

BEE HIVE

[INTERNATIONAL.]

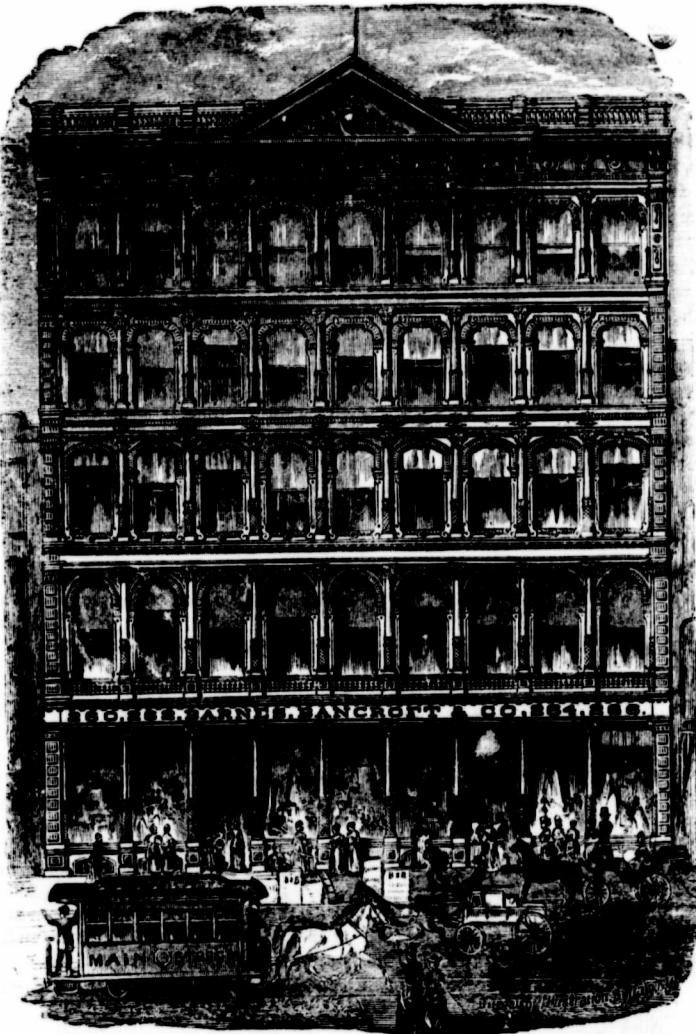
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NOT TO BE BOUGHT.

There are cynics who avow that "every man has his price," and wares of all kinds necessarily have theirs. We have had to learn, however, that occasions occur in which, even in an open store, articles of sale are *not to be bought*. This piece of information we gathered at the new and handsome store of Messrs. Barnes, Bancroft & Co., of Buffalo. At our first visit to the city we noticed the successive tiers of Corinthian columns rapidly rising at the bidding of the iron-master; and at our third visit, the formal opening of the store took place. It appears to be customary in American cities for store-keepers, at the commencement of an enterprise, or at a re-opening, to invite their fellow citizens to behold the glories wherewith they are surrounded; hence the firm in question bade all Buffalo girls, and especially matrons, welcome, on the auspicious occasion of their re-opening. But they were only to gaze at the numerous attractions, *not to purchase*; the latter luxury, if desired, was to be postponed to the following day. On such an occasion, if we may assume that the silks attract the ladies, the latter, in their turn, of course attract the opposite sex; hence one elbow's one's way amongst a miscellaneous crowd, the majority of which would appear to be most unpromising purchasers at such a store. If, however, only a tenth of the number



BARNES, BANOROFF & CO.'S DRY GOODS AND CARPET STORE, BUFFALO, N.Y.

invested in pocket handkerchiefs during the following week, the profit to the firm would probably be something handsome. As we approached the five-storey building, with its three-and-forty windows illuminated from within, and a cloud of steam careering over the roof, it was obvious that an unusual stir was going on; we speedily availed ourselves of the lift—bedecked with the Stars and Stripes for the occasion—and were wafted by steam to the upper floor of the building. It is not our province to dilate on the merits of the ribbons, &c., albeit a pretty tower of spirally arranged silk thread did not escape notice. We were perhaps more impressed with the presence of a telegraphic apparatus, whereby, we observed, the aid of the police could be summoned from that lofty eminence, a hackney carriage, or an ordinary messenger. The mention of messenger reminds us of the prodigious use which is made of small boys in that capacity, on ordinary days below stairs; instead of allowing the time of the young men to be wasted by marching from one part of the establishment to the other, boys (who if they were but supplied with wings, might be taken for cupids, and could not fail to attract in that character) constitute the connecting links between the sellers of the goods and the remote "Cash" or other persons concerned in the transactions. The accompanying

engraving will convey some idea, although perhaps an inadequate one, of the dimensions of the main building (of which the height, width and depth are respectively eighty feet) and we may add that a range of two hundred and seventy feet awaits the gaze of customers on the ground floor. One hundred and sixty personages also await their patronage. The business done at the establishment, we understand, is represented by two and a half million dollars. We must leave the multifarious contents of this large building (aided by the ordinary advertising channels) to do their own advocacy.

EXPLANATION.—The unusual delay in the publication of the present number of this journal appears to us to necessitate an explanation to our subscribers. The delay is traceable to the treachery of a firm in Buffalo, which involved the proprietor of the journal in a serious loss.

The Bee Hive.

(INTERNATIONAL.)

Twelve Numbers of this Journal are being issued at intervals of not less than a month.

VOL. I. DECEMBER, 1875. No. 8.

INTRODUCTION.

The primary endeavour of the proprietor of THE BEEHIVE is to interest and to inform its readers with regard to their surroundings of all kinds, in town and country. The various phases of industry which characterize the Dominion of Canada and the United States occupy a prominent position in the Journal, and it is entirely impartial with regard to the respective interest of employer and employed. It is unconnected with sect or party, and, so far as it notices passing events, gives an unbiassed opinion upon them. To quote from the prospectus of the paper, "It aims chiefly at the social and national welfare of the people." Whatever may conduce to this end will be treated from an independent point of view. It is hoped that the illustrations of public and other buildings, with the description which accompanies them, will tend to impress those at a distance with the measure of advancement which these countries have made in the arts and sciences of civilized life.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE TORONTO POLICE COURT.

"When we inquire into the character of the good that Government ought to produce, we find two essential principles which have been more or less acknowledged in all societies, and which depend on the nature of man himself. The first is the administration of justice. The second is the development of social improvement and well-being." When the political exigencies of the Ontario Government leave them time to act upon the "essential principles" above unfolded, we think they may effect a double stroke of policy, by devoting their attention to the administration of the Toronto Police Court. Without an exhaustive effort, they may discover that the presiding magistrate is wont to receive at one time a race-horse, at another six hundred and fifty dollars, from the tavern-keepers of this city. These bestowals are not termed bribes. The Government may perhaps draw some conclusions as to the probable administration of the law, in view of the generosity of the grog-shop proprietors.

Without stretching their imagination to an unhealthy pitch, they may possibly reflect on the amount of encouragement any honest policeman will be likely to receive from the magistrate whenever duty bids him report breaches of the law on the part of the generous liquor dealers. If they possess any knowledge of human nature, they will be aware that when every subordinate in an organization well knows that his chief habitually receives large sums of prize money, there is the strongest probability that the subordinate will seize his share, whenever he has a chance. The sooner "The Reformers" commence a reform at the Police Court, the less will it redound to their dishonour, and the more effectually will they fulfil the two principal functions of Government—"The administration of justice," and "The development of social improvement and well-being."

THE SIGNAL SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. 1.

Through the courteous kindness of the chief Signal Officer of the United States Army, we are enabled to give the following particulars relating to the working of that branch of the Service over which he presides. In order to convey an idea of the amount of silent labor bestowed by this department on its special work, we may observe that the letters despatched therefrom, during the last reported year, amount to 52,396. 477,562 letters were received by the department during the same year. The aggregate of the correspondence for the past year, therefore, amounts to 529,958 letters and documents, exclusive of publications and telegrams. The office is in communication with many foreign correspondents, and maintains its relation with scientists, and the chiefs of the meteorological services of nearly every prominent power in the northern hemisphere. The library of the office contains 3,255 volumes; the books are selected wholly with reference to their relation to the scientific branches of the department's work. An officer, in charge of the map room, has superintended the preparation of 202 maps and charts during the year, and, in stating this, we shall have said enough to indicate the amount of labor bestowed at headquarters, in pursuance of the objects of the Department. The post of Fort Whipple, constitutes the only School of Instruction in the United States, at which either officer or enlisted men can receive the full tuition and the thorough practice necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of the Signal Service. All officers and enlisted men of this Service pass through the course of instruction at this post. The United States, have, therefore, always at command, soldiers, who effect a facility of communication for their forces, possessed by no other country.

We gather from the last Report of the chief Signal Officer, to the Secretary of War, that "The average force at the post to maintain the School of Practice, &c., has been 140 men. 54 private soldiers, applicants for promotion to the grade of sergeant in the Signal Service have been under instruction; of whom 38 were examined by the board convened for that purpose, and promoted. 100 enlisted men have been under instruction to be assistants to sergeants on stations. Instruction in the international code of signals has been added to the course during the year. A station room, equipped as are ordinary stations for meteorological observation, is set aside for station-practice, and in this room the soldiers are familiarized with all the forms of station-duty, before being detached on service. The preliminary board for the examination of applicants to be placed under the first course of instruction, has held a session at this office, every Thursday during the year, and has examined, (including re-examinations) 168 applicants, of whom 95 have passed. The Act approved June 16th, 1874, required the Service to be maintained at its organization of 150 sergeants, 30 corporals (to be selected from the privates), and privates, in the proportion of two to each sergeant. The average cost of maintaining and

working a station of observation, during the past year, has been \$516.56. The number of stations established is 89. Observations are taken at these three times a day, namely: at 7.35 a.m., 4.35 p.m., and at 11 p.m. International simultaneous observation is also maintained by 145 European stations, 127 American, and by 33 African and Asiatic. It may be of interest to add, that of the latter, one is at Scutari, one at Beirut, and one at Pekin. No fewer than one hundred and twenty agricultural societies had appointed permanent committees to confer with the chief Signal Officer of the army, up to the 30th of September, 1874. Forty-six Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, and other organizations had, up to that date, adopted a similar course.

A report of the proceedings at each of the Stations in the United States is rendered by the chief Signal Officer to the Secretary of War. From these we give a few brief extracts, in order to convey some idea of the work of each Station. In relation to the Station at Albany, N.Y., we read: "Farmers' bulletins have been issued regularly since January 1, 1874, to 257 Post-offices, and the usual publication of tri-daily Reports has been made in the daily newspapers, and in the form of bulletins. Several State officials, who own large farms, have frequently observed that they entirely depend upon the Signal Service report, in spring, when planting, and in fall, when harvesting."

We find the soldiers recording the times of the transit of certain stars, "by means of a printing chronograph, which is set to run with a sidereal clock." The number of bulletins, press reports, &c., issued from the Station at Albany, amounts to 157,070.

Of a private soldier in charge of the Station at St. Paul's Island, Alaska, we read the following suggestive paragraph:—"As he can only communicate once a year, the amount of material requires more time for examination and discussion than has elapsed since its receipt." To omit the Report from the office, a call at which suggested the writing of this article, would be impossible; hence we give the following extracts from the Buffalo Report:—"Sergeant James Mitchell continues in charge, and has displayed marked zeal and intelligence in the performance of his duties. Six assistants are on duty here at present. . . . Two of the assistants are printers, and have charge of the issue of farmer's bulletins, which are furnished daily, except on Sundays, to 257 Post-offices. 26 cautionary signals have been displayed, of this number, 13 are reported fully verified, and four partly verified at the Station." Of the storm of October 28th and 29th, 1873, the Sergeant remarks:—"Two propellers and one schooner left port while the signal was flying, but were obliged to return;" and of storm of October 30th and 31st, and November 1st, 1873:—"The schooner *Ellington* left this port while signal was displayed, and being unable to withstand the gale, she put back, and while trying to reach this harbor, was dashed to pieces on the breakwater;" and of storm of December 4th and 5th 1873:—"The most severe storm at this point since 1844, excepting gale of 1865. Wires of various telegraph companies were blown down. Water unusually high at this end of the lake. Breakwater at entrance of harbor damaged to extent of several thousand dollars, by lashing of waves."

Signals are duplicated under the direction of the Sergeant, by Capt. C. P. Dorr, on the roof of a building which is visible from the greater part of the harbor. The sergeant reports that the members of the meteorological committee have manifested unusual interest in the service, and have been collecting data from the signal reports for the purpose of comparing the climate of Buffalo, with that of other cities throughout the country. He also reports that few captains of vessels will leave port while the cautionary signal is displayed. All reports passing over the New York, and the Milwaukee circuit, are received here, and it is the point of transfer for the Canadian Reports. The number of bulletins, maps, press reports, local reports, &c., issued from this station during the year, amounts to 186,755.

The mean temperature in Buffalo, from October 1873, to September 30th, 1874, was 45.7. The greatest heat occurred on the 11th August,

when the thermometer registered 87.2; the lowest degree was 2, on the 2nd February.

Canadian records are transmitted to Washington, weekly, by Prof. Kingston, and they are received with great regularity.

NOODLE.

Nothing can be more remote from our desire than to annoy anyone who does not deserve it. We were therefore, the more surprised (not to say amused) to receive a threat of professional dissolution from the Clerk of the Police Court, shortly after the issue of our last number, on the ground of our having used his name in connection with a burlesque announcement of a levee. In adopting this, and kindred manoeuvres, he doubtless acted as the tool of another. In future, we will attach the name of Noodle to any such announcement.

STEAM CARPET BEATING.

When carpets are sent from Elmira to Buffalo, to be cleaned, it may be presumed to be worth while to send them that distance. We have visited the establishment to which they were sent, and were amused to learn that their welcome thereat is proportioned to their dirtiness. That sentiment is traceable to the consciousness of the carpet-beater, of the wonders his machine will work.

The machine may be said not only to beat the carpets, but the old-fashioned mode of cleaning them. It consists of an enclosed line of beaters and brushes, the former of which revolve at the rate of one hundred times, and the latter at four hundred per minute. The brushes being driven at such a rate, and with so great force, causes them to search out the moth-eggs, which, together with the dust, are conveyed away by a blower. They also bring up the colour of the carpets, to a degree which no ordinary brushing is likely to do. This process possesses the negative merit of not tearing the carpets, for, although steam-power is employed to drive the machine, the arrangements are such as necessitate the operation being conducted decently and in order.

Mr. Allen's connexion with carpets has led him to utilize stray pieces, and the prettiest hassocks we have seen, are the result of his skill. They are framed in tin and wooden moulds, and are turned out in the form of stars, or any other form the maker pleases.

People who have not known Mr. Allen for the twenty years his neighbours have, may test the merit of his machine by going or sending to the corner of Erie and Terrace Streets, Buffalo.

OFFICE NOTICE.—Ladies soliciting subscriptions for religious books are respectfully notified that it is a rule of this office to follow the Divine injunction to "Let your communication be yea, yea, and nay, nay." In other words when we say "so" we mean it.

AN INGREDIENT FOR PAINT.—A citizen of Toronto, when out for a walk in the neighbourhood of the city, some three months ago, observed an earthy substance which seemed to him likely to be suitable as the basis for the manufacture of paint. The ingredient has been tested by a practical painter in the city and is pronounced to require far less oil to reduce it to the consistency of paint than do the ingredients at present in use. The earth in question can be procured in considerable quantity in the neighbourhood of Toronto.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Has the Ontario Government received a written offer from a public functionary, to prove the habitual practice of receiving bribes, on the part of a Police Magistrate, and if so, what action has the Government taken in relation thereto? No doubt the Prime Minister will hasten to inform us.

M.P.—Mighty proud.

THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.

BY THE LATE JOHN G. C. BRAINARD.

(These lines were written at a single short sitting in answer to a call for "copy" for the head of the literary column of the *Connecticut Mirror*, of Hartford, which Mr. B. then edited. The writer did not live to see the falls.)

"The thoughts are strange that crowd into my brain
While I look upward to Thee. It would seem
As if God poured thee from his 'hollow hand'
And hung his bow upon thine awful front,
And spoke in that loud voice which seemed to him
Who dwelt in Patmos for his Saviour's sake,
'The sound of many waters,' and had bade
Thy flood to chronicle the ages back,
And notch his centuries in the eternal rocks.

"Deep calleth unto deep." And what are we
Who hear the question of that voice sublime?
Oh! what are all the notes that ever rung
From war's vain clarion by thy thundering side!
Yea, what is all the riot man can make
In his short life to thine unceasing roar!
And yet, bold babbler, what art thou to Him
Who drowned a world and heaped the waters far
Above its loftiest mountains!—a light wave
That breaks and whispers of its maker's might."

RELIGIOUS PROCESSIONS.

Barnum, and other stage-managers, in organizing their respective cavalcades, are necessarily aware that they but reproduce the heathenish displays of the past, and that they seek to adapt their exhibitions to the semi-barbaric element of the present. Barnum, with animals manufactured at will, with burlesques of European courts, and buffoonery in many forms, shows his estimate of the intelligence of the mass, by lavishly depicting on his cars, "The murder of Abel," "The offering up of Isaac," "The finding of Moses," &c., &c. Absurd as all this is from a rational point of view, it can scarcely be said to do serious harm. That is far more than can be affirmed of processions, corresponding in some respects with those of Mr. Barnum; had we not experienced the fact, we could not have supposed that men with a spark of intelligence would venture to state that the exigencies of their religion required such an exhibition. If so, how comes it that such displays are never seen in England? For any set of men deliberately to ride their hobbies at the certain cost of the bodily injury, and probable death of not a few of their neighbours is, in our judgment, nothing less than indirect murder. Stripped of all masks, such parades as have afflicted Toronto for a long time past, mean nothing less, on the one side, than a bid for numbers and power, on both sides they also involve (in the name of religion) an appeal to the vanity of the participants, in connection with the frippery they wear. That this buffoonery should cost the city several thousand dollars, may possibly result in the tax-payers reflecting on its bearing. We cannot pretend to have followed the trumpeting of the various members of the Reform Government, as to the wonders they have wrought, but we have long been painfully impressed with the unmitigated evils they have the power to redress, with regard to which they have hitherto remained in a state of quiescence. Is there not one among the eighty-eight members of the Ontario Legislature with courage to move the abolition of religious processions of all kinds?

MISFORTUNE.—It is to be hoped the tavern-keepers will speedily repair the Police Magistrate's misfortune in the loss of the race horse with which they presented him, by coming down with another or two!

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Our fellow citizen, Mr. Malcom, is one of those who possesses an article of trade he purposes exhibiting at the Centennial exhibition. It is one of those postal bags, on the security of which, we are so dependent for the safe delivery of our letters. They have so far won their way to fame as to have been adopted by these respective Governments of the Dominion and the United States; and there can be little doubt that when the representatives of the other hemisphere assemble with a view to the appreciation of excellence in every form, they will not overlook these articles of manufacture from the Queen City of the West. There are other articles in Mr. Malcom's store, which it seems to us, he might exhibit with advantage; notably, a double set of Scotch dray harness, express harness, and riding saddles, also a cylindrical-shaped travelling-trunk, which greatly takes our fancy. The trunk is air-tight, and water-tight, as it closes on india-rubber; and can be fitted up according to the requirements of the traveller. Mr. M. speaks of the days when he was wont to carry his pack of leather from a Yonge Street store to his own, for the purpose of converting it into saddles and kindred articles; and we are proud to say that he is not only one of those who has worked his way from the smallest beginnings, to a position of affluence; but that he has fought for his country—has had the loftier courage to do battle with the false reports of those *interesting Institutions* styled Mercantile agencies, and habitually sets a good example to his fellow citizens, in his opposition to their inebriate practices, &c., &c.

PLASTER CASTS.

Albeit the Queen City of the Lakes has appropriated a sufficiently euphonious title, the city is not so oppressed with the elements of the beautiful, (Buffalo girls always excepted,) but that one may hail "a thing of beauty" with satisfaction; the more so, when it promises at the same time to be "a joy for ever." Ornament, as it is understood in civilized society, is, for the most part, connected with wealth; and the kind of adornment on which we are about to comment, connects itself with the abodes of the well-to-do. No one who has any appreciation of the beauty of form, can pass a store filled with every combination thereof, in the shape of well designed plaster casts, without at least stopping to admire. We stopped and admired the contents of such a store in Buffalo, which is suitably situated in a hall styled the Kremlin; and contains artistic objects, worthy of the imperial Russian palace, after which the hall is named. The store is that of a Patent Cornice Company, and to judge from the number of lawyers' and other offices, in which we observed lithographs of these cornices, there can be little doubt the company is well supported.

The special constructive feature of the work, consists in the fact of the mouldings and ornaments being cast in one piece, and consequently adhering so firmly together as to preclude the possibility of falling asunder. The fresco painter will not be slow to appreciate this advantage, neither will they who reside at a distance from the city, as owing to the solidity of the casts, they can be shipped to any distance. The Company undertakes to despatch men and moulds to any part of the State of New York, or to ship the articles complete.

Visitors at the Kremlin will have no need to complain of lack of variety, as they will find no fewer than eighty designs from which to select.

Among the many "mysteries of" Toronto occurs one which doubtless admits of elucidation; we refer to the thriving business now conducted by Mr. Butcher Coxon, in spite of the fiery legal ordeal, through which he has lately passed.

Of what value are the professed opinions of a newspaper editor with regard to any production of intellect or skill, when those opinions stand in direct relation to the advertising columns of his paper? For information on this subject, enquire at the office of the *Toronto Globe*.

Correspondence.

Opinions on all subjects, except those hostile to Christianity, will find free expression in these columns.

WALKS AMONG THE RUINS.—II.

To the Editor of the Beehive.

Sir,—Seventy years' sojourn in Babylon, and that on account of that number of broken Sabbaths, (Lev. 26, 34-35, 43; 2 Chron. 36, 21.) has ever been deeply engraven on the Jewish mind. Wherever, therefore, on the face of the globe, a scattered remnant of Judah is found, there will they be seen repairing to the synagogue on the Sabbath. Shortly after sunrise on Saturday, I accompanied the Torontonion remnant to the Synagogue. The Jews observe this seventh day in obedience to the command connecting it with the complacent rest of creation, and with their emancipation from the bondage of Egypt. We learn from Nehemiah 9, 14, that it was unknown to them until they had been delivered from the thralldom of Egypt. It is described (Ex. 31.) as "a sign between Jehovah and the children of Israel for ever," and they are accordingly enjoined "to observe it throughout their generations, as a perpetual covenant." So jealously did God maintain the inviolability of this sign of His merciful deliverance of Israel, that He forbade the lighting of a fire on the Sabbath (Ex. 35, 3.); and commanded the life of a man to be forfeited, who had transgressed the law by gathering sticks on that day (Numbers 15, 32-36). The Jews, then, according to their light, have right on their side, when, on each recurring Saturday they repair to the synagogue to worship the God of their fathers. But what is one to say, when, on entering the church of the valiant Knox, on the following day, one finds the essayist stoutly maintaining that his Paritan forefathers and himself have effected a change in the day, and have Sabbaticized Sunday. Pile up "homiletics" my friends, as high as Mount Sinai, and you will but prove that you must not gather sticks on Saturday! If "the law and the testimony" are to be our guide, let us calmly balance testimony, and endeavour to arrive at an intelligent conclusion. A reference to Matt. 28, 1, and Mark 16, 1-2, will suffice to indicate the distinction drawn by the Evangelists between the days. The fact that the Lord of the Sabbath, (even when citing a series of commandments from the Decalogue, Mark 10, 19.) makes no mention of a Sabbath, as requiring observance at the hands of his disciples, and maintains the more eloquent silence of selecting that day on which to lie in the grave, cannot fail to impress those at least who are conscious how completely and in detail he was the antetype of all shadows. In the compass of a letter of this character, I cannot do more than refer, in conclusion, to the silence of the Apostles on this subject, except in so far as the Apostle Paul may, I think, be taken to teach the entire abrogation of the day, (Col. 2, 16-17; Rom. 14, 5).

A Canadian winter may probably be left to convey its own instruction as to the desirability of lighting a fire on "the Lord's day," but it will be well to remember that when "a Sabbath" was broken in the least particular, it was broken in its entirety.

STICKS.

ODD-FELLOWS BALL, BUFFALO.

A gentleman, an admirer of the statuesque, was, we are informed, so kind as to contribute a highly ornamental figure to this recent entertainment, in the person of his wife. As he is one of those who thinks that "distance lends enchantment to the view," he considerably invited a succession of young ladies, (with whom he danced throughout the evening,) to participate with himself in the pleasure of a remote view of his better half. As we are unacquainted with the gentleman's name, we are constrained to appeal to the proprietor of the "Sunday News" to disclose it to us.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Since the oft-cited Act above named will come into increasing prominence as the centenary of its enactment approaches, and as many of our readers have probably never seen it, we hope they will be the more glad to find a copy of it transferred to our columns.

"A declaration by the Representatives of the United States of America, in *General Congress assembled*;

"When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth a separate and equal station, to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind, requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men; deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world. He has refused this assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only. He has called together Legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures. He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people. He has refused for a long time after such dissolutions to cause others to be elected, whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise, the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without and convulsions within. He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands. He has obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers. He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries. He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of new officers

to harass our people and eat out their substance. He has kept among us in times of peace standing armies, without the consent of our Legislatures. He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power. He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitutions and unacknowledged by our laws, giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation for quartering large bodies of armed troops among us; for protecting them by a mock trial from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States; for cutting off our trade with all parts of the world; for imposing taxes on us without our consent; for depriving us in many cases of the benefits of trial by jury; for transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences; for abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighbouring province; establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies; for taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments; for suspending our Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever. He has abdicated government here by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us. He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people. He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation. He has constrained our fellow-citizens taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands. He has excited domestic insurrection among us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions. In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injuries. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here, we have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations which would inevitably interrupt our connection and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity; we must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends!

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honour."

The Declaration, thus signed on the fourth of July, 1776, on paper, was engrossed on parchment, and signed again on the second of August of the same year.

THE ADVISORY BOARD IN RELATION TO THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

Censors must make up their minds to be censured, and we, for our part, have decided to sustain all assaults with as much meekness as we can command. A mild remonstrance from an esteemed source has led us to reconsider the borrowed suggestion which we ventured to propound in our last issue, with reference to collecting in this city, the articles intended for exhibition at Philadelphia, prior to their going thither. So far as the *Advisory Board* is concerned, we fear we must confess to the recognition of several substantial jokes in connexion with the membership—jokes in harmony with those which have characterized Canadian exhibitions throughout their history, and which to our thinking, justify the remarks we have referred to. If, for instance, we look to the "Art Department," we see a name figuring prominently, which, owing to commercial aptitudes, hereditary and personal, is wont to take a prominent position in connexion with commercial enterprises. If we enquire what possible acquaintance with art the individual can possess, we are constrained to confess that his experience is likely to be restricted to the chromos at Coate's, and to other productions of the tea-tray epoch, with which all young countries abound. If we refer to "philosophical instruments," we stumble on a gentleman whose principal claim to distinction, consists in his having applied a lighted stick to a retort charged with naphtha, and thereby jeopardized the loss to the world of all the *philosophy* he may be able to command. Among the *advisors*, we notice the name of the "Chief Superintendent of Education for Ontario." Impartial persons, who may have paid the slightest attention to the qualifications and pretensions of this personage, may be excused if they are horrified at the possibility of his "improving the occasion" to illumine the universe (and consequently to extinguish *the stars*), by introducing some such emanations of genius as his "Christian Morals," "First Lessons in Agriculture," &c., &c. It was with vexation and shame that we learnt that reports had been scattered broadcast by this personage through the States, that would be a disgrace to any boy of twelve years of age, and it requires unbounded faith in the excellent Secretary of the Board to suppose that he can effectually veto all the trash, which it seems to us *may as matters stand*, be sent to the States in the name of this Province.

Persons who act as judges, abstain, for the most part, from exhibiting their productions—we hope that may be the case in the present instance.

The difficulties with which the Board has to contend are by no means slight, and although we gladly acknowledge that there are many excellent members sitting thereon, we cannot but adhere to the suggestion of our last number, so far as concerns objects of art and science. We think that in a matter of such national importance as is the contribution of Ontario to the exhibition, no man, and no body of men should act on the testimony of others, in relation to the objects mentioned, but that those objects should be carefully inspected by competent persons, prior to being exhibited to the scrutiny of the world.

We are glad to learn that specimens of writing and drawing are being sent from the Schools of Ontario; and we understand that the specimens from the School of Practical Science will bear favourable comparison with competitive specimens from Great Britain.

THE UNITED STATES FARM.

Although the States will not find it easy to "annex" Canada, and have probably become too wise to wish it, the present rulers of the Dominion aspire to the distinction of *letting it* to their cousins on a long lease. As the *game* is abundant, the estate will probably command a good rent!

"A PATENT COW-TAIL HOLDER."

Who shall presume to set a limit to invention, seeing that it has already reached this *extremity*? And who would not envy the patentee of the gush of gratitude which must needs set in from a world of milkmaids, in view of this doughty invention?

The article is of the simplest character, and can be attached either to the leg of the cow, or to that of the maid, if she should be so minded. It consists of a strap, to which a couple of pieces of wood, about five inches long are attached; these are connected like a pair of scissors. When the hair of the cow is inserted between the pieces of wood, and they are screwed together, she has a sufficient inducement to refrain from switching her tail in the milkmaid's face. A casual call at Messrs. Pratt & Letchworth's of Buffalo, was the means of acquainting us with this triumph of inventive skill.

GOLD!

Gold! gold! gold! gold—
Bright and yellow, hard and cold,
Molten, graven, hammered and rolled,
Heavy to get and light to hold;
Hoarded, bartered, bought and sold—
Stolen, borrowed, squandered, doled,
Spurned by the young, but hugged by the old
To the very verge of the churchyard mould!
Price of many a crime untold—
Gold! gold! gold! gold—
Good or bad a thousandfold;
How widely its agencies vary—
To save—to ruin—to curse—to bless—
As even its minted coins express!
Now stamped with the image of good Queen Bess,
And now of a Bloody Mary! Hood.

A young lady, whose appreciation of the metal above celebrated, may be considered decided, has expressed her desire to a King Street dentist that it may shine prominently among her front teeth,—bachelors will, therefore, doubtless keep a keen eye on her smiles. If, by mistake, the young lady ever take up the works of so good a writer as the above, she may read something to her advantage in the story of Miss Kilmansegg and her golden leg.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

One of the disadvantages attaching to the Toronto Crystal Palace, is the limited size of the building, and the consequent remission to a wooden structure in the grounds, of some of the most costly and attractive articles in any exhibition held therein. Many of the visitors do not avail themselves of the catalogues, and such persons are not unlikely to lose sight of some of the most interesting objects. We were struck with this in connexion with the display of vehicles of various kinds. There can be no doubt, that had Messrs. Hutchinson and Burns' six-seated "Rockaway," with its gold mountings, figured beneath the *Crystal*, itself and its associated landaus and phaetons, would have contributed materially to the general effect, and the equipages themselves would have figured to far greater advantage than they did when stowed away beneath a long and somewhat dark outbuilding. We question if there be any article of manufacture, in the structure of which Canadians appear to greater advantage, than in the building of all kinds of vehicles; and we hope for the credit of the Dominion, and for that of Toronto in particular, that workmanship of this character may be adequately represented at the Centennial Exhibition. We may safely predict that the lightness and elegance of the several vehicles will, at least, astonish "The Britishers." We shall rejoice if the four prizes won by the firm who exhibited in Toronto, prove to be forecasts of similar triumphs at the Centennial.

"THE PICTON."

The circumstance of our having crossed the lake several times on board "The Picton," has attached us to her, and to her kind and courteous commander. We must, therefore, follow her into her winter retreat, with a few observations relating to her. She was built at the place whose name she adopts, four years ago, and is, we understand, one of the fastest boats on the lakes. She has rendered special service to the public during the past summer, by coming to the rescue when "The Rothesay Castle" was disabled, and again when the "City of Toronto" was laid by with a broken shaft; her captain has, as a consequence, received the expressed preference of travellers for the Picton to either of the boats she superseded. The awkward position in which "The City" lay at Niagara, occupying two-thirds of the wharf, had the effect of eliciting the skill of "The Picton's" captain, as it necessitated his landing his passengers on the remaining third. The passengers naturally expressed their pleasure at this achievement, enhanced as it was in its difficulty by the rapidity of the stream. When we add that the Managers of the Canada Southern Railway have expressed their desire that "The Picton" should run permanently in connection with their trains, we shall perhaps have said enough for the glorification of our fast friend. We hope to renew our acquaintance with her on the opening of navigation.

THE TORONTO POLICE MAGISTRATE'S RELATION TO THE FAIR SEX.

Whenever the Government may deem it its duty to weigh the merits of the Police Magistrate against any possible demerit which may characterize that gentleman, we venture to suggest the desirability of their instituting a comparison between the fines levied on ladies who preside over houses of a character "no better than they should be," and the sums paid by the ladies in question. We predict that the result of any such enquiry will be eminently *suggestive*. The Government will also do well to enquire if the lady *nee* Madame Hinton hold a document, bearing the signature of the Police Magistrate, and as to the nature of any such document.

The names of our first ten progenitors, read consecutively, convey the story of the Gospel.

GENESIS V.

v. 1.—ADAM	= Man
v. 3.—SETH	= Placed
v. 6.—ENOS	= In misery.
v. 9.—CAINAN	= Lamentable.
v. 12.—MAHALALEEL	= Blessed God
v. 15.—JARED	= Shall come
v. 18.—ENOCH	= Teaching
v. 21.—METHUSELAH	= That his death will send
v. 25.—LAMECH	= To humble smitten man
v. 29.—NOAH	= Comfort.

What is the difference between a perfect billiard ball, and a reformed liar? None whatever—both have been turned true.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—It is gratifying to learn that the Toronto Society for Preventing cruelty to Animals, purports extending its shield over sick and starving men, especially in view of the Mayor's treatment of such of his race as do not receive invitations to Metropolitan banquets.

MANNERS.—A would-be lady, on entering a crowded street-car in Buffalo, was accommodated with a seat by one of nature's gentlemen. The lady (?) was prudently apprehensive that corduroy pants might leave more than they found; and proceeded to dust the seat with her pocket-handkerchief before sitting down. The owner of the corduroys appreciated the lady's consideration, and slipped into the seat himself with "Thank you, Miss!"

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1876.

In presenting a view of the principal building of the forthcoming exhibition, we acknowledge with pleasure the graceful compliment paid by the artist to the reconciled mother of nations, by the prominence given to her flag in the group which overhangs the view, a prominence which would hardly be overlooked by the governing body of the exhibition. Ardently do we hope that the union there symbolized may be indissolubly established. Prior to entering into any detail with regard to the building, we will observe that the celebration with which it is connected, is the result of a succession of national Acts dating back as far as the third of March, 1871. On that date was "approved" the Act creating the United States Centennial Commission. This Act provided that the Commission should consist of not more than one delegate from each State, and from each Territory of the United States, whose functions should continue until the close of the exhibition, and whose duty it should be to prepare and superintend the execution of a plan for holding the exhibition, and to decide upon a suitable site within the limits of the City of Philadelphia, whereon the exhibition should be held. The Commissioners were appointed by the President, on the nomination of the Governors of the States and Territories respectively. Deputy Commissioners from each State and Territory were appointed in like manner, and upon this body devolved the manifold arrangements which are so soon to reach their culmination. On the first of June, 1872, followed "The Act creating the Centennial Board of Finance." By this Act the Board was empowered to secure subscriptions of capital stock to an amount limited to ten million dollars, divided into shares of ten dollars; the Act also provided that an opportunity should be given, during a period of one hundred days, to the citizens of each State and Territory to subscribe for stock, after which period the stock was to be thrown open to the world. Then came the proclamation by the President, "Done at the City of Washington, this third day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-seventh." The proclamation was followed on the fifth of July, by a note to foreign Ministers in the United States, and then we have an executive order from the President, bearing date 23rd January, 1874. This latter document possesses so great an interest, both immediate and prospective, that we must needs extract such a portion of it as will indicate its bearing. "It is desirable that from the Executive Department of the Government of the United States, in which there may be articles suitable for the purpose intended, there should appear such articles and materials as will, when presented in a collective exhibition, illustrate the function and administrative faculties of the Government in time of peace, and its resources as a war power, and thereby serve to demonstrate the nature of our institutions, and their adaptation to the wants of the people." The remainder of the order is devoted to constituting the necessary authorities for carrying out the above-named project. We have seen one object on its way to the exhibition, which though "light as a feather," will doubtless find its way to one of the afore-named departments; it is the eagle-pen which, in 1776, was used to sign the declaration of independence. Three brief Acts of Congress were passed in June, 1874, relating respectively to the invitation to Foreign Governments, to the striking of medals commemorative of the one hundredth anniversary of the first meeting of Congress, and the Declaration of Independence, and to duties on foreign articles. We gather from the "General regulations for exhibitors" that the opening of the exhibition will take place on the 10th of May, instead of the 19th of April, as announced in the President's proclamation. A net-work of Advisory Committees, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, can hardly fail to secure that complete representation of the resources and industries of the country which is the essential object of the display. The celebration is an occasion to demand the States' best endeavours, and we trust the exhibition of the best products of each District, State, and Territory, will be the

felicitous result. The main building is in the form of a parallelogram, extending east and west 1880 feet, and its width is 464 feet. Wrought iron columns, 24 feet apart, extend throughout its entire length. The aggregate weight of the 672 columns which support the building, is 2,200,000 pounds, and the weight of iron in the roof is 5,000,000 pounds. The building is almost entirely lighted from the north and south sides. Small balconies have been provided in the four central towers at each storey, from which views of the interior may be obtained. The form of the building is such that exhibitors will have an equal opportunity to display their goods to advantage; each of the spaces devoted to products is located upon one of the main thoroughfares. The representatives of the countries exhibiting will be located geographically, in sections running across the building, from north to south. The Canadian Centennial Commission concluded their labors at Ottawa, on the 19th of November.

They report that the Province of Ontario will make 200 entries at Philadelphia, comprising superior live-stock, edge tools, carriages, furniture, machinery, arts, minerals and textile and woollen fabrics. They think the superiority of their goods will obstruct negotiations for reciprocity.

Quebec will make as varied a show, but will present fewer exhibitors. Their specialties will comprise crockery, India rubber goods, earthenware, glass cutting, ship material, ropes, edge tools, furs, vehicles, textile fabrics, products of the soil, live stock, and agricultural implements. The fact that the Quebec Government refused to act with the commission until the 9th of November, naturally interfered with the completeness of display from that province.

Nova Scotia will send products of mines and fisheries, iron, brass, steel, furs and textile fabrics.

New Brunswick, nearly the same, with the addition of ship material and live stock.

Prince Edward's Island sends oysters, canned lobsters, woollen goods and agricultural implements.

This province also withheld action until October.

Manitoba sends agricultural products, coal from the Saskatchewan and an unrivalled collection of furs.

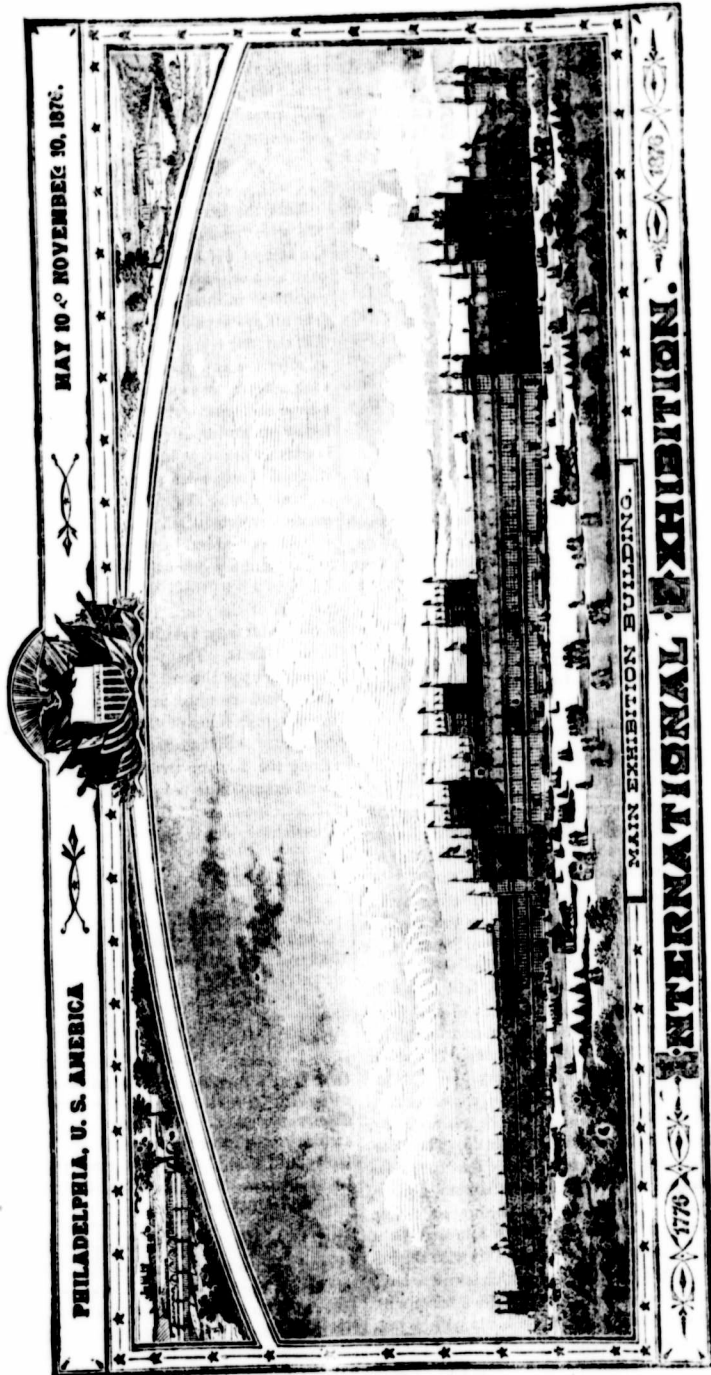
British Columbia sends products of timber and splendid specimens of minerals, now in readiness at Ottawa. This province contributes a spar 200 feet long for a flagstaff at Fairmount Park, from which to display the Dominion colors.

About 90,000 square feet, in the various halls, have been secured by Canada.

We trust the consummation of this gigantic undertaking may be commensurate with the wide-spread effort put forth to ensure its success.

THE BUFFALO, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILWAY.

From this western section of the country, and indeed from all the Great North-West, the most natural means of approach to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia will be *via* the Railway above named and the Great Pennsylvania Railway, of which the B., N.Y. and P. Railway may be said to form a part—one of the many parts which contribute to constitute that immense organization. The Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railway was opened on the 1st of June 1873, and so soon thereafter as it became widely known, that such a line was in successful operation, the business that came to it was most encouraging, and has continued so to be, to the present time. The road extends from Buffalo to Emporium, Pa., a distance of 121 miles, where it is connected with the Pennsylvania Railway direct for Williamsport, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington, and all places East and South. The road-bed is in the best condition; it is kept well ballasted, and is subject to constant scrutiny. In the matter of equipment, the road is unusually well-appointed, and there are probably few equal to it in that respect. Everything that can conduce to the comfort of passengers is provided, and courtesy on



the part of employees is exacted by the Company's officers. The territory through which the B. N. Y. & P. Railway passes, was, prior to the existence of the road, an entirely undeveloped country, though rich in exhaustless supplies of timber, iron and coal. These products now find a ready market, in consequence of the facilities afforded for direct communication with the seaboard, with the large manufacturing cities of the East, and with the commerce of the lakes and the Great West. Extensive manufactories are being erected along the line of the road, and many are the enterprises to which it has given rise.

The first grand excursion, which conveyed the leading celebrities of the Western, and North-Western States, to the Centennial Exhibition buildings, passed over this line on the 29th of October. Many of the Governors of Western States, prominent men from the North-Western cities, and a large delegation from Buffalo, availed themselves of this opportunity to obtain a forecast of the great Centennial. The excursion was organized by the merchants of Philadelphia; the guests met with a handsome reception at the hands of their entertainers, and every opportunity was afforded them to inspect the buildings, and estimate the magnitude and importance of the undertaking they represent.

MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

No public enactment of which we are aware, has been passed in the Province of Ontario, since the Act of Confederation, that will bear comparison, as regards its importance, with that which is likely to be passed in the present session of Parliament, for the purpose of instituting the office of Minister of Public Instruction. From our personal knowledge of the gentleman nominated as the first to discharge the duties of this important office, we need not scruple to affirm that it would not have been possible, in our opinion, to have made a better appointment.

A SEA-SERPENT IN THE TORONTO BAY.

In a paragraph entitled "Municipal Rooks," in our seventh number, we ventured to observe that "The arithmetician who would discover and propound what is lost to a civic community by the bungling and jobbery of its municipal body, will deserve well of his country." We are indebted to a *sea-serpent* of a new order, for contributing an important item to our "arithmetician's" calculations. As the reptile's tail is a somewhat protracted one, and drags some 80,000 civic dollars in its wake, we will proceed to unfold it. The serpent, we must premise, consists of the disrupted wooden tube, laid down for many thousand feet across Block-house Bay, by such intelligent Commissioners as the Mayor of Toronto; laid down, moreover, under protest from practical men, such as the ex-Mayor Manning. It appears that, in the teeth of two preferable projects, the incapables who are responsible for this business, occupied one season in constructing a tank, close to the water's edge, where it was likely to be washed away, and Cleopatra-like, they employed the next in filling it up. The Commissioners' reservoir at Yorkville, is a failure, and now that they have tried their experiments, and bagged their \$2,000 per annum a piece, they contemplate acting on advice they received before so doing. They discover that pure water can be brought (when collected in a basin) from Davenport Hill. This will contrast favorably with the impregnated water pumped up by the Commissioners, which is said to have killed the fish among which it was poured. The discarded basin will, we hope, be let for a duck decoy, inasmuch as those birds will be preferable to the *geese* which have hovered about it of late. Such trifling considerations as the loss of twice \$80,000 (for a double expense is inevitable) are of course beneath the notice of the daily press. Provided the advertising columns are not diminished, it matters little to what extent the dollar columns of the City Treasurer are increased.

"Spilled milk" may be written over against them. To quote once more from our own columns, we will observe that "The Government which shall muster courage to break up the nests and scatter the rooks, will weave for itself wreaths of adamant; if, at the same time, it charge itself with the discovery of competent men to act as civic commissioners, and pay them liberally, it will reap the more substantial reward of enhanced power and extended duration."

THE GROSVENOR LIBRARY, BUFFALO.

This, the jewel of the literary treasures of the city, is traceable to the wise beneficence of the late Seth Grosvenor—Mr. G. bequeathed the sum of \$40,000 for the general purposes of the library, \$30,000 of which are invested for the purchase of books. The testator "yet speaketh" in the following words: He desires that the Library shall "be always kept open for the use of the public; the books not to be lent out, nor rented, and only used for reading in the building. Books of reference are recommended as useful, and other moral works, of such a character as will be useful in reforming the rising generation. I hope and trust my views and wishes may be responded to by those in the public employ, that the general public may reap a benefit." It is satisfactory to be able to state that the desire of the testator is so effectually responded to, that the civic authorities sustain the expense of maintaining the library. Books on every subject of ordinary research enrich its shelves, and the intention of the founder is so strictly carried out by his representatives, that there is no intermixture of literary rubbish among the volumes. The library is open from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M., from November to May, and till 6 P.M. for the remainder of the year. It is refreshing to see a goodly number of both sexes habitually availing themselves of the rich treasures such a library affords. The portrait of the benevolent founder looks complacently upon the readers, and there are other objects in the room which will increase in interest as time advances; among these is an autograph letter of General Washington. The Biblical student of the future will find the *Codex Sinaiticus* and the *Codex Vaticanus* among the literary treasures. We understand that Mr. Grosvenor's grand example has been imitated by others, according to their means, and we cannot doubt that this noble library will perpetually increase in usefulness, and in intrinsic value.

THE MECHANICS INSTITUTE AND MORALS.

The ever grateful public must long have been conscious of indebtedness to the directors of the above-named Institute, for that gushing stream of fictitious literature which cannot fail to elevate the tone of Toronto society (if, indeed, the summit be not already reached). Generous minds are, of course, never weary in well doing; hence we find this distinguished Directorate vouchsafing an entirely new lesson in relation to the rights of reserved-seat holders. They propound the doctrine that if any luckless individual part with his dollars on the faith of having a seat reserved for himself and his friends, he will discover that he has been cherishing a delusion, if he arrive two minutes after the time of opening. In the matter of lectures, we would humbly suggest that the lady who, we believe, may be described as *nee* Madame Hinton, would be certain to draw crowded houses.

We learn from a Papistical quarter, that "the streets of Buffalo, are by and bye to flow with Protestant blood." Without tracing this tender sentiment to its source, we may venture to intimate the probability that in such an event, it will not flow unmingled. Were we treating of any but an "infallible" institution, we might suggest that the Apostle Peter was informed by a Person of some authority, that "they who take the sword, shall perish with the sword." Men who venture to use their own faculties, will opine that history suffices to teach that a sword is not the most effectual weapon for the propagation of the faith.

THE TYRANT—WHISKEY.

Saul was celebrated, in Israelitish song, for the good work of slaying his thousands, and David, his ten thousands. Another monarch of modern days eclipses them both, and slays his hundreds of thousands. The women of the present era busy themselves in relation to this potentate, not—be it said to their credit—in praising him, but in their dramatic fashion, combating him, at one time in a tavern, and at another in a Legislative Assembly. We have lately perused a Report relative to the general working of the Tavern and Shop Licenses Acts; this document was presented to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, by command of the late Lieutenant Governor; it was drawn up by the Provincial Treasurer, and gives the result of extensive official enquiry on the subject of it, throughout the Province. The perusal of the Report induces the conviction, on our part, that the principal difficulty with which opponents of the liquor traffic have to contend, in any attempt to carry out the law, arises from the rarity of honest men. From one end of the land to the other, office-holders of every order depend, for the most part, on *majorities* for their position; they consequently (whatever they profess) truckle more or less to these majorities. It seems to us, therefore, that either majorities must be found who are opposed to the excesses of the liquor traffic, or individuals who will conscientiously bring the law to bear upon it, before the faintest hope can be cherished of repressing its most glaring abuses.

The total number of liquor licenses granted in the Province of Ontario for 1873 was 6,048. The revenue derived therefrom amounted to \$82,179.20.

The total number of city tavern licenses issued during the year amounted to	687
Do. do. of town tavern licenses amounted to	655
Do. do. of township tavern licenses amounted to	3,256
Do. do. of vessel licenses amounted to	17
Do. do. of shop licenses amounted to	1,322
Do. do. of saloon licenses amounted to	111

The total number of licenses issued for the City of Toronto during the same year is as follows:

Taverns	272
Shops	156
Saloons	10

Of the 249 taverns having licenses, inspected by Provincial Officer Smith, 128 had the required accommodation; 121 had not that accommodation; 63 had transfers endorsed on their licenses; 40 licenses appeared to have been transferred according to law; 23 licenses appeared to have been transferred contrary to law.

LIGHTS ON THE NORTHERN LAKE AND RIVER COASTS OF THE UNITED STATES, AND CANADIAN LIGHTS ON THE NORTHERN SHORES OF THOSE WATERS.

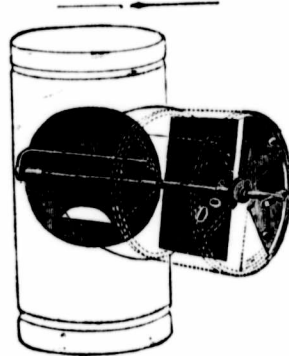
Whether one reflects on the invaluable and indispensable service rendered by these silent monitors, or on the vast extent of their organization, they would appear to present no doubtful claim to notice. The number of lights established by the Government of the United States, is six hundred and seventy. The number established by the Dominion Government on the lakes and on the River St. Lawrence, is one hundred and twenty-eight. This number is inclusive of lights on waters contiguous to those named. The Canadian lights are allotted in the following manner:—forty-six to the River St. Lawrence, seven to St. Francis' Lake, eleven between St. Francis and Ontario lakes, twenty-two to Lake Ontario, eleven to Lake Erie, one to Detroit River, one to Lake St. Clair, five to Lake Huron, fifteen to Georgian Bay, and six to Lake Superior. The light keepers are required to keep journals and to make quarterly returns; in these they of course record the day on which, in each successive year, the breaking up of the frost, renders it necessary for them to exhibit their respective lights. The keepers of lights situated on islands in the lakes are guided by the action of the light-keepers on the main land as to the time at which they shall exhibit their several luminaries. The buoys are removed in the fall and restored in the spring of each year. Objects can be seen on the lakes according to their respective elevation, and the elevation of the eye of the observer in the following ratio:

Height in feet	Distance in statute miles
5	2.958
10	4.184
15	5.123
20	5.916

One statute mile equals 0.767 of a nautical mile. We are indebted for the foregoing information to the courtesy of the Inspector of Lights for the tenth American district.

A FRIEND TO DOG FIGHTING.

It will be interesting to learn, when the day of disclosure arrives, what has become of the case of the tavern-keeper who was summoned to the Police Court some eight months ago, for having a dog-fight on his premises on a Sunday. The case has been adjourned many times. We don't suppose the dog-fighting tavern-keeper contributed towards the six hundred and fifty dollars which the Police Magistrate received at the hands of the tavern-keeping fraternity prior to his last summer's tour.



INVENTION'S MOTHER.

The prolific lady to whom the above designation refers, has seldom been more happy in her parturition than when she introduced to the world the infant-subject of this article. To abandon metaphor, however, we will proceed to describe the mode in which a certain happy invention was brought about. An artisan who had long felt uneasy at leaving his stove alight, attempted to govern it by a damper; on a cold night in the winter of 1870, he had retired to rest on the assumption that all was "serene," but as the wind had changed during his hours of slumber, he awoke to find his stove in a white heat, himself oppressed by a suggestive smell of burning, and some metallic wires with which he was experimenting, shattered by the force of the draught which had produced the heat; he needed no further evidence of the strength of the power he had decided to combat. The problem before him was, how to utilize so as to conquer it. Our friend is one of those philosophers who trims his sails according to the wind, hence the highly ingenious, useful, and economical result which is gladdening the world in the form of Boore's Automatic Damper. We will attempt to describe it as applied to a stove-pipe. Our illustration furnishes with sufficient plainness a view of the ordinary damper in the upright pipe; that which is represented in the side pipe is on the same rod, and in the same plane with the other; it consequently is moved at the same time; a triangular hole is cut in the upright pipe, corresponding with that which figures on the further side of the branch pipe. A slight weight, which acts as a counterpoise to the damper may be seen depending from the end of the damper-rod; this is adjusted by means of a screw, and admits the air to the pipe according to the requirements of the season. This simple, yet clever contrivance needs neither advocacy nor testimony, as it cannot fail to commend itself to the judgment of those who see it in operation. They will not appreciate it the less when they apprehend that it secures a uniform temperature in the room, acts as a ventilator, precludes all danger from overheating, and is guaranteed to save five and twenty per cent. in fuel. The success of the company to which the patent for this article has been granted is sure, we hope it may be no less speedy.

Whenever Mr. Boore inclines to visit the opposite hemisphere, he will find an abundance of smoky chimneys awaiting the application of his skill, and a yet greater number of smoking bipeds.

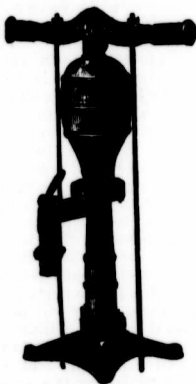
AN ACT TO AMEND AND CONSOLIDATE THE LAW (IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO) FOR THE SALE OF FERMENTED OR SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

From the ninth clause of the above-named Act, we gather that the Police Commissioners are empowered to pass by-laws in cities wherein the sale of intoxicating liquors is not prohibited, *during the month of February only*. The nature of these by-laws is defined in successive sections. The first relates to granting tavern and shop licenses; and the fourth, to limiting the number of such licenses. Perhaps some student of social science will inform us how many licenses have been granted by the Commissioners, since February last.

It is interesting to reflect meanwhile, that one of the three Police Commissioners, (the Police Magistrate,) receives presents (not bribes,) of \$650 a time, from the tavern-keepers; and a second relies on that august body to foist him into the civic chair.—*Floreat Toronto!*

THE BOTTOM OF A WELL.

Truth notoriously selects such a locality as that above indicated in which to abide, and as we entertain some respect for that virtue, we have lately undertaken a (mental) expedition to her residence. Before attempting to describe the results of our adventure, we must needs observe that whether it be scientific, mechanical, or revealed, truth of each order has hitherto had hard enough work to leap from its depths and irrigate the desert. It is our business, however, to revert to what we saw at the bottom of the well; hence we will attempt to describe. The first object which meets the eye is a wooden box with two strainers thereon, the purpose of which is to prevent the ascent of sand. A pump of novel construction is fixed on the box, and, inasmuch as it has been thought worthy of a patent, and has secured the first premium at the State Fair, of New Jersey, and at the Fairs of Erie, Livingston and other counties, we presume that it merits notice in that centre of worth—**THE BEE-HIVE**. The Professor of Natural Sciences at the State Normal School, Genesee, N.Y., states that this machine "*embodies a principle not found in any other pump to his knowledge.*" It is not affected by frost, and is so constructed that rubber-hose may be attached to the spout; one of its peculiarities consists in the fact that it can be seen at work at as great a distance as four hundred feet from the well. It can be adapted for working by steam or water or in case of fire, by six to eight men; it will throw a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch stream of water to a distance of one hundred and fifty feet. As we think illustration is more effectual than verbal description, we present an engraving



Top View,
With Lever Hose Coupling Attached.



Bottom View.

ing of the upper and lower portions of the engine. The patentees attach special importance to the cross-beam, and to the circumstance

that the valves of the Genesee Valley force pumps are above the plungers. If, as Professor Allan predicts, the pump "cannot fail to be both satisfactory in its action and durable in its use," the public will necessarily be gainers thereby. We have seen the pump in action at the works of the patentees, Messrs. Tyler & Sill, of Buffalo. It is connected with a tank beneath their premises, and not only serves as a protection against fire for each of four floors of their building, but as it throws water from the top thereof, to a distance of one hundred and forty-two horizontal feet, affords equal protection to the adjoining block, and renders fire-insurance superfluous.

Softens Water without the use

OF
SAL SODA.



SOAP PLANT.

With it there is no trouble to
WASH CLOTHES

THEIR TITLE CLEAR.

SOAP PLANT!

Had not Messrs. Corbett & Co., informed us that the above engraving illustrates a soap plant, we might have taken it for a discarded *chignon*, but since we are better informed, we will communicate as much knowledge on the subject as we possess. We first stumbled on the plant (so to speak) at 190 Carolina street, Buffalo, where we learned that others, who had seen and used it in its native California, had hailed it as an old acquaintance. To begin with its negative quality. It does not injure the fabrics it is used to clean. It softens the hardest water instantly, and therefore precludes the use of sal soda; the washing of clothes, which have been soaked for an hour in it, is said to resemble (so far as the facility of the operation is concerned) that eminently easy process, the plucking feathers off a scalded chicken. It operates on dishes, floors, and flannels with equal impartiality. It is easily reduced to the consistency of soft soap, by pouring boiling water on it. That in view of the foregoing facts, time will be saved by investing in this new product of the soap plant, money and scrubbing to boot, no intelligent housewife can fail to perceive. When one reflects that five cents worth of this commodity suffices for the washing of from three to four dozen pieces, "the great unwashed" must henceforth be regarded as without excuse, if their condition remain unimproved.

While writing the foregoing notice, we inquired in the kitchen how the new soap was liked, and the testimony rendered was expressed by the single word "splendid." We venture, therefore, to conclude that we have demonstrated Messrs. Corbett & Co.'s "title" to public patronage, to be "clear" as the linen which is washed with their soap.

SMALL MINDS.

It was with a combination of vexation and shame that we learned from a gentleman of seventeen years standing in Toronto, that certain articles which have been periodically displayed at the Provincial Exhibition at Ottawa, and at Toronto, articles which are of such reputed merit as to have secured the first prize at each exhibition, should nevertheless be omitted from the list of notices in the daily press. The number who can personally see the result of successful competition is comparatively small, hence it is of the greater importance that the newspaper-press should be faithful to that exalted vocation of which one hears occasionally. It is not probable that a clock which has so far commended itself as to be used exclusively at the Educational Department in Toronto and at Ottawa, should be so obscure an article as to be accidentally overlooked by any reporter, or by his chief, and the same remark will apply to a metal styled "Thurber's Royal Antifriktion Metal," which has been sold in Ottawa for the last ten years, and every pound of which is eagerly bought up by the hardware merchants so soon as it is set at liberty from the exhibition. We fear there is but one sad solution of the omission of these articles from the printed list of prize winners, and that is, that they hail from Ithaca and New York respectively. If this be so, no words can be too emphatic in denunciation of meanness so supremely contemptible. It is worse than futile to be setting out with ostentatious parade to Washington, wooing a reciprocity treaty, and almost immediately after, exhibiting such low-lived jealousy as this act of omission involves. If we wished to be despised by any man or community, we could not accomplish our object more effectually than by adopting such a course as that above indicated—soapy twaddle on our lips, hatred demonstrated by our deeds. Whatever faults may characterize Americans, they are not the men to be befooled by such poltroonery as this, and no honest Canadian will desire that they should be!

NOVEL HAY-MAKING.

In a catching season, says the *London Times*, it is common to make reflections upon the large money loss annually suffered in harvesting the hay crop. On something like 6,000,000 acres of meadow hay, and about 3,000,000 acres of hay from clover and other artificial grasses, there may be in the United Kingdom a total produce of 12,000,000 tons, which, taking the average value at say £4, would be worth £48,000,000. It is within the mark to say that only a small proportion of all this acreage of grass and clover gets converted into hay without damage from weather in average seasons.

On Saturday, we witnessed the operation of hay-drying by artificial heat at Gillwell Park, near Chinford, Essex, the residence of the inventor, Mr. William Alfred Gibbs.

We saw partly-made but wet hay passed through the machine and converted at once into a thoroughly dry condition for the stack; we saw spoilt and musty hay dried into hay of fair apparent quality and pleasant fragrance; and we saw freshly cut grass, saturated with rain from a heavy thunder-shower which poured down at the time, dried into hay of first-class color, and possessing the rich malt odor peculiar to well made hay.

With outlay for labor and for wear and tear of apparatus, the total expense, according to Mr. Gibbs' calculations, does not exceed 7s. or 8s. per ton, which is, indeed, a very moderate disbursement for saving a loss of perhaps pounds per ton.

AN INTELLIGENT HORSE.—The editor of the *Christian Advocate* tells the following anecdote of one of his horses: "A few days since, as we were leaving our residence, on our usual morning visit to our office, a chestnut horse belonging to us galloped up and caught our arm, and made an attempt to pull us in the direction wherein he wished to go. He then left and went off at a quick pace toward a pasture on a farm about a quarter of a mile distant from our residence. In a few minutes he approached us again, making an unusual noise, and seemed by his actions to desire us to follow him. This we did, and when we reached the pasture we observed the mate of the horse entangled in a bridge that had broken in with him. After we had extricated his companion from his dangerous position, the horse which had given us notice of his danger came up and rubbed his head against us, showing great signs of satisfaction.

PRESERVING EGGS FOR WINTER.—A friend who has practised the following plan for many years, informs us that he has had no difficulty through this simple method, in preserving eggs the year through, and considers it the best. In the summer, after the hatching time is passed collect from thirty to fifty dozen (or buy them fresh, when eggs are fifteen to twenty-five cents per dozen), and prepare a liquid thus: One pint of common salt, one pint of lime, dissolve in four gallons of boiling water; let it settle, and put the eggs into the liquor in stone jars when cold. Cover the eggs entirely in the liquid, and use stone, and not soft crockeryware jars. Thus embedded, eggs will keep good for twelve months, and come out in good shape, though after all they will not be equal to new laid eggs.—*Livestock Journal*.

BARNUM'S HORSES.—Barnum has mastered the question of moving his great establishment from place to place upon his cars, and now he furnishes his own stable and keeps his horses in much better condition than formerly, when he was confined to cramped stables obtained at hotels. His 300 horses and ponies are kept in four large tent stables. There are two double rows of horses in each tent. All the apparatus is carried with him. He keeps the horses well bedded, and as they stand on the earth their feet are less likely to become diseased. They are kept upon hay and oats, and have from ten to twelve quarts of oats, and eight or ten pounds of hay per day. It requires much knowledge and business talent to manage 300 horses.—*Livestock Journal*.

GRASS PLANTED BY GRASSHOPPERS.—We read that in Western Missouri, wherever pastures were destroyed by grasshoppers, new varieties of grass never before seen in the region have sprung up, the principal species being a green bunch grass, which grows luxuriantly and is eagerly eaten by cattle. It is supposed that the seed was brought to the region and deposited by the grasshopper swarm which laid their eggs there last fall.—*Livestock Journal*.

BEAN'S PNEUMATIC-ELECTRIC APPARATUS by which all the street lamps of a city may be lighted or extinguished by a single person, is now in practical operation in a large part of the business portion of Providence, R.I. Its principle consists in a combination of compressed and rarefied air to open and close gas cocks, and an electro-galvanic current supplying a spark to light the gas.—*Livestock Journal*.

The Library and Reading Room of University College are open to the public from 10 to 5 o'clock during the Session, and from 10 to 1 o'clock during the Summer vacation. The Session extends from October to June.

There is also a free Library in connection with the College of Technology, up stairs, open only on Saturdays from 2 to 5 o'clock, and from 7 to 9.30; on Tuesdays, from 7 to 9.30. A class for French and Mechanical Drawing is held at the same institution, gratis, on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, from 8 to 9 o'clock. Other classes are held in the College, of which information can be obtained from the Librarian.

The Reading Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, in Queen street West, and of the Church Union, in Toronto street, are also free.

CAUTION TO IMMIGRANTS.

The state of the law in Ontario is such, that it allows starving men to be sent to prison as vagrants. This notice will be continued until an alternative is provided, less inconsistent with justice.

NOTICES.

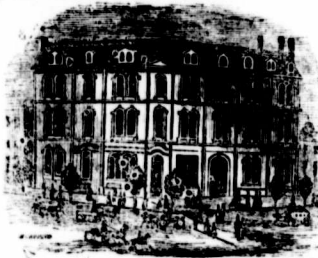
Immigrants who have arrived within the past two years, and have grievances to record, are invited to address the Editor briefly. The name and abode of the writer are indispensable.

The Editor is glad to receive information as to the rate of wages, and relative cost of board and lodging from all parts of this continent. Address, Box 2642, Toronto.

The traveller, especially if he be a "Britisher," who reaches Toronto by the Union Station, will find himself confronted with reminiscences of the British Court. So soon as he quits the platform, he will see the apex of the Station roof surmounted at either end by the Royal Arms, he will find himself bounded on the North East by the *Queen's* hotel, and on the North West by *Marlborough House*, a small view of the latter establishment, the younger of the two, he will see in our advertising columns. It is no more than is due to the lady who presides over it, to observe that if he take the twenty steps which will bring him to her door, he will find himself in a well-appointed hotel, and will feel as much at home as if he were basking beneath the smiles of any English lady. If he comes from the capital of the Dominion, he will doubtless rejoice to recognize in the person of the landlady, the former hostess of the late D'Arcy McGee.

THE BEEHIVE can be obtained, by order of all booksellers, and at Railway stations. Any irregularity in delivery by post or otherwise, is requested to be reported to the publishers, George W. Buckland, 16 East Seneca Street, Buffalo; or to Winnifrith, Brothers, 6 Toronto Street, Toronto.

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UNION RAILWAY STATION, TORONTO,

M. A. TROTTER,

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PROPRIETOR.

Manufacturer and Patentee of DEWEES

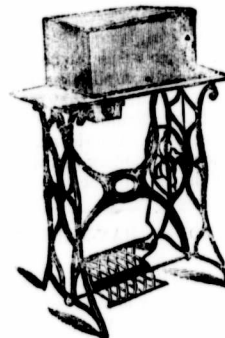
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GOODS OF ALL KINDS
AT
Unprecedentedly Low Prices.

DRESS GOODS! LACE GOODS!
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, &c.
BARNES, BANCROFT & CO.

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Holiday Goods!
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Will open MONDAY, DECEMBER 13th, a very large assortment of Holiday Goods for Christmas Presents.

We shall as usual display our Goods in our extensive Carpet Room, and have Tables for 5, 10, 20, 25 and 50c., &c. &c.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

At astonishingly Low Prices, having closed out large lots at late Sales.

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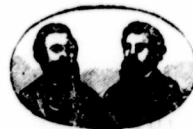
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Warranted not to Freeze—Double and Single Acting—Durable—Cheap.

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YORKSHIRE CATTLE FEEDER

Is used and recommended by

FIRST-CLASS STOCK BREEDERS.

IT FATTENS IN ONE-FOURTH THE USUAL TIME,
AND SAVES FOOD.

Price 25 cents and \$1.00 per Box. A dollar box contains two hundred feeds.

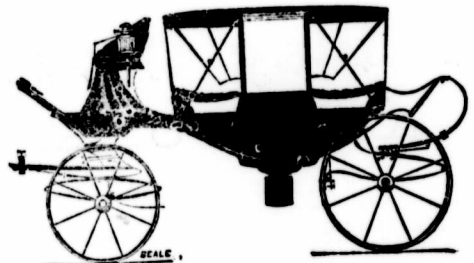
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Buyers come to LAILEY'S Store,
Because they've purchased there before ;
Again they come, and yet again,
Like chickens to the parent hen.
Come they for Pants, or for a Vest,
They know they'll have the very best ;
Neighbour and friend have told them the same,
Declared they would be entirely to blame,
If, bound for Toronto early or late,
They imprudently passed 508
Discreetly they act on good advice,
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