

realization is intended by the following...
NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 20th, 1873.
Messrs. JAMES BROWN & Co.
Gentlemen,—I am delighted to see the
proceeds in color of your chromos. They are
mechanical reproductions of the original paintings.
Very respectfully,
THOS. MORAN.

These chromos are in every sense American.
They are by an original American
painter, with material of American
manufacture, from designs of American scenery
by an American painter, and presented to
subscribers in the most beautiful American
Art Journal. If no better because of all
this, they will certainly possess an interest
not foreign products. There will be no
neither are they any the worse if by reason
of peculiar facilities of production they cost
the publishers only a trifle, while equal in
single respect to other chromos that are sold
at single or double the subscription price of
THE ALDINE. Persons of taste will prize
these pictures for themselves—not for the
price they did or did not cost, and will
prize the enterprise that renders their
distribution possible.
If any subscriber should indicate a preference
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Any person wishing to act permanently as
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prompt instructions. Send to
JAMES BROWN & Co., Publishers,
68 MADISON LANE, NEW YORK.

JOHN BROWN DEFIES THE "THUNDERER."

The celebrated "John Brown" is
again on the tapis. The Queen, who is
at present staying in the Highlands,
recently set out with the Prince of Wales
and others of the royal family to visit
the well known historic Pass of Glencoe.
Out of deference to the wishes of the
Queen, the cloud of reporters kept well
out of sight. The Times correspondent,
however, who was also engaged to
do a little sketching for an illustrated
paper, had happened to wander along
on the neighboring heights alone. Un-
wittingly he got upon a knoll which
commanded a view of the royal party at
a distance of 200 or 300 yards. As
a few minutes ere he became aware of
his position, but the moment he did so
he withdrew from the spot. As he was
descending, he was met by the redoubtable
John Brown, whose eagle eye had
at once "spotted" him. "Will you be
so kind, sir, to get out of that?" said
this worthy. "Noted by this demand,
and jealous for the honour of the
paper that he represented, the blood
of the Times correspondent rose at once.
Trusting that the magic name at his
command would strike terror into the
heart of, or, at least, enforce civility
even upon John Brown, the Times
representative named his "don't care
that the Times, or any other paper,"
snapping his fingers contemptuously,
"and I'll fight you yet you dinnas gang."
Brown is upwards of six feet, and the
breadth of his shoulders and length of
his arms are indicative of great strength.
The reporter of the Times is also a very
muscular man; so a trial of brawn
appeared imminent, and, fortunately,
a peace-maker came on the scene, restored
harmony, and spared some scandal to
the royal party.

How to Cook Breakfast.—Some
time since a complete encyclopædia of
useful knowledge, in human form,
came an inmate of a family. When
this learned guest came among them
he was consulted as an oracle in many
cases, and was asked one morning,
"would he not tell them the best
way to cook the meat for breakfast."
"He took the thin long handled
frying-pan from its nail, and putting it
on the stove, heated it quite hot. In
this he put the pieces of steak
previously pounded, but to their sur-
prise did not put a particle of butter in
the frying-pan, and did not salt his
steak. He allowed his steak to merely
glaze over, and then turned it quickly to
the other side, turning it several times
in this manner until it was done. Four
minutes were not employed in the opera-
tion; but a juicier piece of steak was
never eaten. It was well laid on the
platter previously warmed, and was
battered and salted, and set a moment
to retain all its sweet juices, and
putting on the salt the last moment
after it was on the platter, drew out its
juices.

It has been supposed that the waiting-
room of a railway station could be
made of nothing more exhilarating
and entertaining than the awful
and the indescribable. But, at least,
Chicago has proved that something
pleasant is attainable. In one of the
railway depots there a free reading-room
has been established, to the great
delight of travellers. The room is
large, and very comfortable, and is
ornamented by choice plants contrib-
uted by the city florists, and by
pictures. It has plenty of magazines
and papers, and is supported by volun-
teer contributions. In less than one
month 700 readers have been added,
and mental refreshment there. We heartily
recommend the plan to other cities
and towns where people are obliged to wait
for trains.

It seems that the medical virtues of
osteal are now being thoroughly dis-
cussed and investigated. Experiments
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makes use of a jelly prepared by making
a tablespoonful of the meal in a glass of
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through a sieve, boiling till the whole
assumes the consistency of jelly and add-
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infants were fed with this preparation,
just described, and in every case with
satisfactory results. In addition to its
quality as food it acts beneficially against
colic and diarrhoea. It enters into the
composition of the syrup of Luther,
which is now very much used in Ger-
many."

While a clergyman in Atlanta, Ga.,
was visiting the residence of a wealthy
on Sunday evening, an unknown man
suddenly arose from his seat and walked
to the pulpit and laid a roll of grosebacks
beside the Bible. After grosebacks
again went to the pulpit, shook hands
with the clergyman, and departed with-
out uttering a word.
Above all other features which adorn
the female character, delicate good
feminine within the province of good
state.

CARE OF MIRRORS.

The amalgam of tin foil which is
spread on glass plates to form the mirrors
is really crystallized by the rays of the
sun. A mirror hung where the sun can
shine on it is usually spoiled; it takes a
granulated appearance familiar to house
keepers, though they may not be
acquainted with its cause. In such a
state the article is nearly worthless; the
continuity of its surface is nearly destroyed,
and it will not reflect outlines with
any approach to precision. Care should
therefore be exercised in hanging. If
any of our readers have mirrors which
appear to be spoiling, it would be well
to ascertain whether the direct sunlight
strikes them. If this exposed, it should
be removed to other chromos that are sold
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ly, it accords just as well with the
masses of the prize-fighter as well as
with the assassin, and is equally true
of the man. Either may exist without it;
but then the Napoleon is a vulgar schemer,
and the prize-fighter a brute—and there
are plenty of both. It is a virtue be-
fitted solely through the magnificence
of its own intrinsic quality. In whatever
case displayed, it is always noble
and ennobling trait. If exercised for
good, so much the better; if not, it still
remains pluck, and commands admira-
tion.

ACCIDENT.—We regret very much to
learn that our old friend John Warren
of Elizabethtown, met with a very
dangerous accident on last Friday.
While working at the frame of a dwelling
he was erecting, he cut his foot with an
axe, completely severing an artery, and
causing the most profuse loss of blood.
He at once came into Brookville, after
the foot had been first bandaged up as
well as it could be done, and was promptly
attended by Dr. Fraser, whose old
Crimson surgical experience stood him
in good stead, and enabled him to
staunch the blood, and skillfully rejoin
the severed parts of the foot. We are
glad to learn that the wound is healing
nicely up, and that the Doctor's patient
is otherwise doing quite well.

What it is possible to do in stamping
out a loathsome disease is well
illustrated by the returns of the English
Registrar General. In 1872 there was
a great deal of small pox in England;
the first quarter of the year it killed no
fewer than 7,726 people. Now, it has
all but disappeared. Never since the
beginning of the present century
there has been so light a return of the
disease. The eight counties comprised in the South
Midland division were actually only a
single death from the disease between
Midsummer and Michaelmas, and but
3,250,000 inhabitants of the metropolis.
It is also worthy of remark that the
precautions taken to ward off cholera
have paralyzed the attacks of that
usually active scourge and the
mortality nowhere has been large.

ONTARIO.—The settlers in the back
townships in the County of Ottawa com-
plain of losses of their sheep by bears
this fall. One man named Last, residing
at the Wakefield Lake, had eight sheep
killed in a pen last week by Bruin. The
animal climbed up the side of the shanty,
tore off the scoops with his paw, and had
an hour's enjoyment of the *Wolfe's* *Tines*.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Brussels, Nov.
11.—A young man named John Jeokling
succumbed to his death very suddenly this
morning, at his home at Morris. He
was engaged driving logs, when his foot
slipped and his forehead came in contact
with the sharp edge of a barrel, causing
death almost instantaneously. He leaves
a wife and a small family.

A Melbourne paper gives the following
as a late bushranger's gossip:—
"Recently a certain person was travelling
along the road, when he heard a great
noise and an outcry. Thinking bush-
rangers were at work, he fled off a path
to intimidate them, and presently the
noise ceased and a scamping
was heard. On coming to an open, the
traveller discovered a man tied to a
tree. "Oh! sir cried the victim. "I
am so glad you are come. I've been
attacked by ruffians, and they were
robbing me when they heard you
were passing." And couldn't you get
your friend? asked the traveller. "No,
they tied my arms so very tightly." "And
did they rob you of anything?" "No;
only my watch. They had not time to
search for my money, which I placed in
my coat pocket." "How fortunate,"
observed the traveller. "Was the man
considerable?" Over a thousand, thank
Heaven," said the poor man. "Are you
sure they are gone?" asked he
"Oh! certainly. The new comer looked
dumb and found, and seeing the coast
clear, said, 'Well, as they're gone,
I think I'll finish the job myself.' He
proceeded to rob the unfortunate
victim."

OUR TIMBER FORESTS.

Just before the meeting of the
National Board of trade at Chicago, Mr.
James Little, of Montreal, addressed a
letter to Mr. John Walker, one of the
Canadian delegates in that body, in
which he considered at some length the
question of reciprocity. The letter, as it
relates to the article of lumber, Mr.
Little does not exactly request Mr.
Walker to oppose the principle of
reciprocity, all tend to show that it
would be unwise for Canada to sacrifice
her forests, which will become more
valuable when the rapidly increasing
population of the United States has
done not know the source from which
Mr. Little gets his statistics, and we
certainly cannot touch for their accuracy.
If they are correct, the situation is
sufficiently startling. Mr. Little states
that the total annual consumption of
lumber in the United States is about
thousand million feet. He says that the
amount cut annually in Maine is seven
hundred million, a rate at which he
thinks will exhaust the supply in ten
years, while five years will be sufficient
to use up all that is now being brought
to market. Pennsylvania cuts five hundred
million feet, and has a supply for not
more than ten years. Northern New
York, now producing three hundred
million feet a year, Mr. Little supposes
is to be taken for a national park,
cutting off that supply. Michigan pro-
duces two thousand to three thousand
million feet a year, and, allowing for
increase, will be stripped in about twelve
years. Minnesota and Wisconsin have
a large extent of forest, but their distance
and the sharp demand for their products
in the West will cut off the East from
the benefit of them. The writer has
up his conclusion with this statement:
"But they may, in some measure, be
able to understand their position when
the fact is presented that notwithstanding
the vast extent of their forests, ten to
twenty years, at the outside, will leave
them with a stick of pine, spruce, hem-
lock and oak, between the head-waters
of the Mississippi and the eastern
board." Although we can present no
exact figures in contradiction to those
above given, there are some facts that
make it certain that there is not
so much occasion for alarm. In the
first place, while he has proceeded upon
the assumption that the tier of States
bordering on Canada, as far west as
Minnesota, is called upon to supply it,
this is by no means the case. Still it
is true that they are the chief sources of
supply for the Northern States, and if
the forest area and the rate of consump-
tion in them were as Mr. Little supposes
his conclusion as to the time necessary
to strip them would be correct. The
last report of the agricultural department
of the United States enters into this
question of forest area somewhat in

detail. The statistics puts down the
total wooded area in the States at three
hundred and eighty million acres, and
of the total area of one hundred and
seventy five million acres, or rather
more than one fourth. But as we are
chiefly concerned with the northern
States, we may restrict ourselves to the
western, middle and western States
north of Maryland, Kentucky and
Missouri. In them there are still nearly
sixty four million acres of woodland
of a total acreage of three hundred
and fifty millions—still more than one
fourth. Estimating that only one third
of this is accessible, and that it yields
only twenty five hundred feet to the acre,
one-half the average assigned by Mr.
Little, it would still suffice for nearly
eight years' consumption of the whole
United States. Taking the woodland
area of Maine at ten and a half million
of acres, the estimate of the agricultural
department, and supposing that it yields
but one thousand feet to the acre on an
average, there is still enough at Mr.
Little's estimate of the supply of Michigan
at Mr. Little's own average is enough
for thirty years at the present rate of
consumption. But put the best face
possible on the matter, it is evident we
are wasting our forests, and that the
time when we must look upon an almost
total exhaustion in our Northern
States is not far distant. It is a
distant at the furthest. We have no
faith in free trade in lumber as a pro-
ventive. The result would probably be
an increased consumption and a quicker
clearing of the Canadian forests as well
as our own. The remedy is a policy of
protection of the present supply, and
of systematic planting of new forests.
The first is a work exclusively for the
owners of woodland; the other may
require some encouragement from the
State. Our water supply has already
been unfavourably affected by the
clearing of the forests, and by the
felling of New England. It is plain
that lumber must be more expensive
a few years hence, and those who
preserve their forests now will find great
profit in so doing in the end.—*Boston
Advertiser*.

THE MEMPHIS YELLOW FEVER
NURSES.—The Memphis Appeal has
the following:—"The grandest sight
seen for many long weeks was the pro-
cession of the Odd Fellows yesterday,
accompanied by the Knights of Pythias,
down Main street, for the purpose of
donating to the Memphis and Tennessee
railroad depot, whether they escorted their
nurses on route home. Near the depot the
Knights of Pythias halted, opened ranks,
and presented arms as the balance of the
procession passed; the lady nurses were
then escorted to the reception room, and
from the building to the depot, where
shaking and some kissing, on the part
of a few of the most prominent Odd Fel-
lows Major Butler Anderson, of the
Register, was introduced by Mr. New-
some, and made very appropriate
remarks with much feeling. A venerable
lad, dressed like a soldier, had been de-
signed, and hoped our city would never
undergo another epidemic like the one
just passed through. Each of the nurses,
three of whom were colored, wore a gold
badge, presented by the order as a mark
of meritorious conduct and gratitude for
faithful services rendered during the
last epidemic. The increased facilities
for communication in railways and
improved roads and steamships, will
enable relief to be provided more readily
than could otherwise be the case; but
the deaths of the hundreds and thousands
of those first to succumb cannot be
prevented."

RETURN OF WRECKS.—The North
British Mail says: "The Wreck Register
for the British Islands, annually
published by the Board of Trade, derives
new interest of late from the noble efforts
of Mr. Pimmsoll to probe certain of the
preventable causes which send so many
ships to the bottom. The last issue of the
report contains the untoward failure of an
excess by 383 over the shipwrecks in the
previous year. No less than 2,381 ves-
sels, of which 1,878 were British, were
lost, partially wrecked, or damaged,
accompanied by loss of life in about one
of every sixteen cases. The gales of
November and December were, as
usual, those most fatal to shipping.
Whilst, however, the general number of
ships has increased in the three years,
the total losses in 1872 show a diminution
from the general average of the past
seventeen years; but, on the other hand,
forty-two vessels were lost in 1872,
averaging 362. Of the total losses, 50
arose from defects in the ship or in her
equipment—another fact of the Royal
Commission; and summing up the sta-
tistics of eleven years, the report for 1872
states the total number of ships which
appear to have foundered or to have been
otherwise totally lost, and which cost
more than one million sterling, and un-
der 580. Similarly, the casualties
resulting in partial damage, from the
same cause during the past eleven years
was 812; last year alone producing 157
cases of what the report justly designates
as "the preventable class." With the
increase of shipping, this steady
comparative increase in casualties so long
as the accidents of the sea exist, but
preventable causes of disaster may be
materially reduced, including those
caused by collisions, of which there was
an ominous increase during the year.
Of November and December, 1872,
580 smaller than the number lost in
any year since 1846. As the greater
number of lives lost—unless in some
exceptional disaster—are from vessel
struck, it is not surprising that steady
reduction in sea, in no small degree,
of the exertions of the 235 life boats which
public and private literature has station-
ed all around our coasts, the Mercantile
Marine Fund also furnishing numerous
sets of rocket and mortar apparatus,
while the volunteers life brigades and com-
panies have been formed on various parts
of the coast. The fact that these agencies
saved 4,634 lives during the past year,
forms their noblest claim to continued
support from the nation."

OTTAWA, November 20.—Political
affairs are flat; not even life enough in
politicians to get up a rumor.
The lumbermen speak discouragingly
of the prospects of the timber trade. One
of them in a two-column communication
to the *Citizen* to-night, urges his fellow-
lumbermen, to organize an arrangement
by which the quantity of lumber taken
out yearly would be governed. "It is
very true," he said, "if less is done,
the market will stimulate the manufac-
turers in Michigan and the Western
States to increase their manufactures,
but this ultimately would be a benefit to
the Canadians, as in a very short time
Michigan men will get through with all
they have to cut and the trade will be
left in the hands of the Canadians alone."

The Saulteaux tribe of Ojibway In-
dians, whose hunting grounds border on
Manitoba, have surrendered their right
and title to their lands on terms which
indicate that the Canadian Government
means to deal fairly with them. Large
tracts of valuable land, farmed by the
Indians, who still retain the right to
hunt and fish over the ceded territory.
Schools for their instruction will be
maintained, \$12 a year will be given to
each man, woman and child, besides an
annuity of \$25 to each chief, 15 to each
warrior, and \$10 to each family of an
Indian. Each person also will receive a
suit of clothes once every three years,
and \$1,500 to be expended yearly in the
purchase of ammunition, farming im-
plements, stock, and seed. In their
dealings with the red men among them
the Canadians have always been just,
and it is not surprising that the
number of the tribes are increasing in number,
and civilized Indians and half breeds
may be met in all the walks of life
throughout the Dominion.

DARING ROBBERY.—A most daring
robbery was committed on Saturday
evening last, about half past five o'clock,
when the railway depot was broken into,
and the drawer containing small change,
amounting in all to about \$18, carried
off. At the hour, the agent had in his
possession, all the door of the building
being securely fastened and the lamp
burning. The hour, the place, and the
fact that the room was well lit up,
render this robbery the most daring and
audacious yet perpetrated in Almonte.
Search having been made, the drawer was
found among the lumber piles near the
station, and the small change, in the
pockets, with the exception of some loose
change in silver, which the thief in his
hurry had overlooked. We trust the
thief will be found out and sent to keep
Monsieur company in the Provincial
Penitentiary.—*Almonte Gazette*.

While Western farmers almost com-
plaining of overflocking barns, Chilman,
in a northwestern Mexico, is threat-
ened with famine. An order, has been
issued prohibiting the exportation of
corn, wheat, or beans, and all agricultural
products are to be received by an agent
of the Government and paid for by him
at current rates, to be afterward sold
out in small quantities at the same price
as paid.

One day when Mrs. Partridge heard
the minister say there would be a new
in the new church, she observed that
"she saw who the party was."

THE THIRTIETH FAMINE IN INDIA.

The London Daily News, of Nov. 2nd,
in reference to the above impending
calamity, says:—
"The rivers of India may be divided
into three classes: those having Alpine
origins, and flowing through hilly dis-
tricts, such as the rivers having their
source in the Himalayas; hill rivers
destitute of Alpine sources, such as
those in the south of the Peninsula;
and the rivers of the plains. The former
class are generally well supplied with
water, the melting of the snow and ice
making up for the loss during the dry
season. The two latter are dependent
upon the monsoons for their chief supply
of water; and the last named class of
rivers are the most important of all.—
Irrigation channels extend in every
direction carrying the overflow of water
fields of rice; and it can readily be
understood that when the required level
is not reached the paddy fields are
left without the continuous supply
of water which is necessary for them.
Hence the danger is greater in India
than in other less thickly populated
countries. India contains one fifth of
the whole population of the globe; and
when the staple food of that mass of
people is suddenly removed, and they
have no stored supplies to meet the
want, the consequences are frightful.
Another, but secondary, result may
arise from the want of rain. The rivers
of India teem with edible fish, for whose
capture it is an absolute necessity that
they should be enabled to ascend the
rivers at certain periods of the year;
and this can only be done during the
season of freshet. Even in ordinary
times, great obstacles to their ascent
caused the weirs placed across the rivers
for the purpose of supplying the irriga-
tion channels; and in low water it is
often impossible for the fish to surmount
these obstructions. The result is a
great loss of the staple food of the
people, which seriously affects the supply of
fish in the rivers. Among some of the
natives of India 'fish' may be said to be
the sole form of 'flesh' which they eat.
If this supply of food fails, and rice is
unobtainable, it requires little imagina-
tion to picture the distress in which the
poor people will be thrown. The
details of the late disastrous famine of
Orissa are fresh in our memory, but a
famine in Bengal—The richest of the
Indian provinces—means a great deal
more. The most productive province
is famine stricken, how can the others
be spared? The increased facilities
for communication in railways and
improved roads and steamships, will
enable relief to be provided more readily
than could otherwise be the case; but
the deaths of the hundreds and thousands
of those first to succumb cannot be
prevented."

RETURN OF WRECKS.—The North
British Mail says: "The Wreck Register
for the British Islands, annually
published by the Board of Trade, derives
new interest of late from the noble efforts
of Mr. Pimmsoll to probe certain of the
preventable causes which send so many
ships to the bottom. The last issue of the
report contains the untoward failure of an
excess by 383 over the shipwrecks in the
previous year. No less than 2,381 ves-
sels, of which 1,878 were British, were
lost, partially wrecked, or damaged,
accompanied by loss of life in about one
of every sixteen cases. The gales of
November and December were, as
usual, those most fatal to shipping.
Whilst, however, the general number of
ships has increased in the three years,
the total losses in 1872 show a diminution
from the general average of the past
seventeen years; but, on the other hand,
forty-two vessels were lost in 1872,
averaging 362. Of the total losses, 50
arose from defects in the ship or in her
equipment—another fact of the Royal
Commission; and summing up the sta-
tistics of eleven years, the report for 1872
states the total number of ships which
appear to have foundered or to have been
otherwise totally lost, and which cost
more than one million sterling, and un-
der 580. Similarly, the casualties
resulting in partial damage, from the
same cause during the past eleven years
was 812; last year alone producing 157
cases of what the report justly designates
as "the preventable class." With the
increase of shipping, this steady
comparative increase in casualties so long
as the accidents of the sea exist, but
preventable causes of disaster may be
materially reduced, including those
caused by collisions, of which there was
an ominous increase during the year.
Of November and December, 1872,
580 smaller than the number lost in
any year since 1846. As the greater
number of lives lost—unless in some
exceptional disaster—are from vessel
struck, it is not surprising that steady
reduction in sea, in no small degree,
of the exertions of the 235 life boats which
public and private literature has station-
ed all around our coasts, the Mercantile
Marine Fund also furnishing numerous
sets of rocket and mortar apparatus,
while the volunteers life brigades and com-
panies have been formed on various parts
of the coast. The fact that these agencies
saved 4,634 lives during the past year,
forms their noblest claim to continued
support from the nation."

OTTAWA, November 20.—Political
affairs are flat; not even life enough in
politicians to get up a rumor.
The lumbermen speak discouragingly
of the prospects of the timber trade. One
of them in a two-column communication
to the *Citizen* to-night, urges his fellow-
lumbermen, to organize an arrangement
by which the quantity of lumber taken
out yearly would be governed. "It is
very true," he said, "if less is done,
the market will stimulate the manufac-
turers in Michigan and the Western
States to increase their manufactures,
but this ultimately would be a benefit to
the Canadians, as in a very short time
Michigan men will get through with all
they have to cut and the trade will be
left in the hands of the Canadians alone."

The Saulteaux tribe of Ojibway In-
dians, whose hunting grounds border on
Manitoba, have surrendered their right
and title to their lands on terms which
indicate that the Canadian Government
means to deal fairly with them. Large
tracts of valuable land, farmed by the
Indians, who still retain the right to
hunt and fish over the ceded territory.
Schools for their instruction will be
maintained, \$12 a year will be given to
each man, woman and child, besides an
annuity of \$25 to each chief, 15 to each
warrior, and \$10 to each family of an
Indian. Each person also will receive a
suit of clothes once every three years,
and \$1,500 to be expended yearly in the
purchase of ammunition, farming im-
plements, stock, and seed. In their
dealings with the red men among them
the Canadians have always been just,
and it is not surprising that the
number of the tribes are increasing in number,
and civilized Indians and half breeds
may be met in all the walks of life
throughout the Dominion.

DARING ROBBERY.—A most daring
robbery was committed on Saturday
evening last, about half past five o'clock,
when the railway depot was broken into,
and the drawer containing small change,
amounting in all to about \$18, carried
off. At the hour, the agent had in his
possession, all the door of the building
being securely fastened and the lamp
burning. The hour, the place, and the
fact that the room was well lit up,
render this robbery the most daring and
audacious yet perpetrated in Almonte.
Search having been made, the drawer was
found among the lumber piles near the
station, and the small change, in the
pockets, with the exception of some loose
change in silver, which the thief in his
hurry had overlooked. We trust the
thief will be found out and sent to keep
Monsieur company in the Provincial
Penitentiary.—*Almonte Gazette*.

While Western farmers almost com-
plaining of overflocking barns, Chilman,
in a northwestern Mexico, is threat-
ened with famine. An order, has been
issued prohibiting the exportation of
corn, wheat, or beans, and all agricultural
products are to be received by an agent
of the Government and paid for by him
at current rates, to be afterward sold
out in small quantities at the same price
as paid.

One day when Mrs. Partridge heard
the minister say there would be a new
in the new church, she observed that
"she saw who the party was."

DROWNED.—On Wednesday week a boy about eleven years old, son of Mr. Fisher, painter, Glenora, was accident- ally drowned in the river, near that place. It seems that the little fellow was anxious to take advantage of the first ice, left home in the evening with his father, and proceeded to the river.— When bed time came the family retired to rest thinking he would be in shortly and it was not until they awoke in the morning, that it was known he had not been at home all night. Search was made and his lifeless body recovered from the river where it must have lain all night. This is another warning to parents not to allow their children to go upon the ice until the hard frost has made it perfectly safe.—*Expositor*.

The Cuban army hardly number over 15
thousand men, exclusive of the reserve
of ten thousand, who, for the want
of arms and munition, do only picket
and scout duty. The Cuban forces are badly
off for munitions of war, and are poorly
supplied with food.

The tone of our United States ex-
changes, especially the majority of the
New York journals, on the subject of
the Virginia executions, has a very
war-like ring. Yet there is something
almost absurd in the idea of the United
States and Spain going to war at the
present time. The former is passing
through a period of great financial and
industrial disquietude; the latter is in
the throes of a two-fold civil war. The
burdens of one and the other are heavy
enough already without being increased
by mutual conflict, and such a termina-
tion of the present complication is,
we think, improbable. But the tragic
fate of the Virginia crew, the total
annihilation of the filibustering expedi-
tion is a thing almost unprecedented,
and may lead to a resolve on the part
of the United States to deal directly
with the Spanish volunteers in Cuba
who have had the boldness to perpetrate
such atrocity.

The action of the Grand Jury at Fort
Garry in finding true bills against Riel,
Leppie and O'Donoghue as principals,
and Father Ritchot, Delorme and an-
other as accessories, in the Scott murder,
may be expected to add fresh fuel to
the excitement in Manitoba and to lead
urgency to the demands upon the
Dominion Government for amnesty, and
at the same time to make it all more
difficult to deal with. The *Globe*, how-
ever, denies that the question as

NOVEMBER

November—gloomy, dark and drear,
Herald of the dying year;
Nought but wailing winds,
Through the forest drear.

HOME INTERESTS

Six o'clock and candles now come in
together. The croquet ground is
deserted. Evening strolls by moonlight

The Danbury News man says they
have got a maliciously disposed
action among them. Noticing a habit among
the young men of depositing their half

Strict economy is, doubtless, a beautiful
thing; but we fancy that even Plover
Richard never heard of so picturesque

The Ottawa News says that a most
remarkable escape from a rifle shot
occurred at Kiburn shooting range,

It has been frequently asserted that
of all the animal creation man is the
only one that can laugh. Certainly

The Reform Association held a meeting
last night, which was attended by
about one hundred and fifty persons.

ALEXANDER HORN, Cabinet
Maker and Jeweler,
121 St. Patrick Street,
Carleton Place, Ont.

THE ALBION HOTEL, The undersigned
wishes to inform the public that
they have leased the hotel lately

A THOROUGH WITNESS—One of the
witnesses in the Tibberson case, an
old lady named Eliza Froude, created

THE UNDERSIGNED will in future
sell for cash or trade only, at prices
that will astonish the public; 100 dollars

THE UNDERSIGNED has for sale
a large quantity of
Carleton Place, 25th Oct, 1873. (44)

LEGAL NOTICE—CHAS. T. BAINES
of Carleton Place, Ont.

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

MCDONNELL & MCDONNELL, Barristers
Attorneys, Solicitors, &c., Ontario Hall,
No. 7, McCord Street, Carleton Place.

EDWARD MALLOCH, Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor
in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,
Office—O'Brien's Buildings, Perth.

A. HALL (late Shaw & Hall) Barrister
Attorney, Solicitor, &c., Ontario Hall,
No. 7, McCord Street, Carleton Place.

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

J. A. GEMMILL, Barrister and Attorney
at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer,
Office—opposite the
Almonte House, Almonte.

RADEHURST & DOUGLAS, Barristers
Attorneys, Solicitors in Chancery,
Conveyancers, &c., Late Morris & Raden-
hurst, 121 St. Patrick Street, Perth.

DONALD G. MACDONELL, Law, Chan-
cery, Conveyancing, &c., Office—over
James Fong's new block, 1111 Street,
Almonte.

F. M'EWEN, M.D., C.M.,
Graduate University of Toronto,
Licentiate in Medicine,
M.B., B.S.,
Montreal,
Carleton Place, Ont. 22ly

J. MCGEE, M.D., C.M., Graduate of
McGill University Montreal, Physi-
cian, Surgeon, Accouchier, &c., &c., Carleton
Place, Ont.

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

W. M. MOSTY, M.D., Physician, Surgeon,
and Accouchier, Graduate of Queen's
College, Kingston, Corner, Almonte, Ont.

J. MANN, M.D., Physician, Surgeon, &c.,
Accouchier, Graduate of Queen's Uni-
versity, Kingston, Ontario, &c., &c., Carleton
Place, Ontario.

W. M. McFARLANE, M.D., C.M., Grad-
uate of McGill College, Montreal, Law
of the Bellevue Medical College, New York;
also of the Eye and Ear Institute,
Almonte and residence in Dr. Church's house,
Almonte. (4-27)

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

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

MARRIAGE LICENSES issued by WILLIAM
TAYLOR, Licentiate, 2-11

MARRIAGE LICENSES issued by JAMES
PARSONS, Licentiate

J. F. KENNEDY, Dentist, Perth

J. M. O'CONNELL, Land Surveyor and
Draughtsman, Wilson Street, Perth

W. E. FULFORD, Dentist and Embalmer
in Coal Oil, Apothecaries' Hall, west corner
Court House Avenue and Main Street,
Brookville, Ontario. This office is
paid for Empty Oil Barrels. 17

ALEXANDER WORKMAN & Co., General
Agents, Office and Warehouse: Bishop
Street and Canal Basin, Lower Town, and
Wellington Street, Upper Town, Ottawa, 21

GEORGE HAY, Dealer in Sole and Tipper
Leathers, Kios, Morocco, Bonas, Binding,
&c., Shoe-maker's Tools, Trimmings, Trunks,
Travellers' and Carpet Bags, Sussex Street,
near the British Hotel, Ottawa.

MONEY TO LEND, The Canada Perma-
nent Building and Savings Society grant
loans on Real Estate for term from 3 to
20 years, repayable by instalments, which
cannot default, both principal and interest.
Patents obtained and Mortgage paid. For
information apply to MRS. HEMLOCK,
Conveyancer, KENNEDY, Agent for the
Co-operative Loan Association and the
Assured Fire Insurance Company. 27-ly

MONEY TO LEND, Parties desiring
to loan on Real Estate for term from 3 to
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Patents obtained and Mortgage paid. For
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Assured Fire Insurance Company. 27-ly

JOHN SUMNER, OFFICIAL AS-
SIGNEE 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, Ontario, Office—
Corner of Bridge and Bell Streets,
Carleton Place, Ontario.

P. B. JAMESON, Wholesale and
Retail Clothier, No. 112, Main St.,
Brookville, Ontario.

ALEXANDER HORN, CABINET
MAKER, High Street, Carleton Place,
Ont. All kinds of work in his line exe-
cuted with promptness and dispatch, and
at reasonable prices. Opposite Leddy's Under-
writing Establishment. 23-ly

WILLSON & McLEAN, successors
to W. W. Hope, Wholesale and
Retail Dealers in all kinds of Boots, Shoes,
Leather and Findings, Boot Trees, Crimps,
Kios, &c. All kinds of Boots & Shoes made
to order, and repairing neatly executed. No.
1 Sole Leather and No. 1 Cord Oil constantly
in stock. Also Sewing Machine Needles,
Tacking, Hat, and Linen Thread, &c.
at the old stand, 129 MAIN STREET,
BROOKVILLE. 22

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 Tea, Coffee,
Sugar, Syrup, Raisins, Cigars, Soap,
Pickles, Vinegar, Mustard, Baking Soda,
Currants, Prunes, Peas, Beans, Rice, Corned
Meat, and dried Apples, Cheese, Flour,
Oatmeal, Corn meal, Potatoes, Onions, Peas,
Pumpkins, Broccoli, Cabbages, Turnips,
and other articles too numerous to mention in
this space. He also has a large stock of
Lamp glasses and Coal Oil. Besides a large
and well assorted stock of Toys and Fancy
goods, Baskets, Albums, Work boxes, Pocket
books, Pens, Ink, and China Dolls,
Pipes, Writing paper, Envelopes, Picture
Books, Pictures, Musical Toys, Violins,
Sitaras, Concertinas, Flutes, Flauto, Berlin
Waxes, &c. The one place in town where
you can be supplied with what you want in
Toys or Fancy goods. Do not fail to call
on your friendly neighbor, No. 100, Main Street,
Carleton Place, Ont. Farmers produce
taken in exchange.
F. HOLLINGSWORTH,
Bell Street.

JACOB LESLIE, Importer
of Groceries, 100 Main Street,
Carleton Place, Ont.

FOR SALE, The well known Tavern
and Hotel occupied by the sub-
scriber—with out-buildings attached. Apply
to ALEXANDER LESLIE,
Burrowsdown P. O., Co. Renfrew,
October 15, 1873. (34)

CLOTH! CLOTH! CLOTH!
HAVING fitted up the new Carding
Machinery with suitable machinery for
Carding, Spinning, and Dressing, I am
now prepared to receive orders for
Clothing, Dressing, Coloring, Wool Carding,
&c., in a satisfactory manner.
J. McLellan,
Carleton Place, 26th Oct, 1873. (34)

LOOK HERE

THE subscriber is
able to furnish
all kinds of
groceries, and
other articles,
at the lowest
prices.

THE NEW FURNITURE DEPOT
Parties visiting Brookville will save money
to call at
NO. 71 CORNER OF MAIN & HOPE
STREETS.

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THE SHAH

IN
PAKENHAM!

It is reported that before his return
the Shah intends going
to Pakenham to get some of THOBURN'S
50 CENT TEA & TEN CENT SUGAR.
If he had been fortunate enough to
have fitted them all out with a pair of
THOBURN'S DOLLAR GAITERS,
If by the Shah does not come, which
is very likely, we intend to sell just as
cheap as other people. Look at our
prices:
10 lbs Good Bright Sugar, \$1.
10 lbs Best Valerian Raisins, \$1.
10 lbs New Currants, \$1.
10 lbs Star's Soda Biscuit, \$1.
8 lbs White Sugar, \$1.
4 lbs Tea, One Dollar.
I would just add that I have on hand
a large stock of
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
Which I will sell
CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST
FOR
CASH OR READY PAY.
JOHN THOBURN.
Pakenham, August 16, 1873. 46-ly
ALLAN TURNER & CO
WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DEALERS IN AND IMPORTERS OF
DRUGS,
CHEMICALS,
DYE STUFFS,
PAINTS,
VARNISHES,
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WINDOW GLASS
LAMPS, &
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MALLOCH & ADAMS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
SAWN LUMBER,
DIMENSION & BUILDING TIMBER,
SHINGLES, LATH PICKETS, &c.

CLAPBOARDS AND FLOORING,
SASH & DOORS,
BLINDS, MOULDINGS,

Planed & Matched Lumber,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
STEAM MILLS AND FACTORY AT
ARNPRIOR, - - - ONT.

FALL TRADE 1873. - 1873.
New Goods! Fall & Winter Goods.
DRY GOODS.

To hand a Choice assortment of
Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Boots & Shoes
Groceries,
Which I will sell
CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST
FOR
CASH OR READY PAY.
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Winter trade consisting of Tea, Coffee,
Sugar, Syrup, Raisins, Cigars, Soap,
Pickles, Vinegar, Mustard, Baking Soda,
Currants, Prunes, Peas, Beans, Rice, Corned
Meat, and dried Apples, Cheese, Flour,
Oatmeal, Corn meal, Potatoes, Onions, Peas,
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goods, Baskets, Albums, Work boxes, Pocket
books, Pens, Ink, and China Dolls,
Pipes, Writing paper, Envelopes, Picture
Books, Pictures, Musical Toys, Violins,
Sitaras, Concertinas, Flutes, Flauto, Berlin
Waxes, &c. The one place in town where
you can be supplied with what you want in
Toys or Fancy goods. Do not fail to call
on your friendly neighbor, No. 100, Main Street,
Carleton Place, Ont. Farmers produce
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F. HOLLINGSWORTH,
Bell Street.

JACOB LESLIE, Importer
of Groceries, 100 Main Street,
Carleton Place, Ont.

FOR SALE, The well known Tavern
and Hotel occupied by the sub-
scriber—with out-buildings attached. Apply
to ALEXANDER LESLIE,
Burrowsdown P. O., Co. Renfrew,
October 15, 1873. (34)

CLOTH! CLOTH! CLOTH!
HAVING fitted up the new Carding
Machinery with suitable machinery for
Carding, Spinning, and Dressing, I am
now prepared to receive orders for
Clothing, Dressing, Coloring, Wool Carding,
&c., in a satisfactory manner.
J. McLellan,
Carleton Place, 26th Oct, 1873. (34)

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