan. 9th, the wife of Mr. James McNichol of a son and daughter.

At Carleton Place on the 23rd Jan., the wife of the Rev. Wm. Raney of a daughter

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father Drummond, on Jan. 18th, 1874, by the Rev. R. L. Stephenson, A. M. Mr. John McCarthy of the city of Ottawa, to Miss Elizabeth Steacy, of the Township of Drummond.

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. E. W. Beaven, M. A., George Agar, carriage builder, Arnprior, to Alice, third daughter of the late John Warren, Esq., of Bathurst.

DIED.

At Claybank, near White Lake, on the 12th inst., of paralysis, Mr. Robert Thomas Bartlett, late of London, England, aged 59 years.

On the 16th of January, Ann, wife of Henry McDonald, Senr., Esq.; Treasurer of the Township of Drummond, aged 82 years.

At Eganville, on Sunday the 9th Nov., 1873, Mr. Thomas McNiece, Merchant, deeply regretted by the community at large. The death of Mr. McNiece, though an event daily expected by those who had been sorrowfully watching the progress of his illness, could not fail when it did occur, to be an event of solemn and affecting interest.—While none could mourn that the weary frame was at rest, and the spirit freed forever from the burden of sin and suffering. In character he was light-hearted, joining in all innocent pastimes, and very social in disposition, and while never transgressing the rules of decorum. He won many friends in Eganville, where he had resided for the past fifteen years, with his brother-in-law, W. W. Austin, Esq., and his family. We heartily condole with them in this their bereavement.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Beef	4 50	@	5 15
Pork	5 50	@	5 75
Mutton, per lb	0 05	@	0 07
Veal, per lb	0 00	@	0 00
Fowls, per couple	0 50	@	0 60
Turkeys, each	0 60	@	2 00
Geese, each	0 40	@	0 80
Ducks, each	0 25	@	0 30
Feathers, per lb	0 00	@	0 00
Fowls feathers, per lb	0 25	@	0 30
Eggs, per doz	0 25	@	0 00
Butter, per lb	0 20	@	0 22
In prints, per lb	0 25	@	0 00
Potatoes	0 30	@	0 40
Tomatoes	0 00	@	0 00
Onions, per bus	1 25	@	0 00
Turnips, per bus	0 35	@	0 00
Carrots, per bus	0 40	@	0 00
Parsnips	0 35	@	0 00
Hay, per ton	16 00	@	18 00
Oat Straw, per ton	7 00	@	0 00
Oats, per bus	0 35	@	0 37
Peas, per bus	0 60	@	0 60
Beans, per bus	1 50	@	0 00
Buckwheat, per bus	0 50	@	0 55

BROCKVILLE MARKETS.

Flour—Extra, 100 lbs	$3 00	to	$3 15
No. 1 Fall	3 50	to	3 75
Buckwheat Flour	1 75	to	1 90
Buckwheat per bushel	0 35	to	0 40
Oatmeal, ℔ 100 lbs	3 00	to	3 25
Wheat—Fall, ℔ bush	1 10	to	1 20
Spring	1 00	to	1 10
Rye per bush of 56 lbs	0 60	to	0 62
Corn	0 50	to	0 60
Peas	0 60	to	0 60
Oats	0 32	to	0 35
Barley per bush	0 60	to	0 80
Potatoes	0 30	to	0 35
Pork per 100 lb	5 00	to	5 90
Beef per 100 lbs	4 50	to	5 50
Mutton per lb	0 06	to	0 07
Lamb per qr	0 50	to	0 75
Veal per lb	0 05	to	0 00
Butter in rolls, per lb	0 20	to	0 23

RENFREW MARKETS

Wheat, Spring	$1 10	@	$1 20
" Fall	1 20	@	1 30
Oats	0 35	@	40
Peas	0 50	@	60
Beans	1 50	@	1 60
Flour	6 00	@	6 50
Butter, roll	0 15	@	0 20
" keg	0 15	@	0 20
Cheese	0 12½	@	0 00
Pork, Mess	19 00	@	19 50
" Prime Mess	14 00	@	17 00
Hogs, dressed	5 00	@	6 00
Hay	12 00	@	16 00
Eggs, per doz	0 12½	@	0 00
Apples, per bbl	3 00	@	4 00
Hardwood per cord	4 00	to	5 50

PEMBROKE MARKETS.

Flour, No. 1 per bbl	$ 6 50	to	$ 7 00
Do. do. in bags	6 00	to	6 50
Fall Wheat	1 30	to	1 40
Spring Wheat	1 25	to	1 30
Rye	0 60	to	70 0
Peas	0 60	to	0 80
Beans	1 50	to	2 00
Oats	0 40	to	0 45
Pork, Mess, per bbl	19 00	to	20 00
Prime Mess	16 00	to	17 00
Hay, per ton	15 00	to	00 00
Butter, per lb	0 20	to	0 25
Hides, per 100 lbs	4 50	to	5 00
Oatmeal	6 50	@	6 00
Cornmeal, bolted	5 00	@	5 00
Potatoes	0 45	@	0 50
Barley, per bus	0 00	@	0 00
Apples, per barrel	5 00	@	5 00
Cabbage	0 05	@	1 10
Wool	0 60	@	0 65
Peaches	4 06	@	4 00
Bears	18 00	@	24 00
Deers	6 00	@	01 00

A powder magazine exploded within the walls of Cartagena on Saturday, killing 250 persons.

Professor Agassiz used to say that it was just as proper to speak of "a pint of milch as a milch cow"—which seems reasonable. Although the farmers have a whey of saying milch, yet milk is nearer the cheese.

A COMPLIMENT.—General Wolseley has written a private letter to a gentleman in Winnipeg, dated at the seat of war, in which he remarks:—"I wish I had two hundred Canadian volunteers with me."

PENNY READINGS.

THESE POPULAR READINGS, with musical accompanyments, will re-commence on Thursday evening next, in the Town Hall, and be continued, weekly, during the winter. The Chair will be taken at 8 o'clock precisely.

Admission two cents; No change given at the door.

Carleton Place, Jan. 28, 1874. 17-c

Political Meeting.

Mr. Galbraith M. P. will address a meeting of the electors of Beckwith at Prospect on Wednesday the 28th, at 3 o'clock p. m.

THE THREE BLACK CROWS!

MEIGHEN'S $300. STATEMENT NOT WORTH A CENT.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

I notice in the Almonte *Gazette* of the 23rd instant, a report of a statement said to have been made by me to Robert Meighen of Perth to the effect, that I authorized him to state, that, while I was Chairman of Mr. Findlay's Committee in North Renfrew, during the last election, I had received