

which the outline is to be filled up will give an encyclopedic and most valuable character to the whole. The plan comprises the following leading subjects:—Physical geography of the Dominion; climate and climatic effects; geological features; travel and transportation; agriculture, forests and mining industries; commerce, manufactures and fisheries; the inhabitants, government, social status; miscellaneous; the whole illustrated with upwards of two hundred engravings on steel, chromolithographs, wood cuts, &c. A work so wide and at the same time minute must demand a personal knowledge of the separate provinces of the Dominion, as well as an acquaintance with the leading cities and towns comprised within its borders, and in this respect its author, Prof. Hind, is eminently qualified for its task. He has long been known to the literary public in England and America, and from his personal observations in almost all parts of the Dominion, he is enabled to furnish the materials for the present work. It will be printed on 1,200 pages of toned paper, imperial octavo form; to be begun in January next, and issued serially during the year, and completed in about twenty-five parts at 50 cents each; or in five divisions at \$2.50 each.

#### BECKWITH COUNCIL.

The Municipal Council of Beckwith met pursuant to adjournment at the Council Chamber on the 11th day of Nov., 1873, at ten of the clock, a. m. All the Council present.

The minutes of the last meeting of Council were read and signed by the Mayor. Original communications presented and read. The letter of the Municipal Clerk in relation to the 25th October last, enclosing a letter from the Crown Land Department of the Province of Ontario, dated the 22nd September, 1873, and addressed to Daniel Galbraith, Esq., Mayor of Hamam, in reply to a communication from the Council of Hamam, and in reference to the establishment of permanent monuments on the disputed town line between Beckwith and Hamam at lot No. 23 in the 12th concession; and in absence of any special authoritative Statute for the Commissioner of the Crown Land Department to act in such cases, the Council recommended the Mayor to refer the matter to the proper quarter, through the County Council, under the 11th Section of the Act 22 Vic. Cap. 93, Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada; but as the County Council will hold no ordinary sessions this year, the Council took no action, in the meantime, in the matter.

The account of James Poole, Esq., for printing for the year 1873, amounting to \$25.

The account of Peter McEwen for repairs on the bridges on the River Jock, on the 3rd and 4th concession lines amounting to \$40.

Statute Labour Returns presented at this meeting were then examined and filed, and defaulters ordered to be charged on the collector's Roll.

The Rev. Mr. Fisher having applied to the Council in order to have his taxes reduced on the payment of the same, he was highly assessed, it was moved by Mr. John Stewart, seconded by Mr. Daniel McEwan, that the taxes of the Rev. Mr. Fisher, be reduced three-eighths of the whole.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Daniel McEwan, seconded by Mr. Alex. Stewart, that the Mayor be paid the amount of his account, \$25, for printing the municipal directory for the year 1873.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Alex. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Daniel McEwan, that James Poole be paid the amount of his account, \$25, for printing the municipal directory for the year 1873.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Alex. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Daniel McEwan, that the account of Peter McEwen for work done on the bridges across the River Jock on the 3rd and 4th concession lines amounting to \$40, be paid.—Carried.

Mr. Daniel McEwan gives notice that he will during the present sitting of the Council, introduce a by-law authorizing the payment of all township Officers for the year 1873.

Moved by Mr. Daniel McEwan, seconded by Mr. Alex. Stewart, that the account of Peter McEwen for work done on the bridges across the River Jock on the 3rd and 4th concession lines amounting to \$40, be paid.—Carried.

It was then moved by Mr. John Stewart, seconded by Mr. D. McEwan, that the blanks in the said second and third time short and passed.—Carried.

The Council then adjourned.

Town Clerk.

Dated 13th Nov. A. D. 1873.

#### COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF LANARK.

The competitive examination of the public schools in the township of Lanark was held in Middleville on Friday last, the 7th inst. Eight out of the ten sections (with school houses situated within the boundaries) were represented by pupils. Of the thirty three candidates who presented themselves for examination sixteen belonged to the 2nd, twelve to the 3rd, and five to the 4th class. The subjects of examination were reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, geography, and English grammar. A large number of parents and others were present throughout the day, and seemed to be deeply interested in the trial that was going on. The trustees of the Middleville school were exceedingly attentive to the guests, and extended their hospitality to the shape of cakes, tea, to the children, and a dinner to the examiners at the Village Inn. Very handsome prizes—selected by the County Inspector at the Education Dept. in Toronto—were presented to the successful candidates. Foremost among these was a large and handsomely bound copy of Webster's Unabridged English Dictionary, which was given to the first pupil in general proficiency in 4th class work. The trophy was carried off by Master William Muir, of the Middleville school, who was closely followed by the second prize winner, Alexander Campbell, of the Middleville school, and Miss Caroline Williams, assistant, succeeded in carrying off the greatest number of prizes; while Nos. 3 and 4, taught by Miss Mitchell and Mr. Campbell respectively, each all second place. After the examination the very appropriate remarks were addressed to the parents and children by the Rev. Messrs. Cochrane and Brown of Middleville. These gentlemen were present

throughout the day, and expressed themselves as perfectly satisfied with the manner in which the examination had been conducted, and with the results. They dealt particularly on the strict impartiality which had been observed, and the good which was likely to accrue from the competition. At the conclusion of the examination, Mr. Atfield, proposed a vote of thanks to the Examiners, which was heartily rendered.

The Examiners were H. L. Slack, Esq., County Inspector, D. A. Stewart, Esq., and Thos. B. Caswell Esq., the teachers of the schools at Balderson and Clayton, respectively. Below see prize list:

Reading—1st, John James, S 13; 2nd, William James, S 13; 3rd, John Rathwell, S 8.

Writing—1st, Mary A. Guthrie, S 6; 2nd, Elizabeth Ryan, S 8; 3rd, Dora McCaffrey, S 8.

Dictation—1st, John McLaughlin, S 3; 2nd, Margaret Ballantyne, S 5; 3rd, John Rodger, S 9.

Arithmetic—1st, Margaret Ballantyne, S 5; 2nd, John F. Stevenson, S 11; 3rd, John Rodger, S 9.

Grammar—1st, William Ritchie, S 6; 2nd, James Somerville, S 6; 3rd, Mary A. Guthrie, S 6.

Geography—1st, John Rodger, S 9; 2nd, James Somerville, S 6; 3rd, William Ritchie, S 6; 4th, John F. Stevenson, S 11, equal.

General Proficiency—1st, John Rodger, S 9; 2nd, William Ritchie, S 6; 3rd, Margaret Ballantyne, S 5, equal.

THIRD CLASS.

Reading—1st, Margaret Craig, S 3; 2nd, Sarah A. Linniger, S 3; 3rd, Anne Campbell, S 9, and Margaret O'Connor, S 8, equal.

Writing—1st, William Rodger, S 9; 2nd, Henry Hammond, S 11; 3rd, Alex. Horv, S 5.

Dictation—1st, Henry Hammond, S 11; 2nd, William Rodger, S 9; 3rd, Flora Commad, S 10.

Arithmetic—1st, Sarah Linniger, S 3; 2nd, Margaret Craig, S 3; 3rd, Alex. Horv, S 5, and Thos. Quirff, S 10, equal.

Grammar—1st, Sarah Linniger, S 3; 2nd, Margaret Craig, S 3; 3rd, Anne Campbell, S 9.

Geography—1st, Henry Hammond, S 11; 2nd, Albert Atfield, S 2; 3rd, Anne Campbell, S 9.

General Proficiency—1st, Henry Hammond, S 11, and Sarah Linniger, S 3, equal; 3rd, Margaret Craig, S 3.

FOURTH CLASS.

Reading—1st, Archibald Campbell, S 9; 2nd, James Guthrie, S 6; 3rd, William Muir, S 6.

Writing—1st, James Guthrie, S 6; 2nd, William Muir, S 6; 3rd, Archibald Campbell, S 9.

Dictation—1st, Sarah Baird, S 6; 2nd, William Muir, S 6; 3rd, James Guthrie, S 6.

Arithmetic—1st, Sarah Baird, S 6; 2nd, William Muir, S 6; 3rd, James Guthrie, S 6.

Grammar—Euphemia McLaughlin, S 3; 2nd, William Muir, S 9; 3rd, Sarah Baird, S 6.

Geography—1st, Archibald Campbell, S 9; 2nd, Euphemia McLaughlin, S 3; 3rd, William Muir, S 6.

General Proficiency—1st, William Muir, S 6; 2nd, Archibald Campbell, S 9, and Sarah Baird, S 6, equal.

Sections represented at the examination, and their respective teachers:—No. 2, Mary Mitchell; No. 5, Sarah Thompson; No. 6, Archibald Rankin; No. 8, Teresa Hollinger; No. 9, William Churchill; No. 10, Mary Hogg; No. 11, Margaret Lennon; No. 13, Mary Williams.—CON.

#### HOW TO CATCH CATTLE THIEVES.

Some two weeks ago J. M. Forchard one of the largest dealers in Texas cattle in the State, had 180 head of beefs stolen from his herd near Coffeyville. In company with two others he started in pursuit of the thieves and traced them as far as Arkansas City. The morning after he returned with the thieves and herd he stopped at the house of Mr. T. McFarland for breakfast. While waiting breakfast he informed Mrs. McFarland of the object of his pursuit. Shortly after they left one of the thieves came to the house for some bread for breakfast, offering Mrs. McFarland a \$10 bill in payment. Suspecting him to be one of the gang she told him she had no change, but if he would ride with her to the next neighbor's she would get it. Accordingly she mounted her pony, and as soon as she got into the house she seized a double barreled shot gun and ordered the thief to get up with her. Mr. McFarland then, after secretly tying her prisoner started after the pursuing party, and came up with them just as they had captured the rest of the gang and the cattle. The whole party were brought up to Coffeyville in irons, where they are now awaiting examination. *Leavenworth Commercial.*

#### TYPHOID FEVER AND HYGIENE.

Sir William Gull, in a lecture on typhoid fever recently delivered at Guy's Hospital, argues that the disease is as preventable as cholera, and that the time will come when it is caused by a virus of nature, which may get into the healthy body, increases in it, and destroys it. It is an accidental condition, and not one of the ordinary processes of nature. The origin of the disease is unknown or rather connected with drainage; it has therefore been called the fifth fever, and to get rid of the fifth is to get rid of the fever. Dr. Guy asserts that no one can approach a case of typhoid fever without paying close attention to hygiene. This he claimed was of the greatest importance, and with it he would prefer to carry any one through the disease by wine, soup and fresh air, rather than by the use of drugs.

A man named Smith was brutally beaten and robbed late on Saturday night near Thorold. He was stopped by three men while on his way to his shanty, and was asked some questions. Being under the influence of liquor, and not choosing to give a reply, he was knocked on the head, and his assailants then rifled his pockets, but only obtained 50 cents in silver. Before leaving him he was kicked in the face, and left to his own resources. He managed to reach the shanty about two hours afterwards, very much the worse of the treatment he had received. Smith has been taken to the hospital, and his assailants were arrested.

Millbrook, Nov. 10.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Millbrook Orange Lodge, No. 79, it was moved by brother Anderson, seconded by Brother Wilcox, and unanimously resolved, "That this Lodge protest against Louis Riel, the murderer of our brother, Thomas Scott, in Manitoba, being allowed a seat in the Legislature of the Dominion, and only upon the condition to honor Canada by his apprehension and conviction."

#### CANADIAN FARM PRODUCTS.

##### A NEW MARKET FOR THEM.

The Dublin correspondent of the Toronto Leader, tells of a new market which has been opened up at home for one of the most important products of our farms. He says, "the other day a paragraph was published containing some information specially interesting to house-holders—namely, in reference to the most supplies obtained and obtainable from Canada. We now learn that the trade in live meat from Canada to Glasgow is increasing. No doubt this will very soon affect the prices of beef and mutton now so excessive. At Ballinacorney, in reference to the prices of meat, beef and mutton, as our readers are aware, declined in price. This must prove a relief to consumers, but that what we have just mentioned must in time prove a greater and more lasting benefit. A Glasgow merchant, who has been getting stock from Canada by the Ancon Line, says he is able to realize from £10 to £15 profit on each animal. There are many facilities for transporting the animals to Canadian and American ports, and all that is wanted now is an ocean line specially fitted for business of stock; or, very possibly, restraining steamers may make arrangements calculated to render the home trip at all times almost as profitable as the outward freight. With dead meat from Australia and live stock from Canada, the householder in the Mother Country may now feel that he is on the way to some saving in the outlay which he must now incur for butcher's meat."

Some time ago the Academy of Sciences in Paris offered a prize of \$4,000 for some simple and reliable sign of death, which any non-professional person could understand and apply. Such a test, suggested in Virchow's Archiv, is considered very satisfactory by the British medical press. It consists in the striking firmly round the finger of a living subject, if the blood circulates in the least, which even death has not taken place—the whole finger will swell and turn a bluish-red. It is conceivable that such a test would be very useful in case of drowning and asphyxia. It may be legitimate to cite cases which occurred not long ago in Brussels. A young man, who had been in a canal, and remained so long immersed that a very little hope was entertained of his recovery. He was to all appearance a corpse. Dr. Joux, physician to the police, to whom application is made in such cases, did not share the conviction of the by-standers, and he proceeded to make energetic means of restoration for three hours, ended by applying a hot iron to the patient, who instantly moved slightly. The former measures were reversed to, and the supposed corpse stood up in less than half an hour, and died, indeed, but none the worse for the accident.

The construction of a building for a home for working girls and women, is being agitated in Chicago. The Hamilton (Mo.) Courier is responsible for the statement that the Mayor of Keokuk recently discharged such of the good boys as could say the Lord's Prayer. Then a lawyer offered to bet him five dollars that he couldn't say it himself. He declined on the ground that he didn't gamble.

A Peoria lady lately made a bet that she could raise forty dollars in twenty minutes from a crowd at the depot. By getting tears in her eyes and claiming to have had her pocket picked, she was soon in possession of a purse containing sixty-two dollars.

Charles D. Cunningham committed suicide at New Bedford, Mass., the other day in the most unromantic manner. He attached a heavy spittoon to his neck, and jumped overboard. Even five dollars worth of coppers in his pocket would have been more noble and dignified.

A good lady who on the death of her first husband married his brother, has a portrait of the former hanging in the dining-room. One day a visitor, remarking the painting, asked, "Is that a member of the family?" "Oh! that's my poor brother-in-law," was the ingenious reply.

It seems generally understood, now that at a dissolution of Parliament will take place before the next meeting. A general election would, no doubt, result beneficially for the present Government and would be very satisfactory to the country. It must be regretted, however, that the Election Law, as prepared by Mr. Blake, is not in force.

Port Garry, Nov. 11.—The Canadian party have gained their point. Bills for the incorporation of Winnipeg and the tribune of seats and the enlarging of the Province have passed both Houses, and assent was given to them on Saturday last. The redistribution will give eighteen English to six French.

How many will envy the great good fortune of young Ole Jacobson of Pelican Rapids, Minn. The noble youth discovered a lacustrine bear in his father's corn and destroyed him, by sending a rifle ball into his spinal column. The bear weighed 200 pounds dressed, and by the generosity of this thoughtful child everybody in the neighborhood had had bear's meat for dinner.

A few mornings ago, at an early hour, a man observed on the wharf at Cincinnati a dog swimming around in a circle in the river. The observer went to rescue the dog, and discovered near him the body of a man who, at the coroner's inquest proved, had committed suicide. He had been the dog's owner, and the faithful animal had clung to him even in death.

The Pacific Railway trouble is not yet at an end, as Sancho Panza would say, "the tail still remains to be fayed." It appears that Sir Hugh Allan is now entering actions against the several Directors of the Board to compel them to "shell out" their proportion of the expenditure incurred in obtaining the charter. This action of Sir Hugh will give rise to a serious investigation, which may possibly result in fresh and important developments.

An idea of the religious status of the producing localities of the Pennsylvania oil region may be gathered from the following letter from Patokilla:—"A young and enterprising oil operator named Perry C. Byers, aged about twenty-four years, died very suddenly at the residence of Mr. L. L. Lewis, on Friday last. His remains were taken to Clearfield county, this State, where he formerly lived. During his last hours, being perfectly conscious, he requested the prayers of some Christian friends, and was doctored to disappointment, as Mr. Lewis has searched in vain for the community of two thousand people to find some one to administer consolation to this young, dying man."

The "Virginian," the schooner met their death within a few miles of the coast of Cuba, and the vessel was captured by the Cuban insurgents. The schooner was captured by the Cuban insurgents, and the crew were taken to the island of Cuba. The schooner was captured by the Cuban insurgents, and the crew were taken to the island of Cuba.

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#### THE "VIRGINIAN" CASE.

We give to-day a full account of the capture of the schooner "Virginian," which with the subsequent execution of a number of those bound on board has caused dangerous excitement in the neighboring Republic, many of the victims being citizens thereof. There is not yet enough known regarding the papers of the "Virginian" and the circumstances attending her capture to form an exact judgment in regard thereto, but from all appearances attending her capture but from all appearances she was simply nothing but a pirate engaged in conveying assistance and reinforcements to unrecognized rebels against lawful authority. Those on board of her must have been aware of the risks they were running when they engaged in a scheme which was not the first of the kind many of them had been concerned in. Nevertheless there will be a general feeling of horror excited by the cruel and precipitate manner in which the Spaniards have proceeded to execute the sentences pronounced against a number of those bound on board. This cruelty, however it may be authorized by law, is out of place in our era, and seems more congenial to the times of the Butcher Alva and Philip the Cruel. It is calculated to excite increased sympathy with the Cuban insurgents against a rule which is capable of such bloody deeds. It has roused such a spirit among Americans as will cause the whole proceedings to be thoroughly sifted in eager search of a sufficient cause for taking vengeance on the Spaniards for their barbarity. When blood touches blood reason and law cease to exercise restraint.

On behalf of the Spaniards it may be said that they have endured considerable privation; that the rebellion in Cuba would have ceased long ago, had it not been for the aid of the Spaniards and ammunition continually brought to the insurgents by American vessels like the "Virginian," which has long been engaged in the piratical traffic; and in this way many thousand valuable lives have been sacrificed. Moreover, a rebel Cuban Junta established and tolerated in New York for the open and avowed purpose of procuring aid and sympathy with the insurgents and sending them all needed supplies. It is undeniable that here the Government of the United States has winked at a certain violation of neutrality that it would not tolerate to tolerate towards itself. The offense charged against Britain in regard to the Confederate cruisers were innocuous itself compared to this kind of filibustering, for which the United States have gained an unenviable notoriety, and whatever the upshot of the present conflict may be, it will be well if the Republic should at once amend its ways in this respect.—*Witness.*

It appears there are about four hundred poor settlers located on the Island of Antioqui, whose condition is something far from enviable. Late accounts represent them as being straitened for want of provisions, but timely aid has been sent them. On Friday afternoon the Government Steamer, Napoleon III, left Quebec with W. L. Forsyth, Esq., Secretary to the Antioqui Co., on board, who takes down to the island provisions for the settlers. These people are represented as being very building houses, and trying to make themselves comfortable for the winter. The supply of provisions has not been forwarded too soon for unless winter set in, starvation would have been the inevitable fate of a large number.

A Detroit wife has demanded a divorce from her husband upon the following grounds: 1. He neglected on an average 27 days in every month. 2. He cut off her hair while she slumbered. 3. He is accustomed to awake her at daylight in the morning by throwing a bucket of cold water on her face. 4. He has attempted to force kerosene oil down her throat. 5. He has forced her to go out without shoes and stockings. 6. He put hot potatoes in her hands, and then smashed them by squeezing her fingers. It is thought by a majority of the lawyers in Detroit that this singularly treated dame is entitled to a separation; but it is not a case in which we should like to express an opinion until we hear what the husband has to say.

A thirty-traveler lately called at a London "drugg store" for a glass of stout, and long ago, and requested the addition of a little brandy to increase its cooling properties. It was crooked the clerk put in, either by accident or because that is the stuff usually sold for brandy to tunnel labourers. Medical aid saved the man's life, but he has a total abstinence now, not only from brandy but from pretty much everything else, while nature puts his internal organization in shape for future service.

A Scotch parson had a farming neighbor who was in the habit of shooting on Sundays, but after a while this Sabbath-breaker joined the church. One day the minister to whose Church he belonged met a friend of the farmer, and said, "Do you see any difference in Mr. since he joined the Church?" "O yes," replied the friend, "a great difference. Before, when he went out to shoot on Sunday, he carried his gun over his shoulder, but now he carries it under his coat."

Henry W. Beecher was requested to lecture for the benefit of the Canterbury Educational Association, and was informed that if he would come he might calculate that Canterbury would nominate him as General Grant's successor at the White House. He wrote, in reply, "I shall not be able to comply with your kind request, even in view of your tempting offer. If I live until I am nominated for President, I shall be so old that Methuselah will be regarded as a young chap."

Napone, Nov. 10.—A case of small pox was reported to be in town this morning which proved to be true. The patient, a young man named Gaultier, is not a resident of this place, but came from West Paris, Me. The people are taking measures to prevent the disease from spreading, although a large number have been exposed before it was known.

A grand banquet was given at Guildhall, London, in honor of the Prince of Wales' birthday. Mr. Gladstone responded to the toast of "the House of Commons," referring to the Ashantee war, in the course of his remarks.

Stanley, of African exploration notoriety, sailed recently, as correspondent of the London Times, for the west coast of Africa, taking with him a large steam launch.

Grand Master J. M. Price, of the Masonic order of Kansas, has decided "that a Master Mason who keeps a dram shop should be suspended or expelled, and a saloon keeper is not a suitable person for the degree."

One hundred and thirty thousand dollars worth of railway stock belonging to the Boston and Albany Railway was burned at Boston.

Typoid fever prevails up the river Ottawa. Eight men have returned from Bohan's shanty labouring under severe attacks.

Jay Coombs & Co. offer to pay their creditors 15 per cent in money, and the balance in bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway.

#### FEARFUL ACCIDENT.

One of the most melancholy accidents which the Press of this city has been called upon to chronicle for some time past, occurred yesterday morning, about half past nine o'clock, near Pooley's Bridge. The place where the unfortunate occurrence took place was at the new Wesleyan Church in the course of erection at the Richmond Road, the foundation stone of which was laid a few weeks ago by John Rochester, Esq., M. P., in presence of a large number of the leading citizens of Ottawa.

It appears from what information could be obtained from the sorrowing friends and relatives of the deceased, and one or two persons who were working on the building at the time of the accident, that the three young men named George Cox, Richmond Road; Wm. Gully, a native of Harrington, and Thomas Hewitt, Le Breton Flats, were engaged working on the ground floor, underneath the first flat, the main beams of which were resting on temporary props, foundations of the course of the building, the floor was strewn with a large quantity of lumber and when the young men were ordered to cut down the props in order to lower the cross beams on the stone foundation, the accident occurred.

The three young men named George Cox and Gully when rescued, breathed a few seconds, but died immediately, while the heavy body which had fallen on the floor was struck by the beams, and caused the western side of the building to bulge out, displaced the cross beams, and caused a large portion of the floor to fall on the top of the three unfortunate men below. A cry of horror was now raised, and several men rushed to the scene of the accident, and in addition to the lumber, after some difficulty the bodies of the men