

"And so they go," one of the late

Portland School Committee it is reported said, "our great men are fast departing—first Greeley, then Chase, and now Sumner—and I don't feel very myself."

A recent critic upon *Othello*, had the following: "The Moor, being a holocaust of rage and jealousy, smothereth her."

"Think off Mr. Bobbs, the United States drink \$90,000,000 of the spirits of cash," Mr. Bobbs (costly) said.

"How I wish I was in the United States!"

A sentimental young man, in speaking to his father's coachman of a neighboring family, remarked that "they were happy until sorrow suddenly came and left her traces there." The coachman looked puzzled, but finally responded "they are; an' what's the do with the rest of the horses?"

And this is what Henry Ward Beecher said about it in his discourse last night: "I cannot pass over the gigantic magnitude of our Government project, printing

lies by the hundreds of thousands, tending to depress and destroy our industry and rotting out the foundations of our prosperity." Senators are recommended to read, ponder, and inwardly digest these words of this eminent preacher.

the farm of Mr. Allen Hedley, Lobsenz.

was purchased last week by Mr. Bicket for the small sum of three dollars. The tree when reduced to cord wood was represented by ten cord of excellent wood, six cords of which were taken from the trunk and four from the limbs. When each four foot length was cut it required a yoke of oxen and four men to move it.

admitted into the Established Church

Mr. K.'s letter of application was to the following effect:—"I respectfully request to be admitted as a minister of the Church of Scotland. I shall gladly give to the Presbytery of Dundee all information on the points which they may judge it necessary to enquire, and hope to do so to the satisfaction of the Court." The application, with the accompanying documents was

ROYALTY AND FREEMASONRY.

Lately another member of the Royal family, Prince Arthur, was added to the ranks of the Freemasons, receiving his initiatory degree at the hands of the Prince of Wales. Shortly after his

o'clock the Princes proceeded from Marlborough-house to Willis's rooms where the ceremony was to be held. They were received by the officers of the Prince of Wales' Lodge, together with the Marquis of Ripon, Grand Master; the Earl of Carnarvon, Deputy Grand Master; John Harvey, Grand Secretary; Brother Fenn, P.A.D.C. Brother J. C. Parkinson, Deputy Pro-

vincial Grand Master for Middlesex and several others. The lodge having been opened in due form, Prince Arthur was admitted to the ancient rites of Freemasonry, the Prince of Wales performing the usual ceremony. Bro. Radford was the tyler of the lodge, and Brother Spaight from the Grand Lodge assisted in the duties. The lodge having

been closed, the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, the Grand Master, and other sat down to dinner in the banqueting room

Deer, moose, elk, reindeer or cariboo between the 1st day of September and the 1st day of December.

July and the 1st of January.
 Snipe, between the 15th day of
 August and 1st of May.
 Mallard, grey duck, black duck, wood
 or summer duck, and all kinds of teal
 between the 15th day of August and
 1st day of January.
 Hares or rabbits, between the first
 day of September and the first day of

Except in the Counties of Essex, Lambton and Middlesex, no quail shall be taken or killed for two years after the passing of this Act.

No person shall have in his possession any of the above animals or birds, or any portion of them, during the close seasons. They may be exposed for sale, nevertheless, for one month and

no longer after such periods, or have been in possession at any time for family use, but in all cases the proof of the time of killing or taking shall be upon the party so in possession.

None of the animals or birds above mentioned shall at any time be taken by means of traps, snares, gins, baited lines or other similar contrivances. Any person who may destroy any such traps, snares, gins, baited lines or other similar contrivances shall be liable to a fine of not more than \$100.

No one shall have in possession the eggs of any of the birds mentioned at any time. No batteries, sunken punts or night lines allowed in the killing of swans, geese or ducks.

Beaver, muskrat, mink, martin, racoon, otter and fisher may be hunted

and killed only between the 1st Nov and the 1st of May.

The fine for killing deer and &c., out of season, shall be not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each animal.

For having in possession the bird or eggs of any of the birds protected, at any time, not less than five dollars nor more than twenty dollars for each bird.

For killing any of the fur-bearing animals out of the season, not less than five dollars nor more than twenty-five and a similar fine for any other breach of the Act. In all cases the whole of the fine to be paid to the promoter:

RAMSAY COUNCIL.
The council of the township of Ramsay met this day in the council room in the village of Almonte, pursuant to notice, at 1 o'clock p. m., being immediately after the closing of the Court of Session.

Present: A full court, the Reeve presiding.

The following appeals were laid before the court: viz., John Neville took his appeal on his real and personal property. Before the case was called on, Mr. Neville asked leave for the assessment to remain as it is for the present year. Leave granted and case dismissed.

Isiah Marshall, too high assessed on real estate; the land referred to being the Canada Company's. The court ordered that the assessment be reduced to the same as the last year, and the case was dismissed.

Mr. John Shaughnessy was permitted to be heard before the court in reference to his assessment on real estate which he considered too high. After examining the assessment and comparing the assessed value of his lands with others in the immediate vicinity and the quality of land being taken into consideration, the court sustained the assessment.

No other appeals being made it was moved by Mr. P. Drummond and seconded by Mr. Black, that the by-law to be made on the 27th inst. be read and be hereby confirmed. Carried.

The court then closed.

THOMAS COULTER, Clerk.
Almonte, 25th April, 1874.

The council of the township of Ramsay met this day in the council room of the village of Almonte, pursuant to notice, at 1 o'clock p. m., being immediately after the closing of the Court of Session.

Present: The Reeve and full council.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and being approved were confirmed.

The following communications were received and laid before the council: Mr. P. Drummond presented the following petitions: viz., From Alex. Hunter and others for improvement to be made on the road between lots 20 and 21 between the 3rd and 5th lines; of Wm. Fender and others for street improvements to be made on the 5th line as would cause ingress and egress to and from lot No. 19, without going through private property; of Ed. Letang and others for the village of Carleton Place to be made a separate township; of Andrew Garret and others for a grant to repair the road on the boundary line between Ramsay and Huron opposite lot 6, the township of Carleton Place to grant an equivalent; Mr. McCrory presented the petition of Joseph Yull and others for a grant to improve the road on the 7th line opposite lot No. 2, and the petition of Isiah Marshall and others praying to know the reason why the \$7.00 granted to improve the boundary line between Ramsay and Pakenham at the 1st concession, was not expended. This money was granted on condition that Pakenham council would grant an equivalent. The Clerk was instructed to ascertain if the Pakenham council had taken action in the matter. Mr. Snedden presented the petition of Charles Bolton and others for a grant to be made to improve the cross road in the 3rd concession, between lots 5 and 16, and of 11. L. Black, Esq., Inspector of Public Schools, for a grant to be made to purchase prizes to be awarded at a competitive examination of all the schools in the township.

Moved by Mr. P. Drummond, seconded by Mr. McCrory, that the petitions of Alex. Hunter and others, Charles Bolton and others and Wm. Fender and others be referred to a committee consisting of the Reeve and councilors Snedden and Black who are hereby appointed to examine the places referred to in each petition and report to the council at its next sitting.

Moved by Mr. P. Drummond, seconded by Mr. Black, that the by-law detaching out of lot No. 1, and part of w. of lot No. 4, in the 6th con., from S. S. No. 1, and attaching the same to S. S. No. 8, be now read a first time. Carried. The by-law was read.

Moved by Mr. McCrory, seconded by Mr. Snedden, that the by-law to borrow \$550 for the erection of a school house be now read a first time. Carried.

The by-law got the first reading.

Moved by Mr. P. Drummond, seconded by Mr. Black, that in answer to the petition of Edward Letang and others, the sum of \$20 No. 1, and hereby granted for assistance in supporting Ed. Garret and sick and indigent person and that the Reeve see the same properly expended. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Snedden, seconded by Mr. Drummond, that the auditors report be accepted and that the Clerk get the abstract thereof published in the Almonte Gazette, and Carleton Place Herald. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Black, seconded by Mr. Drummond, that the by-law detaching out of lot No. 4, and part of the w. of lot No. 1, in the 6th con., from School Section No. 5, and attaching the same to S. S. No. 8, be now read a second time short and passed. Carried.

The by-law was read accordingly and passed.

Moved by Mr. McCrory, seconded by Mr. Snedden, that the by-law to enable the Trustees of S. S. No. 1, to borrow \$550 for the erection of a school house be now read a second time short and passed. Carried.

The by-law was read accordingly and passed.

Moved by Mr. Black, seconded by Mr. Drummond, that in answer to the petition of Joseph Yull and others, the sum of ten dollars is hereby granted, and that the mover be a commissioner to see the same properly expended. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Black, seconded by Mr. Drummond, that the Reeve grant orders on the Treasurer as follows: To John McCrory for order logs for bridge near Mr. Houston's, \$25; to John O'Connell balance due on stones and breaking and laying the same on the road leading to Ottawa, \$25.00; to D. Drummond for assistance to Edward Garret, indigent, \$20; to Returning Officer \$12; to G. Hamilton, services as assessor, \$60; and selectors of Jurores in 1873, \$15.00 to James Black for fuel for Town Hall, \$5.00. Carried.

The petition of J. Dowling and others and of H. L. Black was ordered to lay over till next meeting.

On motion the council adjourned to meet again in the council room, at the village of Almonte, on the 15th of June at 10 o'clock a. m.

Almonte Gazette, Township Clerk.

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

On the order for the further consideration of the proposed motion of Mr. Ross (Middlesex), that the second report of the Select Committee on petition for a prohibitory liquor law be now considered in.

Mr. Oliver said he desired to say a few words on the subject. He complimented Mr. Ross and the Premier upon this important subject, and felt sure that the sentiments they expressed would be received with great satisfaction throughout the country. He commented upon the extraordinary number of petitions presented to the House in favour of a prohibitory liquor law, and quoted the opinions of leading medical men in this country and in England adverse to the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. He held that public sentiment had recently undergone a very great and favorable change with respect both to temperance and temperance men, both on this continent and in the mother country. The law as it stood at present was in no way competent to meet the requirements of this great evil. The Duncan Bill had been a failure, and something more had to be done. Temperance organizations had been doing their best to check the growth of the evil; the Local Government of Ontario had taken steps to establish an Inebriate Asylum in that Province; Ministers of the Gospel had laboured faithfully, and local efforts of great force had been put forth, in order to meet the growth of intemperance, but it had nevertheless grown steadily and much. He quoted the large amount of money spent on drink in this country and the United States yearly, and showed that what was put forth, in order to reduce the public debt if applied for that purpose. He denied, however, that we were worse in this country in respect of temperance than in other countries; he repudiated any such idea altogether, and contended we were comparatively better than many others. He expressed his pleasure at the removal of the drinking saloon in the House of Commons, and only wished that the Chamber at the other end had come to a similar resolution. He hoped a commission such as that asked for in the motion would be appointed to take evidence on the matter, and he concluded by cordially supporting the resolution of the hon. member for Middlesex.

Mr. Cauley said he had no objection to seeing the motion pass, but he contended it was a matter for the Local Government to deal with.

Mr. Ross said the Attorney-General of the Province of Ontario had decided that a prohibitory law was beyond the legislative powers of that Parliament, and he desired the hon. member to say which was right.

At a few words from Mr. Cauley, the motion was carried.

GOLDEN SPOILS FROM ASHLAND.

A London paper announces that an ancient find of gold and silvermines, of that city have concluded an arrangement with prize agents of the British force serving on the Gold Coast, under which they have possession of the gold and objects acquired by the army in Ashland. These objects consist chiefly of three thousand ounces of gold sent by King Koffie as a portion of the proposed indemnity, and a very rapid inspection shows clearly the haste with which these objects were collected and dispatched by the King. They were evidently seized and sent off in great haste, and were found to be a museum of public institutions in a private collection. Of the same nature, though not of the same gaudy character, are two golden griffins, said to have been taken from the arms of King Koffie's chair, and two enormous iron sword hilts and scabbards, and four golden bells, which are supposed to have stood erect before the King when he sat in his chair on state occasions. Besides these are many badges of office like enormous shells, apparently intended to be worn on a belt by messengers of rank, and by the various heralds whom the King sent from time to time to treat with Sir Garnet Wolseley, the first creation of their appearance being just after the British force crossed the Prairies, when one of the messengers committed suicide by being present at a performance of the Gaiety gun. The workmanship of these badges, and indeed, of every object in the collection, is wonderful. Of the badges every one of which is different in pattern, according to the office of the bearer, King's jailor or chamberlain being distinguished by padlocks and keys, and the latter by cups and bowls, it may be said, that it would be difficult for any skilled goldsmith in Western Europe not so much to surpass, but even equal, them. They are for the most part castings of the most varied and delicate nature, and the Ashland find is in every respect, has attained to an excellence unequalled in fineness and in variety of pattern. Besides these great badges, each of which contains many ounces of pure gold in the shape of a griffin, the golden tops of umbrellas and shields, golden griffins for the heads of sceptres, golden jawbones and thigh bones and skulls, and a number of objects which are hard to describe, but which, no doubt, played a great part in the proud and fanciful ritual worship of the Ashland race, and which will now be treasured in England as memorials of the recent struggle.

Storage passages from Liverpool to New York after dollars, and in further competition, which may lead to a further reduction.

Seven men employed in a paper mill at Kingston, N. Y., were killed by the explosion of the boiler. The people in the neighborhood did their best to lynch the manager.

Toronto, May 7.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer has concluded. Hoffman and McGowan were sentenced to three years Penitentiary each.

Geo. Albert Mason, whiskey informer, was given a forty day writing threatening letters, to Annie Murray, keeper of a fast house, with a view of extracting money. Dr. McMichael raised some legal technicalities, and His Lordship, Judge Hoggins, reserved sentence, adjourning Mason to bail in his own recognizance. Mason wrote a letter to the sheriff saying that if given a chance he would leave the city forever. He has his chance, and it is likely he will not trouble Toronto again.

COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The letter from a "Public School Teacher" which we give in another column, brings before the public of Ontario, more distinctly than any former communication on the subject a grave and important question of public morality and law, which it is imperative that that question should be discussed in all its phases. We should have preferred had it been otherwise, but since the matter is forced upon us we refer to it as far more widely ramified bearings than those which merely concern the constitution of our Council of Public Instruction. As this question may be settled, it will determine the character of a good deal of our legislation; will modify, possibly, many of our social arrangements; will settle some of our most time-hallowed ideas, and bring directly into collision the laws of the State and the rules and regulations of not a few of our Protestant Church organizations. The election of Dr. Sangster as a member of the Council of Public Instruction may seem a comparatively small matter, and may be determined by the likings or dislikings, the whims or the prejudices, of a majority of Public School teachers. But it is a crucial case notwithstanding, and will necessarily bring with it important consequences, and will involve a very important revolution in our national morals.

Rightly or wrongly, the permanence of the marriage relationship has been a principle of Canadian jurisprudence, and of Canadian social arrangements. We have planned ourselves on this fact, and on our being superior to most of our neighbours on the other side of the lines, who have not only a narrow limit for facilitating the separation of husband and wife, do not recognize the validity of such separations as are secured by Canadians in other countries and under different legal circumstances. In this wisdom is shown, for otherwise our law on the subject would be brought into contempt. What would it mean to have a Canadian law, for high moral and social reasons, should say that the marriage bond shall not be of the nature of a mere temporary contract, to be broken at the pleasure of either or both of the contracting parties, if all that was necessary to dissolve the difficulty were to wait a few months retirement to Yankee land, from which, at the end of a short season of seclusion, the tired husband or the discontented wife could return radiant in freedom, or rejoicing in a new matrimonial arrangement which also could be set aside by a similar trip to Yankee land, and the new tie would have been dissolved?

This is the question which the candidature of Dr. Sangster for public office in Ontario forces upon public attention and discussion. Is the past and present character of Canadian legislation on marriage and divorce sound and reasonable, or the reverse? So long as Dr. Sangster occupied a merely private position, and aimed at securing no public office, his course of action in reference to Canada's marriage law did not call for consideration. It is a different matter now. His friends have started him as a candidate for an important office connected with our system of Public Instruction, and, as he has in no way repudiated the candidature, he has, in fact, practically accepted the nomination. Leaving out of view for the present the points touched upon by J. M. M. as being greatly in Dr. Sangster's favour, but which could be easily shown to tell very decidedly in the opposite direction, we ask the teachers of Ontario and the people of this Province in general if they are prepared to move for such a change in the marriage law of Canada as will make it correspond with Dr. Sangster's theory and practice on the subject? We dwell not on the darker features of the case. Sufficient to take it as he himself sets it forth, and as his friends with certain half-hearted apologies and deprecations would have the world to believe it stands. Dr. Sangster has never been divorced from the wife that Canadian law recognizes as his. He knows and acknowledges this. His friends and admirers do the same. He has never been married in Canada a second time, and could not have been without being indictable for bigamy. He, a citizen of Canada, a professed guardian of the public morals, and a law-abiding subject of Queen Victoria, goes over to the States for a brief period; he there procures a divorce, which of course has no validity in Canada in any case; comes back after a few months accompanied by a person who he says is his second wife, but whom the law of Canada recognizes in no such character; and having driven a coach and six through our whole marriage law, settles down among us as a married man, and a law-abiding subject of Queen Victoria, goes over to the States for a brief period; he there procures a divorce, which of course has no validity in Canada in any case; comes back after a few months accompanied by a person who he says is his second wife, but whom the law of Canada recognizes in no such character; and having driven a coach and six through our whole marriage law, settles down among us as a married man, and a law-abiding subject of Queen Victoria, goes over to the States for a brief period; 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at once and go to it. They would find some hardships to begin with, and might miss the theatres and such like, but after a while they would in the more useful life in which they were engaged forget all these things. There was plenty of fish and game to live on: Here the lecturer gave an appetizing account of the immense quantities of fish and game to be caught there. He next referred to the dark side of the picture. First came the mosquitoes, in myriads, choking masses, it appearing as if the prairie was too small to hold them. But as the grass was ploughed, and the country drained, these would retire. In the second place the want of water in many districts is felt and he advised the Government to sink test wells, to see how far the want was real. The lecturer next referred to the great advantage the Pacific Railway would be in bringing timber from British Columbia, one of the best timber countries in the world, Kc., and closed by urging the necessity of the people of all nations coming to populate the country to unite and form a nation of Canadians. We want the elements of free institutions and of thorough education, and with these and an open Bible in the language of every people in it, the backbone of every nation who has stood the test, we will turn out from the crucible a noble nation and a free people.

ANCIENT ORDEY OF FORESTERS.
The Toronto Courts of this excellent Friendly Benefit Society will celebrate their second Annual Fete and Jubilee in the city of Toronto, about the end of July next. Bands are invited to compete for various prizes which will be offered by the Committee. The amount of \$3,000 was awarded to the successful competitors of last year. Professional, Military, Amateur, and Drum and Fife Bands in this neighborhood are informed that further information will be supplied on application to the Secretary, Bro. H. Daines, Box 240, Post Office, Toronto.

During the late elections we heard a good deal said about the Secret Service money, and many of the electors have had curiosity enough to enquire what was done with the large sums appearing in the public accounts under this heading. During Sir John A. Macdonald's examination before the North West committee he admitted that he forwarded \$1,000 to Fort Garry for the purpose of enabling Riel to leave the country; and that he obtained this money from the Secret Service Fund.

A great number of families are preparing to leave the Orkney and Shetland Islands for New Zealand and Canada next month. It is said that from fifteen to twenty families will leave the Dunrobin district, while from eight to ten are going from the west side, besides smaller numbers from other districts. During the past two years the exodus has been so extensive that, if it continues, the agricultural districts will be quite depopulated, and no men remain to carry on the fisheries.

Cricket club will be held in the Cabinet Shop of Mr. Alexander Horn, on Wednesday evening the 13th instant, at 8 o'clock, p.m. for the purpose of organizing a club. All those interested in said club are requested to attend.

THE CALIFORNIA ACORN CROP.—The acorn crop of California is remarkable for its irregularity. In a majority of years the harvest is light, or falls utterly, and the Digger Indians, who subsist principally on them, have learned well the necessity of storing them away in their rude wicker granaries when there is a good crop. Indeed, some tribes observe an annual dance, accompanied with religious ceremonies, to propitiate the spirits and insure an abundant yield of acorns. When the crop is good, it is very good, for the oak forests of California are so thin and bare like that every tree produces to its utmost capacity, almost as it would in a cultivated orchard. For several years he who had been very meagre. But last fall it was simply enormous. The acorn-eating caribos, deer and moose were literally starved. The Indians selected only the trees having the largest nuts, and climbing up, whipped them off by the dozens with poles, until the trees look-

discovered the only remnants left of him are some buttons, some bones and a few tools. The wolves in the neighborhood had made a clean sweep of him, and it is strongly suspected that his body also formed part of the banquet, and no trace can be found of the unfortunate animal.

The *Hamilton Times* says—From inquiries made generally, we find that in our country counties have so very many deer that it is a matter of regret that they are not more extensively used for food. The deer are so numerous that they are correspondingly dependent in consequence. In the vicinity of the city and the border townships the fall wheat is so badly winter-killed that a bad harvest must be the inevitable result.—Some fields are so ruined that they will

figures to show that it has been a good business season in the northwest, notwithstanding the panic and hard times. It says: "there has been a continuous trade going on during the entire winter; that the crops have been kept moving, and that more money has passed in the hands of the country producers than ever did before in the same months." The farmers have not only shipped more grain and stock, but have received much higher prices, than the average of several preceding years. The result is that there is more money in the interior at this time for crops sold during the winter than was ever before known in the history of the grain trade. All business,

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY.—It does not appear to be generally known that Sir Garnet Wolseley has but one eye, having lost the other when a lieutenant in the Crimea, while leading a forlorn hope against Sebastopol. Both he and

lawyer, who was a servant in the house of a well-to-do young farmer in North Emily, named Garratt Guiry, and was seduced in the summer, 1872, under the promise of marriage. The jury awarded the full amount claimed, and were willing to give more.

Branches of railway shall be constructed from proposed eastern terminus to the proposed point on the Georgian Bay; from said line near Fort Carry to the said quarry, at or near Pembina.

A line of electric telegraph is to be constructed in advance of the railway.

The gauge of the railway is to be four feet eight and a half inches.

The Governor in Council may divide sections into sub-sections.

No contract to be given unless contractors show a capital of at least \$4,000 each mile contracted for and deposit ten per cent to the credit of the Receiver-General as security. That a subsidy

not contract for any portion of the line shall be binding until laid before the House of Commons for one month without being disapproved, unless so approved.

That in case it shall be found advantageous to contract the railway as a public work of the Dominion, the construction shall be let out by contract offered to public competition.

That the section of the first branch, extending from the eastern terminus of the first section to the Georgian Bay, shall be constructed as a private enterprise, or as a public work of the Dominion.

That the Governor shall have the right to determine the time when works on any section shall be commenced and completed, and shall have power to suspend work until the ten next session of Parliament.

That out of the money raised the Governor in Council may apply sums not exceeding in the whole two million five hundred thousand pounds sterling out of the sum so raised with the Imperial guarantee, and sums not exceeding in the whole one million five hundred thousand dollars out of the sum raised by the said Act, without the Imperial guarantee for the construction of the said railway.

It seems that Walt, the murderer who was hung on Friday, had one of the bravest brains on record, (exceeding that of Daniel Webster by half an ounce,) and that of the average head by fourteen ounces. Mechella, who was hung at Jersey City a while ago, also had an enormous brain. Both these men were more fully irresponsible, and tried to murder their keepers without cause, and savage attacks on their best friends without provocation. This goes to show that a brain may be a very bad one, and simply increase its possessor's power of doing evil.

...need and help to irrigate the country, which has suffered greatly from the destruction of extensive forests. It is something to have a great question like this taken up by the handle.

We have been informed by the Deputy Minister of Marine, that the ice bridge at Quebec, commenced to move yesterday afternoon, at ten minutes past-three o'clock, that during the course of the afternoon, the movement of the ice was caused by the movement of the ice, crushing over twenty vessels, several of them steamers, some of which were completely smashed up and sunk. The Canadian Government steamer "Napoleon III" was broken in mid-ships and sunk. The Government steamer "Albatross" also sustained damage, but what extent is not known. We are afraid the damage to shipping will be great, but must await further particulars, which we will probably receive during the course of the day.—Times.

his neighbourhood, is almost distracted at the loss of his son, who was a remarkably bright child. No blame whatever is attached to Mrs. Brown, and the 'Bevals' are well protected, and the boy could not get to them by creeping through a narrow opening.

The relief committee report that 50,000 rations daily will be required for the first days to come, and the necessities of the Louisiana sufferers, 40,000 rations are now being daily distributed.

A terrible boiler explosion occurred at a mill in Shawangunk, Pa., on Saturday evening, by which ten people lost their lives. The boiler, weighing five tons, was thrown 600 feet.

Lindsay, May 7.—At the Assizes to-day, the late Wylson was tried for arson

A Minnesota man has invented a pneumatic grain tube which he will warrant to carry 6,000 bushels of wheat in 960 miles an hour. It is a pity he could not make it do the other forty miles just for the sake of round numbers and convenience in calculating. But it will carry mail matter faster than grain, and will be an excellent way to transport Congressmen free of charge. The cost of bringing a bushel of wheat to New York will be only fifteen cents, whereas it is now half a dollar. And a Congressman can be deadheaded as cheaply

April 22, 1874.

The council met pursuant to adjournment, present, the Reeve and councillors Wilson. The minutes of last two meetings were read and confirmed.

A communication from Mr. A. G. Gilbert, agent for Merry weather & Sons Steam Fire Engines was read. Also a petition from the C.P. Brass Band, for some assistance from the council.

Resolved, That we give notice that he will, at the next meeting of council introduce a by-law for collecting young men's statute labor.

Moved by Dr. Wilson, and seconded by Mr. Morphy, that the petition of the Band lay over till next meeting of council. Carried.

Moved by Dr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Morphy, that Mr. Livingston's account lay over till next meeting of council. Carried.

The minutes of last meeting was read and signed by the Reeve. A petition from Geo. Low and others, was presented, praying the council to reconsider their former resolution regarding a plank

April 30 1874

Council met pursuant to adjournment the year in the chair, presiding, Wilson, W. Taylor, & John N. Cram composed the Petition for building sidewalk's on Madison and Harriet street, from Isaac Cram and others, also from W. Lewis et al, to construct sidewalk on Emily street were read. Accounts were also read from the following parties: Joseph Wilson, Alvin Livingston, and John Stinson for services as constables in trying to cause arrests of parties who were loitering in the village, lately, and on James Poole Esq for services as clerk the council for past four months amounting to \$33.

Moved by Mr. Cram seconded by Dr. Johnson that the board appointing Pounders for the fall be the same as last year be

Moved by Mr. Cram, seconded by Dr. Wilson, that the account of Jas. Poole Esq. be paid, and that the Reeve grant an order on the Treasurer for the same. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Taylor, seconded by Mr. Cram, that the account of Mr. Cram, and Messrs. Moore, and Mr. Lewis take, for side-walks over for the present, as it is the intention of the council to purchase a Fire Engine soon, and cannot do much toward improving the streets, and make side-walks over the present circumstances. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Cram, seconded by Mr. Cram, that Dr. Wilson, Mr. Cram, and Mr. W. Kelly, and James Gillies, be members of the street committee for the north side of the river, and that Horace Cram, and William Cram, be members of said committee for south side of the river. Carried.

Moved by Dr. Wilson, and seconded by Mr. Cram, that Mr. Cranston be instructed

ent of the young men's statute labor be now introduced and read a first time. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Taylor, seconded by Mr. Annan, that the by-law for the appointment of a clerk be now read a first time. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Taylor, seconded by Mr. Annan, that the by-law for the appointment of a clerk be now read a second time, and that the first blank be filled with the height four feet six inches, the weight one hundred and fifty pounds, and the amount of fifty cents, carried.

Moved by Mr. Taylor, seconded by Dr. Wilson, that the by-law be now read a third time. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Cram, seconded by Mr. Taylor, that the by-law for the appointment of a clerk be now read a second time. Carried.

Found-keeper, be now read the same William Jackson. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Cram, seconded by Dr. Wilson, that the same be read a third time. Carried.

and Alex. Sibbitt, Esqrs., Carried.
Moved by Mr. Cram, seconded by
Mr. Wilson, that the by-law be now read a
second time. In short, and then passed. Carried.
Moved by Dr. Wilson, seconded by Mr.
Cram, that the by-law for prohibiting inter-
ment within the municipality of Carleton
place be now introduced and read a first
time. Carried.
Moved by Dr. Wilson, seconded by Mr.
Cram, that the by-law for prohibiting inter-
ment within the Corporation of Carleton
place be now read a second time, and that the
at blank be filled with twenty-five dollars,
and the second with not more than fifty
dollars and costs.
Carried.
Moved by Mr. Morphy, seconded by
Mr. Taylor, that the by-law prohib-
iting interment within this Municipality
be now read a third time, and that the
over until the Council have time to try
and procure a place for a public cemetery —

Moved by Mr. Taylor, and seconded by Mr. Grant, that the Clerk be instructed to write to Messrs. J. C. Rumsay & Co., of New York, New York, and see what terms, and to make general inquiry about a good and fire-engine suitable for our village.—Carried.

Moved by Dr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Grant, that Mr. Grant's claim for commuted tithes should lay over until next meeting of the Council, so as to give the Council an opportunity of ascertaining if he has received payment either for 1871 or 1872. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Morphy, seconded by Mr. Taylor, that Mr. Morphy's references be heard before the Council on the application to widen the street in contemplation of the new property. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Taylor, seconded Mr.

The Council then adjourned, till Friday the 15th inst., at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m.



Important

WE BEG TO INFORM THE FARMERS OF THE SOUTH THAT OUR

AGRICULTURAL

Brochures are now completed, and

OTTAWA MARKETS.		
fat, per lb.	750	800
lean, per lb.	850	900
bacon, per lb.	0 08	0 11
lard, per lb.	0 08	0 10
eggs, per couple	0 00	0 00
chickens, each	1 50	2 00
geese, each	0 60	0 70
ducks, each	0 00	0 00
turkeys, per lb.	0 65	0 70
goose, per lb.	0 50	0 55
chickens, per lb.	0 25	0 28
quails, per lb.	0 00	0 00
partridges, per lb.	0 55	0 60
snipe, per lb.	1 75	2 00
grouse, per lb.	0 50	0 50
quail, per lb.	0 70	0 80

sa, spring	0 00	100
sa	0 80	105
sa	0 90	105
sa	2 50	300
sa	6 25	675
sa	0 22	25
oll	0 00	0 00
egg	0 12	0 00
egg	0 12	0 00
egg	20 00	20 50
Prime Mena	17 50	18 00
egg, dressed	6 50	7 00
egg	13 00	13 00
egg	0 12	0 00
eggs, per bbl.	3 00	4 00
wood per cord,	4 00	5 50

BIRTH.

At Clarendon, May 4th, 1874, the wife of Truchman Thomas a son.

On the 8th inst. at the Rectory, Pembroke. a wife of Rev. A. C. Nesbitt, a son.

DIED.

At Rosebank, on the 20th of April, Janet

year, and the oil product as likely to be more than one-half.

On Friday the 1st inst., at the raising of a barn on the property of Malcolm McEwen, farmer, Bristol, a log fell and struck Alexander Ross on the breast, killing him instantly.

Ottawa, May 5.

Hon. Jas. Skead's mill commenced working to-day. He has sold over two million feet lumber within the last few days, at \$8 per 1,000 for rough boards, and \$20 to \$22 for stocks and sidings.

Chicago don't know whether to tunnel or bridge. A tunnel costs \$550,000, and a bridge \$2,000,000. It is to be up to

ACCESSORS TO MOFFATT & CO.

DEALERS in all kinds of Manufactured Work used in the Building Business, consisting in part of

SASHES, DOORS, BLINDS, WINDOW FRAMES, MOULDINGS, ARCHITRAVES, BASE AND CORNICE MOULDINGS, Ways on hand Flooring, Grooved Clapboards,

ply to Mrs. CARSWELL.
Carlton Place, May 11th. (32-g)

WALTER E. MAYHEW, Agent for
J. S. ARTHUR'S Story of the Late
Married, Woman to the Rescue. 32-4f

Notice.

MEMBERS AND PUBLIC AT LARGE

AL WORKS

**YLLAW TO COLLECT PAY-
MENT OF YOUNG MEN'S
TUTE LABOUR.**

It enacted, and it is hereby
enacted by the Municipal Council
of Carleton Place, that every person
of legal age who has hired men of
the age of twenty-one years and upwards,
shall be liable to pay to the said
Council a full and correct list of them,
also of transient inhabitants of Carleton
Place, who are in his employ, when requested
by the Council to do so.

And it is further enacted by said
Council, that every employer, his agent or
representative, who refuses to pay said
tax, shall thereby render himself liable
to a penalty of not less than twenty, nor

to pay for his State Labor, and in default of payment at such time as the collecting justice shall order, he shall be committed to the common goal of the county, and be there put to hard labor, for any time not exceeding ten days, on such penalty. And if he shall be a ward of commitment and of coming aid person to goal, shall be sooner released.

It is also enacted that Alvin Levinson shall pay six per cent for collecting pay of Young Men's State Labor.

JOHN GRABER, Secy.

STATEMENT OF THE FINANCIAL affairs of Launk Township for year 1874.

Amount received by Treasurer from all sources	\$6,307 18
Do	
Balance on hand at last audit	\$ 736 55

of which the above is an abstract, and the name to be correct.

A. R. McIlstram,
JOHN BLACKBURN, Auditors.

WORTH FARMING LANDS! For sale very cheap by the Union So Railroad Company. The best investment! No fluctuations! Always increasing in value! The wealth of the country is made by the advance in "real estate." Now is the time! Millions of acres of the finest lands on the continent, in Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, never before in Market, at prices that will compare with the best of any other competition.—Five and ten years' time given, with interest at six per cent.—Land grant Bonds of the Company at par for lands. Full participation, new Guide, with new maps mailed on application.

together with a Marriage Quota,
 ptian Orpheo, Dreams, Hints to
 ings, &c. A queer, exciting book.
 000 sold. Address
 T. WILLIAM L. FOSTER,
 Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICE. The Municipal Council
 of Backwith will meet for public
 sances at the City Hall, on Tuesday,
 the 1st, at 10 o'clock, a.m. The Council
 will sit as a Revision Court on the Asses-
 sment Roll of the municipality at said
 place. All interested are requested to
 notice and attend.

FRANK McHEW, Tr. Clerk.
 dated this 8th May, 1874.

PAID.
 next, last Thursday in April and Oct.

2nd Wed. March, 3rd Wed. in Oct.
 1st Wednesday in November.
 4th Tuesday in April and October.
 1st Tuesday in May and September.
 1st Friday in October.
 1st Tuesday in May and Oct.

John Brown's NEW GOODS

HAVING ARRIVED, A RECEIVING DAILY

NEW ADDITIONS TO HIS STOCK.

They will be sold at

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

HE INVITES THE PUBLIC

generally to give him a call

and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

He would respectfully call the attention

of the Ladies to his large and varied stock

of every description.

DRESS GOODS,

comprising the latest styles and patterns in

woolen and silk materials,

PARASOLS,

TRIMMINGS, AND FANCY GOODS

of every description.

PRINTS,

GREY COTTONS,

TICKINGS,

DENIMS,

SHEETINGS,

BLEACHED & GREY

COTTONS, English and Canadian,

TOWELS, &c., &c.

GROCERIES,

He would call particular attention to his

large stock of TEAS, purchased before the

late duty was imposed, and felt confident

that he can rival any competition, and

guarantee perfect satisfaction.

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,

BOOTS & SHOES,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

CLOVER & TIMOTHY

SEEDS, &c.

He would take this opportunity to return

his sincere thanks for the liberal support

and patronage he has received in the past

from his friends in the village and surround-

ing country, and will endeavor in the future

to merit a continuance of the same.

Carleton Place, May 2nd, 1874.

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF PROPRIETORSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have

sold out all my right, title and in-

terest in the Ottawa Business College to

Mr. J. M. Macdonald.

Respectfully thanking the public for its

liberal patronage for the past six years, I

will be glad to see my successor a continu-

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will spare no efforts in order to give satisfaction

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For circulars containing full information,

&c., call upon or address—

April 28, 1874. J. M. Macdonald, Ottawa.

LAND FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale the following

land, viz:—The east half of lot 7, and 8

in the 6th con., and the west half of 7

and 8 in the 6th con., in all 350 acres of

valuable land, and will sell in one block

or separate to suit the purchaser. The land is

valuable for village or pasture ground, being

well watered—a good creek running through

the lot. It is situated within three miles of

the village of Carleton Place.

May 2, 1874. W. L. Lick, 31-1.

NOTICE. The Municipal Council

of the Township of Darling will meet

in the School-house of section No. 2,

in the said Township, on Wednesday, 23rd

instant, at ten o'clock, a.m., for the purpose

of revising the Assessment Rolls, and

general transaction of business.

JAMES WATTS, Tp. Clerk.

Darling 2nd May, 1874. 31-1.

TO RENT. Shop and dwelling com-

plete on Bridge Street. Apply to

James Sumner, 31

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