LANARK COUNCIL.

Council Room, Lanark, 19th Jan., 1874.—The Councillors elect of Lanark Township met at 11 o'clock, a. m., and after severally making declarations of qualification and office, and adopting the former rules of order and conduct of business, proceeded to transact public business.

Documents presented and fyled:—

1. Petition of James Rodger, and others, praying for a grant of $20, to aid to repairing a bridge on the 7th con. line at lot No. 14.

2. Petition of David Roger and others for a grant of money to be applied in opening the 8th concession line at lot No 14.

3. Petition of Richmond Miller praying to be removed from S S No 9 into S S No 6, to enable his children to attend School, during winter; there being no open road, during winter from his house to the school house of No 9.

4. Applications of John Campbell, and Richard Stead for the office of Assessor.

5. Petition of George Aitkinson for certificate to procure a license to keep an Inn.—Granted.

6. Notice by Mr. Fleming for a by-law to provide for appointing certain Municipal Officers.

7. Notice by Mr Rathwell for a by-law to provide for payment of fees, during the present year, 1874, to municipal Councillors.

8. Application of John Miller for re-embursement of $6 39, charged on his land by the County Treasurer; as arrears of taxes for the year 1867; upon examining the collector's roll for said year it was found that the taxes had been paid, and hence an order was made for such re-embursement.

9. Account of Town Clerk for 6 months' salary, amount, $50 00; also for registering 82 cases of births, marriages and deaths, $16 40, ordered to be paid.

10. Account of messenger to Council for attendance at nomination and municipal election. $1, ordered to be paid.

11. Application of John Stewart for investigation into the amount charged by County Treasurer upon his land as arrears of taxes for the year 1869, the said charge being in amount $ upon computing the proper amount by the several rates levied for said year, and adding price of Statute Labour and the legal 10 per cent, the true charge was found to be $4 54, which sum the collector was directed to accept as payment of said arrears.

On motion of Messrs. Thompson and Fleming the by-law to provide for appointing municipal officers was read a first time.

On motion of Messrs. Rathwell and Fleming the first blank in the said by-law be filled with the name Wm Scott; and the second with the words one hundred dollars, on condition that the said Wm Scott submit the list of voters and collector's roll to the revision of a competent accountant.

The Reeve appointed A. R. McIntyre as one of the Auditors; and John Blackburn was appointed a second Auditor; fees $1 50 per diem. Peter McLachlan was appointed Messenger to Council; fees 50 cents per diem. The by-law was read a second and third times and passed.

On motion of Messrs. Rathwell and Thompson the by-law to provide for payment for services of Municipal Councillors was read a first time.

On motion of Messrs. Thompson and Halpenny, the blank in the said by-law was filled with the words two dollars per diem, and the by-law was read a second and third times and passed.

DEATH OF THE SIAMESE TWINS!—On Saturday last an event of more than ordinary interest, and that of a mournful nature, took place at Mount Airy, North Carolina. The sad occurrence was the earthly dissolution of those two individuals so strangely linked together both by nature and by sentiment, who for years have been among the wonders of the world, and whose reputation as the Siamese Twins was we may say, almost world wide. These two individuals, if we may so designate a being which, in many particulars, was but single, whilst in others it partook of a double character, were the wonder not only of the vulgar world, but of scientists and physiologists, the world over. We are told that Chang and Eng were born at a small village on the coast of Siam in 1811, and until 1829, when brought to this continent on exhibition, made their living by selling shell-fish. Their family was a most prolific one, their mother having borne no less than seventeen children, all twins, with the exception of one occasion, when she presented her husband with a triplet. The twins, who attracted much attention throughout the scientific world, after some years at the show business, settled upon a plantation down South, being at that time possessed of an ample fortune. Having married two sisters, they lived happily together for many years, but after the birth of a fifth child to each, one of the wives had a sixth, a circumstance which awoke envy and jealousy to such a degree that the two sisters would live no longer under the same roof. The twins were united at the anterior of the chest by a prolongation of a kind of fleshy band the size of the hand. This band of flesh was about two inches broad and four inches thick. The whole mass was tough and capable of being considerably extended. One could blow in the ear of them without the other feeling it, while volatile salts to the nostrils of one of them had no effect on the other; and while pinching the arm of one excited no sensation in the other, still if you but stick a pin in the exact vertical centre of this connecting link, both would flinch from the hurt. They could face each other or turn back to back, but this was all that their ligature permitted. They seldom conversed with each other, but at times they entered into animated discussions, which proved their distinct intellectuality. It being almost certain that should either die the other could not survive even more than a few minutes, some years since they corresponded with many of the leading surgical operators in London, as to the possibility of the umbilicus being cut, so in case of the death of one the life of the other might be saved. At the request of the London surgeons they visited that city, and many experiments were tried to determine the safety of such an operation. Among other things a ligature was tied firmly for a few minutes around the connection between them, so as to prevent the circulation of blood through the artery. But it seemed as if each would expire if this were persisted in. This, of course, was convincing proof of the impossibility of their severance, and being so bitterly disappointed, they returned to their Southern home, to await their time, which, as we have previously indicated, came on Saturday last. It seems that last Fall Chang was partially paralyzed, since which time he had been fretful, very much debilitated, and strongly addicted to drinking liquor, as a means of alleviating his suffering. He had been for several days feeble, so much so as to confine both the brothers to bed, but the illness was not so great as to cause any anticipation of the catastrophe that was to follow. On Friday night they retired to bed, as usual, but during the night Chang became worse, and expired suddenly about 4 o'clock in the morning. Eng conscious of his impending fate became terribly shocked, conducting himself as if crazy, subsequently falling into a deadly stupor, from which he never recovered, being pronounced dead in less than two hours after his brother' sdecease. The brothers were members of the Baptist Church, being amongst its most influential and worthy adherents. During the war their sympathy was evidently with the confederate cause, though, from their peculiar condition, no one ever interfered with them or their property. They leave wives and families, several of the children of both unions being deaf mutes.

Weekly circulation, 3,000.

The Herald,

CARLETON PLACE, ONTARIO.

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EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

The Herald.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT $1 A YEAR

CARLETON PLACE, JAN. 28, 1874.

The political meeting held in our Town Hall on the evening of the 19th instant was the largest gathering of people we have seen in this place. The large hall was literally crammed, there being, we should suppose, not less than one thousand persons present. The chair was filled by Dr. Wilson in his usual gentlemanly manner. He had little trouble in maintaining order, as with one or two exceptions, of members of the "goose" persuasion, the large concourse of people present were remarkably orderly and attentive to the speakers. The meeting was called by Mr. Haggart, and he was the first speaker, defending, as best he could, his course in Parliament since his election. He did this without much apparent embarrassment until he came down to the change of government and a dissolution of the House of Commons. This necessitated a reference to the "Pacific Scandal," and the charges of bribery and corruption against the late government. This was a hard one, and with all his natural and acquired effrontary, he had to wince under it.

Mr. Bredin was the next speaker, but we cannot give our readers any idea of the venomous and spiteful style of his address. He characterized Reformers as "rebels" unfit to be trampled upon. He loved the "Tories" because if it were not for them there would, to-day, be no Dominion of Canada. He cited as his reasons for supporting Mr. Haggart; because that he had supported Sir John A. McDonald, and he was delighted with Sir John A. McDonald, and was sure in his own mind that he would not be long out of power. He had proof of this. The good Book pronounces "a blessing upon peacemakers," and Sir John A. was a "peacemaker." Had he not tried to make peace when he offered the electors money to support his government. (cheers and hisses) We never saw a more pitiful object on a platform than the speaker occupied at that moment. He evidently felt in his heart that he was prostituting the golden words of Our Lord's Sermon on the mount, to base purposes.

After stigmatizing Mr. Gould's committee as sneaks and rebels he went on, in a strong and eloquent palliation and defence of the system of buying up the electors with money, flour or any other available commodity. He cited a case which he said occured in the old Township of Dalhousie in which an elector sold his vote for a barrel of flour, and the flour was rolled in at his door. He thought it was quite right for the poor man living in that hilly country to get a consideration for his vote. He was asked to name the elector who had so disgraced the famous old Township of Dalhousie,—renowned for sterling, honesty and sound political principles—but he declined doing so. It will be for the member of North Lanark in the Ontario legislature, who is one of the proprietors of a large flouring establishment, in Carleton Place, doing an extensive business, and purchasing wheat and other grains, from all parts of the country, to clear his escutcheon in this matter, and remove the slander from Dalhousie.

Mr. Gould was received with prolonged cheering, and delivered a very sensible address, during which he was listened to with greatest attention, and was, evidently, the favorite candidate of the meeting. He assured the audience that, if elected, to represent this constituency, he would oppose bribery and corruption in every shape and form in which they could present themselves; and would support only an honest government.

The Rev. Mr. Manning was asked to address the meeting, and most cheerfully accepted the invitation. After reviewing, in an able and eloquent manner, Mr. Haggart's position before the electors, and showing that that gentleman, as the representative of the people had not raised his voice against corruption, and had not stood up for the right, he administered a most scathing rebuke to those who think that the elective franchise may be tampered with, and that votes may be purchased with gold.

It being Mr. Haggart's meeting, he replied to the other speakers, and had the honesty to contradict his henchman, and to affirm that he had found and believed that the Reformers of Ontario were as loyal and true subjects to the Queen and the government of Britain as ever were the Conservatives. He thought however, that some of the Lower Canadians were tainted with annexation sentiments.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Manning three hearty cheers were given for the Queen and the meeting quietly dispersed. We are happy to observe that, as usual in this place good order was preserved throughout the meeting.

The frantic speech delivered in the Town Hall on Monday evening of last week, in defence of Mr. Haggart and the late government, reminds us of the eccentric politician named M. C. Cameron, who showed himself more of a lawyer than a politician by defending Whalan, while holding an official position in the government. During a recent speech in the West Toronto canvas, that gentleman declared that Sir John Macdonald was undoubtedly wrong in receiving money from a Government contractor. But he added: "But I cling to him all the same. "It was undoubtedly discreditable, but "I am not going to join in his condemnation."

SENSIBLE.—We like the position taken by T. M. Daly, who, it appears, is like a great many of our extreme, conservative friends, who find the ground slipping from under them. His definition of his position is that Sir John Macdonald having absolutely ruined the Conservative party, there was nothing more on that side to hold on to, and that he is free to give a fair support to the new Ministry.

President Grant has taken the best possible precaution against his nomination for the third time, in the way he has acted in regard to the highest judical office in the States. When Chief Justice Chase died he appointed Mr. Williams, the Attorney-General—a clever enough lawyer, but considered unfit for the high post of Chief Justice. The appointment was withdrawn owing to the opposition in the Senate. The president, apparently acted in a spirit of pique, thereupon appointed Caleb Cushing, a notorious sympathiser with the South in its rebellion, and letters of his were produced in which he had expressed traitorous opinion. He was, of course, not acceptable to the Senate. Now it is said Senator Conkling will get the desirable post. The Senator is not a great man, but he is respectable, and, we suppose he will be accepted.

The Church of England Ladies' School, at Ottawa, an announcement respecting which appears in another column, was established in 1869. At the present time it numbers about 80 pupils. The applications for admission having exceeded the accommodation, the Council have taken advantage of the removal of the Bank of Montreal to their new building to secure the premises recently occupied by that institution, and a connection being made between the two houses it is available for the accommodation of the boarders.

HOPE FOR THE SANDWICH ISLES.—For several years past the Sandwich Islands have been looking up, the latter monarchs having each of them offered many inducements to their white brethren to come and reside among them, bringing with them the arts of peace and civilization. It is said King Lunalillo is now in the last stages of consumption, indeed, may even now be dead, but that his probable successor is a far greater believer in national progress than any one who has preceded him. This chief, Kalakhaua, has written a letter to one of the Honolulu papers breathing a very liberal spirit and showing a marked friendliness to foreigners. He says: "Let them come and bring with them money and skill to develope the resources of the country. Here, as in the freest and strongest nation in the world, all men will be protected in their rights under civilized law."

The Hospital for Inebriates is in course of erection at Hamilton. A piece of ground, containing 93 acres, has been purchased for $22,400. On this a large building is being erected, with all modern conveniences. In the meantime 78 beds are to be provided, though, as the rooms in the Mansard roof story are not in the meantime to be furnished, when there is need 26 others can be provided, and by a little extra expenditure 26 additional ones, making in all accomodation for 130 patients. The whole building is to cost $96,225, and to be completed according to contract on the 1st of July, 1875.

THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER ON EMIGRATION TO CANADA.—In reply to some strictures of Mr. Joseph Clayden upon Canada and its capabilities, the Duke of Manchester writes to the "Times" to say that the impression which he received of the country, were far different from those of the company of Joseph Arch, while the latter, by the way entertained views not dissimilar from those of His Grace. Referring particularly to the Muskoka district, on which Mr. Clayden most exercises himself, the Duke says the difference of opinion may have arisen, because the one saw it in sunshine, whilst the other saw it in wet weather. It might perchance be that one expected working men in the far West to be fed by rivers as the Prophet was in the East, while the other found a much finer country than he had anticipated. There appears to be a difference between the two as to the nature of the soil, but whatever the soil, the settlers, the Duke avers, were not only well satisfied with, but proud of their success. He admits that they had to work hard, but the result was that a few years they were independent, and could take things as they pleased. Mr Claydon complained that many people were "ragged or hard looking," but none of these had the Duke made the acquaintance, whilst the only individual with whom he had met who was at all discontented was a young gentleman who had held a situation in Ireland, under Government, and had brought out his young wife and child He had not physical strength to work, and she could not rough it; so they were wretched, and almost starving. Neither of them were in any way fitted for the backwoods, and thus had really no title to expect success in the mode of life altogether unsuited to them. The Duke reiterates what we have, time after time, advanced, that only those who may expect to do well are the use who can do hard manual, labour, can dispense with luxuries, and live upon the plainest, and sometimes the hardest fare. In the past if our settlers had not had these qualifications where would have been the Canada of to-day? If we had not had men of iron sinew and unfaltering nerve, the sites upon which have sprung the towns and cities of Canada would have been but occupied by the lordly trees of the forest, beneath whose shelter would have been found naught but the animated nature, from whose thrall our forefathers have redeemed so much of the land. There are three classes whom the Duke recommends to emigrate, viz., the labourers who can and will work and desire to rise in the social scale; the farmer who has a few hundred pounds to expend in the purchase of a good farm in the older settled districts, and the capitalist who will invest his money upon the best security and be satisfied with an interest of eight per cent, or even more. To such people Canada offers a splendid field, whilst most other classes will only be wretched and give the country a name which is by no means desirable one But the Duke says the classes unfitted for Canada would be no better off in the United States, least of all in Canada, where prices are all so enormously high. The opinions given by His Grace of Manchester will no doubt have their weight with the masses of the English people, and it is to be hoped will induce those to come out, and only those, who can stand the test of qualification which has been so plainly and so authoritatively laid down. Upon this same subject, particularly as it refers to English agricultural labourers, one of our Nova Scotian contemporaries has said, and well said, that "ours is a working country. Everybody works here, or should do so, and those who do not are not thought the more of for their idleness. Our farmers especially, excepting such as are advanced in years, work hard themselves, and will see that their servants do the same. If English labourers are willing to work, there is employment in Canada for thousands of them, at good wages—wages that will enable them to maintain their families comfortably and respectably. In a few years, if they are industrious and saving, they can acquire land and become their own masters. Work—hard work—is the secret of success."

THE BEST BANK.—We have been repeatedly assured that farming don't pay, and boys have believed the assertion and gone to clerking, or teaching, or trading—"business" they call it. But recently the books have been opened—the books in which the accounts of all the occupations are kept, and being footed, we see what really pays and what is unprofitable. Bankers, supposed to be a sort of nobility, have smashed; many of their clerks have proved to be great rascals; railroad obligations have gone to protest; factories have stopped to liquidate, and crowds of the richest and grandest of mortals, shuffling millions of dollars, often in a day, have shrunk down to be quite common. How is it with the farmer. Has the panic touched him. Does he lie awake thinking of the hard times. Not much. It is true that if he owes more than he is able to pay or if he has bought more land than he can work, he is in trouble, and now something must be sacrificed; but this dilemma was bound to appear, panic or no panic. Most farmers are out of debt or so nearly so that they can see their way clear, and the sun rises and sets as aforetime; the cows give milk, the butter comes, hens lay eggs, hogs fatten, and the country grist mill runs just as though Jay Cooke had never smashed and his satellites with him. The truth is farming is an institution founded on such a solid financial basis that it can never break. The farm is not only a bank, it is a mint, making its own money, which is worth just as much for the use of mankind as it was 2,000 years ago, and as it will be worth 2,000 years from to-day, and although this money is not exactly the same as greenbacks specie, it is better, for it underlies all others, and goes before them and makes all other things that are worth much under the stars possible. And yet we have been hearing all along that this institution of the farm does not pay. Bless you, in the long run there is nothing else that does pay. Let a man "travel this world all over," like Rosin the Bow; try everything, be everything, he will come at last to see that the surest thing is a farm well stocked and tilled, and that there is no warmer place on earth than by the farmer's kitchen fire.

Our readers will see by advertisement in to-day's paper, that the Hon. E. B. Wood, will address the electors in the Hall, in this village, on the evening of the 28th inst., at half past seven, p. m.

Mr. Gould held a very successful meeting at Balderson's corners on Saturday evening last. Mr. Code made the same statement as was made at the Carleton Place meeting, about the three hundred dollars sent to North Renfrew, when Mr. Gould stood up and read a letter he had that day received from Mr. Thos. Deacon who says he never made such a statement to Mr. Robt. Meighan or any one else, and further that he never heard of any money having been sent from Mr. Mackenzie, or any one else outside the riding. He, Mr. Deacon states that he was not chairman, nor was he on Mr. Finley's committee at all. COM.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. J. B. Lewis, Q. C., one of the late Members of the House of Commons, for the city of Ottawa, which sad event took place on Saturday last.

On the Pacific Coast, Mr. James Richardson (of the geological Survey) has examined the coast of Vancouver Island, from Victoria to Comox as well as many islands in the Gulf of Georgia. On Texada Island Mr. R. has discovered large deposits of magnetic iron ore, containing from 60 to 70 per cent of metallic iron, interstratified with beds of limestone. These limestones are often fine grained and admirably adapted for ornamental purposes, and some of them are strikingly like the finest Carrara marble. They are situated on the sea shore, in the immediate vicinity of navigable harbours. At Horne Lake in the interior of Vancouver Island, other marbles, mostly of a dove colour, are found, in masses of some fifty feet in thickness, perfectly free from cracks.—In this locality the limestones are associated with epidotic rocks and sometimes contain fossils. These latter indicate that the deposits are probably of Devonian or Lower Carboniferous age. In the course of the year one new workable seam of coal was discovered on the Nanaimo River. Very large collections of fossils were made from the Cretacious rocks of the country (British Columbia) visited; these are mostly shells and plants. At Esquimalt Harbour, near Victoria, ship worms of unusual size were found borrowing into floating logs of yellow cedar, the burrows being nearly an inch thick Mr. Richardson also made collections of the recent woods of British Columbia, apparently belonging to about 26 species, as well as a small series of dried plants from the same locality. To give some idea of the agricultural capabilites of Vancouver, Mr. R. brought back with him specimens of apples and oats from a farm at Comox; the apples are 12½ inches by 14⅝ in circumference, while the oats are nearly 7 feet high, and are said to produce 94 bushels to the acre. Swedish turnips from the same place occasionally weigh as much as 26½ lbs. Specimens of these oats may be seen at the rooms of the Geological Survey.—Mr. Selwyn's investigations during the past summer have consisted in making a preliminary examination of a portion of the North West territories of the Dominion extending from Fort Gary west ward to the Rocky Mountain House H B. Co.'s post, situated on the upper waters of the North Saskatchewan River. The distance travelled, as measured by odometer attached to the wheel of a cart, was 1056 miles, embracing eighteen and a quarter degrees of longitude and four and a quarter degrees latitude between the parallels of 96° 50 and 115° 10 west and 49.52 and 54.20 north.

DEATH OF THE HON. ROBERT JONES.—We much regret to have to record the death of a gentleman who was one of those, who not only helped to make the history of the country, but in a long life extending over four score years, occupied a prominent place among the merchants of the country. Mr. Jones was born at "Slab City," now called Erelighsburg, in the Eastern Townships. Early in life he went into the West India Trade, and also entered into business in this city. Subsequently he went to reside in Bedford, of which town he was the founder. He was well known as an energetic advocate of the interests of farmers, endeavouring to impress upon them the necessity of improvements, especially in the matter of roads. He was the representative of the county of Missisquoi in the Legislature for many years, but this latter political life was spent in the halls of the Legislative Council. He was an energetic member of Parliamentary Committees, and his judgement was ever relied upon for its soundness. He was an active Justice of the Peace, and for many years was Colonel of Militia, during the rebellion of 1837 and 1838, rendering effective service on the Missisquoi frontier, from which he received special thanks from the General in command. He took a most conspicuous part in the discussion on the Rebellion Losses Bill, and after its passage, resigned his seat in the House, and all other official duties, and retired into private life, where he was well known by his retiring and unobstructive manner of life and impartial distribution of his charaties. He died respected and honoured by all who knew him.

Chicago has 17,000 persons living on charity. The papers neglect to say whether they take it cold.

THE TORIES AND "THE HEATHEN CHINEE."

Nobody need be surprised to find the "Heathen Chinee," who has so many points in common with the late Prime Minister, turning up promiscuously in a party at the back of which Sir John A. Macdonald stands. But it should be known that this Chinese gentleman in Canada is a pure creation of the charter-selling party: During twelve months we have had most interesting evidence of how much that party can do in the way of invention, and how they can body forth the forms of things unseen, and give to "airy nothing a local habitation "and a name." Now it has been sought to make out that the building of the Pacific Railway by Chinese labour is in the programme and contemplation of the Government. There could not be a statement more contrary to fact. Mr. Beverley Robinson on Saturday evening referred to this as if it were a settled matter. But let us surprise our readers —Mr. Beverley Robinson has one thing in common with Mr. Disraeli—he is never accurate; and in the present instance he was more inaccurate that usual. According to a certain mythology, the world rests on an elephant, and the elephant on a tortoise, and the tortoise, we suppose, rests on some small, unmentionable insect, and this little creature rests on nothing. In the same way, this story of the Reform party intending to build the Pacific Railway by means of Chinese labour, rests on a statement in one of the Tory papers, they rested on an incorrect rumour founded on a doubtfully exact account of a reference of Mr. Blake's to a remark of Sir Hugh Allan's.

Sir Hugh Allan had stated that it was probable part of the road would be built by Chinese labour. Mr. Blake referred to this remark. He did not endorse it; he did not say a single word about the intentions of the Government with regard to that labour; and, in fact, the Government will have nothing to do with it. Each of the lines making up the aggregate Pacific Railway will be given out to contractors, and they will build them as best they can. If they wish to employ Chinese, nobody can prevent them. But surely it is exceedingly unlikely that they will do anything of the kind, nor, for ourselves, have we any desire to see a glut of pigtail in Canada. Yet no Government can, in giving a contract, stipulate for more than that it shall be duly performed. How the work is to be carried forward—with this they can have nothing to do. The fact is that this "Heathen Chinee" is only a bugbear got up by a desperate party making a struggle of despair, and, like the drowning man of the proverb, grasping at a straw.

Nothing could be more significant than the store they had laid by a passing allusion; nothing could more clearly show that they believe that they have no fair leg to stand on. After twenty years of office, is there nothing in their career but dishonour?—nothing on which they can lay hold, and for which they can claim the gratitude of the country? It is clear there is not. Is there no damaging crevice in the armour of the Reform party, no dangerous charge they can bring against the men who are led by Alexander Mackenzie? It would seem not. They have to invent little blotches—blotches which, even if they had any real existance, would do real damage. We cannot expect their clients who support them to blame them for a policy of invention. But we think, without being exacting, they might expect that their inventiveness would prove a more formidable weapon. They might as well be hung for a sheep as a lamb; and the least they may do is to invent something which shall at once have formidableness and likelihood about it.—*Globe*

THE CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY.—The London *Advertiser*, says: "Major Walker's statement that the extension of the time for building the Pacific Railway to fourteen years, instead of ten, as the Treaty of Union required, had been agreed to by Sir John A. Macdonald, at the request of Sir Hugh Allan, is a sufficient answer to the charge made by Opposition orators and organs, that Mr. Mackenzie is unnecessarily breaking faith with the British Columbians in the matter of the construction of the Pacific Railway. As Vice-President of the late Pacific Railway Company, and one of the delegates to England, Major Walker's testimony on that point is incontrovertible. He says that eminent engineers, as well as financial men in the old country, were decided in their opinion that the road could not be built within the time specified, and in deference to their judgment Sir Hugh telegraphed to Sir John that the time should be extended at least four years. This was agreed to, and it was on the fourteen years basis that the financial negotiations in England were conducted. Those who talk of "breaking faith with British Columbia," are only adding to the burdens which are already crushing the Chief Charter Seller to political death."

Prince Arthur, of England, volunteered to go with the Rifle Brigade to Ashantee, and was very anxious to accompany his comrades in arms. But the unusual consideration which prevents a prince of the blood from exposing himself unnecessarily prevailed, and to his great disappointment he remains at home. The officers of the brigade, when it was announced that they would have to go out, were not at all pleased, for this crack regiment is not used to fighting with savages. But after a little while, when they had warmed up they became quite enthusiastic, and there is now, writes a correspondent, quite an African furore among them.

Working in an unnaturally high temperature does not seem productive of any serious or fatal effect upon the human frame. In some of the operations of glass-making the ordinary summer working temperature is considerably over 100°, and the radiant heat to which the workmen are subjected far exceeds 212°. In a Turkish bath the shampooers continue four or five hours at a time in a moist atmosphere ranging from 105° to 110°. In enamel-works men labour daily in a heat of over 300°. On the Red Sea steamers the temperature of the stoke-hole is 145°. And yet in none of these cases does any special form or type of desease develop itself.

Courage, ladies! You have come within one of having your right to vote recognized by the head of the nation. In the Women's Suffrage Convention at Washington yesterday, the Vice-President said: "Twenty years ago I came to the conclusion that my wife, my mother, and my sisters were as much entitled to the right of suffrage as myself, and I have not changed my mind since." (Loud applause.)

N. L. A. S. MEETING.

Almonte, 21st January, 1874.—The annual meeting of the members of the North Lanark Agricultural Society took place this day in the Secretary's office, on the grounds of the Society in the village of Almonte, at the hour of two o'clock p. m., in accordance with the Acts relating to Agriculture in the Province of Ontario; said meeting having been legally called by notices of such inserted in the C. P. *Herald* and Almonte *Gazette*. About forty members of the Society were present. In the absence of the President Dr. Mostyn, who is and has been confined to his room for some time past from a severe attack of illness, the 1st Vice President took the chair and called the meeting to order. The minutes of last meeting were read, and on motion were confirmed. Mr. P. McArthur, Treasurer, was requested to give the meeting a synopsis of the proceedings, receipts and disbursements of the Society for the past year. In accordance with the request, Mr. McArthur read from an analyzed statement the amounts received from what sources—also the amounts expended and to what purposes. Amongst the many items expended was one which he wished the members to bear in mind, that was for the extensive improvements in building sheds, fences, and levelling and cleaning land on the Agricultural grounds, which amounted in all to the sum of $956. This taken with the amount of prizes paid, grants to townships Societies, Agricultural Journals, printing and other incidental expenses amounted to the sum of $2,027.55. This showed that after deducting the amounts of receipts, together with new subscriptions paid up to date and amounting to $95, left the society in debt only to the amount of $117. Mr. McArthur then read the Auditors' report, which corroborated the above statement. It was then moved by Mr. G. Forgie and seconded by Mr. R. Yuill, that the Auditors' report be received and adopted. Carried. Moved by Mr. A. Cochrane and seconded by Mr. J. Menzies, that a vote of thanks be and are hereby tendered to the Presidents Directors and Officials for the satisfactory manners in which they have conducted affairs of the society during the last year. Carried. The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers for the current year which were as follows: Dr. Mostyn, (re-elected) President; David Snedden, Esq., (re-elected 1st Vice President; And. Wilson, Esq., (re-elected) 2nd Vice President; John Steele, J. C. Stevens, James Alack, Major Gemmill, R. Yuill, John Thom, Gilbert Forgie, John Gemmill, Clayton, Andrew Cochrane, Directors; P. McArthur Esq., (re-elected) Treasurer; Thomas Coulter, re-elected Secretary. The Secretary and Treasurer to have the same salary each as last year. After some suggestions from Messrs. Menzies, Forgie, Wilson, and others in reference to furthering the interests of the Society the meeting very harmoniously closed.

THOMAS COULTER, Secy.

THE ELECTIONS.—Amidst all the absurd romances which have been so industriously set afloat on the Ministerial side since the electioneering canvas began, one thing is conspicious through the haze which the ex-Ministerial party have attempted to raise, and that will be made more apparent by the events of the next few days. No busines man can doubt the great advantage which the whole country gains by the present law of election as compared to the past. To-day is the nomination, and within one week the entire business of taking the sense of the country will be closed. Look at it in a practical point of view —how much time is saved to every one who feels it a duty to take a part in the election, or who has transacted with those who do thus take part? Look at it from a moral point of view, and we ask every reasonable man whether he does dot see in it the necessary exclusion of a great deal of manœuvering which used to preval during two days of polling and several weeks of election? We have heard much of the temperance cause, and numerous methods are proposed for promoting it, but we should like to put it to any temperance advocate whether he can imagine any law which is so well calculated to put a stop to one great occasion of intemperance as the law which does away with the second day of polling? Now for all these advances we are indebted to the party which has become the Ministerial party, and for one of them we are indebted to their self abnegation of an advantage of which every previous Government has availed itself. It is not yet law that all the necessary turmoil of a general election shall be closed in a day; but the Ministry have determined that that shall be the practices on this occasion, and we hold that it is determination for which they deserve thanks for the past, and confidence for the future. Moreover, we now know that an election fraudulently gained cannot be made available as heretofore, by long delays throughout protracted proceedings before a Parliamentary Committee; but must be sustained or quashed at once by the decision of a legal tribunal which will usually be rendered before within, a few days of the meeting of Parliament. For this great reform also, we are indebted to the present Ministerial party, and that we have not had it sooner is due to the long years of opposition of Sir John A. MacDonald. These things are conspicious facts which must strike every one in connection with the duty of the next few days. On the one side is the maintenance, to the last grasp, of the machinery which gave the widest room for electoral corruption, and for the debauchery which frequently accompanied it. On the other side is the persistent, and at length triumphant assertion, the simpler, honester, and more convenient method. The machinery of the present election may be appealed to as one of the fruits of the triumph of Reform politics. It is far from being the only one. The programme of Mr. Mackenzie shows what is intended to be done in the future, and it is so excellent that, as we predicted before it appeared, it has proved rather too good for those who, some time ago, were persistently crying out for a policy: In this city, at all events, it has been received with hardly a hostile criticism, even from those who would fain condemn, while men deeply interested in the prosperity of the country, notwithstanding their Conservatve proclivities are known to have expressed their entire approbation. But this for the future. To-day we call for support of the party now in the Ministry, for what the able to accomplish even while in opposition. That support can only be given by voting for their candidates.—*Montreal Herald.*

At a juvenile party one little fellow, rejoicing in the splendor of new clothes went up to another with the triumphant remark: "You ain't dressed as well as I am." "Well I can lick you anyhow," retorted the other.

WHO IS MR. GOULD?

Such is the question which has been asked of us by one or two of the electors. Let us tell you that he is a gentleman of considerable means residing in Smith's Falls, and who has discharged the duties of Reeve of that municipality with eminent ability during the last eight or nine years. For the past three years he has been Warden for this County, and any member of the County Council will certify that in the discharge of his duties he has displayed a discrimination, a sound judgment, and an anxiety for the interests of the County worthy of every commendation. To him and Mr. Galbraith chiefly we are indebted for the settlement and entire discharge of the debt contracted to build the Brockville and Ottawa Railway. In the municipal law he is thoroughly conversant, and is one of the most terse and vigorous writers in the County. He has had the advantage of a Collegiate education, and is well read in general literature, as well as in municipal law. He is a man of irreproachable moral character, and against whom the voice of calumy never has been raised. In short, if elected, we confidently predict that he will prove one of those men who will make his mark among his fellows, and do credit to himself and honour to the constituency which returns him.—*Courier.*

WEARING SPECTACLES.—We have consulted a number of people with reference to glasses, and the common verdict is as follows: When the eyes begin to fail use them as little as possible at night and avoid reading fine print or doing any work by lamp light, which tries them. But when you instinctively adjust your book so as to get better light when eyes are easily fatigued, and there is a sense of effort to make out the letters in print or to take stitches in sewing, spectacles are needed. They are the last thing to be bought for cheapness. Brazilian glasses best, because of natures make and most difficult to be scratched, but you should wear manufactured glasses first until the eye becomes accustomed to their use. Always note the number of your glasses and the date of using them if lost, you can tell what number you want. Glasses should be washed in cold water every day, wiped dry with a linen fabric, and then with buckskin, never with paper, as it scratches them.

The *Nor' Wester*, after recapitulating the policy of the Mackenzie Goverment upon the Pacific Railway, refers to the effect of its consummation upon the Province, and its reception by the people of Manitoba as a boon much desired and pressingly necessary:—

"This wise and national policy will commend itself to every inhabitant of the Province who is interested in the future development of the North west. We have always considered the policy of the late Government—in keeping Manitoba without railway communication until such time as the splendid but illusory theory of an Atlantic and Pacific line could be completed—to be the most injurious to our interests that could have been adopted. If that policy had continued and been acted upon, Manitobans would have been kept in isolation for ten years at least—possibly for a generation. Whilst the people in power at Ottawa were deliberating, their agents were financing, and their engineers exploring for a scheme by far too ponderous for a practical conclusion until years have gone by, and the present citizens and farmers of the province had grown grey with age, and disappointed expectations. As we understand it, the present Administration intend to commence building those portions of a railway system which are the most urgently needed, viz., that which connects Winnipeg with Pembina, and that which will connect the same place with Thunder Bay. If this is done, at once, it will go far to relieve our population of the heavy disadvantage under which they are now labouring. At present they are at the mercy of one line of bounded boats, which charges a merciless tariff of freight charges for their importations, and which almost entirely excludes the possibility of anything in the way of exportation being attempted. For want of railway transport also, access to the Province is both difficult and expensive, and we can hope for little in the way of immigration until the iron road is completed between this place and Moorhead. It is, and has been for some time past, a perfect disgrace that with so large a settlement as we have, and with so short a distance of road left unfinished between us and the railway system of the United States, we should still trust to buggies, and stage coaches, and dog trains, and flat bottomed steamboats to enable us to pass to and fro at the numerous and varied calls of business or pleasure, and we hail the late enunciation of Mr. Mackenzie's policy as the first step in the right direction with regard to the subject of Manitoban interest.

The case of Mechella, the criminal who was executed in Hudson City, N. J., a few days ago, it would appear to offer one more proof that intellectual power by no means depends on the size of the brain. Mechella, it appears was the possessor of an extraordinary and well developed brain. The claim was made for this prisoner that his actions showed to be a man of deficient intelligence, and that owing to his partially idiotic condition he was not morally responsible for his acts and should not be hung. The New Jersey Court of Pardons would not, however, entertain this appeal. A *post mortem* examination showed Mechella's brain to weigh 57 grains and 1 scruple; a weight which has been only exceeded in one instance. Daniel Webster's brain—the heaviest of any recorded—although there have very possibly been heavier ones—weighed but two or three scuples more than that of Mechella. Very recently a measurement of Professor Agassiz's brain showed that while the organ was large and healthy, it did not approach the huge brains of which special accounts has been kept. From these facts it is evident that research in this field has but barely begun.

If we continue to cut down our pine forests at the rate we are now cutting them down there will not remain, thirteen years from now, a single stick of white or yellow pine available for our use on the Continent of America. This has been shown by careful investigation of the resources of the American and Canadian forests, and of the drain which is making upon them. It is time that we should regulate the cuttings of timber at once. Every year's delay in this matter will work irreparable ruin. It is not merely the enormous rise in the price of pine timber which we have to dread, but the doing up of our water courses in consequence of the denuding of the hills in which they take their rise.