Carleton Place Herald

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SCATTER SEEDS OF KINDNESS.

Let us gather up the sunbeams
Lying all around our path;
Let us keep the wheat and roses,
Casting out the thorns and chaff;
Let us find our sweetest comfort
In the blessings of today,
With a patient hand removing
All the briars from the way.

Strange, we never prize the music
Till the sweet-voiced bird has flown!
Strange, that we should slight the violets
Till the lovely flowers are gone!
Strange, that summer skies and sunshine
Never seem one half so fair,
As when winter's snowy pinions
Shake the white down in the air!

If we knew the baby fingers,
Pressed against the window pane,
Would be cold and stiff to-morrow—
Never trouble us again—
Would the bright eyes of our darling
Catch the frown upon our brow?
Would the print of rosy fingers
Vex us then as they do now?

Ah! those little ice-cold fingers,
How they point our memories back
To the hasty words and actions
Strewn along our backward track!
How those little hands remind us,
As in snowy grace they lie,
Not to scatter thorns—but roses—
For our reaping by-and-by!

MRS. DANA'S AMERICAN HELP.

MRS. O. W. SCOTT.

Mrs. Dana was a notable New England housekeeper; one of the few who approach in excellence "our mothers" who lived in past generations. Order reigned supreme in her pleasant home, whose belongings seemed to yield to the law of attraction, which holds "everything in its place almost insensibly.

The husband and son looked to her as to a central orb around which all their temporal comforts revolved, without the possibility of disaster. Every morning Mr. Dana expected breakfast at precisely half past six; and at half past seven he expected to be walking down the sunny side of the street toward his store. At noon his cane struck the broad stone step at the front door just as the hands of the old town clock met, and twelve strokes rang out over the village; and he was sure of a good dinner without delay.

But in addition to her home duties, so faithfully performed, Mrs. Dana was what they call in Deerfield, "a good society woman." She not only diffused sunshine upon the pathway of her beloved husband, but carried it here and there, among the poor and suffering, in the shape of medicines, jellies, and bread and butter. If any one doubts the possibility of thus carrying sunshine in a basket, let her try the experiment within the precincts of her own neighborhood. But while returning from one of these visits of charity, an accident occurred which for a time sadly interfered with Mrs. Dana's busy life. She was walking down a hill made icy by the lads and lassies of Deerfield through much "sliding," and lifting her feet with the caution that befitted a stout matron, when a "Hi! hi!" from a wicked boy in the rear made her glance around nervously, and in a moment she was lying helplessly upon the ground.

A little crowd gathered. Mr. Dana rushed from his store, and with the aid of every man and boy whose assistance he would accept, his poor wife was placed in a sleigh and carried home. Dr. Douche and Dr. Pinfeather, were soon in attendance, kindly informed the suffering lady that she had sprained her ankle severely, and broken her right arm in two places. "I can't have it so," groaned Mrs. Dana. "Make up your mind, madam, to enjoy the scenery of this room for six weeks, at least," said the Doctor cooly, as he applied splints and bandages. "At least!" echoed the student with emphasis; at which Mr. Dana stroked his whiskers in a helpless way, as though he felt the foundations moving beneath him. Old Mrs. Price remarked as she bustled about, "that her brothers's wife had just such a fall once and she never stepped for six months." At length, after everything possible had been done, the doctors and the neighbors withdrew, and then the family—for the boys Richard and Ned had hastened home earlier than usual—gathered at the bedside to lament and to decide what to do. "We musn't depend upon the neighbors—no, not for a day," said Mrs. Dana. "They are all good, but have enough to do at home.—Mrs. Hale said that Annie might come, but she is just home from school, and of course does not understand house-work, and we must have some one else who does."

Richard, more familiarly called Dick, saw fit to remark that "girls were afraid of the kitchen." He was twenty-four, just the right age to be both philosophical and critical.

No one ever realizes how difficult it is to find good help until the attempt is made; and, under the circumstances, Mr. Dana was considered fortunate when he secured the services of Biddy McKay. How well Biddy might have done with a mistress to direct her movements, can never be known, but Biddy without a mistress, was not a success. Changes that cannot be expressed in words, came over the whole house. The rooms wore a dreary dusty appearance, similar to Biddy herself. But the gentlemen of the family could have endured all this, since "mother's" room was taken care of by lady friends, and served as a general rendezvous, but they soon revolted against the cookery of the daughter of Erin. "Father," said Dick one morning as he looked up and saw the old gentleman meekly sawing away upon his "steak." "Father, what does ail the meat these days?" "I don't know, my son, I fear Bridget does not understand how to broil it," answered Mr. Dana, as he gently rubbed his aching wrists.—"She don't broil it, she fries it, while she is doing up her hair, father, and I wish she would leave. If 'twasn't for the nice things mother gives me, when the neighbors bring 'em in, I should starve, I know I should." This information and opinion came from Master Ned, who occasionally invaded the kitchen. Mr. Dana and Richard folded their napkins as with one consent, and adjourned. It is astonishing to note the change that poor fare produces. Mr. Dana wore a lean, downcast look that morning as he wended his way down the street not on the sunny side, but under the shade of the opposite buildings. He sympathized with a group of children at the corner, who were trying to warm themselves in the March sunshine, which could not even take the blue color from fingers or noses, and made them happy by taking them to the nearest grocery and treating them to apples. But when he returned to his home—a little past noon it was—he found that Bridget had gone. "And all because I tried to reason with her a little, after Dick told me about the breakfast," explained his wife. "She seemed really *angry*, and said she should leave immediately. And in less than half an hour she had her things packed—how *do* you suppose she did in—Richard paid her, and away she went."

Mr. Dana did not grieve over her departure, but hastened to the dining-room, where he found roast apples and milk, crackers, and one of Mrs. Hale's nice mince pies waiting his arrival.—Richard was out hunting for "help."

After the man of the house had dined, he turned the table cloth carefully over the remains of his feast, and left with an easy conscience. The next day another Irish girl was installed in the kitchen, and for one short week the gentlemen fancied there were great improvements; and even when at the end of that time the irrepressible Ned discovered her dispensing alms to several needy "cousins," they decided to overlook it, as their's was a charitable household. but a little later this spirit of forbearance was tested beyond endurance, when Biddy number two was discovered in a frightfully tipsy condition. News of such depravity so wrought upon the mind of her poor helpless mistress, that she got very little pity or mercy from Richard, who sent her away with her wages and plenty of advice thrown in gratuitously. Richard, who was a very fastidious young man by nature and education. began to talk wildly of "boarding" or "going out west," he did not much care which, when his mother suggested the propriety of advertising in the "Deerfield News" for a good American girl. "Sure enough mother, we might have known that an Irish girl would never suit us. How they *ever* get work is a mystery to me," said Richard as he sat down to write the proposed advertisement with all the intense earnestness of a hungry man.

"A smart, capable, American girl, to take charge of a small family." Ah, Dick, that has so often appeared in the newspapers! And there are so few American girls who have a love for housework. After the schools, the shops and the stores are filled, those that are left are so poor. But for once fortune seemed to favor this family; and sooner than the most sanguine dared expect, a bright-faced young lady presented herself as a candidate for the situation. Richard, who was ready to fall down at the feet of any woman who made bread or wielded a broom, greeted her most cordially, and introduced her at once to the vacant kitchen.

Lucina entered upon her duties with cheerful zeal, and soon succeeded in proving her superiority to "foreigners." Once more the head of the house sat to what he termed a "square meal," and his poor wife assured her sympathizing friends that "everything would move on nicely now that she had American help." But Yankee blood does not always insure perfection; so when Lucina sat down to eat her meals with the gentlemen, and entertained them with an account of her friends at home, enlarging upon their charms and eccentricities in the most free-and-easy style, they tried to forget her kitchen apron and rolled-up sleeves, accounting it as a failing of poor human nature. Very soon they discovered that Lucina could sing. She did not wait, like some bashful *prima donna*, for an invitation, but early in the morning the ringing tones of Antioch, Mear, or some other modern tune, floated up from the kitchen, effectually destroying Mr. Dana's nap, to that gentleman's intense disgust. "Ahem! you have quite a nice voice, haven't you, Lucina?" said he one morning, preparing to drop a gentle hint as to its use. "Yes sir," was the brisk answer, "the singing master said last winter, that I could go the highest without breaking, of anybody he ever saw." Mr. Dana smiled dubiously, thinking that it surely broke up his dreams, but how could he reprove the smiling lass who poured and handed his coffee with such an air of satisfaction?

But Lucina had another accomplishment, not quite as harmless as the one just mentioned. One day not long after her coming, she ran into Mrs. Dana's with her under lip drawn in—sure token of some misfortune—and her hands filled with fragments of china. "Its that big platter, Mrs. Dana, I went to put it up on the shelf, and it slipped and went kerwhack on the floor!"

A lady whose right arm is broken in two places must of necessity keep quiet; so the only comment was: "I'm very sorry; but such things will happen. Put the pieces away carefully, I never like to have them underfoot." Lucina went gaily forth to do her mistress' bidding, and in two minutes was singing "Hail happy day!" A few days after she presented herself with two nice goblets, which she laughingly said, "had tipped against each other and broke *just* as easy!" After this, Mrs. Dana expected to hear a crash whenever the time came to wash dishes; nor did she often listen in vain. As she sat all ready to jump when such disasters occurred, she naturally made some mental calculations as to the number of articles that would be left in her cupboard, should her American help remain a month. As for Mr. Dana and Richard, they were unreasonable enough to grumble when Lucina monopolized the evening paper, and Richard even ventured to suggest—in his most sarcastic style—that it would be well to purchase *two* papers the next day. With the most open-hearted simplicity, Lucina said she wished he would, for she sometimes enjoyed reading the news. It was impossible to bottle up wrath against such an unsuspicious young person, so they mutually determined to eat and drink, and wait for the good time coming; although Richard, tried beyond measure by finding her using his hair-brush, did indulge in some language more forcible than poetical, when safe in "mother's room." "She wasn't brought up right, Dick, that is all," said his mother as soon as she could stem the tide of his indignation, "too many mothers allow such careless habits at home, never thinking how they will annoy strangers." But a change once more came before it was anticipated. Lucina had a letter one day, and after reading it she came to Mrs. Dana, her face covered with blushes, her under lip mutely telling its story of some unusual occurrence.

"Well, what is broken now?" asked the mistress, bracing herself to bear calmly the news of a wholesale destruction in china. "Nothing! that ain't it!" and Lucina twisted her apron-strings nervously; "I may as well tell first as last that Sam Johnson has up and wrote me a letter. There now!" "And what of that?" Mrs. Dana asked, laughing in spite of herself at the relieved expression of her handmaid. "Why, he carried me to singing-school last winter, he's *real* smart, but father, he said I wasn't old enough to be engaged; and then I said I'd go away. But Sam, he's growing poor, and"—here two big tears dropped on Lucina's plump hand, "father's given up. He says I'm breaking Sam's heart, and so I'm to go on the first train tomorrow." Mrs. Dana felt relieved to know that Lucina was capable of mending one thing she had broken, and assured her that she should not be detained a moment against her will. "I'm sorry to leave, you've been real good to me, and so have they all. But there's Sam—" "Yes, I understand, go and make him happy," said Mrs. Dana fervently, and Lucina ran to pack her trunk, singing as she went: "Fly swift ye wheels of time." A great silence fell upon the household after her departure, and for the third time there was a meeting of the Committee on Ways and Means; Mrs. Dana had insisted upon her rights as a member of this honorable body, and was brought to the tea-table in her arm-chair, much to the satisfaction of the other members. "Now then, what's to be done, mother?" asked Richard as he poured the tea. "Oh, don't ask me! Can't we invent something new? It makes me really sick to think of trying another girl," was her reply.

"I—I'm sure I can't endure much more in that line," said Mr. Dana, who was still suffering from loss of sleep. "Mother, I have an idea!" and Richard crossed his knife and fork with an air of decision. "We won't hire another girl in such haste. I'll do the work *myself*, until we can find one to suit us. You just issue orders, and I'll show you that some things can be done as well as others. March is always a dull month for trade, and I can be spared from the store as well as not. Can't I father?" "Yes—certainly! I can get along nicely," said Mr. Dana, with an air of satisfaction. "I wish you would, Dick, and just have our own selves again, Lucina never pleased me very well." This was Master Ned's opinion.

"But—now you understand that this is to kept quiet, its nobody's business who's in the kitchen; and of course, in the afternoon, mother will sit in the parlor, ready to receive her friends. I shall also be ready to answer the bell, and we shall doubtless find good help in a short time. So, now Ned see if you can keep a secret," said Richard. Ned rolled his eyes, boy fashion. "I know you don't want the *girls* to know about it," but he promised not to tell—"honor bright."

The next morning Mrs. Dana was carried into her kitchen. She saw its desolation, but could only groan in her helplessness. "Never mind, mother!" said all-sufficient Richard, "it won't take me but a few minutes to wash the breakfast dishes, and then I'll put things to rights in a hurry."

"The fire is out, and there is no hot water," suggested the Bureau of Advice. "Certainly, to be sure!" and Richard darted hither and thither, and after a time the morning's work was fairly begun. It took longer than he had anticipated to wash, wipe, and put in their places all the dishes that had been used, but it was done at last to his mother's satisfaction, and with pardonable pride he presented himself for further instructions, which were as follows: "I shall not rest a minute, Dick, until this floor is washed. Too bad that my nice new oil cloth should look like this! Before you begin it, however, you can polish the stove." This work he had done before, and soon, with a very red face he saw it shining as it had not shone before since the first Bridget entered the house. But floor-washing was a mystery; and the young man secretly rebelled when he was instructed regarding the best method. But, determined to excel, he swallowed his pride, got down upon hands and knees and scrubbed manfully, to his mother's great delight.

"Whew?" he ejaculated, as he wiped the perspiration from his brow after the task was done. "I should think you would break your back on such work, mother."

"Oh, this is but a small part of my duties," said Mrs. Dana serenely. "Now fill the lamps, and then perhaps you had better do a little dusting in the parlor; after which it will be time to prepare the vegetables for dinner.

"Well now, when is a man going to read his Daily, I'd like to know?" and Richard looked in amazement at the clock, whose hands had been flying around with unprecedented celerity. "I rarely find time to read in the forenoon," was the reply; and, with true self abnegation, Richard once more bent his noble mind to the work at hand.

"Well wife, I should know you had something to do with this dinner," said Mr. Dana as he cut the juicy steak. "I'd no idea Richard would succeed so well. It will be a change for him; he'll get nicely rested doing housework; and its a pretty good thing all around." Richard made a grimace which his mother alone understood. Rested! That night when the last dish was in its place, and the lamps were lighted, Dick sat down with the air of a conqueror to count o'er his battles. Of wounds he had many; and it was while he applied salve to his burnt fingers that he realized what a hero he had been; but oh, he was too tired to care for the news, and retired early; leaving his mother to muse on the subduing effects of housework.

After a few days of wise planning and faithful service, Mrs. Dana saw her home once more in order. Dick was praised without stint; although his hands were growing brown, to his inward dismay, he showed no signs of faltering. No one but old Mrs. Price had discovered the family secret, and she was one of the few women who can keep such things. Indeed, Dick's friends would never have credited such a report, had they heard it; for he had nothing in his appearance to support it. He attended a lecture and concert, dressed in irreproachable style, and flirted with the girls the while his mind was filled with anxiety regarding the new breakfast dish to be concocted the next morning. But while Dick worked and waited, no answer came to his advertisement. Girls seemed to be wonderfully scarce all at once. He was remarking to his mother one morning, while making bread in the pantry. His mother sat just outside the door, book in hand, overseeing the operation, and enjoying with a keen relish the turn that the conversation had taken. During the dull March days, they had discussed politics and poetry, housekeeping and the fine arts, but never until this rainy morning, had they taken up the "woman question." "They tell us," said Dick, "that New England is full of girls; but when you want one to do housework, they are nowhere to be found. Talk about women voting! I wouldn't complain of that, if they would make a better use of the privileges they now have, and become good cooks, and housekeepers and teachers—"

"Richard, *don't* run your fingers through your hair when you're kneading bread!" interrupted Mrs. Dana.

"Oh yes—so you said before! but I was about to remark that most girls seem to be the merest triflers. They come into the store, half-a-dozen at once, and giggle and simper, and toss the goods about as though old Father Time was waiting for them at the door, and in no haste whatever. What do they know of the dignity of labor?" and Richard's face wore a look of conscious superiority that was very edifying. "You forgot," said his mother, "that the girls appreciate being in your company. Dick, they know that you are expecting to choose a wife, by-and-by, and—" "a wife!" sputtered Richard, again tossing his hair back and powdering it anew. "When I take one of the village girls, why you may call me crazy, that's all." "Annie Hale can hardly be called a village girl, she has been away so long," remarked Mrs. Dana demurely. "Who said anything about Annie Hale?" asked Richard, smoothing his "sides" with flowery hands, while a red flush overspread his cheeks. "She feels above Deerfield people entirely. She comes sweeping into the store like a queen; selects her goods and sweeps out again. Cool as a north wind, she is."

"You are very fastidious, Dick!" said his mother, "you condemn some of the girls for stopping to laugh and chat, and another because she makes her purchases and leaves at once. That is hardly fair."

"Well mother, and Dick assumed a confidential air, I admire Miss Hale—as I have a good many others—but I'm agoing to keep my eyes open. When I marry, if I ever do, be sure I shall never choose a strong minded woman, who will want to attend conventions and caucuses. Neither shall I choose a weak, fashionable creature, with more nerves than brains. No, mother! I want a modest, sensible, intelligent, cultured woman, who will be equally at home in the kitchen and in the parlor. One who will not run from the wash-tub even, when visitors come, nor refuse to play the piano before a musical professor. One, in short who believes in the dignity of *labor*, as well as in the dignity of *womanhood*." Dick had struck an attitude with one hand outstretched toward an imaginary audience, the other working away upon the mass of dough. "There my son," said Mrs. Dana, as soon as she could check her risibles, "the bread can be put into the tins now; it must be kneaded sufficiently. I want to ask you one question. Have you thought what kind of a husband such a woman would expect to get?"

"Well—well—I should expect to earn money, of course, should expect to grow rich in time. But, mother, your question is not reasonable. The cases are not parallel. Our spheres are so different. Men are made for the stern duties of life, women for—"

Just then Ned burst into the kitchen. "Say, mother, Annie Hale wants to get a book, and I told her to come right around here to the back door. I never thought of Dick—and she's coming—"

"Gracious!" with this one exclamation, Dick rushed across the kitchen, rolling-pin in one hand knife in the other, and darted into the sitting-room.

In a moment Miss Annie tapped at the half-open kitchen door. "Ned said I might come this way, Mrs. Dana," and a tall, graceful figure, with a most winsome face appeared. "How do you do this morning? No, thank you, I must not sit down, but how nice and cozy you look here. You have American help, of course, and that accounts for it. How fortunate! I do think you had trials enough with Irish girls. It is very hard to find good ones in the country. But I must do my errand. Mother wished me to get the report of the last Association meeting."

"Oh yes," and Mrs. Dana's face wore a puzzled expression. Ned had disappeared at once after Miss Hale entered. "It is in the secretary's book, and that is on the sitting-room table." These last words Mrs. Dana spoke with much energy for poor Dick's benefit. "Oh don't call your servant, Mrs. Dana, I will wait upon myself," and so saying Miss Hale went into the adjoining room. As all remained quiet Mrs. Dana began to breathe more easily, when Miss Hale said. "I don't see it here, Mrs. Dana, so I will just step into the parlor." She rolled back the door and paused; for there in the corner behind the piano, stood a curious figure with a long white apron bound around his waist, hair and whiskers well powdered, and in one hand a rolling pin held up as in self-defence. Miss Annie's dignity failed her, and she sank down into the nearest chair, laughing outright. Dick, covered with confusion—and flour—was obliged to join in spite of himself, and Mrs. Dana, relieved from fearful suspense, was glad to strengthen the chorus.

"Come out here, children," she said at length, and so they came—Miss Annie with glowing cheeks and sparkling eyes—Dick with a subdued expression that corresponded well with his general appearance. Of course, everything was explained, and Annie was so much interested that she forgot her haste until her small brother came to remind her that "ma was waiting" for that report." After she had found it—with Dick's assistance, and gone, Dick remarked that he had no idea Miss Hale could be so agreeable. "How she did laugh, and what pretty teeth she has, and oh, mother, wasn't it a confounded shame that she caught me?" "It seems to me that you forget all about the dignity of labor," said Mrs. Dana. Dick only laughed uneasily, for he hadn't a word to say.

That evening he dressed himself with unusual care, and stepped over to Mrs. Hale's, just to caution Miss Annie not to mention her morning's adventure to her associates, and it took him until past nine o'clock to arrange the matter. This is not a love story at all, it has only to do with Mrs. Dana's kitchen, so we will not be too curious concerning Dick's future; suffice it to say that Mrs. Dana was not much longer confined to her chair, and soon released Dick from the kitchen, all the better for its wholesome discipline. In some way the story of his servitude went abroad, the birds of the air tell of the matter—and some sly remarks were made concerning Mrs. Dana's "American help," but when he numbered the blessings that followed in the wake of one eventful morning, he felt happy as did Jacob when at last he gained Rachel. Why this illustration seems applicable, my readers can easily surmise.

FEMININE POCKETS.

The most difficult thing to reach is a woman's pocket. This is especially the case if the man is in a hurry. We think we are safe in saying that he always is in a hurry on such an occasion. The owner of the dress is in the sitting-room, serenely engrossed in a book. Having told him that the article which he is in quest of is in her dress pocket in the closet she has discharged her whole duty in the matter and can afford to feel serene. He goes at the task with a dim consciousness of trouble but says nothing. On opening the closet door and finding himself confronted with a number of dresses he hastens back to ask, "Which dress?" and being told the brown one, and also asked if she has so many dresses that there need be any great effort to find the right one, he returns to the closet with alacrity, and soon has his hand on the brown dress. It is inside out like the rest—a fact he does not notice, however, until he has made several ineffectual attempts to get his hand into it. Then he turns it around very carefully and passes over the pocket several times without being aware of it. A nervous movement of his hands and an appearance of perspiration on his forehead are perceptible. He now dives one hand in at the back, and feeling around, finds a place, and proceeds to explore it, when he discovers that he is following up the inside of a lining. The nervousness increases, also the perspiration. He twitches the dress on the hook and suddenly the pocket, white, plump, and exasperating, comes to view. Then he sighs the relief he feels, and is mentally grateful he did not allow himself to use any offensive expressions. It is all right now. There is the pocket, in plain view—not the inside—but the outside—and all he has to do is to put his hand right around in the inside and take out the article. That is all. He can't help but smile to think how near he was to getting mad. Then he puts his hand around to the other side. He does not feel the opening. He pushes a little further—now he has got it—he shoves the hand down, and is very much surprised to see it appear opposite his knees. He had made a mistake. He tries again. Again he feels the entrance, and glides down it only to appear again as before. This makes him open his eyes and straighten his face. He feels of the outside of the pocket, pinches it curiously, lifts it up, shakes it, and after peering closely about the roots of it, he says, "By Gracious!" and commences again. He holds up breadth, after breadth goes over them carefully, gets his hand first into a lining, then into the air again, and finally into a pocket, and is about to cry out with triumph, when he discovers that it is the pocket to another dress. He is mad now; the closet air almost stifles him; he is so nervous he can hardly contain himself, and the pocket looks at him so exasperatingly that he cannot help but "plug" it with his clenched fist, and immediately does it. Being somewhat relieved by this performance he has a chance to look about him, and sees that he has put his foot through a band-box and into the crown of his wife's bonnet; has broken the brim to his Panama hat which was hanging in the same closet. As all this trouble is due directly to his wife's infatuation in hanging up her dresses inside out, he immediately starts after her, and impetuously urging her to the closet, excitedly intimates his doubts of there being a pocket in the dress anyway. The cause of the unhappy disaster quietly inserts her hand inside the robe, and directly brings it forth with the sought-for article in its clasp. He doesn't know why, but this makes him madder than anything else.

A VICIOUS DOG.

On Tuesday last while Mr. John Boland, farmer, living near Eganville was trailing cedars from a swamp, when two dogs followed him, one an old dog, common specie, the other a mere pup, when they commenced to fight. Mr. Boland spoke somewhat cross and ordered the old dog home, but instead of going there went some twenty yards to a turn in the road, where he waited until Mr. Boland came along with his team, and while in the act of passing the dog flew out from behind a stump and attacked in a most savage manner, literally tearing his pants completely off him, as also the flesh on the right hip—one cut over two inches in length and very deep. Mr. Boland, by hard kicking, got him off, but he attacked him the second time lacerating his hip shockingly. By dexterous exertions however, he again got him off, when the dog made for the woods, but returned home in the evening when one of Mr. Boland's men dispatched him with a shot gun. From the effects of the bites Mr. Boland was confined to his bed for four days. He is now able to move through the house, but cannot remain in a sitting posture.—*Standard.*

"NO USE TRYING."

"There's no use trying," said the wife of a couple of years, shaking her head, while tears of sorrow and disappointment gathered into her eyes. "It's evident enough that Robert and I were never intended for each other, and we made a great mistake when we got married. I've tried again and again to make things move smoothly, to see if he couldn't keep his temper and I my tongue; but there's no use; matters grow worse and worse, and if we get on one or two days without jarring or trouble, we're sure to bring up against some beam by the end of that time. So, for my part, I give it up from this hour. All my old dreams of a life made beautiful with love, and sacred by constant care and tenderness, and sweet with words and deeds of affection, a life that should never be jarred by discord and harshness, are faded now, and from this time I shall let things take their own course."

And so, her life was a failure; that married life she had entered on with her young husband, full of sweet and fragrant hopes, as June mornings are with blossoms, and each woke up suddenly to the knowledge of unmitigated faults and weaknesses in the other, which an intimate acquaintance with any character must always disclose.

And it was very hard to recover from the surprise and the shock of this new knowledge; and though the young wife resolved and resolved, she lacked purpose and patience, the very foundation of all true life. And so, after a year or two of fitful struggle and failure, she "gave up," and her husband's life and her own—oh! it was the history of ten thousand times ten thousand other lives—became darkened, and mildewed, and rusted by fretful tempers and selfishness and hard words and unloving looks, by frequent recriminations, at last by coldness and indifference.

"No use in it," mutters the drunkard, as he wakes up in the morning to find the tearful face of his wife bending over him, and learns that, for her sake, he was picked up from the gutter again last night, and was brought home more an animal than the dog they kicked from his door.

"Here I am, fallen again, low as ever, just as I began to hope I had triumphed and got the better of this horrid craving; and I haven't touched a drop for three weeks, and now—well, I give up all hope of ever coming off conqueror, or being a decent man again. There's no sort of sense in saying I will when I won't. I can't save myself any more than a stone can help tumbling down hill when it began rolling. Poor Mary! I've broken her heart; but it's my fate, and I can't help it! I shall never be anything but a poor, drunken dog—anyhow."

And he, too, went down, down, down, laying his brokenhearted wife in the grave first, and following her there, simply because he didn't triumph the first time, or the second time, or the third; as if that three weeks of abstinence from sin wasn't enough to encourage and strengthen him to try again! As if one day, one hour, or five minutes of triumph over any evil habit wasn't enough to hold up in the face of any amount of failure, and say, "There! I did that, and, God helping me, I'll do it again!

"Now, there's no sort of use in it," murmurs the youth, as he pauses for a moment to take breath—for it is slow, hard work for a half grown boy to pile up those heavy stones which build the wall around that young orchard. "I shall never be anybody or anything! I've had hopes and dreams all my life that I should make somebody in the world, and get an education, and be a man that folks would look up to and respect.

"But I'm nothin' but a poor wood sawyer's son, who has to tug at it from sunrise to sunset to keep body and soul together, and I shall have to go grubbing through life just as he's done. Here for two years I have been trying to lay up money to get a winter's schooling at the academy; but it's had to go, and al'ays would have, to, I see plain as daylight. I shall jest give up all hopes now."

And his life, too was a failure in its best and noblest part, for want of a little stubborn perseverance and energy. As if there ever was a man that wanted an education that didn't get it, that *wouldn't have it*, despite of pain or poverty, or opposition, or any obstacle that is in the power of this world, or sin, or Satan, to raise against him!

"No use whatever," sighs the mother over her disobedient son; never a mother tried to set a better example, never tried harder in this world to make a child what he should be—never tried in turn more of punishment, and praise, and admonition; but it's done no sort of good. He grows worse every day—more peevish, more lawless, more headstrong generally, and now he'll have to take his own course, and I shall let him have his own way in future, and come out as he may; I've done my duty."

Poor foolish mother! and her boy was not yet fourteen years old when she gave him over to his own devices; as if there was not an almost infinite amount of possibilites for good in any character at that age long afterward.

No wonder the boy lived to bring shame, sorrow, and disgrace on her gray hairs.

"No use trying." Alas? alas? this is the rock on which is wrecked every life that ever yet was a failure—the mournful epitaph which might be written over the grave buried resolution for which was ever born in the soul of man.

"No use trying!" Did ever a fouler lie enter through the door of a living heart? Don't believe it, dear reader, don't for an hour—no, not for a moment. No matter how many times you've fallen, get up again; this very fact of your "trying" proves that you have "life" in you. You are only "dead" when you cease trying.

Have you evil tempers or indolence, selfishness or pride, wrong imaginations or foolish thoughts to conquer, and have you been vanquished again and again in the struggle to overcome?—don't give up! You have gained something whether you know it or not. Get right up and "buckle to" again for only in despair is defeat.

Look all your losses and failures bravely in the face, and say, "I know that you've gotten the victory over me many and many a time; but I'm undaunted yet, and if I fall a thousand times, shall get on my feet and go right at the struggle again. I shall keep trying, with God's help, so long as there's a breath of life within me?"

And amid all the blessed eternal records to be unsealed by the hand of God, there shall not be found written the name of one soul who has boldly, earnestly, and reverently said this, and persistently lived it; and every other life has been a *wreck* and *failure*.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

A DRUMMER IN A SCRAPE—THE WAY HE GOT OUT OF IT.

At Big Creek, Arkansas, they have a peculiar fashion which sometimes proves embarrassing. As there is no preacher within thirty miles, the way for marrying is by kissing across a table, recently a New York drummer was out there. He put up at a private house, and became intimate. One evening he was fooling around one of the girls, trying the extent of her temper, when she gave his whiskers a pull and ran. He followed. She got the table between. He chased her around it several times. When out of breath he stopped on other side, made a wild plunge, caught her in his arms and gave her a hearty kiss. She then sat down on the sofa, and talked pleasantly for a couple of hours—he thinking it singular that she should sit up so late.

At last she said, "Don't you think it's about time we went to bed?"

"I guess you are right," he remarked, "let's go."

She lit a candle, and he was about to do the same when she said:

"I reckon one's enough. One candle will light two folks to bed."

"Undoubtedly it would when those two persons occupied the same room. but your candle won't illuminate my chamber.

"Ain't we going to occupy the same room? Ain't we married?"

"Ain't we what?" shouted the surprised gentleman.

"Married! Didn't you kiss me across the table? That married us."

A cold sweat spread over the drummer.—He knew that if he said he wasn't married to her she would make an outcry and then her loving and much-tobacco consuming father would arise in his wrath and carve him into cutlets, and her brothers would bring down their shot guns and empty their contents into him. He must be strategic. He must put her off. He said.

"Fairest of your sex, permit me to remark that I did not know that kissing across the table constituted a marriage ceremony. But I am content. I have never seen one who so completely filled my ideal of a beautiful, sweet, loving and modest woman. However, I would never think of holding you to this marriage until I had asked the permission of your father to pay my address to you. To-morrow at dinner, when the entire family are present, I will propose for your fair hand."

This satisfied the lady, and after bestowing upon him a fervent kiss, she went to her room and he went to his. He packed his carpet bag, took off his boots and made tracks for the nearest railrood station. He didn't feel entirely safe until he reached St. Louis. He hasn't informed his wife of this little adventure. He's afraid she might write out to Arkansas for the facts in the case, and then he might be arrested for bigamy. Women won't sometimes listen to reason, you know.

A young gentleman in Illinois, finding himself in a woful predicament, writes for advice. "Lately becoming acquainted," he says, "with a young girl attending school. I was smitten with her, and she appeared to regard me favourably. She is very much of a lady although but sixteen years of age. I sent her a present of a handsomely bound book of poems costing eight dollars, which she returned with a note, stating that her father would not let her keep it for which she was very sorry. Don't you think it was an insult to return the book without more of an apology? Hadn't I better whip the old man if he don't apologise for the insult? I think it ain't the girl's fault, for I know she loves me." We cannot approve of whipping the old man. A school girl of sixteen, even though she be very much of a lady, is subject to the obedience of her father, and if the old man forbids her to accept a book of poems, handsomely bound and costing eight dollars, she does right to send it back. The fact that she is a dutiful daughter goes far to justify our correspondent's good opinion of her, and to show that she would make a good wife. Indeed, if she is very much of a lady, the spectacle of her pa "steepled in gore," to use the expression of Miss Fanny Squeers, would displease her, and only aggravate our friend's difficulties. It will be best to approach the old man gently; find out whether he objected to the book out of pure cussedness or because he did not like that kind of poetry; mollify him with such palliatives as the diagnosis may suggest; and when his temper has been smoothed, or his taste for literature and handsome binding sufficiently cultivated, ask his permission to present the book to his daughter as a mark of respect for her family. That, we think, will fetch the old man, without resort to the more violent and dangerous treatment which our correspondent proposes.

We are indebted for a new idea in poultry feeding to a well known Scotch land owner, Lord Kinnaird. He obliges his turkeys to sit instead of perching. "Because," says his lordship, "you see that if one of those great fellows were to jump up and down his legs would get out of shape, and by compelling him to sit still and remain in perfect repose, when he comes to the table his legs are tender." This beautifully illustrated the abandon with which a wealthy amateur agriculturist may carry out his scientific improvements.

Joseph Longworthy, of Cincinnati, has given $50,000 towards endowing an art department in the university of that city. As Cincinnati is not exactly an artful city his gift will be long worthy of rememberance.

MR BEECHER ON THE WHISKEY WAR.

Mr. Beecher remarked in Friday night's Plymouth prayer meeting that he believed that constant, moderate, steadfast action is better in any cause; but at times whirlwinds of sentiment are valuable. The women's temperance movement is a striking instance of the latter. The history of the race does not show its parallel. There is no evil that cries aloud in more voices to Heaven for suppression that intemperance. While it is peculiarly deleterious in individuals, it is murrain and blight in families. It has defied legislation, and moral force has not overcome it; but now, in the Providence of God, there has risen this cyclone of influence. It is one of the fruits of the woman rights agitation. He was first, middle, and last committed to the elevation of woman to equality with man, and he looked upon the accomplishment of her liberty as something certain of coming. Miss Smiley is not allowed to preach in a Presbyterian church in Brooklyn; but it is not certain now but that woman's influence will make itself felt there in the onslaught on whiskey in a way that will demonstrate her power. The proper use of a candle is to light a room, but shall it not shine out of the window too? Is women to stand still in an everlasting waiting. Her first sphere is home, undoubtedly; but when she feels that her domestic relations are affected, has she no right to move? Has she no right to combine and exert her power? Is there any other than the rum evil that so spreads nets for her husband's and sons' feet? If Dante had lived in the present day he would picture a pure, proud woman tempted into wedlock with a libidinous, drunken knave, who has a right to her society, her table, her coach. She must live in the presence of a total hog. No greater suffering can be conceived of. Have such women no right to rebel? May vipers crawl in and out of homes and nobody be allowed to tread on them?

He added that he was not attempting to speak critically of the movement, or saying in what channels it may run. He was only contending that no popular movement ever had a greater or more righteous cause, and was more deserving of prayer and countenance. Fanaticisms are to be believed in, at least those that are sweet, and not bitter. Their tendency, however, is to be excessive, and to exhaust themselves. It is a great pity that the force of this woman's movement cannot be economized. It is probable that it will be like a prairie fire, that burns away a great amount of stubble and scotches a great many snakes, and then stops. A temperance revival is in danger of being short lived, because it has no solid organization to give it permanent effect. If this movement could be transferred to the churchs it would gain a perpetuity.

A gentleman from Nebraska is extremely mad about divers statements which the Grand Duke Alexis is said to have recorded in his book as to the accomplishments of Nebraska legislators. He emphatically says that it is *not* true that one Western statesman congratulated the Duke on the successes of his father in France, and that another wanted to know if it was cold in Russia. Far from it; but the reason why his Highness forgot and said it is suggested by this exasperated writer in the insinuation that perhaps the Duke was disappointed because the people of Nebraska didn't rush forth with frenzied curiosity to behold him. Then follows a dark and mysterious hope that the royal writer has related how many times he shot at and missed one very large buffalo, and how the animal was finally wounded by the daring Buffalo Bill and respectfully held by the horns while his Highness killed him. The Nebraska gentleman intimates that a glittering throng of witnesses is prepared to rise like a bunch of Banquos, at almost any moment and confront the rash being who has dared to cast a doubt upon the noble and untamed wisdom of statesmen.

HOUSE-DRAINS.—Where there is a kitchen sink it is much better to have the discharge fall on the surface and there evaporate than to have an imperfect drain that smudges and steams and freezes. I doubt the propriety of underground drainage such as is usually arranged, and if the pipes are less than four inches in diameter they will become coated with what looks like mucus, a white, tough, leathery substance, which gradually accumulating, will after a time stop the flow altogether. I have seen a discharge by a six-inch pipe into apit 12 feet deep which seemed to me to work well, but then what effect did it have on the well water? We had better be cautious. I think that the time of discharge should be as short as possible; that all deep pits are to be avoided, and that a shallow pit lined with brick or board should be constructed, and into it fresh earth should be added every day or so for a deodorizer, and this will make a valuable compost. I find no purifier equal to fresh earth, but chloride of lime, copperas, and such chemicals are to be used where only fluids run. The truth is, dish-water ought not to be poured into a sink, a hog should be kept, and it should be emptied into a swill barrel to which bran, meal, or other food is added. This whole subject requires much closer attention than it has yet received.

A CREW POISONED.—Twenty of the crew of the steamer Roman, lying at Long Wharf, became ill, exhibiting symptoms of poisoning. A physician was called promptly, and, with the aid of a stomach pump, soon relieved the men, and placed them out of danger. An analysis of the food of which the crew had partaken for dinner, revealed the presence of arsenic in a dish of "plum duff." It is believed the poisoning was accidental, as the cook was among the victims.

A Nebraska Journal invitingly says: "Who says farmers cannot get rich in this State? Fifteen years ago a young man came to this State without a dollar in the world. Last week he went out of the State, carrying with him [illegible] Come West, young man, come West."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, 8th April, 1874.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

The Speaker had the honor to present the returns of the election in West Durham, by which it appeared that Harvey William Burke, Esquire, had been elected for that constituency.

Hon. Malcolm Cameron presented a number of prohibitory liquor law petitions, one of which was signed by 1,300 persons.

Hon. L. H. Holton also presented a prohibitory liquor law petition.

Mr Kerr presented two petitions from Cobourg, one of which was signed by 1,500 persons, praying for a law against the sale and manufacture ot intoxicating liquors.

Mr. Dymond presented a number of prohibitory liquor law petitions.

Mr. Carmichael presented a prohibitory liquor law petition signed by 3,000 persons.

Hon. Postmaster-General Macdonald presented a number of prohibitory liquor law petitions. Mr. Farrow, Mr. McKay Wright, Hon. Mr. Blake, and the member for Colchester, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Kirkpatrick, and other presented petitions for a prohibitory liquor law.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie submitted a Message from His Excellency signed by himself, thanking the House for their reply to the speech from the Throne.

Hon. Mr. Cauchon drew the attention of the House to an answer given by the Premier yesterday, which he did not think was completely given. He read in the *Times* that it was not the intention of the Government to apply for an amnesty. Was that answer correct?

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie had no objection to answer the honorable gentleman's question. He said it was not the intention of the Government to apply for an amnesty for any offences at present.

Mr. Young moved that a message be sent to the Senate, asking for a Joint Committee on Printing.—Carried.

Hon. Mr. Cauchon moved that the petition of Mr. Perry, member of the District of Prince, in Prince Edward's Island, be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.—Carried.

Mr. Palmer—Whether it is the intention of the Government to place any sum in the Estimates for the purpose of building a suitable Marine Hospital at the port of St. John, New Brunswick?

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie—The Government has the matter, in connection with several others, under consideration.

Mr. Stephenson—Whether it is the intention of the Government to place the gun boat "Prince Alfred" in a condition fit for actual service in the way of rendering aid to vessels in distress, and otherwise performing functions similar to those pertaining to the revenue cutters belonging to the United States, on the Western Lakes?

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie—The Government had ordered a survey of the vessel to see what service she might be fit for, but he was afraid she would not be fit for the service of which the hon. gentleman spoke.

Mr. Bodwell—Special Committee on petitions for the passage of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Mr. Bodwell moved for the appointment of a committee, to be composed of Messrs. Appleby, Bechard, Bowell, Blake, Chisholm, Burpee (Sunbury), Cameron (South Ontario), Carmichael, Davis, Ryan, Ross (Middlesex), Smith (Selkirk), Cunningham (B. C.), and the mover.—Carried.

Hon Mr Cauchon thought the passage of such an Act might materially interfere with the revenue.

Mr Bunster moved for a Select Committee of ten members to enquire into the present tariff in the interest of agriculture and commerce in British Columbia, and that the Committee consist of Messrs. McQuade, Brouse, Cunningham, Schultz, DeCosmos, Dewdney, Patterson and the mover.

Hon Mr Mackenzie submitted the Report of the Minister of Agriculture.

Mr Kirkpatrick moved that the Speaker should leave the chair, and that the House should form itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the following:

"Resolution making further provisions for the collection of demands against vessels navigating certain lakes and inland waters of Canada."

He was sure that the honourable gentleman opposite, who had always taken a considerable interest in this matter while sitting on his (Mr. Kirkpatrick's) side of the House, would now give the matter his best attention. He desired that vessels should be made liable for salvage, towage, and ship chandlery supplies. It would be a benefit to both ship owner and ship chandler if there were a speedy means of collecting debts incurred for ship supplies. It would have the effect of cheapening these supplies, as now with the risks to be run, in the collection of debts, high profits were almost necessarily charged.

Hon Mr Holton thought in the first session of a new Parliament the rules ought to be rigidly adhered to. He was opposed to the bill as one that had been thrown out by several previous Parliaments. Proper notice should have been given. The member for Frontenac might make his motion to-morrow.

Mr Kirkpatrick consented to the course suggested by the honourable member for Chateauguay.

Mr Casey moved for a Select Committee to enquire into the management of Port Stanley Harbour since 1859, consisting of seven members. The object of the Committee was to find out what had become of the revenues of the harbour. He was afraid they had not been satisfactorily accounted for.

Mr. Mackenzie thought that the hon gentleman should first get what information the Government could give him, and if that did not prove satisfactory then he could proceed with his motion for a select Committee.

Mr Cauchon rose and was called to order. (Much laughter.)

Mr Casey agreed to suffer his motion to stand over.

Mr. Paterson moved for a Select Committee to enquire into the condition of the Six Nation Indians. He said that these Indians were educationally, in a very backward state. They were quite susceptible of education and improvement, but still they had, while living in the midst of civilization, made no progress. He thought that some steps should be devised to give the Indians a higher position moral and intellectually. He hoped the House would be pleased to grant the Committee he had asked for.

Mr Mackenzie—The Government could make no change in the existing arrangements with the Indians without obtaining the assent of the Indians themselves, and too hasty legislation in the matter might not be beneficial to them. The Government had no objection to the Committee being granted, but before the motion was put to the House, he should like to know more as to what changes were proposed to be made.

A Committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. Blatchard, Oliver, Snider, Thompson (Haldimand), Ross (Middlesex), Rymal, White (Hastings), Charlton and the mover.

Hon Mr Mackenzie asked whether any request had been made by the Indians themselves. The Government could only interfere if the Indians required legislation themselves. There would be no objection to an inquiry to define the rights of the Indians and their immediate neighbors; but if it were to inquire into abuses he thought another course should be pursued.

Mr Fleming said a few words, the purport of which did not reach us.

Mr Thompson (Haldimand), said the Indians in the County of Haldimand had some very serious complaints. He had a petition from 159 chiefs and warriors, complaining of the Indian Commissioner at Brantford, and of the Indian Department here. He endorsed what had been said by the mover of this resolution.

Mr Ross (Middlesex), moved that the Committee should be extended so as to take in the investigation of all the Indian tribes in Ontario. He really could not understand what the honorable member for Brant meant by speaking of Brant as the centre civilization, because there was a considerable settlement of Indians there. He hoped the Committee would be enlarged as he had suggested.

Hon Mr Laird said the Indian Department here had only recently come under the control of the Government, and he thought that an opportunity ought to be given to the Government to ascertain whether there were abuses or no.

Mr Gillies was pleased that the member for Brant had brought forward this motion, but hoped that he would suffer his motion to be amended so as to cover other bands of Indians, besides the Six Nation Indians.

Mr Gordon spoke of the Indian settlement at Lake Scugog and the inconveniences to settlers there having lands in proximity to the lots of lands set apart for the Indians there.

Mr Snider had no dislike to the Indian races, but he had a much greater respect for the white races. He liked the present Government better than the former one, but he would tell the head of the Indian Department that if his wishes were not attended to he would take means to make his wishes understood. He wanted fair play for the settlers, whom he represented, from the Indian Department. He knew the feelings of the Indians and they had begun to think that they were men. Some of them were intelligent, Christian men and wanted the franchise, and he thought they were entitled to it.

Mr McGregor (Essex) spoke favourably of the intelligence and educational acquirements of the Indians in his neighborhood, and hoped that the motion would be so extended as to include them.

Dr. Schultz thought that the Indian Revenues should be carefully looked after by the Government to prevent the annihilation of the Indian tribes.

Mr Paterson had no idea of reflecting upon the Indian Department, but he hoped a committee would be appointed to inquire as far as he had pointed out, and hoped the Government would consent in an inquiry.

Hon Mr Mackenzie thought the appointment of an extended committee would be exceedingly inconvenient, and could lead to no beneficial result. The real complaint was that the Indian occupied lands which they do not cultivate. It would be the duty of the government to act towards them as a guardian would to his ward. The real complaint was that the Indian Commissioner of Brant was too strict in guarding the wood belonging to the Indians. The Government would not, however, object to the passage of the motion of the member for Brant as originally proposed.

Mr Bowell—Hon H J Clarke, Attorney-General of the Province of Manitoba, to appear at the Bar to answer questions relative to the indictment laid before the Grand Jury of the Queen's Bench of Manitoba, and the true bill returned by the said Grand, Jury, against Louis Riel, member for the Electoral District of Provencher, for the murder of Thomas Scott.

The Speaker desired to know if the Hon Mr Clarke was in attendance.

The Sergeant-at-Arms made inquiry and announced that he was not.

Hon Mr Cauchon moved that the 3 Orders of the day stand over till Friday.

Mr Bowell thought it was asking too much to postpone the consideration of the several Orders of the Day, until the arrival of the Honorable Attorney-General Clarke. The consideration of that order would not occupy much time.

Hon Mr Cauchon thought the House could not proceed without the evidence of the Attorney-General of Manitoba being completed. He was the most important witness in the case, and he saw no reason why his motion should not be carried.

Dr Schultz thought the sooner the case of Riel was disposed of the better. There was considerable excitement about it, and he could see no good reason for the postponement of the second Order of the Day.

Mr Bowell said it was the case of the House, not his. He did not desire the evidence of Attorney-General Clarke any longer. The only motion now before the House was for the appearance of the Attorney-General, and he thought the motion for the postponement of the second order was out of order. The "orders" ought to be brought up separately.

Hon Mr Holton said that there was nothing to prevent the postponement of all the orders. He thought that as the examination of Attorney General Clarke was incomplete the case, in a common sense point of view, even, should be allowed to stand over.

Mr Palmer saw no reason why the policeman who is to give evidence should be kept hanging about the House day after day. It was quite customary in courts of law when one witness could not be had for examination to go on with another.

He moved in amendment that the first order of the day be postponed, and that the order that—"Louis Riel, Esq., member for the electoral district of Provencher, to attend in his place" be the first Order of the Day to-morrow.

Hon Mr Dorion considered that the object would be gained if the three orders were postponed until to-morrow.

Mr Bowell objected to the postponement of the second order altogether. There was no connection between the examination of Detective Hamilton and that of Attorney General Clarke.

Hon Mr Holton moved in amendment to the amendment, that the first, second and third Orders of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.—Carried on a division.

Hon Mr Cartwright said that as certain figures were necessary for the estimates, and which would require to be laid before the members before the Budget Speech was made, and as these had not been completed, he would be unable to make, as his hon. friend the member for Chateauguay had intimated, be able to make the Budget Speech on Friday.

Hon Mr Holton recommended that for the acceleration of business, all the Orders of the Day should be printed together and disposed of *seriatim*, whether they were Government or private measures.

Hon Mr Mackenzie said that he would adopt the suggestion of the hon. member for Chateauguay.

The House then adjourned until three o'clock to-morrow.

Ottawa, 9th April, 1874.

AFTER RECESS:

Hon. Mr. Cartwright moved that His Excellency's message in regard to the estimates be referred to the Committee of Supply. Carried.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

On the order that "Hon. H. J. Clarke, Attorney General of the Province of Manitoba, to appear at the Bar to answer questions relative to the indictment laid before the Grand Jury of the Queen's Bench of Manitoba, and the true bill returned by the said Grand Jury, against Louis Riel member for the Electoral District of Provencher, for the murder of Thomas Scott" being read.

The Sergeant-at-arms reported that Mr. Clarke was not in attendance.

Dr. Schultz understood that Mr. Clarke would be in attendance and asked that this order be allowed to stand, and that the others be proceeded with.

Hon. Mr. Holton said such would be an irregular proceeding.

The Sergeant-at-arms reported that the Hon. H. J. Clarke was in attendance.

Mr. Clarke appeared at the Bar of the House.

Mr. Speaker—How long have you been in Manitoba.

Mr. Clarke answered—I have been in Manitoba since the month of October, 1870.

Mr. Ouimet where was Riel when you arrived in Manitoba.

Answer—I cannot say positively from personal knowledge, but understood he fled from Manitoba to the United States.

Mr. Ouimet—did you ever see Mr. Riel, and if you did when and where did you see him for the first time.

Answer—I saw Riel several times, and the first time (my impression is) I saw him at Manitoba, was at the Palace of Archbishop Tache after he had returned to Manitoba under the pretext that he was going to die. He could not possibly state the date.

Mr. Ouimet—When did you see Riel at the Palace of Archbishop Tache?

Answer—I believe it was about the latter end of August, 1871.

Mr. Ouimet—Have you seen Mr. Riel many times since you saw him at the Palace of Archbishop Tache?

Answer—I saw him very frequently between that time and the time of the issue for his arrest.

Mr. Ouimet—Did not Mr. Louis Riel at the time appear in public after the warrant had been issued for his arrest?

Answer—Mr. Riel appeared on the east side of the Red River—that is on the French side of the Red River—am not aware that he ever came to the West or English side of Red River.

Dr. Schultz—Did Mr. Louis Riel ever visit the scene of his exploits in 1869.

Hon. Mr. Holton thought the question was scarcely in order as it had reference to what was done a year before his return to Red River.

Dr. Schultz's question was put.

Answer—I was not in the country in 1869. I do not know what exploit is referred to, and consequently cannot give an answer to this question.

Mr. Ouimet—What part of Manitoba is that French side of the Red River, How far is it from Winnipeg, the Capital of the Province?

Answer—What is generally known as the French portion of Manitoba, consists of the west side of the Red River, from St. Boniface, east to Pembina and up the west side of the Assinaboine, the distance from St Boniface East is about 600 to 800 yards across the river.

Mr. Cunningham—Did you ever visit Riel in his own house, who accompanied you, and what was the purpose of your visit?

Answer—I did visit Louis Riel in his house, and was accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Ballantyne, and the object was to try and dissuade him from offering himself as a candidate for Provencher, which might produce a civil commotion in the community.

Mr. Cunningham—Did you not have a talk about the Provencher election in his own house? Was there an arrangement come to between you and Riel touching the election in Provencher? Was there any quarrel between you and Riel at the hustings on nomination day, and did you offer to fight Riel at twelve paces? Why did you do that? Where was your warrant.

Mr. Bowell objected to the question as not being revelant.

Mr. Cunningham contended that the question was in order.

Mr. Ouimet contended that the whole affair was a conspiracy against the French half breeds of Manitoba. He desired to show the *animus* of the witness so as to enable the House to judge of the matter as it affected Riel. He did not intend to say that it was a conspiracy so far as the honorable member for Hastings was concerned.

Mr. Speaker ruled that any question tending to show that Mr. Riel was not a fugitive from justice at any time might be properly put.

Mr. Bowell said that the resolution to ascertain whether the member for Provencher had been indicted for the murder of Scott, and not as to his whereabouts.

Hon. Mr Holton contended that the honourable member for Hastings had no right to speak against the decision or ruling of Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Kilpatrick said the honorable member for Hastings was merely replying to the question of the Speaker whether Mr. Cunningham's should be put.

Mr. Bowell objected to the question holding that the House had nothing to do with Mr. Riel's whereabouts prior to the issue of the warrant. He would show that Mr. Riel had not only been a fugitive from justice but had been conspiring against the State.

Answer to the question as originally put.

As I have stated in my last answer, I did see Riel about the Provencher election. There had been no quarrel on nomination day, and I did not offer to fight him on that occasion on the hustings; but when I did it was because he was impertinant. There was no warrant issued until last November. Had there been a warrant issued he would have been arrested. I beg leave to correct myself, the first warrant was issued in September last year.

Mr. Cunningham—Why was there no warrant then? Why was the issue of the warrant delayed until last September?

Answer—So far as I am cognizant of the facts the reason why no warrant was issued was because no person made a proper deposition of the facts. The warrant which was issued on the proper deposition being made. It was issued without my knowledge. I was not aware of it until some days afterwards. I believe two days.

Mr. Cunningham—Did you ever receive any telegrams from the Ministers at Ottawa touching the Provencher election. Was it not after the receipt of such telegram that you quarrelled with Riel and issued the warrant? Who was the Minister that telegraphed to you from Ottawa? Do you recollect the purport of the telegram which passed between you and Sir John A. MacDonald touching this matter?

Mr. Speaker ruled that the question was out of order.

Mr. Cunningham—Were you with the constables when in search of Riel when they ransacked the parsonage of St. Norbert the nunnery there, and the Cathedral of St. Boniface a few weeks ago?

This question was also ruled out of order.

Mr. Baby—On whose complaint was the warrant issued against Louis Riel?

Answer—The warrant was issued against Loius Riel and Ambrose Lepine, on the information of one Farmer, whose christian name I do not recollect.

Mr. Baby—Was not said Farmer an employee of the Government of Manitoba?

Answer—No. The Farmer in question was one of Mr. McMicken's employers and with the same office.

Mr. Baby—Was it not at your request or suggestion that he made the said complaint?

Answer—No. I had never spoken to the man in my life until after the issue of the warrant to my knowledge. I never suggested to him to make this deposition.

Mr. Baby—Are you not aware that Mr. Farmer was one of the Grand Jury by whom a true bill was found against Riel?

Answer.—I cannot say positively yes; but I believe he was.

Mr. Ouimet—Did you send instructions to the police officer, the men in charge of the first warrant, and what were the instructions?

Answer—No, I did not. I do not believe that it was placed in the hands of the Police. My impression is that the first warrants were placed in the hands of the Sheriff. I gave no instructions.

Mr. Ouimet Did you not instruct those police officers to arrest Riel and Lepine together, and if they could not arrest Riel that it was useless to arrest Lepine alone?

Answer—I stated in my last letter that I gave no instructions. Not being given any instructions, I could not have given such instructions as are insinuated in this question, and the proof that no instructions were given is that Lepine was arrested and Riel was not.

Mr Cunningham—Do you consider every fugitive from justice should be deprived of legislative powers? What is your definition of a fugitive from justice?

Mr Bowell contended that the question was out of order, and the Speaker ruled it out of order.

Mr Baby—Was not Riel to your personal knowledge present at the burial service of one Captain or Lieutenant Garnier, held in the Catholic Cathedral at Manitoba, at which were also present the troops garrisoned at Manitoba?

Answer—Captain Garnier died some time in March, 1872 or 1873. I was not personally aware whether Louis Riel was there or not, but I was so informed. There was a firing party at the funeral of their Captain.

Mr Baby—On what side of the river did you reside. On the French or English side?

Answer—near St Boniface Cathedral on the west side of the river.

Dr Schultz—Was there any warrant for Riel's arrest at the time of Captain Garnier's funeral?

Aanswer—None had been ever issued to my knowledge up to that time, nor was any issued until the September following.

Mr Cauchon—Why did you not cause a warrant to be issued then?

Answer—For two very simple reasons. The first was that I was not a magistrate at that time, and the second because no person ever came forward to give information, and if they had the day after I arrived in the country I would have issued a warrant.

Mr. Cunningham—Did you ever propose to Louis Riel at a semi-general meeting, at which amongst others, the honorable member for Selkirk was present when you spoke of him in the most laudatory terms, and pledged yourself to stand by him, notwithstanding all that had occurred?

Answer—I believe on one occasion, at the close of our Legislature session, the member for Marquette, the member for Selkirk, and several others were enjoying ourselves over a bottle of champagne, I have no doubt that Louis Riel's health was proposed. I have no doubt that any other person's health would have been proposed on the same occasion. I did not propose Louis Riel's health that I am aware of. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cunningham—You acknowledge an agreement between you and Riel? You said he had broken said agreement.

Answer—The agreement was that he had pledged himself not to state to any person that I had been to see him, and within two hours he proclaimed it around the country.

Dr Schultz—Had you any reason to believe that Louis Riel encouraged the Fenian raid?

Ruled out of order.

Dr Schultz, Did you succeed in your proceedings for the outlawry, and if not, can you tell the reason why?

Answer, The second step for securing the outlawry has been granted by the Court of Queen's Bench at Manitoba, and the third step will be taken in due time.

Mr Cauchon, Was not the warrant issued against Riel in consequence of a telegram received by you from Ottawa?

Answer, No. I declare that no such telegram was ever received by me, and if it had been I would have treated it with contempt. It is a matter of local jurisdiction.

Dr Schultz, Would it have been possible for you to obtain the outlawry of Riel before this time?

Answer, No, it would not, in consequence of the arrangement of our terms of the Court of Queen's Beach.

Mr Ouimet, Previous to the issue of the warrant did you not say often, and publicly express your opinion that the Courts of Manitoba had no jurisdiction to try Riel?

Answer, As Attorney General for the Province of Manitoba I never expressed any such opinion.

Mr. Ouimet, The answer is not complete.

Mr Ouimet, Did you ever express such an opinion.

Answer, I never expressed the opinion that the Courts of Manitoba, properly constituted had no jurisdiction.

Mr Cauchon contended that the answer to the question was not an answer but an evasion. He called upon Mr Speaker to exact a proper answer.

The question being again put the witness answered precisely as before, and asserted that the question could not be more distinctly answered.

Mr. Ouimet, What do you mean by the words properly constituted?

Answer, By the words 'properly constituted' he meant legally constituted with the law of Canada as regards the Province of Manitoba, and the Judges of the Court appointed by the Crown as provided by the Act.

Mr Cunningham, What was the hindrances to the Warrant of the Court of Queen's Bench being carried out?—Was the efficiency of the court ever tested? If so in what case?

Answer, The difficulty was that our Court of Queen's Bench terms only take place every four months, and more than one step cannot be taken at one particular term. I do not know what the last portion of the question is?

Mr Cauchon, When did you consider the Court legally established?

Answer, I consider it legally established when the Hon Mr Morris was appointed Chief Justice, the first Judge appointed under the act. We had in reality no court established before that time.

Mr Baby, Did you ever say that the Courts of Manitoba as then constituted had no jurisdiction in the matter of Riel?

Answer, I said that until the Criminal Court of Canada was extended to the Province of Manitoba I did not consider we had jurisdiction?

Mr Ouimet, You did not succeed in your proceedings for outlawry. Was it not because a judge ruled that the court had no jurisdiction?

Answer, It is not so. No such decision was ever rendered by any Judge in the Province of Manitoba to my knowledge.

Mr Ouimet, In a public meeting at St Nobert, in the County of Provencher, in the year 1870 or 1871, or some such time, did you not speak favorably of Mr Riel, and did you not say that Mr Riel and his friends were right in opposing the annexation of the Northwest to Canada without receiving any guarantee, and did you not say then that you heartily sympathized with Mr. Riel and his friends the French half-breeds, or something to that effect?

Answer, At a public meeting in St Nobert, at public meetings of several other parishes of the Province, in the City of Ottawa and the City of Montreal I expressed my opinion that the people of Red River were, in my opinion, perfectly right in standing up for the security of their rights as between the Hudson's Bay Company and Canada. It was my opinion then. It is my opinion now; but I always condemned the spilling of blood.

Mr Cauchon, Did you express the opinion that the Court of Manitoba after the appointment of Chief Justice Morris had jurisdiction in relation to offences committed previous to the organization of the territory?

Answer—I did, as provision to that effect is made in the act of 1871.

Mr. Cauchon, are you aware of any steps being taken by the Government of Canada or by any member thereof, before the election of 1872 to induce Riel to leave the country. A discussion having taken place on the relavancy of the question,

Hon Mr Mitchell said as a member of the late Government he trusted that no supporter of theirs would take any step to interfere with the fullest investigation, whether the questions were relevant or irrelevant.

Mr Dorion contended that no charge had been laid against Riel as to his being a fugitive from justice.

Mr. Speaker ruled the question to be in order.

Answer, I am not personally aware of any such step having been taken by the Government of Canada or any member of it to the effect mentioned in this question.

Mr. Baby, Who appointed you a magistrate, and when were you appointed?

Answer, The Crown appoints all magistrates, I was appointed by the Crown sometime in the course of last summer.

Mr Baby, Is it not the Attorney General advises the Crown to make such appointments?

Answer, sometimes the Attorney General advises such appointment; but any member of a ministry may advise the appointment of a magistrate.

Mr Baby, Who advised your appointment?

Mr Holton thought it an improper question.

Ruled out of order.

Mr Baby, Is not Henry Joseph Clark your christian name. Have you not at different times called yourself Henry Joseph O'Connell Clark, and Henry Joseph Hondas Clark?

Out of order.

Mr Cunningham, Did you ever show to A. G. B. Banatyne and Robert Cunningham a telegram from Ottawa signed John Macdonald, with the words, "no," or "by no means," on it, and did you state that it was a reply to a telegram you had sent asking if Louis Riel should run for Provencher or no, and did the quarrel with Riel follow?

Out of order.

Mr Bowell—Have you seen Riel, had any correspondence with him since the issue of the first warrant in September last?

Answer—No. I have not seen him since the issue of the first warrant up to the present time, nor had any correspondence with him, directly or indirectly.

Mr. Bowell—Have you, within the last twenty-four hours received letters of certain character in reference to the investigation, if so, produce them?

Answer—I have received several such letters since the commencement of this investigation, but I regret exceedingly that this matter has been brought up, for I treat these matters with supreme contempt. This afternoon, on arriving at my hotel, I received one. I will produce it, if asked, but there is nothing in it worth producing. The men who write such things are cowards, and I do not fear them.

The letter was handed to the Speaker.

Attorney General Clarke, Ottawa:

Take my advice and take no more proceedings in the Riel affair, for if anything is done to him by your influence or otherwise, you will have to endure or suffer the same fate. There is a certain organized party somewhere sworn to revenge and is waiting for an opportunity. Some of it's members are now awaiting your action. If you resist, prepare yourself to die.

(Signed,) REVENGE.

The letter had no date, but bore the Montreal and Ottawa Post marks.

Attorney General Clarke was permitted to withdraw, and the order made for the appearance of Riel.

Mr Speaker—Is the honorable member in his place?

Mr Ouimet wanted to know if a notice had been served upon Mr Riel requiring him to appear. (Laughter)

Mr Speaker was not aware that any notification was necessary, or had been given.

The examination of Detective Hamilton was then proceeded with.

Mr Bowell—What is your name, and where do you reside?

Answer—My name is Phillip S. Hamilton, and I reside in Ottawa.

Mr Bowell—Are you a detective in the Ottawa Police Force?

Answer—I am a detective in the Police Force of the City of Ottawa.

Mr Bowell—Had you any warrant placed in your hands for the arrest of Louis Riel, if so, produce it?

Answer—I had a warrant placed in my hands for the arrest of Louis Riel, and I produce it.

Warrant produced and read. It was dated 30th March, 1874.

Mr Bowell—Have you taken any steps to arrest Louis Riel, if so, state what steps you have taken towards that end?

Answer—I have taken steps to arrest Louis Riel. I made inquiries and did all in my power to make the arrest.

Mr Bowell—Have you succeeded in arresting the said Louis Riel?

Answer—I have not succeeded in arresting the said Louis Riel.

Mr Cunningham—Do you know anything about the indictment against Riel before the Grand Jury at Winnipeg?

Answer—I do not.

Mr Baby—What steps have you taken for the arrest of Louis Riel?

Answer—I made enquiries at every place in the city where I thought he was most likely to go.

Mr. Baby, Do you know Louis Riel?

Answer—I have never seen him, but would know him if I saw him from his picture.

Detective Hamilton was permitted to withdraw.

Policeman McVeity was examined at the Bar of the House.

Mr Bowell—What is your name, and are you a detective in the Ottawa Police force.

Answer—I am not a detective in the police force of the City of Ottawa.

Mr. Bowell—Have you any knowledge of a warrant having been issued against Louis Riel? If so state what you know in reference to it?

Answer—I know there is a warrant in the hands of Detective Hamilton for the arrest of Louis Riel.

Mr. Bowell—Did you assist the detective in any of his endeavors to arrest Louis Riel? If so state what was done?

Answer—I did assist in making enquires in company with detective Hamilton in looking after and trying to arrest Louis Riel.

Mr. Baby—do you know Louis Riel.

Answer—I do not.

Mr. Cunningham—Did it strike you or Hamilton to watch the room of Mr. Patrick, the Clerk of the House of Commons, when you were after Riel.

Ruled out of order.

Mr. Bowell—Have you seen the photograph of Louis Riel? and do you think you would know him from the likeness.

Answer—I have see a photograph with Detective Hamilton which same was a photograph of Louis Riel. I think I would know the party from whom the Photograph was taken.

Mr. Bowell enquired whether in view of the facts that had been elicited from the witness who had appeared at the Bar in reference to the member for Provencher, it was the intention of the Government to take any action with reference to the seat which that man held in the House. He took it for granted that the Government were the true custodians of the privileges of the House. He did not know whether the Premier was prepared to-night to answer that question or not. But he would like to know whether they had any intention to take any steps in the matter.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie said that whatever course the Government were disposed to take, they would not take the question out of the hands of the hon. member. The hon. gentlemen should have asked the question he now put before proceeding in the matter at all. He (Mr. Bowell) had said that he was prepared to follow up the enquiry by a motion

Mr. Bowell argued that in the Sadleir case, after the facts had been elicited by an independent member of the House, the Solicitor General moved for Sadleir's expulsion, and in the later case of O'Donovan Rossa, the Premier himself moved for his expulsion. As it was apparent, from the answer of the hon. Premier that it was not the intention of the Government to take any action he gave notice that he would, on Monday next, move for the expulsion of Riel from the House.

The House adjourned at 12 o'clock p. m., until to-morrow at 3 o'clock p.m.

In the construction of house walls and floors an improvement has been recently made the value of which, according to a statement made by the inventor in the London *Building News*, has been fully tested. The material that is used, whether for floors or roofs, is simply sea-beach shingle combined with cement. In the formation of the walls the proportions employed are eight of shingle to one of cement, and for the floors six to one of the same materials respectively. It is found that these concrete walls, of nine inches thickness, will bear as much as any fourteen inch walls of brick; it is also superior in some other respects to the latter, being imprevious to water, and can be built by any ordinary workman. Floors made in this way exhibit greater carrying power than any other flooring known, while the whole of the intermediate hollow space can be utilized. The weight of this kind is six hundred pound to the yard superficial, but this may be made less by reducing the depth of concretes on the floor. Among the advantages, therefore, claimed to be gained by this plan are the following: Great cheapness; large carrying power; less iron, and that carefully protected, being required in the construction; and the other materials being perfectly uninflammable, its fireproof qualities are necessarily superior to those of any other flooring.

LOSS OF THE S. S. "EUROPE."—London, Ayril 8.—The necessity for abandoning the "Europe" was caused by the choking of her engine pumps, the origin of the accident is not yet known. The "Europe" was valued at $1,250,000, insured for $600,00 in London and Paris companies. The cargo of silks, wines &c., valued at $1,000,000 probably insured. It is thought all papers and mails were saved.

THE RIEL CASE.

In certain quarters, astonishment is expressed at the fact that Riel, after being in the Parliament House, and taking the necessary oath as a member of the Legislature should have managed to escape from the warrants for his apprehension which have for some time been out against him, and which were and are, in the hands of the proper officers at Ottawa. There is, however, really no ground for astonishment. An ordinary murderer cannot usually long escape, though there are instances even of such managing to elude very persevering and systematic efforts for their apprehension. In most cases, however, they find every man's hand turned against them. There is no one they can trust; no hour in which they may not find themselves betrayed. They need food, and that need obliges them to come out from their hiding places, while there are none so interested in their safety as to expose themselves to either inconvenience or danger in order to afford them a shelter or provide for their safety. It is far different in this case. A large number of people in Ottawa unfortunately look upon Riel as in some sense, both a hero and a martyr They identify themselves with him in every respect and consequently make him welcome to their hearths and homes. Every one knows how, when this is the case, persons the most formidable to the authorities of a country, and for whose apprehension large sums have been offered, have lain long concealed even at the very seat of Government, and almost within sight of those who were most anxious for their arrest and death. In these circumstances it is the very height of absurdity and malice to say that the Dominion Government has been in collusion with Riel and his friends, and that but for the interference of officials in high quarters the cause of all this excitement would ere this have been safely in custody.—*Globe*.

KEEP THE LEGS AND FEET WARM.

During the damp and cold season the legs should be encased in very thick knit woolen drawers, the feet in thick woolen stockings, (which must be changed every day,) and the shoe soles must be as broad as the feet when fully spread, so that the blood shall have free passage. If the feet are squeezed in the least, the circulation is checked, and coldness is inevitable. This free circulation cannot be secured by loose upper with a narrow sole. If, when the foot stands naked on a sheet of paper it measures three and a half inches, the sole must measure three and a half.

I will suppose you have done all this faithfully, and yet your feet and legs are cold. Now add more woolen, or if you are to travel much in the cars, or in a sleigh, procure a pair of chamois skins or wash leather drawers, which I have found to be more satisfactory.

I have known a number of ladies afflicted with hot and aching head, and other evidence of congestion about the upper parts who were completely relieved by a pair of chamois skin drawers and broad soled shoes. Three ladies in every four suffer from congestion in the upper part of the body. It is felt in a fulness of the head, in sore throat, in palpitation of the heart, torpid liver, and in many other ways. It is well known that a hot foot bath will relieve for the time being any and all of these difficulties. This bath draws the blood into the legs and feet, relieving the congestion above. What the hot boot bath does for an hour the broad soled shoes with thick woolen stockings, and a pair of flannel drawers, with a pair of wash leather drawers added, will do it permanently; of course I am speaking of cold weather. No one hesitates to multply the clothing about the trunk. Why hesitate to increase the clothing about the legs? As a preventive of many common affections about the chest, throat and head, including nasal catarrh, I know nothing so effective as the dress of the lower extremities which I am advocating.

The bath is a good thing, exercise is a good thing, friction is a good thing, but, after all, our main dependence in this climate must ever be, during the cold season, *warm clothing*. Already we overdo this about our trunks, but not one person in ten wears clothing enough about the legs and feet.—*Dio Lewis, in to-day.*

In a lecture delivered in San Francisco recently Prof. Le Conte gave some interesting information regarding the lava beds of California, Oregon, and British Columbia. The great lava bed, he said, begins in middle California and appears in separate streams of lava which grow and grow until in Northern California they merge into a grand flood. In Oregon, Washington Territory, Montana, and British Columbia, an area of from 300,000 to 400,000 square miles is covered with lava, showing, where it has been cut through by the Columbia river, a thickness of 3,700. The Des Chutes river, emptying into the Columbia, runs for 160 miles in a deep, narrow gorge, on the sides of which are lava layers from 1,000 to 1,500 feet high. The clear section of the lava is here probably near 3,000 feet in thickness. The northern portion of this lava flood, which came from the Cascade mountains, covers an area of 109,000 square miles. The Columbia which has cut its way to the sea almost through the base of the mountains, the runs between cliffs that are from 1,000 to 2,000 feet high. In one place only, in the very axis of the mountain, the river has cut through the lava flood and into the sedimentary strata. In this section underneath the lava there is a coarse pudding stone, composed of pieces of porphyritic stone cemented together, and of all sizes up to five and six feet in diameter. Upon this stratum are to be seen several stumps of trees in their original positions, perfectly petrified, with the roots extending five or six feet, filling up the spaces between these stumps, there is a stratified sandstone absolutely covered with the most beautiful impressions of the leaves of trees. Above this is a conglomerate resembling modified drift, in which are scattered masses of driftwood either petrified or ignited. Then comes a ledge and above this a layer of columnar basalt about 3,000 feet in height.—scattered over the Cascade mountains are quite a number of extinct volcanic cones, but their existence is not sufficient to account for such an enormous flood of lava as was required to leave the vast deposits described, which must have been ejected by forces equal to those which cause the upheaval of mountain chains.

A permanent Reform Association has been organized at Goderich.

British Columbia is to have another newspaper. Mr. George Morris of the *Colonist* is about to start a new journal at Namaimo.

MAKE YOUR MARK.

From the creation of man to the present day, while the beacon light of civilization has glittered, men have always striven to gain names which will shine on history's golden pages.

To do this they have burned at the stake beautiful women, thrown into the darkest dungeon innocent men. Children have been snatched from the breasts of fond mothers and butchered before their eyes. Towns have been burned, fields of waving grain consumed by angry flames. Our "fertile valleys and rock ribbed hills" have been deluged in blood. Men have rushed wildly into battle and destroyed their opponents.

But for what are all these crimes and destructions?

To increase the civilization of the world? To lead the heathen to the throne of grace? No. But to make the world admire them. To make them the object of eulogy—the occupants of pedestals, that the people might bow to them and even worship them.

If in the quarry, shop, or schoolroom opponents hedge your way, struggle manfully and well; let no obstacles oppose you, for a shield of truth never fell by its foe's weapons.

The lion is the king of beasts on account of his strength; so is he who strives to make himself, not by slaughter but by work, the champion of the world.

Let us work boldly while in youth's sweet embrace, for after manhood comes old age. Like young David when he was about to approach the "giant in battle," have faith in God. When this is done and earth has passed away, we will have made our mark in the great book of life, as having worked faithfully unto the end.

NOTES ON HEALTH & DISEASE.

CONSUMPTION.—Dr. McCormac of London advances the theory that consumption or tubercular disease is caused solely by breathing air that has already been breathed. Vienna is a healthier city than Petersburg, because in the last-named city close stores are in universal use and fresh air is carefully excluded from rooms. Eating the flesh of tuberculous creatures will not produce tubercle in healthy animals to whom it is fed. Fats counteract the tendency to consumption. Observation shows that persons who in early life show a taste for fat meat seldom fall a victim to this disease; and, *vice versa*, that consumptives have early shown a repugnance to such food. It is suggested that if the appetite for it is wanting it should, if possible, be created by tonics and abundant exercise in the open air.

VENTILATION.—Dr. Hamilton of Buffalo says: "We need for our dwellings more ventilation and less heat, more out-door exercise, more sunlight, more manly, athletic, and rude sports, more amusements, more holidays, more frolic and noisy, boisterous mirth." (Note.—These will result in a greater abundance of fresh air in our dwellings.) A proper temperature as the first condition of mental activity, and the removal of carbonic acid, which "lowers the vitality and kills with indefinite warning," are prime conditions for the development of a nation that is yet to rule the world. Let us abolish the strangling of innocent children in our schools by viewless ropes of poisoned air.

Light exerts a chemical action which tends to purify the air we breathe, and to infuse strength into our own frames. Dark rooms are unfit for the dwellings of human beings.

GRUEL FOR THE SICK.—Let Indian corn be browned as we roast coffee, ground fine in a mill, and made into mush, gruel, or thin cakes, baked a light brown. This will be retained by the most enfeebled stomach. Parched corn, and meal boiled in skim milk, is said to cure Summer diarrhea in children.

WHOOPING COUGH.—Just before the patient retires for the night, after the third week, put an ounce of liquid ammonia in a gallon of water in an open pan; in this quench half a brick made red hot, and let the patient breathe the ammoniated steam. This, it is said, terminates the malady in three or four days, and will tranquilize the nervous system.

FORCING CHILDREN.—A mother recommends as a subject of discussion for Teachers Institutes, premature graves, or the necessary consequences of cramming children's brains.

TEST SIGN OF DEATH.—Tie a string firmly around one of the fingers of the supposed corpse; if the blood circulates in the least the whole finger from the string to the tip will swell and become discolored. The Academy of Sciences in Paris offered $4,000 for the discovery of a conclusive test of the sort. This was among the most simple and satisfactory of the suggestions.

THE CONDOR.—We can tell you an anecdote about the condor's power of life. A miner in Chilli, a very strong man, once saw a condor enjoying his feast on the mountains. He had eaten so much that he could not fly, and the man attacked and tried to kill him. The battle lasted a long time, and the man was nearly exhausted. But in the end he thought he was the victor, and left the condor dead, as he imagined, on the field. Some of the feathers he carried off in triumph to show his companions, and told them he had never fought so fierce a battle. The other miners went to look at the condor, when, to their surprise, he was standing erect, flapping his wings, in order to fly away. A bird with such powers of life continues to exist years and years. Indeed the condor is said to live for a century.—The Indian tries to catch the condor by stratagem. He employs him to fight in a ring, at those cruel bull-fights, which are the favorite amusements in that part of the world. He does not attempt to attack the condor openly, for he knows how strong he is, and he wishes besides to take him alive. He procures the skin of a cow, and hides himself beneath it. Some pieces of flesh are left hanging to the skin, and are sure to attract the condor. He comes pouncing on the prey, and while he is feeding with his usual greediness the Indian contrives to fasten his legs to the skin. When this is done, he comes out of his concealment and the bird sees him for the first time. He flaps his wings, and would fly but that his feet are entangled; and more than this, a number of other Indians come running up and throw their mantles over him.

A Virginia railroad was made to pay $25 for killing a rooster. The engineer said he spoke to the gentleman with the whistle as kindly as possible, but when the fellow dropped one wing on the ground, raised his good eye heavenward, and commenced whetting his spur on the rail, forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and he lit into him with thirteen freight cars, and forwarded him to his happy scratching ground by lightning express.

The Herald,

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CARLETON PLACE, APRIL 15, 1874.

LOUIS RIEL M. P.

The necessity of dealing in some way with Riel, the notorious Member for Provencher, is causing no slight trouble to the Assembled Wisdom at Ottawa. Now that he has succeeded in signing his name to the roll of Members, something must be done either to erase the brand which attaches to him, or else to relieve the House of the odium of his membership. Will his offence be condoned by an amnesty to himself and his associates, or will he be expelled from the House as one charged with high crimes and a fugitive from justice?

Among his countrymen in Quebec and Manitoba, Riel is held in high esteem as a hero and a patriot; while by a very large proportion of the people of Ontario he has been denounced as a rebel and a murderer. The situation is further complicated by the fact that while the French Members of the Cabinet cannot do otherwise than favor an amnesty, the Ontario Leaders, a few years ago, set a price upon the arrest of Riel and were loud in demanding that justice be executed upon the murderer of Scott.

In view of these complications both the friends and opponents of the Government are eagerly watching the course which Ministers may adopt; but the latter appear likely to be fully equal to the emergency, and in leaving the matter in the hands of the House, to be dealt with by it, as the majority may determine, they have adopted a wise course, and one that will prove satisfactory to the country.

The question as to whether or not a promise of amnesty was given by the late government has been much discussed. The friends of Riel insist that such a pledge was certainly given, and that it formed the basis of the negotiations which resulted in the passage of the Manitoba Act and the peaceable acquisition of the North West by Canada. Sir John Macdonald and his friends as stoutly deny that any such pledge was given and Mr. Masson has stated from his place in Parliament that he had refused to accept a portfolio in the late government owing to the refusal of Sir John Macdonald to pledge himself distinctly on that point.

It appears to be agreed on all hands that if the faith of the government, as of the Crown, had been pledged to the granting of an amnesty, that pledge should be redeemed; but up to the present no proof has appeared that such a pledge had ever been granted.

With a view of enabling the House to arrive at a proper conclusion in this difficult case, a Committee has been appointed, and is now sitting, composed of Messrs. D. A. Smith, chairman, and Messrs. Bowell, J. H. Cameron, Blake, Moss, Masson, Geoffrion and Jones, whose duty it is to report on the causes which led to the troubles in the North West, and as to the fact of an amnesty being promised or otherwise.

Archbishop Tache, Pere Richot, Sir John A. Macdonald and other important witnesses have been summoned to give evidence before this committee, and as a result, much light will no doubt be thrown on this point at issue, and the government and the House materially aided in arriving at a proper settlement of this exciting question.

The steamship 'Prussian' of the Allan Line is charged with having gone to sea without a sufficient quantity of coal, the supply having been restricted in consequence of a desire to take on cargo increased to the extent of the deficiency in coal. The passengers, amongst whom there were several prominent merchants, signed a remonstrance in writing addressed to Messrs. H. & A. Allan. For any accident, or life destroyed in consequence of accidents occurring under and attributable to circumstances of such gross negligence, the proprietors should be held to a very strict account. Such manifestations of parsimony must be held to be highly criminal.

The notorious Cure of Santa Cruz has been liberated by the French authorities, but forbidden an asylum in that country.

We would respectfully call attention to the Band Concert to be given in the Town Hall on Friday evening next, an advertisement of which appears on another page. We understand that the Band has secured the efficient services of Mr. Farrell as Instructor for another year, and the proceeds of the concert are to be devoted to paying him for instruction.

After the amount of excellent music furnished by the Band at the Penny Readings during the past winter, we are sure the public will not grudge them a benefit, especially as they intend playing frequently during the coming summer evenings.

We therefore bespeak for them a full house, and attentive audience.

Mr. T. Trudeau is gazetted as Commissioner of the Intercolonial Railway Board, in the place of Mr. Walsh resigned. Mr. Trudeau still his holds appointment of Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, a position which he has filled for very many years with much credit to himself, and great benefit to the public. His employment as Commissioner of the Intercolonial Railway, as explained by Hon. Mr. Mackenzie a few days ago, is merely a *protempore* one. It is intended to fill up the vacancy at the Board, caused by the retirement of Mr. Walsh, only until the management of the Intercolonial Railway Board can be placed under the control of the Department of Public Works.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Friday, 3rd inst., Mr. Geo. Parker, one of the oldest residents of Pakenham, was killed by falling from a buggy in which he was at the time driving with Mr. John Steen. It appears from what can be learned that Mr. Steen's horses having become fright at some object, started forward, violently jerking the tongue from the neckyoke, and becoming unmanageable both gentlemen jumped, Mr. Steen safely, but unfortunately Mr. Parker being an old man and only partially recovered from a long sickness, was unable to do so, and came down heavily on his head and shoulder, receiving such injuries as resulted in his death. He has for a long time been intimately connected with every good work going on in our midst, and his loss, at the comparatively early age of 62 years, will be sensibly felt. His funeral on Monday, 6th inst., was largely attended by all classes, who assembled from far and near to bear their testimony to departed worth. Though called suddenly we have a well grounded hope that he was ready to meet his loved Master and Lord.—*Almonte Gazette.*

ATTACKED BY A VICIOUS DOG.—A young gentleman from the capital who has been engaged in business here for two or three months, during which time he has succeeded in captivating the affections of one of our fair young ladies and having escorted her home from church on Sunday evening last, he remained with her for some time. On his way to his lodgings he was attacked by a very vicious dog owned by one of our leading Hotel Keepers, and not having any weapon to defend himself with, he found the only means of escape was to run away, but the dog was too smart for him and before he had made many paces the furious animal had caught a hold on his pants, completely demolishing the rear portion.

IF YOU "GO WEST," YOUNG MAN.—To both single and married men in the East who have decided to go West, we would whisper in their ears one thing which if heeded, will be of value to them. It is this: Avoid a too common error, that of puffing yourself up with the notion that you are going West to show the natives how to work; that out there you will be looked up to as somebody unusually smart in your line. The Western people estimate a man by what he really is as a mechanic, and do not give him credit for what he is not. True, if you are heralded as a workman of superior skill, they await your coming anxiously, and will lay nothing in the way when you have stripped off your coat and are one among them. But the moment it is discovered that you have been overestimated, all your pleadings about "how they do it East" will avail nothing. Hundreds of instances have come under our observation wherein workmen from the East have gone West inflated with conceit, and, when they were put to test, were found almost worthless.—*Carriage Monthly.*

A SPITZBERGEN "COLD SNAP."—"No description can give an adequate idea of the intense rigor of the six months' winter in Spitzbergen. Stones crack with the noise of thunder; in a crowded hut the breath of the occupants will fall in flakes of snow; wine and spirits turn to ice; the snow burns like caustic; if iron touches the skin it brings the flesh away with it; the soles of you stockings may be burned off your feet before you feel the slightest warmth from the fire; linen taken out of boiling water instantly stiffens to the consistency of a wooden board; and heated stones will not prevent the sheets of the bed from freezing. If these are the effects of a climate within an air-tight, fire-warmed, crowded hut, what must they be among the dark, storm-lashed mountain peaks outside?"

EN RAT.—"An ingenious individual of Liskeard, Cornwall, has for some time past been exhibiting himself in a dress composed from top to toe of rat-skins, which he has been collecting for three years and a half. The dress was made entirely by himself; it consists of hat, neckerchief, coat, waistcoat, trousers, tippet, gaiters, and shoes. The number of rats required to complete the suit was six hundred and seventy; and the individual, when thus dressed, appears exactly like one of the Esquimaux described in the travels of Parry and Ross. The tippet or boa is composed of the pieces of skin immediately around the tail of the rats, and is a very curious part of the dress, containing about six hundred tails and those none of the shortest.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh are expected to visit Ireland shortly.

England has been formerly tendered the sovereignty of the Fiji Islands.

A Madrid despatch says that Gen. De La Concha is to succeed Serrano.

It is rumoured that Disraeli is to marry the Dowager Countess of Chesterfield.

The Carlists are short of ammunition, and are expected to surrender before long to Serrano.

Jesuits leaving Germany, Italy and Spain on account of trouble there, are not to be allowed to take refuge in Peru.

A conspiracy is on foot in Prussia, between the Conservatives and Ultramontanes, to supplant Bismarck.

It is feared that the German steamer Anna, which left New York, for Rotterdam, on the 15th of February, has been lost.

During the last twelve months five ocean steamers have been lost and nearly 800 lives sacrificed.

The Court of Revision of the council of Carleton Place is adjourned till the 15th April, at 2 o'clock p. m.

The Mexican soldiers who took part in the murder of Rev. Mr. Stephens, the Boston missionary, have been imprisoned.

Mr. Cross, Home Secretary, having received an application for a new trial of the Tichborne claimant, asks on what legal grounds the demand can be made.

Mr. James Ellis, of Pakenham, whose reputation as a dairyman is unsurpassed, is at the present time obtaining 35 cents per lb. for butter of his own make.

Dr. Livingstone will be buried in Westminster Abbey, and Government will defray the expenses of the funeral.

The Corporation of London has resolved to present a service of plate to the value of £3,000 to the Duchess of Edinburgh.

We learn that Sir Edward Watkin, formerly President of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, has been elected President of the Great Western.

The brigantine "Republic" has made the passage from Halifax to Cork, Ireland, in thirteen days. This is the quickest voyage ever made across the Atlantic from that port.

It is reported that Queen Victoria, with the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, will visit Germany in May and spend a short time at the ducal court of Coburg.

A mass meeting under the auspices of the Ontario Temperance League will be held in the Town Hall, Carleton Place, on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 7½ p. m. Several members of Parliament and Senators, together with some clergymen from Ottawa will address the meeting.

A despatch from Calcutta affords the gratifying information that the famine in Bengal is daily becoming less formidable, though in one section 500,000 persons are still dependent upon the Government for sustenance.

A steam boiler factory in Hamilton, near Glasgow, exploded with terrible effect. A large portion of the boiler was driven several hundred feet through the air and crashed into a school-house full of children; three children were instantly killed, and 30 are reported to be more or less injured.

A subscriber writing to us from Scone says: The winter here has been very fine, the oldest settlers say they never saw the like before. The times have also been very good, prices are high, and the projects of the farmer are good in every point of view.

The County of Lanark Teacher's Association held their quarterly meeting in Almonte on Monday 6th inst. H. L. Slack, Esq., President occupied the chair. Mr. John Carter read a paper on the advisability of doing away with the present series of Readers. A motion was carried condemning the series.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.—A special telegram from Calcutta to the *Standard* reports that the famine is everywhere under control. The accumulation of provisions made by the Government are more than sufficient to meet the demands, and farther aid and subscriptions are considered superfluous.

THE DECISION ON THE BRITISH CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.—The mixed Commission which has recently been sitting at Washington has finished its work. Its total awards to British claimants amount to a little less than $2,000,000, which will be paid to the British Government before the 26th September, and then divided amongst the claimants, or their legal representatives.

FUNERAL OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.—The funeral of Dr. Livingstone will take place on the 18th. An appeal signed by Baroness Burdet Coutts, Kinaud and Horace Walter, Sir Bartle Frere and others asks for subscriptions for the support of the children and two aged sisters of the deceased who are in straitened circumstances.

ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that on Tuesday last, Law. Naismith, Esq., and lady were thrown out of their buggy, owing to their horse taking fright from a pile of logs on the 8th line, near Mr Cannon's. Mr Naismith, who was badly bruised on the spine and one of his ribs, is now lying under medical treatment at the house of Mrs Wm Paul, Sr., with every prospect of a speedy recovery. It was a narrow escape.—*Almonte Gazette.*

Owing the incapacity of the Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls to meet the growing requirements of trade, the railway authorities have decided upon the erection of a second bridge over the Falls. It is proposed to span the gulph by a single arch of iron and stone, 900 feet from buttress to buttress and rising above the water at its central point, 259 feet. The project is certainly a daring one, and one that will involve the exercise of a good deal of engineering ability.

The *Free Press* says: The proposed ball to be given by the citizens of Ottawa to His Excellency, the Governor General, and Lady Dufferin, which has been kept in abeyance during Lent, has now been taken in hand with vigor, and judging from the efforts being made by the committees, we have no doubt that it will prove to be an affair creditable to the city, and pleasing to the distinguished nobleman in whose honour it is intended. The ball will take place in the Senate Chamber, on the evening of Friday, 17th inst., and from what we learn of the preparations made by the Committee, and by the ladies of the city who must of necessity form the crowning glory of the affair, it will undoubtedly be a brilliant success.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A second accident happened at Andrew & McMurchy's building on Thursday. A scaffold, on which were five men, fell to the ground, injuring all the men to a greater or less extent. Thomas Harris was hurt the most, and it was first thought his back was broken, as his lower extremities were completely paralyzed, but Drs. Scott and Atkinson, who attended him, think he will recover. Yesterday the sense of feeling in his legs appeared to be returning. David Andrew had his knee cap broken and his leg otherwise injured. Donald Andrew was stunned and bruised but no permanent injury. Thomas Thompson slightly bruised. We believe they are all progressing favorably under Dr. Scott's direction. It seems that the accident was the result of great carelessness in putting up the scaffolding, which, we are told, was constructed in the most temporary manner, not strong enough to bear with safety anything like the weight that was on it.—*Gananoque Reporter.*

THE LATE BOILER EXPLOSION.

Details of the boiler explosion at the Gugtown tunnel, Patenburgh, New Jersey, show that four labourers were killed outright, and four adjacent boilers used for compressing air, were destroyed. Not a vestige of the wooden house in which the boilers were, is left. Several persons living in shanties adjacent were hit by the flying debris, but not seriously injured.

Later.—The names of the workmen killed and wounded at the tunnel explosion at Pattenburgh were: Irwing, master mechanic, John Bones, fireman. Jacob McGarraghaty, coal passer, and Thomas Gaughan, fireman. A Mrs. Lammes was driving near the scene of the explosion; her coachman sprang out of the carriage, when the horses became alarmed, leaving her to her fate. She was thrown out, run over, and badly injured. An inquest over the bodies is now being held. The cause of explosion is not yet ascertained, though is supposed to have been too much steam.

The causes of the decay of the teeth, according to the *Graphic*, are two acids and a minute fungus, abundantly found in the mouth, and caled *leptothrix buccalix*. All acids, both vegetable and mineral, act promptly on the teeth by dissolving, the enamel, and by softening the dentine. Sour fruits and vinegar salads are likely to injure the teeth, unless the mouth is carefully washed out after eating them. The little parasitic fungus can only be removed by alkaline mixtures. Soap is one of the best dentifrices. It appears that the parasites grow and multiply very rapidly, and between the teeth. It would be advisable, therefore, for those who wish to preserve good teeth to carefully use the toothpick, and scrub the teeth with soap and water after every meal, or at least twice a day.

A man named John Graham, a farmer, residing in Caradoc, was killed by the late train going east last night, about a mile from Strathroy. Graham was walking along the track in the same direction as the train, and failed to perceive its approach. The train delayed some time near Wyoming the same night, having there run over and killed a coloured woman. Graham was a young man and unmarried.

The Ashantees seem to have been fully impressed with the truth of the maxims that it is right to be taught even by one's enemies. So they kept their eyes open to the ways and doings of their pale faced invaders, and learnt all they could from them. The electric apparently bothered them immensely, but realizing that their enemies derived advantage from it, they attempted to imitate it by carrying a line of white cotton from tree to tree all along the road, passing it at intervals through rags of white calico.

London, April 11.—The King of Ashantee has signed the treaty with England sent to him by Sir Garnet Wolseley, but has given no guarantee that he will execute its provisions.

Ingersoll, April 9.—Mr. Jeffers, Assistant Postmaster here, was entertained at the Daly House by a number of gentlemen, before his departure for the United States. The Chairman, Mr. N. Hays, in behalf of the company, presented him with an address and a gold watch, as a token of their appreciation of the efficient manner it which he has fulfilled his duties.

Cumminsville, April 9.—About twelve o'clock to-day a fire broke out in the house of Mr. John Harris, about a quarter of a mile from the village, almost completely destroying the roof. The furniture was also very much damaged. Mrs. Harris was alone in the house at the time, and the fire had made considerable headway before the alarm was properly given. The fire is supposed to have originated from the stove-pipe. The damages are supposed to be about $100; no insurance.

Salem, April 9.—Mrs. Findlay, wife of Mr. John Findlay, of Port Elgin, dropped down dead about eleven this morning in her mother-in-law's house. She was, apparently, in good health a few minutes before she fell. Dr. Griffith was summoned at once, but life was extinct before he arrived. The deceased was a daughter of the Rev. John Duff, of Nichol. She leaves five children to mourn her loss. The cause of her death is supposed be apoplexy.

MORTALITY TO BRITISH STATESMEN.

It is somewhat remarkable, says the London *Telegraph*, that while, in the Parliament which has just been dissolved, only 55 members should have been removed by death from the House of Commons—an assembly numbering more than 650—the House of Lords, a body containing 200 fewer members, has witnessed the loss of 108 peers. In the first year of existance of the Parliament—1869—the number of peers whose deaths were recorded was 32. These included men of all ages, from the venerable Bishop of Exeter, who was 91, to the Earl St. Maur, the only surviving son of the Duke of Sommerset, who was only 33. Beside the Bishop of Exeter, the Prelates who died in that year were the Bishops of Carlisle, Manchester, and Salisbury. The Earl of Randor, a liberal before the dawn of the present century, was removed at the great age of ninety. Lord Broughton and Taunton, known to the politicians of a former generation as Sir John Cam Hobhouse and Mr Labouchere respectively, died within a few weeks of each other, and their titles became extinct. The deaths of the Earl of Derby, three times Prime Minister, and of the Marquis of Westminster, were announced almost together. 1866 witnessed the deaths of the Earl of Glasgow, well known as a patron of the turf; Lord Stanley of Alderley, postmaster-general in the cabinet of Lord Palmerston; and the fifth and sixth Earls of Kingston. Lord Hawke also died. In 1870 the house of Lords lost twenty of its members. Amongst those were the Marquis of Cholmondeley and Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, the Bishop of Chichester, the Earl of Clarendon, the Earl of Roden, Viscount Middleton, a former Dean of Exeter; Lord Auckland who had resigned the bishopric of Bath and Wells, the Marquis of Hertford, the Earl of Aberdeen, who was drowned at sea, at the age of twenty-eight; and the Earl of Onslow, the "father" of the house, at the age of ninety-three. The year 1871 saw the deaths of twelve peers only, including the Marquis of Westmeath and Lord Plunket, Earl of Kingston, Lord Churston, the Earl of Ellenborough, Lord Hastings, his brother and successor to the title. In 1872 the deaths of nineteen members of the house of Lords were announced. There were amongst these the Dukes of Bedford and Leeds; the Marquises of Camden and Londonderry; the Earls of Clancarty, Carysfort, Keilie, Lonsdale and Moray; and Lords Dalling and Bulwer, better known as Sir Henry Bulwer. Among the numerous peers who died in 1873 are Bishop Wilberforce and Lord Westbury; Viscount Ossington, for 15 years Speaker of the house of Commons, and whose title is extinct; Lord Lytton, the Earl of Zetland, Lord Majoribanks, who enjoyed his peerage only a few days; Lord Wolverton, Lord Athlumney, Lord Lyveden, and Lord Annaly. This year, so far, three peers have died—Lord De Ros, whose title dates from the same year as the creation of the Barony of Hastings, 1264, Lord Blayney, and Lord Stuart de Decies.

The suffering in Paris this season is very great, the result of want of work. Relief is not given for nothing; but good wholesome food is supplied at a nominal sum, a plan which enables families with very small means to weather the storm. A special bakery for the hospitals and the poor turns out thirteen tons of bread daily. The street ballad composed in honour of Jeanne D'Arc in front of the Tuilieries, has sold for 500 francs, which was handed over to the poor.

HONEY.—Honey is, according to Mr Milton, who has lately published a treaties on bees in England, a universal specific; and among its other valuable properties he declares that it prevents consumption and states that that destroyer of human life is not known in countries where honey is taken as an article of food. Those who have less faith in the specific, attribute the cause to difference of climate rather than to honey. The Italian singers, it is said, are greatly indebted to honey; but their practice is to sharpen it with a few drops of acid, though they sometimes take it in a pure state.

WHAT MODERN WAR COSTS.—A recent return to Parliament gives us an idea of what the English will be called upon to pay for conquering the King of the Ashantees and burning Coomassie. The whole amount asked is $4,500,000. Of this $1,285,000 is needed for the army, $1,805,000 for the navy, and $1,620,000 for contingencies. For provisions and forage, $500,000 was required, and $150-000 for clothing. Ashantee is a cheaper job than Abyssinia and seems to have been a more brilliant exploit.

Commodore Hewett, of the Ashantee expedition, was recently presented by his sailors with a small black page boy. This youth, about two feet high, had been rigged out in full sailor costume, with a cap adorned in front with letters almost big enough to cover the whole little head. The boy had been strictly drilled to stand up to the full of his diminutive height at "attention," to salute, and on being asked his name to reply with the utmost gravity and solemnity, "Mixed Pickles, Esq."

The influence of forests in drawing moisture from the heavens may be judged from the experience of the San Diego, California. Previous to 1868 there was yearly a rainy season, which made the soil nourishing and productive. In 1868 a destructive fire swept over the greater part of the country, cutting down the luxuriant chapparel, and blackening the hills. Since then there has been no rainy season at San Diego.

An account was recently published in England of the supposed identification by Dr. Beke of Sinai with a mountain on the eastern side of the Gulf of Akabah. Dean Stanley, however, has written a letter to the "Academy in which he characterises the supposed discovery as "entirely destitute of foundation or probability."

Captain General Concha proposes a formal treaty of peace, the terms including a pledge that Cuba shall remain united to the Spanish Crown, the people send representatives to the Cortez, and slavery be only abolished by the consent of slaveholders.

London, April 10.—Capt. Brown, the witness for the Tichborne claimant, was found guilty of perjury. He and Jean Luie were sentenced to five and seven years' penal servitude respectively.

Farmers from Western Ontario report the advent of thousands of crows within a week past, and birds bid fair to become a great pest when corn planting comes. One farmer soaked corn in a solution of arsenic and laid out fifty [illegible] in one day.

REAL KINDNESS TO THE SICK.

A great deal of annoyance is experienced both by the sick and those who care for them in consequence of the well-meant but officious kindness of friends. Long calls are invariably fatiguing to those who languish on beds of pain and often seriously derange the work of the nurse. The sympathy and aid of friends in time of need is always pleasant to receive, and where sound common sense and a delicate discernment of the form this sympathy is made to take are exercised, the results are simply delightful. It is often the case that attention to the nurse is the truest kindness to the sick, and relishes for her appetite and relief from some the outside duties of the sick room will be more acceptable and effective than anything else. In cases of long and dangerous illness and of death, the ordinary routine of living in a family is quite broken up, and a loaf of good bread, a toothsome pie, a savory pudding, sent in by a friend, comes in as a real benefaction to those who are well.

If one is not prepared to take hold and help in an afflicted family, either in the sick room or out of it, at whatever is to be done, a note expressing sympathy will be just in point, and far better than a personal assurance. If, however, the visit must be made, let it be brief and condensed, both in time and words, in the sick room especially, and not less out of it.

If one is really anxious to help, there are many household offices she can take to her home and perform, such as cleansing and ironing clothes, parching and grinding coffee, all which will be as real aid to the sick as personal watching. In many parts of the country it is quite impossible to procure outside help; and if the neighbors are not kind, the sick must suffer. A pair of clean sheets or pillow-slips for the invalid, a pretty bouquet, a pleasant picture, and similar attentions, where it is certain they will be received, will awaken gratitude that will live long after its cause has been forgotten. Visits of condolence in case of death should be brief. It is of little use in sharp bereavement to hint at consolation. The silent pressure of the hand, the glance that speaks sympathy, the wordless utterances of submission and resignation are more potent than anything else. Job's three friends sat in silence with him seven days and seven nights, for they saw his grief was very great. In this as in most other matters good taste and sound sense should guide practical expressions of sympathy toward both the sick and the well.

A gentleman was once making inquiries in Russia about the method of catching bears in that country. He was told that, to entrap them, a pit was dug several feet deep, and after covering it over with turf, leaves, etc., some food was placed on the top. The bear, if tempted by the bait, easily fell into the snare. "But," he added, "if four or five happen to get in together, they all get out again." "How is that?" asked the gentleman. "They form a sort of ladder by stepping on each other's shoulders, and thus make their escape." "But how does the bottom one get out?" "Ah! these bears, though not possessing a mind and soul such as God has given us, yet can feel gratitude; and they won't forget the one who has been the chief means of procuring their liberty. Scampering off, they fetch the branch of a tree, which they let down to their poor brother, enabling him to speedily join them in the freedom in which they rejoice."

BRAVE ENGLISH BOYS.—At a recent meeting of the Royal Humane Society in London, the silver medal was unanimously voted to William Osborne, aged twelve, for saving a lad near the flood-gates in Kink's Mead, Chelmsford. Another lad named Westrop received the bronze medal for first going to the assistance of the drowning boy. Several boys were bathing near the flood gates, when one who could not swim got out of his depth in the flood-gate hole. Young Westrop first went his assistance, but the other threw his arms around him in his terror, and both were in danger of being drowned. The boy Osborne ran to the spot, and dived in just as the two lads had sunk for the third time. Both clung to him, but he succeeded in shaking them off and bringing them to the surface. One was brought out of the water by a man, and the other by Osborne. Both were quite unconscious.

Tweed has been remanded by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, to the General Hospital Ward.

In consequence of Bismarck's slow recovery, it is proposed to appoint Camphausen Vice-Chancellor.

London, April 8.—The sovereignty of the Fiji Islanders has been formally tendered to Great Britain.

It is proposed to substitute steel tubes on English locomotives for the copper and brass ones now in use.

At a public meeting at Lindsay a resolution was carried favouring a bonus of $180,000 to the Victoria Railway.

The Secretary of State for British India offers a premium of $2,00 for the best machine for weighing salt at the works at Bombay.

Prices for windows at Windsor to see the Duke and Duchess of Edinborough pass ranged high—thirty five guineas was given for one window.

An exquisitely finished rifle has been made for presentation to the Sultan of Turkey by a Rhode Island company, which secured a contract for 600,000 stand of arms from his Government.

A not uncommon trick in Paris is for a person with a bad cigar to stop a gentleman having a good one, to solicit permission to light, and in the handing back manage to substitute the inferior weed.

A writer in the London *Times* claims that the Duchess and the Duke of Edinburgh is a descendent of Mary Stuart, and gives a long genealogical list of princes and princesses in support of his theory.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—The traffic receipts of this line from the 1st of January to the 14th March, amounted to £396,000 against £328,000 in the corresponding period of last year, shewing an increase of £68,000.

Louis Napoleon first met his future Empress at the Elysee Gardens in Paris. He had escaped from the Duke of La Moskowa, when he suddenly came upon a radiant, blushing girl, who was trying to do up her hair alone, opposite a glass in the conservatory. Her hair had come down during a waltz, and Louis Napoleon, seeing her in this strait, gallantly offered her his arm and led her round by the private apartments into the dressing-room. It was Mdlle. Eugenie de Montijo, the future Empress of France and of fashion.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Beef	6 50	@	7 00
Pork	8 00	@	8 50
Mutton, per lb	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Veal, per lb	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Fowls, per couple	0 00	@	0 00
Turkeys, each	1 50	@	2 00
Geese, each	0 60	@	0 70
Ducks, each	0 45	@	0 50
Feathers, per lb	0 65	@	0 70
Eggs, per doz	0 16	@	0 20
Butter, per lb	0 28	@	0 30
In prints, per lb	0 25	@	0 28
Potatoes	0 45	@	0 50
Tomatoes	0 00	@	0 00
Onions, per bus	1 75	@	2 00
Turnips, per bus	0 50	@	0 60
Carrots, per bus	0 45	@	0 50
Parsnips	0 45	@	0 50
Hay, per ton	14 00	@	18 00
Oat Straw, per ton	9 00	@	0 10
Oats, per bus	0 45	@	0 50
Peas, per bus	0 65	@	0 70
Beans, per bus	1 25	@	1 40
Buckwheat, per bus	0 70	@	0 75

BROCKVILLE MARKETS.

Flour—Extra, 100 lbs	$3 00	to	$3 15
No. 1 Fall	3 50	to	3 75
Buckwheat Flour	1 90	to	2 00
Buckwheat per bushel	0 48	to	0 50
Oatmeal, ℔ 100 lbs	3 00	to	3 25
Wheat—Fall, ℔ bush	1 10	to	1 20
Spring	1 00	to	1 10
Rye per bush of 56 lbs	0 68	to	0 70
Corn	0 55	to	0 60
Peas	0 62	to	0 65
Oats	0 32	to	0 35
Barley per bush	0 80	to	1 00
Potatoes	0 35	to	0 40
Pork per 100 lb	6 50	to	7 00
Beef per 100 lbs	4 50	to	5 50
Butter in rolls, per lb	0 24	to	0 28

RENFREW MARKETS

Wheat, Spring	$2 00	@	$2 20
Oats	0 90	@	1 05
Peas	0 80	@	1 00
Beans	2 50	@	3 00
Flour	6 25	@	6 75
Butter, roll	0 22	@	0 25
" keg	0 20	@	0 22
Cheese	0 12½	@	0 00
Pork, Mess	18 00	@	19 50
" Prime Mess	15 00	@	16 00
Hogs, dressed	6 50	@	7 00
Hay	13 00	@	15 00
Eggs, per doz	0 12½	@	0 00
Apples, per bbl	3 00	@	4 00
Hardwood per cord	4 00	to	5 50

FAIRS.

ALMONTE, last Thursday in April and Oct.
ASHTON, 1st Thursday in March and Oct.
ARNPRIOR, 1st Thursday in March and Oct.
BONNECHERE POINT, 2nd Tues. in April & Oct.
CARLETON PLACE, 1st Tues. in April and Nov.
CLAYTON, 3rd Wed. in April, 2nd Wed. Nov.
EGANVILLE, last Wednesday in October.
FRANKTOWN, 2nd Tues in May and Sept.
FERGUSON'S FALLS, 3rd Tues. May and Oct.
INNISVILLE 4th Tuesday in October.
LANARK, 2nd Tuesday in May and October.
MERRICKVILLE, 1st Thur. in Sep, Oct. & Nov.
PAKENHAM, 2nd Tues., May, 2nd Thur., Oct.
PERTH, 1st Tuesday in May and October.
PEMBROKE, 2nd Wed. March, 3rd Wed in Oct
RENFREW, 1st Wednesday in November.
ROSS, 4th Tuesday in April and October.
ROSSVILLE, 2nd Thur. in May and September.
SMITH'S FALLS, 1st Friday in October.
SAND POINT, 1st Tuesday in May and Oct.

BIRTH.

In Ramsay, on the 1st of April, Mrs. David Cumings, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 7th April, by the Rev. W. Raney, Mr. Robert Finlayson, Drummond, to Miss Sarah Jane Steene, Ramsay.

On the 2nd inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. H. D. Steele, Mr. Robert Penman of Lanark, to Marion, daughter of John Taylor, Esq., Ramsay.

On the 18th ult., by the Rev. J. H Stewart, at the residence of the bride's father, Elgin, Richard Reath, Esq., to Lucy, eldest daughter of Mr. Abraham Young.

On the 18th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Holmes Ayre, Esq., Farmersville, to Miss Sarah Minerva, eldest daughter of Jeremiah Sheldon, Esq., of Bastard.

DIED.

At the residence of his son-in-law, James Lindsay, Esq., on the 6th of March, Duncan Ferguson, of Bonchere Point, aged 78 years.

At Carleton Place, on the 11th inst. Mrs. James McDiarmid, aged 49 years, 11 months, and 7 days.

At Listowell, Ont., on the 23rd March, Joanna Taylor, wife of the Rev. John Scott, W. M., and daughter of the late Wm. Taylor, Esq., Pakenham, aged 28 years.

At Carleton Place, Ont., on Sabbath the 12th inst., at the residence of his son-in-law, Archibald McArthur, Esq., Mr. William Brown, a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, in the 85th year of his age.

A long letter from Dr. Livingstone to Mr. Stanley is published in the London *Daily Telegraph.*

London, April 6.—The annual review of volunteers took place at Wimbledon to-day. Ten thousand men were under arms. The display was unusually fine and was witnessed by immense crowds.

An extraordinary case of bushranging has occurred near Goulburn, New South Wales. A Mr. James Slocombe was stuck up by an armed bushranger, who tied him to a tree and blindfolded him. After robbing him of his watch and purse, the fellow deliberately commenced to cut his victim's throat. Finding himself wounded, Mr. Slocombe struggled so violently that he broke the cords by which he was tied, and ran for life. The robber fired two shots at him, one of which would have entered his hip had it not struck a pocket book in his coat pocket. A man named Hawthorn has since been arrested for the outrage, he admits the robbery, but denies having attempted to commit murder.—*Melborne Argus.*

RAMSAY COUNCIL. The Municipal Council of the Township of Ramsay will meet as a court of Revision on the Assessment Roll, for the year 1874, in the Council Room in the Village of Almonte on Saturday, the 25th April, at 10 o'clock, a. m. Immediately after the Court rises, a meeting of Council will be held for the transaction of general municipal business of the township.

THOMAS COULLES, Tp. Clerk.

April 9th 1874. 28

LAND FOR SALE. The undersigned offers for sale the following lands, viz:—Lot No. 4 and west half of No. 5 in the 4th Concession, East half No. 5 in 3rd Concession, McNab, in all 380 acres of valuable land, well wooded and watered, convenient to Saw and Grist Mills, Church and School. Undisputed title given. Apply, if by letter prepaid, to the Proprietor.

DUNCAN MCLAUCHLAN.

Arnprior, P. O.

AUCTION SALE. The Subscriber will sell by Public Auction, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., the following Farm Stock and Implements: 8 Milch Cows; 2 Yearlings; 1 Hog; 8 Sheep; 1 Plough; 1 Iron Harrow, and one pair of Fanners.

Terms of Sale—$5 and under Cash; over that, 12 months' credit on furnishing approved joint notes. JAMES IRVIN.

Scotch Corners, Beckwith, April 13, 1874.

NOTICE. All parties indebted to the undersigned on the first day of January 1874, either by note or book account, not settled on or before the 1st of May next, the same will be handed into other hands for collection.

WM. MCGLOVER.

April 13th 1874. 28

FOR SALE OR TO RENT. Lot No. 22, in the 10th concession of Lanark, one hundred acres. Apply to the proprietor on the premises.

26-tf MICHAEL ENRIGHT.

TO LET. A Drug Store, with Dwelling House. Splendid opening. Apply to

GEO. WILSON.

Arnprior, 30th March 1874. 26-tf

BYLAW TO SUPPRESS GAMBLING IN CARLETON PLACE.

As Gambling is a vice of a very aggravated nature, which encourages drunkenness, profane swearing, and frequently causes the ruin of both body and soul of those addicted to it, and not unfrequently murder, it should therefore be discountenanced and suppressed within the Corporation of Carleton Place.

BE it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Municipal Council of Carleton Place, that any Tavern-keeper, Boarding-house-keeper, or Grocer licensed to sell intoxicating liquors in said municipality, who after the publication of this By-law, shall have a Billiard, Bagatelle, or Pigeon-hole-table, in his or her establishment, shall thereby render himself or herself liable for a fine of not less that $25 dollars and the costs necessarily incurred in recovering said fine.

Fine to be recoverable and enforced with costs, by summary conviction, before any Justice of the Peace for the County, or of the municipality in which the offence has been committed, and in default of payment the offender shall be committed to the common jail, house of correction, or lock-up-house of such county or municipality, there to be imprisoned for any time in the discretion of the convicting justice, not exceeding thirty days, unless such fine and costs, including the costs of committal, be sooner paid.

AND it is further enacted by said Council that any person in Carleton Place who shall allow card playing in his shop shall thereby render himself amenable for a fine of not more than ten dollars and costs, fine and costs to be recoverable in the same manner as previously stated.

AND it is also enacted that any tavern keeper or grocer licensed to sell spirituous or fermented liquors, convicted of a second violation of this by-law, shall in addition to a second fine forfeit his license.

JOHN GRAHAM, Reeve.

New

DRY GOODS BUSINESS

HAVING purchased the Dry Goods, Hats and Ready Made Clothing, from James Sumner, I will carry on the Dry Goods, business in the same shop. The Goods being purchased at a low figure, good bargains may be expected.

Summer Tweeds,

Cotton and Wool Cloth for Boy's wear,

Figured Dress Goods, and Ready Made

Clothing will be cleared off at a sacrifice.

A fresh stock of

DRY GOODS,

FELT & STRAW HATS,

PAPER BLINDS,

Newly purchased in Montreal for cash, will be shown in a few days.

Farm produce taken in exchange.

MORRICK SUMNER.

Carleton Place, 13th April, 1874. 28

GRAND

Vocal & Instrumental

CONCERT.

THE CARLETON PLACE BRASS BAND INTEND HOLDING A

CONCERT.

IN THE

Town Hall,

ON FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 17TH

THE ENTERTAINMENT will consist of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Dialogues, Charades, Recitations, &c., and as valuable assistance from a distance has been secured, they feel confident that the Concert will be equal to any which have been held in this place.

Proceeds to be devoted to the paying for tuition, &c.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

Doors open at 7 p. m.; Concert to begin at 8.

Carleton Place, April 7th, 1874. 27-a

Fashionable

TAILORING!

THE DRY GOODS HALL.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN who are in want of a Stylish, Good Fitting Suit, should not fail to call on us as early as possible. We have on hand a large stock of English and Canadian Tweeds in the latest designs, suitable for Spring and Summer wear.

A large stock of Broad cloths, Doeskins and Venitians, always on hand.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS A SPECIALTY

28-c WILLIAM CARLEY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned, as Sash and Door Manufacturers in the village of Carleton Place, in the County of Lanark, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid to Moffatt & Brother, at the said village; and all claims against the said partnership are to be presented to said Moffatt & Brother, by whom the same will be settled. Sealed at Carleton Place, this twenty-third day of March, 1874.

(28-a) WILLIAM MOFFATT, DAVID MOFFATT, JAMES DOUGHERTY.

NOTICE. The Court of Revision for the Township of Pakenham will be held in the Town Hall of the said Township, on Saturday, the 25th instant, at 10 o'clock a. m. Immediately after the close of the said Court the Council will meet, for distribution of Statute labor and other general business.

JAMES CONNERY, Town Clerk.

Pakenham, April 7th.

A butcher recently found a shawl pin in a cow he was cutting up for steaks. It is supposed the animal had swallowed a milliner.

Broker—"How are you off for money this morning?" Creditor—"I am off with what little there was in the bank. Good-by."

A superannuated minister says, "I have been guilty of doing one thing for which the church will not forgive me: I have grown old."

An Iowa gentleman recently shot a postmaster for refusing to lick a postage stamp for the amiable and accomplished wife of the shooter.

Justice Haines of Chicago, has decided that editors are professional men, and that their scissors, paste pot, etc., cannot be seized for debt.

Adam had one consolation when he fell. Fifteen or twenty acquaintances didn't stand on the opposite corner and laugh at his mishap.

The bee-keepers have failed to determine how much honey a single bee produces in a year. This important subject should not be overlooked.

"Yes, my hearers," said a Wisconsin minister, "little Johnny Clem skated into heaven by way of an airhole on Grass Lake, and he is happy now."

A man writes to an editor for four dollars, "because he is terribly short," and gets in reply the heartless response, "Do as I do—stand upon a chair."

There are two reasons why some people don't mind their own business. One is that they haven't any business, and the other is that they haven't any mind.

Two hearts that beat as one are singularly oblivious to mud. We never knew a man in love to circulate a petition for a new pavement or an additional lamp-post.

An ox that had been eating fermented grain, which was in preparation for making ale, became intoxicated, and was offered for sale by his owner as "corned" beef.

The following advertisement is posted near a Western depot on front of a small restaurant: "Lunch twenty-five cents; dinner, fifty; a real gorge, seventy-five cents."

The editor of the Troy *Whig* asked his Satan, "How many scruples there should be to a drachm;" and all the little wretch answered was that arithmetic wouldn't warm his stomach in winter.

A Green Bay, Wis., politician, who wants to stand well with his grangers, sings:

"The hickory berry vine entwines
The brown nuts of the turnup tree;
The cashmere heifer skips and plays
To the tuneful bleat of the feathery bee,
On tall boughs 'mid the buckwheat buds
We hear the low of the finny plover,
While the bay bull hitched to the rumbling scythe
Husks out the golden clover."

For pure grit and long-continued patience you ought to go to Toledo. A young lady in that town has sent 116 pieces of poetry to a newspaper, and though all have been rejected, she is struggling with another.

Chester Pike broke his leg in Concord and was carried home. His wife was frightened, and in running to meet him fell over a dog, breaking her arm. Now, if we could only find out what happened to the dog.

A little girl asked a minister, "Do you think my father will go to heaven?" "Why, yes, my child. Why do you ask?" "Well, because if he don't have his own way there, he won't stay long, I was thinking."

The surest way to live with honor or in the world, is to be in reality what you would appear to be; and if we observe, we shall find that all human virtues increase and strengthen themselves by the practice and experience of them.

The most appalling case of deafness that we ever came across outside of an asylum was that of an old lady who lives just across the street from the Navy Yard. The other day they fired a salute of twenty-one guns. The old lady was observed to start and listen as the last gun was fired, and then exclaim, "come in."

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—A large two storey building on High Street, in Carleton Place. Apply to
JOSEPH PITTARD.
Carleton Place, Feb. 16th, 1874. 20-cg

HORSE SHOES. One Dollar per sett, Cash. All other work equally cheap.
WM. M. GLOVER.

NOTICE. The undersigned have this day entered into Partnership for the purpose of manufacturing Carriages, Waggons, Sleighs, Cutters, &c., said Firm to be known as COSIER & SHORE.
Ashton Jan. 16th, 1874.

MONTREAL CLOTHING STORE! Bridge St., Almonte. Merchant Tailoring Department. Gentlemen about ordering suits are notified that the New Importations just arrived are extensive, very select and the charges extremely moderate. The system is cash and one price. A first class Cutter is constantly engaged, and the best trimmings and workmanship warranted. In the Gents' Ready Made Department the stock is large, well assorted and fashionable. The stock of Gents' Hats in style, shape and quality cannot be surpassed. Gents furnishing their own material can have it cut, or made and trimmed at a very low price. The Millinery Department is under the charge of a first class Milliner and has just been replenished with everything new, neat and fashionable. Ostrich Plumes and Tips, Vulture do., Ribbons, Turquois Silk, Satins, Spotted Nets, Illusions, Crapes and Laces all to match and new colors. Ladies underclothing in large variety. Any one wishing to learn the art of cutting can receive thorough instructions by calling on Mrs. McCullough. Dresses, Basques, Polonaise, Wrappers, Overskirts, Mantles and Children's Dresses cut to order. All kinds of Ladies' and Children's Patterns for sale.
27-tf J. W. McCULLOUGH.

IMPORTANT TO THE INHABITANTS OF CARLETON PLACE.

New Meat and Fish Market.

THE UNDERSIGNED having opened out a Butchering Establishment next to P. Tucker's Shoe Shop, Main Street, has and will keep constantly on hand, Fresh Meat, Sausages, Mince Meat, Smoked Hams, Boiled Bacon, Pork in Salt and fresh Salmon, Trout, White Fish and Cod Fish. Having secured the services of Mr. Gaydon, the celebrated Ottawa Butcher and Sausage Maker, the public may rely upon being dealt with in a satisfactory manner. All orders promptly attended to.
The highest price paid for [illegible]
DONALD McINTOSH.
Carleton Place, March 31st, 1874.

FOR SALE.—A large Office Safe, fire proof, with powder-proof lock. [illegible] for the books of [illegible] or other business. Apply at this Office.
JAMES CONNERY.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT. Lot No. 23, in the 10th concession of Lanark, one hundred acres. Apply to the proprietor on the premises.
26-tf MICHAEL ENRIGHT.

Insolvent Sale

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE OF GOODS.

THE BALANCE of the Stock of James Cowan, Insolvent, of Carleton Place, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries and Boots & Shoes, will be sold at a reduction of from 10 to 30 per cent on the original cost in Montreal.

The Stock must be cleared out by the 1st May, when the premises will be given up,

AND GOODS NOW ON HAND WILL BE SOLD AT SLAUGHTER PRICES.

Special attention directed to

DRESS GOODS,
LADIES TRIMMINGS,
FLANNELS, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
AND TEAS.

Call early and secure Bargains.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.
NEXT DOOR TO CORNELL'S HOTEL,
CARLETON PLACE.
(27-g) April 6th, 1874.

THE LATEST

AND BEST YET OUT!

BLUE MONDAY A THING OF THE PAST.

THE DRUDGERY OF A DAY DONE IN AN HOUR WITHOUT WETTING THE HANDS.

THE UNDERSIGNED having secured the Patent Right of Bennett's Washing Machine for the Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, is now prepared to furnish all parties with a Washing Machine, that is warranted (when properly used) to wash in half the time of any other washer, no matter what their pretentions. A child can wash with it. Sent on trial free, for application to
T. L. NAGLE,
Manufacturer, Carleton Place.
(27-tf) April 6th, 1874.

Money Saved.

The Cheap Cash Store

IN FULL BLAST.

THE undersigned being desirous of cultivating a CASH trade, offers for sale an entirely new selection of Dress Goods—latest styles, Lustres, Cobourgs, Prints, Cloths, Bleached and Grey Cottons, Fancy Goods, Trimmings, Lace, &c., &c. Hats & caps, Boots & Shoes, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Field and Garden Seeds by the lb. Crockery, Teas, Sugars, and other Groceries, Medicines, Hardware, &c., &c.

Don't forget the place on Bridge.

WILLIAM WILSON, Jr.
Carleton Place, 23rd March, 1874.

FARMERS

Call and get the IMPROVED IRON PLOUGHS with STEEL MOULDBOARDS, Iron Harrows, and Iron Cultivators.

The Best is always the Cheapest!

Examine and judge for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. Implements, opposite Gillies & McLaren's Boarding House.
WM. ATKINSON.
Carleton Place, March 20th, 1874.

WANTED by the undersigned, a good Sawyer, to file and run a Circular Saw for the season, commencing April 20th. Apply to DONALD STEWART,
White Lake, March 26th, 1874.

FOR SALE. A Drug Store, with Dwelling House. Splendid opening. Apply to GEO. WHEELER.
Arnprior, 20th March 1874. 26-tf

TO DEBTORS. All persons indebted to this office, either by note or book account, will much oblige by settling immediately [illegible] the same. All who [illegible] will be sued without further [illegible].

FOR SALE at this Office. Two Breech Loading Shot Guns, of the very best makers. One English, the other American.

Selling Off AT COST.

J. S. PATTERSON, WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER, Carleton Place, is now selling his entire Stock of Watches and Jewelry at wholesale Prices.

Russell Watches regular prices $25, now selling for $20.
American Watches ditto $25, ditto $20.
Swiss Watches " $14 " $9.

Also a large variety of Gold and Plated Jewelry, comprising the following articles.
Gold & Plated Setts, Brooches and earrings,
" " Lockets and Charms,
" " Ladies' Chains
" " Gents' Chains
" " Watch Keys
" " Ladies' Cuff Buttons
" " Gents' " "
" " Gents' Shirt Buttons
" " Bracelets

A large variety of plain and fancy Gold Rings. Call and see and be convinced.

SHINGLE BOLTS. SHINGLE BOLTS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Carleton Place, and vicinity, that they are prepared to purchase during the coming Winter, from one to two thousand cords of sound, cedar shingle bolts, suitable for the manufacture of shingles.

Parties wishing to make contracts for the same can do so by applying early to the undersigned, when full particulars can be arranged as to quality and dimensions, for which the highest price in cash will be paid, delivered at their mills.

This being the only market in this section for the above class of timber, we trust farmers will be active in pushing a brisk trade, as it is at all times liable to be destroyed by fire.

McLAREN & McRAE.
Bredin Mills, Carleton Place,
October 15, 1873.

AGENTS WANTED. Just out, a new and beautifully colored Map of the Dominion, the largest, the latest and the most comprehensive for the money yet published.

To every intelligent voter who wishes to understand the "situation," with regard to railways and other important territorial interests, this Map is indispensable. Agents who will take hold of it earnestly and immediately will reap a good harvest, and should state where they saw this advertisement. JAMES CHURCHILL, Toronto. (23)

CHURCH OF ENGLAND LADIES' SCHOOL.

200 WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA.

Established 1869; *Incorporated* 1871.

Lady Principal—MISS FULLER; assisted by an efficient Staff of Teachers and Professors.

The Council having secured the premises adjoining, formerly occupied by the Bank of Montreal, there is now additional accommodation for boarders.

Application to be made to the LADY PRINCIPAL, or to REV. H. POLLARD, Sec'y.
Ottawa, Jan. 6th, 1874. (15-au)

GEMMILL & MACDONALD, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors-in-Chancery, Notaries, Conveyancers, &c. Office,—opposite the Almonte House, Almonte.
J. A. GEMMILL. DONALD G. MACDONELL.
N.B. Money to lend on real estate. 21-ly



GEORGE REID Importer and Dealer in British, American and German hardware, Brockville, Ontario. Iron, Steel, Nails Saddlery, Carriage Trimmings, &c

FOR SALE. Village Lot No. 15, containing one quarter of an acre, on St. Paul street, in the thriving village of Carleton Place, on which is erected a frame house, with good out-buildings. Also a quarter of an acre of land, being an eligible lot situated within about two hundred yards of the Junction of the B. & O. and the C. C. Railway. Terms easy. Apply to the undersigned, (if by letter, post-paid.)
RICHARD SCOTT.
Carleton Place, 3 Feb., 1874. 19-tf

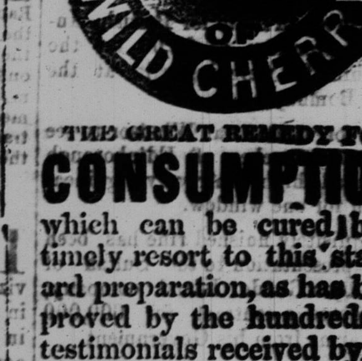
SAMUEL BELL, General Insurance Agent, for Fire, Life and Marine. Office at Metcalf's Hotel, Carleton Place.
Lowest rates charged, and satisfactory settlement of losses guaranteed.
Carleton Place, Jan. 6th, 1874. 15-tf

MONEY! MONEY!

THE Canada Permanent Building and Saving Society are prepared to loan money from two to twenty years, at the lowest possible rates of interest, on real estate security.
SAMUEL BELL, Agent.
Carleton Place, Jan. 6th, 1874. 15-tf

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

All parties indebted to the subscriber, are requested to call and settle, as all bills due after the 15th of March next, will be handed to the clerk for collection without fail.
WM. F. CUTHBERT.
Appleton, February 12th, 1874 20



THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

CONSUMPTION

which can be cured by a timely resort to this standard preparation, as has been proved by the hundreds of testimonials received by the proprietors. It is acknowledged by many prominent physicians to be the most reliable preparation ever introduced for the relief and cure of all Lung complaints, and is offered to the public, sanctioned by the experience of over forty years. When resorted to in season it seldom fails to effect a speedy cure in the most severe cases of Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Asthma, Colds, Sore Throat, Pains or Soreness in the Chest and Side, Liver Complaint, Bleeding at the Lungs, &c. Wistar's Balsam does not dry up a Cough, and leave the cause behind, as is the case with most preparations, but it loosens and cleanses the lungs, and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint.

PREPARED BY
SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston, Mass.
And sold by Druggists and Dealers generally.

LEGAL NOTICE. CHAS. T. BAINES, Law Office, &c, Carleton Place.

THOMAS GREIG, Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Carleton Place.

McDOUGALL & McDOUGALL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c., Ontario Hall, Court Street, Toronto.
HON. W. McDOUGALL. JOS. E. McDOUGALL.

EDWARD MALLOCH, Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Office—O'Brien's Buildings, Perth.

F. A. HALL (late Shaw & Hall) Barrister, and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor, &c. Office, Ferrier's Block, Gore Street, Perth.

JOSEPH JAMIESON, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., Almonte, Ontario.

J. A. GEMMILL, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office,—opposite the Almonte House, Almonte.
N.B.—Money to lend at low rates.

STORE TO LET. In the Village of Renfrew formerly occupied by Wm. Tierney, also three good Rooms connected with same.
JOHN BANNERMAN.

DONALD G. MACDONELL, Law Chancery, Conveyancing, &c. Office—over Mr. James Forgie's new block, Mill Street, Almonte.

F. McEWEN, M.D., C.M.
Graduate University McGill College, Montreal. | Licentiate & Member Col. Phys. & Sur. Ontario.
Carleton Place, Ont. 22ly

J. McVEAN, M.D. C.M. Graduate of McGill University Montreal, Physician, Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c., &c., Carleton Place, Ont.

DR. R. W. BELL will take charge of the practice of DR. McVEAN, who is obliged to be absent for some time owing to ill health. Office, Bell St., opposite the Post Office, Carleton Place. 25ly

WM. MOSTYN, M.D. Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur, Graduate of Queen's College, Kingston, Coroner, Almonte, Ont.

J. MANN, M.D., Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur, Graduate of Queen's University, Kingston. Office—That which was occupied by the late Dr. Freer, Renfrew.

WM. McFARLANE, M. D. C. M. Graduate of McGill College, Montreal, late of the Belleveue Medical College, New York; also of the Eye and Ear Infirmary. Office and residence opposite Davis' Hotel, Almonte.

ROBERT ANDERSON, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking Affidavits in the Queen's Bench, &c. Office at Captain Brown's Store, Bridge Street, Carleton Place.

ROBERT CRAMPTON, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, at the Cheap Cash Store, Bridge Street, Carleton Place. 41

MARRIAGE LICENSES issued by WILLIAM TAIT, Pakenham. 2-tf

MARRIAGE LICENSES issued by JOHN PATTERSON, Almonte.

J. F. KENNEDY Dentist,—Perth.

J. M. O. CROMWELL, Land Surveyor and Draughtsman, Wilson Street, Perth. All kinds of surveys made at short notice. Parties writing should state exactly where they reside, and what particular kind of survey they desire to have made, giving the numbers of the lots, concessions, etc. 26

W. M. FULFORD, Druggist and Exchange Broker, Wholesale jobber in Coal Oil, Apothecaries' Hall, west corner Court House Avenue and Main Street, Brockville, Ontario. The highest price paid for Empty Coal Oil Barrels. 17

ALEXANDER WORKMAN & CO., General Hardware Merchants and Manufacturer's Agents. Offices and Warehouses:, Rideau Street and Canal Basin, Lower Town, and Wellington Street, Upper Town, Ottawa. 3ly

GEORGE MAY. Dealer in Sole and Upper Leather, French Calf Skins, Enamelled Leathers, Kids, Moroccos, Roans, Binding, &c., Shoemaker's Tools, Trimmings, Trunks, Valizes, and Carpet Bags, Sussex Street near the British Hotel, Ottawa.

MONEY TO LEND. The Canada Permanent Building and Saving Society grant loans on Real Estate for any term from 3 to 20 years, repayable by instalments, which cancel debt, both principal and interest. Patents obtained and Mortgages paid. For information apply to JAMES BROMLEY, Conveyancer, RENFREW, Agent for the CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION and the ANDES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. 27-ly

MONEY TO LEND on the security of Real Estate. (Farm Property preferred.) T. GREIG, Solicitor.
Carleton Place. 22

MONEY TO LEND.—The undersigned has money to lend on the security of Improved Farms. G. MALLOCH.

JOHN SUMNER, OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE for the County of Lanark. Office—Corner of Bridge and Bell Streets, Carleton Place, Ont.

A. W. BELL, Official Assignee for the County of Lanark, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Commissioner in Queen's Bench, Fire and Life Insurance Agent, &c., Carleton Place, Ontario. 47

P. B. JAMIESON, Wholesale and Retail Clothier, No. 112, Main St., Brockville, Ontario.

ALEXANDER HOPE, CABINET MAKER, High Street, Carleton Place. All kinds of work in his line executed with promptness and dispatch, and at reasonable prices. Opposite Lesley's Undertaking Establishment 25ly

WILLSON & McLEAN, successors to W. W. Hope, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of Boots & Shoes, Leather and Findings, Boot Trees, Crimps Lasts, &c. All kinds of Boots & Shoes made to order, and repairing neatly executed. No. 1 Sole Leather and No. 1 Cod Oil constantly in stock. Also Sewing Machine Needles, Machine Silk, Hardash, Linen Thread, &c., at the old stand, 129 MAIN STREET, BROCKVILLE. 32

JAMES HOPE & CO., Manufacturing Stationers and Bookbinders, IMPORTERS OF GENERAL STATIONERY, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, SCHOOL BOOKS, BIBLES, CHURCH SERVICES &C. Corner of Sparks and Elgin Streets, OTTAWA. 21-ly

ALMONTE MARBLE WORKS. The undersigned having purchased the Marble Works of Spence & Freeman is prepared to furnish MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES MANTLE PIECES, TABLE TOPS, &c. Ten per cent cheaper than any other firm in the Dominion. All orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Satisfaction guaranteed.
JAMES L. C. MOSS.
Almonte, August 6, 1873. 44

TO THE LADIES. Any one wishing to learn the art of cutting their own and children's clothing can receive thorough instructions by calling on Mrs. J. W. McCULLOUGH, Bridge Street, Almonte. This system is entirely new. Dresses, Basques, Polonaise Wrappers, Overskirts, Mantles and Children's Dresses cut to order. Also a large and well assorted stock of Millinery, Chignons, Chattelaine Braids, and Hair Switches. The Millinery Department is under the charge of a first class Milliner lately from London, Eng. Call and see the latest Fashions.

GEORGE MAY, Importer and Dealer in Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Glass, Paints, Oils, & Farming Implements, 21 Sparks Street, Ottawa. (16 y

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LOOK HERE

THE subscriber wishes to thank his numerous customers for their liberal patronage and to inform them and the public that he has on hand and intends to keep a choice stock of Groceries for the Fall and Winter trade consisting of Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Syrups, Tobaccoes, Cigars, Soaps, Spices, Vinegar, Biscuits, Raisins, Currants, Prunes, Peels candied, Rice, Canned Fruits, green and dried Apples, Cheese, Flour, Oat meal, Corn meal, Potatoes, Onions, Pork, Fish, Brooms, Brushes, Matches, Tubs, with other articles too numerous to mention in the Grocery line. A choice stock of Lamps, Lamp goods and Coal Oil. Besides a large and well assorted stock of Toys and Fancy goods, Baskets, Albums, Work boxes, Pocket books, Purses, Wax and China Dolls, Pipes, Writing paper, Envelopes, Picture Books, Pictures, Musical Toys, Violins, Strings, Concertinas, Fifes, Flutes, Berlin Wool, &c. The only place in town where you can be supplied with what you want in Toys or Fancy goods. Do not fail to call and see for yourselves, no trouble to show goods. Motto quick sales and light profits. Farmers produce taken in exchange.
F. HOLLINGSWORTH,
Bell Street.
Carleton Place, Oct. 20, 1873.

WILSON'S



ADJUSTABLE CHAIR.

THE NOVELTY OF THE AGE!

AN INGENIOUS piece of mechanism, which can be arranged in thirty positions, and converted into an Invalid, Parlor, Library, Reading, Writing, Reclining, Smoking, Student's, Physician's and Dentist's Chair, or a Lounge, Bed and Child's Crib and Swing. Circulars with explanatory diagrams sent free on application. Orders by mail or otherwise, receive prompt attention, and Chairs carefully and securely packed, shipped to any address on receipt of price. Address
THE WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.,
P. O. Drawer 202. Sole Manufacturers,
245 St. James St., Montreal.

RENFREW LIVERY. The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish good smart horses and carriages, at all hours, at reasonable rates, at his stables, Ryan's Hotel, Renfrew.
WM REYNOLDS.
Renfrew, February 1, 18[illegible] 18 ly

WANTED. 50,000 feet Square Timber. Ash and Rock Elm. The Ash to be not less than 14x14 inches square and 20 feet long. The Rock Elm to be 50 feet average. Also 30,000 Cedar Ties, and 50,000 Hop Poles, to be delivered on the line of the B. & O. or the C. C. Railway, except the ties, which are to be delivered on the line of Railway south of Carleton Place, for which the highest price in cash will be paid by the subscriber. A. FOSTER.
Franktown, December 27th, 1873.

New Marble Works IN ALMONTE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has again opened Marble Works in Tennant's old store, on the Island, where he will be prepared to furnish monuments, tombstones, headstones, table-tops, chimney pieces, &c., ten per cent cheaper than any other house in the Dominion. All orders by mail promptly attended to, satisfaction guaranteed.
R. C. SPENCE.

NOTICE. The undersigned, James Cosier, having re-opened his Carriage and Sleigh Factory in Ashton, has taken into Partnership Richard Shore, jr., the business will be carried on in future under the name and firm of Cosier & Shore, and in order to extend their business they have taken the premises lately occupied as a Foundry and Machine Shop, where they will be able with the aid of machinery, to execute all orders with neatness and dispatch, and in the latest fashions. All work will be made up of the best Stock the market affords, and good workmanship and at lowest prices. Blacksmiths supplied with wood works at reasonable prices. A specialty to livery men. All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to.
COSIER & SHORE.
Ashton, Jan. 16th, 1874 17-tf.

LOOK HERE



FURNITURE.

New Arrivals

AT

Bell & M'Ewen's

OF THE MOST ASSORTED STOCK OF

FURNITURE

Ever on Exhibition in Brockville. Call and judge for yourselves.
Brockville, March 16, 1874. 25-tf

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

IN the matter of Robert Crampton, an Insolvent. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the powers vested in me, an Assignee to the Estate and effects of the above named Insolvent, I shall offer for sale by public auction at Cornell's Hotel, in the village of Carleton Place, in the County of Lanark, on Friday, the Twenty-ninth day of May, 1874, at the hour of Twelve o'clock noon, all the estate, right, title and interest of the said Insolvent, and of myself as Assignee in this matter, in and to those certain parcels or tracts of lands and premises, viz.:

All that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying, and being in the Township of Ramsay, in the County of Lanark and Province of Ontario; and being composed of the East half of Lot Number One, in the Second Concession of the said Township of Ramsay and containing by admeasurement One Hundred Acres, be the same more or less, and which is more minutely described in a certain mortgage thereof from Benjamin Crampton, and his wife Elizabeth Crampton, both of the Township of Ramsay aforesaid, to the said Insolvent, and dated the 27th day of January, 1873, and registered in the Registry Office for the North Riding of the County of Lanark on the fourth day of February, 1873, unless the amount due by the said mortgage on the said land with interest and cost be sooner paid.

Also at same time and place, Building Lot Number Twenty-six, Section H. of said village of Carleton Place, containing five thousand eight hundred and eighty-three square feet, according to a plan and survey drawn by Edward William Thompson, Provincial Land Surveyor, and registered in the Registry Office of the South Riding of the County of Lanark, on the 5th day of August, 1871.
JOHN SUMNER, Assignee.
Dated at Carleton Place, the Twentieth day of March 1074, 25

ALLAN TURNER & CO'S

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DEALERS IN AND IMPORTERS OF

DRUGS,
CHEMICALS,
DYE STUFFS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
VARNISHES,
BRUSHES,
WINDOW GLASS
LAMPS, &
CHIMNIES.

MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE LEADS,
ZINC,
WHITE PUTTY,
COLOURED PAINTS
GROUND SPICES,
Cream Tartar,
&c., &c.

TURNER'S PATENT BOILED LINSEED OIL
THE BEST OIL KNOWN.
98 & 100 MAIN STREET BROCKVILL

ROSEBANK WOOLEN MILL!

THE subscriber having removed to his New Factory at Rosebank, (Snedden's) would inform his old customers and the public generally, that he is now prepared to do all kinds of CUSTOM WORK as formerly, such as SPINNING, CLOTH DRESSING &c. All kinds of work guaranteed well done. A variety of Tweeds, Satinetts, and Flannels, constantly on hand. The highest price paid for Wool.
P. McDOUGALL.
Rosebank, May 20th, 1873. 35-tf

J. H. THRALL, Watchmaker and Jeweller, Almonte, Ont., keeps constantly on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watches and Chains, fine Gold and Plated Jewelry, Silver-plated ware, Clocks, Jet Goods, Spectacles, Violin Strings, Accordeons, &c. Repairing done and satisfaction guaranteed.
Almonte, Nov. 4, 1873. 5-tf

JAMES L. MURPHY.

The East End STORE.

A COMPLETE SELECTION OF

NEW GOODS.

An elegant assortment of DRESS GOODS In all the most attracted and latest styles.

An extensive Stock of NEW PRINTS, all fast colours and latest patterns.

In Grey and White Cottons, Muslins, Lawns, Brilliants, Sheetings, Tickens Towellings, Linens & Denims, &c., &c., a full supply.

150 New Parasols & Umbrellas at very moderate prices.

500 yds. all wool Carpet, latest designs in pattern, at a light advance on cost. Parties intending to lay down Carpets this spring, should call and examine our Stock.

In Men's and Boy's Felt, Fur, and Straw HATS, the largest assortment in Carleton Place; all new styles and latest shades in colour. Ladies' Sun Hats and Turbans 25 dozen.

Boots & Shoes 25 Cases. Ladies and Gent's Prunella. Our 95c Prunella is splendid value.

GROCERIES.

A full supply of fresh Groceries in Stock. Our 50c Tea is the best in town for the price. Very bright Sugar always on band at 10c.

A big lot of Crockery to be disposed of at low prices.

Our Stock of Spring and Summer Goods being complete in every line, we are determined to merit our share of the village and country trade, by selling at a small advance on cost, and giving the very best value for amount invested.

Come in and look at our Goods.
JAMES L. MURPHY.

DR. LeDANTE, M. D., Graduate of the Medical Faculty of Paris (France) late of the French Navy, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher, Residence in Mr D Fanning's house. Office, opposite.
Ashton, March 31st, 1874. 26-g

VILLAGE LOT FOR SALE. The Subscriber offers for sale the houses and lot formerly owned by Joseph Bond, Jr., on Bell, street, opposite the saw mill. The lot contains half an acre of land on which is erected a large stone house, and several other buildings. Apply to
DANIEL McLAREN, 5th con. Beckwith.
Carleton Place P. O. (25-e*)

AS Numerous Cases of Poisoning have occurred from the use of Hypophosphytes, containing Strychnine, sold to the public without being properly labeled, purchasers of Dr. Wheeler's Compound Elixir of Phosphates and Calisaya are cautioned not to confound the two preparations as is frequently done, under the impression that both are of the same medicinal properties. Phosphates are the only compound of Phosphorus that enter the formation of the system, being found in every solid and fluid of the human body.—They are the natural exciting agents of nutrition, and determine the conversion of food into healthy nerve, muscle and bone. Attributing the powerful effects of Strychnine upon the nervous system to Hypophosphites has misled many as to their true value.



GEO HOUSTON Brockville Ont., Wholesale Dealer in Wines, Spirits and Ales; special agent for Labatt's celebrated Ales, John Bull Bitters, Dr. Carson's Bitters. These Bitters are excellent for regulating the appetite, aiding digestion and purifying the Blood. None but the very best articles kept at the establishment.

New Butcher's Shop.

THE Subscribers wish to intimate to the inhabitants of Carleton Place and surrounding country, that they have opened a new Butcher's Shop in the premises lately occupied by the Rev. J. A. Preston, owned by Mrs. Metcalf, a few doors south of McIntosh's Hotel, where they will keep constantly on hand a supply of butcher's meat of the best quality that can be got in the country.
CROSKERY & WRATHALL.
Carleton Place, March 27, 1874.

NOTICE. The Municipal Council of Beckwith will meet in the Town Hall for public business on Tuesday the 21st day of April, 1874, at 10 a.m. The Statute Labour of the municipality will be apportioned at the said meeting. Those interested are requested to attend.
EWEN McEWEN, Tp. Clerk.
Dated 4th April, 1874. 27

MALLOCH & ADAMS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SAWN LUMBER,
DIMENSION & BUILDING TIMBER,
SHINGLES, LATHES, PICKETS, &c.
SASH & DOORS,
BLINDS, MOULDINGS,
CLAPBOARDS AND FLOORING

Planed & Matched Lumber,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
STEAM MILLS AND FACTORY AT

ARNPRIOR, - - - ONT.

CENTRAL CANADA WHOLESALE COAL OIL DEPOT.

W. M. FULFORD

CHEMIST, DRUGGIST, AND EXCHANGE BROKER,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN COAL OIL, LAMP GOODS, &C., &c.
Dealers supplied at Manufacturer's prices.
BROCKVILLE, ONT.
The highest price paid for Coal Oil barrels. 48tf

DURIE & SON

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—
BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS.
School and General Book Stock,
Office and School Stationery,
Blank Books & Blank Forms
J. DURIE & SON,
10 Spark's Street, OTTAWA.

Look Here

THE UNDERSIGNED, thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since opening up business in Carleton Place has, in addition to the complete assortment of Groceries, added a large and well assorted stock of Boots and Shoes.

An examination is all he asks to convince purchasers of their benefit in purchasing from him.
GEORGE WARREN.
Carleton Place, July 2, 1873. 40

MISSISSIPPI HOTEL. The subscriber opened his new establishment near the Railway Station Carleton Place, on the first of March, and hopes again to see his old customers. The house is finished and furnished in the most comfortable and elegant manner; and the Proprietor is quite satisfied that his guests will be pleased with the entertainment they will receive. NAPOLEON LAVALLEE.
Carleton Place, March 1872.

SMITH & STEWART, Stationers and Bookbinders, Importers of Office and Fancy stationery, School Books, Bibles, Church Services, &c., 14 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Opposite Russell House. (7ly

J. B. PATTERSON WATCHMAKER & JEWELER. A stock of Watches, Clocks and Jewels, kept constantly on hand. Watches, clocks and jewels properly repaired.
Carleton Place, Nov. 4th, 1873.

SAW-LOGS! SAW-LOGS!

THE SUBSCRIBERS are prepared to purchase during the present winter a quantity of Saw-logs delivered at their mills, or on the banks of the Mississippi Lake. To consist of Pine, Basswood, Hemlock, Rock Elm, Oak, Maple and Birch. Hardwood will be received at their Mills only. Parties wishing to contract for the same should do so at once. Custom sawing done cheap for cash or good, sound logs.
McLAREN & McRAE.
Carleton Place, Nov. 28th, 1873. (9-tf)

M. McCann, HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE & Ornamental Painter; Grainer, Gilder, Glazier, Paper-hanger. Flags and Banners painted in the best style.
Shop—up-stairs in Graham's Carriage Shop, corner of Bridge and William Sts.
All orders for Jobbing and White-washing will be promptly attended to.
Carleton Place, March 18, 1874 (24)

FOR SALE. As I am going out of the Livery business, I now offer my stock for sale; comprising of the following articles:—5 Horses, 5 Setts of Single Harness, 1 Set of Double Harness, 1 Saddle, Bridle and Martingale, 6 Single Buggies, 1 Double Buggie, 7 Single Cutters, 1 Double Cutter (2 seats) 1 Buss (4 seats) 11 Buffalo Robes, 3 Rugs, Bells, Blankets, and other articles belonging to same. The above mentioned will be sold cheap, any person wanting to get into the business will do well to call and examine for themselves.
JOSEPH WILSON, Proprietor.

NOTICE. Sealed Tenders will be received by the Building Committee up to Four o'clock p. m., of Thursday, the ninth day of April next, for the building and completion of a frame school house, 26x36 feet, in S.S. No. 8 Goulbourn. The Building Committee do not bind themselues to accept the lowest or any tender. Plan and specification can be seen at the Post Office, Ashton, and with the undersigned.
LEWIS MORTON,
In behalf of Building Committee.
Goulbourn, 20th March, 1874.

Owing TO THE TIMES

Howard & Co.

ARE OFFERING

DRESS GOODS from 12½c upwards.
PRINTS " 9 "
TWEEDS AND CLOTHS at prices that end grumbling.
CLOTHING at cost to close it out.
BOOTS & SHOES amazingly cheap.
Plenty of that 50c TEA on hand yet.
GO AND SEE THEM
They are just receiving Spring Goods, in HATS, FLOWERS, LACES, AND GENERAL DRY GOODS.
Carleton Place, March 18, 1874. 24-tf.

RICH FARMING LANDS! For sale very cheap by the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The best investment! No fluctuations! Always improving 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 eastern Nebraska, now for sale, many of them never before in market, at prices that defy competition. Five and ten years credit given, with interest at six per cent. The Land Grant Bonds of the Company taken at par for lands. Full particulars given, new Guide with new Maps mailed free. The Pioneer, a handsome illustrated paper, containing the Homestead Law, sent free to all parts of the world. Address O. F. DAVIS, Land Commissioner, U. P. R. R.
Omaha, Neb.

MARBLE WORKS, Easton's Corners, Co. Grenville, Ont. Fulford & Church, dealers in American and Italian Marbles, Scotch Aberdeen Granites. Always on hand the largest variety to be found in any establishment in Central Canada. The excellent quality of material and fine workmanship considered, Monuments, &c., can be obtained cheaper at this establishment than anywhere else in Canada. Orders by mail or otherwise carefully attended to. 30-au
J. H. FULFORD. | W. M. CHURCH.

WANTED. Twenty Thousand bushels of Oats, at the Carleton Place Mills. Also Wheat, Barley and Peas, for which the highest cash price will be paid.
CALDWELL & BROWN

NOTICE. If you want either Sleighs or Cutters, you will find a choice lot of every description, both heavy and light, at the old stand near the Town Hall. General jobbing as usual; particular attention paid to horse-shoeing,—painting in connection. Orders from the country promptly attended to. All blacksmith work done in new shop near the old stand.
WILLIAM M. GLOVER.
Carleton Place, Box 33. Nov. 24, 1873.

PLANING MILLS. Planing and Matching done on the shortest notice, in the building formerly occupied by Joseph Cram. Flooring furnished to order. All orders by mail promptly attended to. ABNER NICHOLS.
Carleton Place, Dec. 2nd, 1873.

APPLETON HOUSE. The subscriber thankful for past patronage, would now inform the public that he has his house fitted up in good style, and prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with a call. His stage meets trains at Carleton Place at 11:5 a. m., and 6:40 p. m. Good liquors at the bar, and a good livery attached.
M. BRENNEN, Proprietor.
Appleton, Nov. 3rd, 1873.

Canada Central

—AND—

BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAYS.

Buy your Tickets for Ottawa via Brockville. Connections made with Grand Trunk Trains at Brockville; with boats at Sand Point; and stage at Renfrew for Pembroke. Three express trains daily.

LEAVE

Brockville,	8.00 a. m.	4.15 p. m.
Ottawa,	9.30 a. m.	5.20 p. m.
Renfrew,	8.15 a. m.	4:00 p. m.

ARRIVE

Ottawa,	12.30 p m.	8.30 p. m.
Renfrew,	1:40 p. m.	9.40 p. m.
Brockville,	1.50 p. m.	9.50 p. m.

HON. A. B. FOSTER, Manager.
December 22nd, 1873. (12-tf)

AXES, AXES. The subscriber wishes to inform the public that he is now prepared to do all kinds of work in cast steel and edge tools, making and repairing Axes of all descriptions for Lumberers; and all others who appreciate a good axe are respectfully invited to send in their orders. Mill Picks, Mining Tools, and all kinds mill forging done to order. All edged tools carefully ground.
ALEXANDER HUNTER, Axe-maker.
Carleton Place, Nov. 4, 1871.

FOR SALE. That valuable farm in the township of McNab, containing 200 acres, and composed of Lot No. 14, in the 2nd concession of the township of McNab One hundred acres improved, drained and well fenced, and cultivated. There is a good dwelling house, barn and stables on it. It is on the Pakenham, Burnstown and Renfrew road, near to stores, school, church and blacksmith shop. Good title given to purchasers. For further particulars apply to the owner. DONALD McNAUGHTON.
Burnstown P. O.
March 7th, 1874. 23-ly

ROME WATERTOWN & OGDENSBURG RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after Monday, Dec. 15th 1873, and until further notice, Passenger trains will run on this road as follows, [Sundays excepted.]

DAY EXPRESS.

Leaves Ogdensburg 7:30 a. m.; arrive at Watertown, 10:40 a. m.; Oswego, 1:20 p. m.; Rome 1:48 p. m.; connecting with New York Central Express trains for all points East and West, arriving at Utica, at 2:20 p. m.; Albany, 5.25 p. m.; New York, 10:00 p.m.; Syracuse 2.10 p. m.; Rochester, 5.45 p. m. Buffalo 8.30 p. m.; connecting at Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, for all points West.

NEW YORK EXPRESS.

Leaves Ogdensburg at 2:15 p. m.; arrives at Watertown, 5:30 p. m.; (20 minutes for supper) Oswego, 8:40 p m; Rome, 9.20 p m.; Utica, 10:00 p. m.; Albany 1:10 a. m; New York, 7:00 a m; Springfield, 6:15 a m; Boston, 10:00 a m; Syracuse, 9:30 p m, Rochester, 3:15 a m; Buffalo, 6:20 a m; Suspension Bridge, 6.40 a. m. Close connections made at Buffalo and Suspension Bridge for all points West. Sleeping attached to this Car train at Watertown and runs through to New York.

RETURNING.

Leave New York, 6:00 p m; Albany, 11:10 p m; arrive at Watertown, 7:40 a m; (16 minutes for breakfast) arriving at Ogdensburg, 11.15 a m.

Leave New York, 11:00 p m; Albany, 8:45 a m; Rome, 1:18 p m; arrive at Watertown, 4:45 p m; Ogdensburg, 8:15 p m.
J. W. MOAK, General Supt.
H. T. FRARY, Watertown, N. Y.,
Gen. Ticket Agt.

For tickets and information apply to W. M. FULFORD, Agent, Brockville, Ontario.—Office West Corner Court House Avenue, Brockville. Through Tickets issued to all the principal points in the Eastern Western and Southwestern States and Europe.

NOTICE. All persons having claims against the estate of the late Thomas McNiece, Merchant, of Eganville, will please send in a verified statement; and those indebted are requested to settle up at once.—No further notice will be given.
CHARLES McNIECE, Administrator.
Eganville, Feb. 21, 1874. 22

FOR SALE. A large (second hand) Organ, with 5 Reeds, 2 Banks of Keys, 12 Stops, 5 Octaves, Walnut Case—suitable for a Church or Public Hall. For sale cheap. Apply to W. H. JARVIS.
Smith's Falls, Feb 25th 1874. 22

THE BABCOCK Fire Extinguisher Manufacturing Company. For all information apply to
G. G. RHEINFRANK, Ottawa.
General Agent for Eastern Ontario, Western Quebec, the Eastern Provinces, Manitoba and British Columbia.
Ottawa, February 1874. 22

PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CHARMING. How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25 cents, together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, &c. A queer, exciting book. 100,000 sold. Address
T. WILLIAM & CO.,
South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.