

Carleton Place Herald.

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POETRY.

THE LIFTING OF THE VEIL.

Between the Here and the Hereafter,
Between the mortal and the immortal,
Between the soul and the life from life,
Between the soul and the life from life,
Between the soul and the life from life,
Between the soul and the life from life,
Between the soul and the life from life,
Between the soul and the life from life,<

When we pass with patient yearning
Some long vanished face to view,
Some face that once was ours,
Some face that once was ours,<

When the face we love grows pallid—
Paler, clearer, day by day,
Till we see the spirit's light
Shining through its net of clay—

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SHADOWS, THEN SUNS.

"Work, work, work!" I cry
To myself with bitterness,
Out from the window to catch
Breath of the morning as they sweep
The green meadow lands, cool and
Lanes of misty, golden light
Sweep across the green fields,
Ladders from one treetop to another
All the wide expanse of woods that
could reach— Under the window,
lilies blossom—the roses to
red and white, and the lilacs,
purple clusters, backward and forward
as if to exchange know, and in
sweet breath their united fragrance.

But what were the sunlight,
The very fields and flowers to me?
I go out freely among them; I
not press the green grass of the
night and wonder where the
glimpses through the trees; I
not pick the simplest flower
forward to meet their weary out-
I work, for labor was the one
me; whether I made it a pleasure
or the other alternative. And so
my eyes which the sunlight
brings across with golden bars,
I sell to my daily task. There
will of bitterness with me
with the most rigorous will I
keep from overflowing—a passion
heaving of my deep, womanly
in vain I tried to press back
quick channel I had always known
it surged up to catch the light
shadows; the light, though I said
there was no light, and the shade
even in my bitterest moments,
heart against it. It was a strange
can you comprehend it, reader? I
I denied everything for a fear
the sweet foundation of my life.

"Work, work, work!" I said
my fingers close upon my eye
fall the garment on which I
sewing. "I wish I might die,
tears fall thick and fast. I wish
weep my life away."

"Nelly, Nelly, dear, you will
find that there will be no rainbow
shower; instead, a dull, heavy
everything. Look up, I have
something to say to you."

Before the words fell upon me
I recognized a presence near me, a
leaped up in great waves of joy.
Words were said to assure
me of the love of Christ. I
the smile-glad face of my
unfamiliarly I clasped my hands
to meet the steady, penetrating
gaze of my loved.

"Now, now, Nelly, we have the
he said, drawing a chair and seat
close by me, and the same
carefully the light, airy robe
making upon the table. "Tell
troubles you, dear."

"Some reason the bitterness
flowed up to my lips when I
open my mouth."

"I am weeping for joy," I said,
dread away from him. "It is to
be so!"

"Not in your heart in its
divine future," was the answer.
"Are you a prophet, that you
such authority?"

"I judge your future by my
Nelly's will not believe that
wrongly."

I reached out my hand for
without replying, as he said, this
miration arose within me not
like a pleased child, to his words,
they sent the warm blood dashing
face and quickened to wildness
of my heart. I was poor, de-
pendent girl, and Charles Hastings
was of a high family. What I
world, all the education I had
had been gathered piece meal; I
was not ignorant or unlearned.
I, elegant, polished man, at ease in
a man who had seen the world
went into his busy, bustling
seeing had turned away, weary
at heart.

From the moment I saw him,
came to spend the summer with
Langdon, with whom I was living
him wholly and well, as if for
years he had been permitted to read his
heart to me. People said he
betrayed his heart to his cousin,
Langdon, and, judging by my
daily, I had no right to dispute it.
I thought it very probable; yet
was ever this sweet assurance—I
could not, I could not, I could not
stand him, appreciate him as he
could bring by my words a smile
to her mouth. I was in a state
of mind that she might try to
might give her the books of his
outward make believe devotion, but
into his inner life, and knew that
moment he proud, arrogant face
recoiled there. He was by her
the glitter and show of fashion-
able life, and she was a poor, de-
pendent girl, and she was a poor,
depressed, and weary, and dis-
hearted, when the world were
turned for a moment to her
worship of its idol.

But the day before the morning
he found me weeping, Louise
harshly and invitingly to me, and
me with my low name and calling,
an angry light in her dark eyes
dared raise my plebeian voice to
those so far above me she could
used into the street, like the beg-
I have often wondered since how
meekly and without retorting her
words; I cannot say, unless it
sweet love that had placed me, for
far beyond the reach of her taunts.

"I judge your future by my
Nelly's will not believe that
wrongly."

What right had I to trouble
him with my secret? What right
would I tell tales to write a
romance? I was a poor, de-
pendent girl, and she was a poor,
depressed, and weary, and dis-
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THE WEST, AT PRESENT.

A correspondent of the Evening Post thus
writes from Milwaukee:—"But only money,
with their children and Brussels carriage,
are not now the order of the day. Yet I have
seen no place in the last year where so many
and servile tenants were in the
progress of erection as here. In New York,
building is more stimulated by the facility
of obtaining money by mortgage than in any
other place. But here, where money is not, the
stimulus to build is the high rate of the
very great depreciation in the price of brick,
lumber, and labor, and the ease with which
farms are made with the aid of a little money.
But in proof that the late monetary revolution
is doing its blessed work, there is less crime
and law, and the side with money, and
and less robbing through the streets in costly
equipages, than there was two years ago. A
great drawback, however, on the thrift of the
great West is the enormous railroad charges.
It costs twelve cents to bring a bushel of
wheat two hundred miles, when that same
wheat is taken over a thousand miles on a fifty
thousand dollar propeller for only four cents.
Lumber is sold here for six dollars the
thousand feet, yet the farmer who lives sev-
enty miles in the interior must pay three and
a half dollars per thousand freight on the same
before he can shelter his stock or fence his
prairie. True, the railroads have been con-
structed by costly borrowings, and great
waste and extravagance; but by what rule
of ethics should the whole West be victimized
to make up the loss? But low rents, low rail-
road charges, and Christian municipal taxa-
tion must soon correspond to other values,
and the West will prosper." So much for
the present account of it—but now for the
future! A poet in Iowa, writing to the Boston
Post, sketches his home as follows:—

"All the West's a child,
And all the men and women's shakers.
All have their 'sick days' and their 'well days';
And one man in his time is often shaker.
His child's having seven ages. And first he's 'bilious';
Moving making in his spouse's arm;
And then the whining workman, somewhat ailing
With his beggled face, creeps like a snail.
Unwillingly to work. And then his knees ache;
Sighing like furnace, with a wailing groan.
He seeks his quiet cottage, then he toteseth
Full of strange odors and aching everywhere;
His flesh doth creep, each hair become a quill;
He seeks the bubble perpetration
From pocket pills and more. And then he sweats;
His hair round belly with solid breast lined,
Feels very full—as though with rammed pack;
With leaden eyes and beard of bristling lock,
Full of hope and warning, memento,
A child come over him. The sixth age shifts
Into the chattering magpie, with a jessal shrill
His talk is all of cold and 'clothes—more clothes.'
He shakes himself, his bed, the room, the house;
Moments seem hours—so sleep—no rest—no life!
His manly voice, turning to treble, pipes and whistles
Shrill, shrill,
And shakes withal in semi-quaver notes.
He's but child's iron, cold and still. Last scene of
all
That ends this strange eventful history—
Headache succeeds the chill, and fever hot.

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Unwillingly to work. And then his knees ache;
Sighing like furnace, with a wailing groan.
He seeks his quiet cottage, then he toteseth
Full of strange odors and aching everywhere;
His flesh doth creep, each hair become a quill;
He seeks the bubble perpetration
From pocket pills and more. And then he sweats;
His hair round belly with solid breast lined,
Feels very full—as though with rammed pack;
With leaden eyes and beard of bristling lock,
Full of hope and warning, memento,
A child come over him. The sixth age shifts
Into the chattering magpie, with a jessal shrill
His talk is all of cold and 'clothes—more clothes.'
He shakes himself, his bed, the room, the house;
Moments seem hours—so sleep—no rest—no life!
His manly voice, turning to treble, pipes and whistles
Shrill, shrill,
And shakes withal in semi-quaver notes.
He's but child's iron, cold and still. Last scene of
all
That ends this strange eventful history—
Headache succeeds the chill, and fever hot.

"All the West's a child,
And all the men and women's shakers.
All have their 'sick days' and their 'well days';
And one man in his time is often shaker.
His child's having seven ages. And first he's 'bilious';
Moving making in his spouse's arm;
And then the whining workman, somewhat ailing
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THIEF FRUSTRATED—A farmer, a miles East of this city, was robbed on Tuesday night, of about forty bushels of wheat, which had lately been threshed. On Wednesday morning he commenced a pursuit after the thief, but was unable to catch robber whom he easily traced to this city on the track of the waggon on the road.

On reaching here he lost track of the man but believing that the robber had gone direct to Dundas, he started for that place and at the toll gate, on the west of the again found the track. He then proceeded to the mill where he found the man whose wheel he was doing, and in 10 hours before. It seems the thief reached Dundas about five o'clock in the morning, and being in a great hurry to get to his head he the miller called out of his door, however, refused to take the man until the regular time for doing so, was at 10 o'clock. At that hour the load was delivered, and as it had been put through a running mill, it was emptied by steel check on the paymaster was then given the thief, who gave his name as John Arthur. He presented it immediately afterwards, and the miller, on finding it was not "Arthur," and "yes, but the money is for another job. As there were no funds in hand, the master told him to call at 10 o'clock. He bank would open, and the money would be ready for him. The thief again stated that he would do so, and at the time he drove his team to a tavern and put up; and as he was weary and wanted to the hay loft where he fed asses, remained so till ten o'clock. At that time the person who lost the wheel called to him. He and the team, and soon recognized it from the description he received. He inquired of the hostler if the owner was, and was told that he was expected to arrive. He then left, and, in proceeding to a magistrate for a warrant in search of the thief. The latter times, it seems, overheard the conversation of the miller and the thief, and descended from the loft and decamped, in his coat, team and wagon behind, and on receiving the money. He has no head of since; but as he is known to parties in Dundas and neighborhood it is feared that he will soon be caught.

John Arthur, formerly a team driver, the thief, is a native of Dundas, and is very valuable. —*Dundas Spectator.*

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT; THE DISCHARGE UNDER THE NEW LAW.—A writ for the abolition of imprisonment for debt came into force on the 1st of September, and our readers are aware of the result, which delivered a number of persons from the clutches of the old law and enabled them to bail under the old law can obtain discharge. The first case that has come under our notice, and probably the first that has happened anywhere, was brought to the notice here yesterday. Mr. ——— is a resident of this vicinity, but no inhabitant of ——— county of Grey, and this neighbourhood to visit his friends on three days before the old law was abolished, and was then instantaneously put into prison, but was immediately liberated by his friends. However, on the instant, he surrendered himself to the Sheriff, and remained in close custody a few days. Yesterday, at noon, he was examined before the County Judge as a prisoner, and after answering interrogatories to show that he was worth nothing, he was ordered all his property, as he owned and received a discharge, whereupon on his way rejoicing. He cannot, of course, be again arrested, unless any creditors can prove before a judge to the satisfaction of that functionary, that the individual in question is about to leave the country. ——— Spectator.

MORE ABOUT THE DUNDAS GOLD: DOUBTS REMAINED: MORE OF THE ART TREASURES.—We are glad to be enabled to publish another installment of the *Columbian*, in which it is stated that a gold mine is really due in Dundas. Another jump was shot yesterday by Mr. P. O'Connor, whose curiosity induced him to enter upon work of discovery. The lump was found and he suddenly dug out of the well a lump of gold weighing about 10 lbs., which cannot now be seen. Whether any more gold lies beneath the surface or whether it is the whereabouts of the well, we know not. Whether it would pay to go systematic work on a mining expedition, we know not; we do know that gold, in small quantities, has been found. A lump of the size of a brick lying on the surface is a curious case rather than one to be examined, at any time they in y choose to honor themselves with their presence.—*The Wanderer.*

EXPERIMENTAL STEAMSHIP.—A new kind of a novel construction has arrived from the United States, where it has been built by Messrs. Joyce, to test the utility of a ingenious contrivance for detaching the sides of the vessel and leaving entire on any port on her route. The vessel, it is about 90 feet in length and very narrow, and is fitted with a screw propeller. The sides are separated in a movable manner, and are fastened together in sockets and are compensated by strong iron stays. The foremast section is occupied by the crew, the middle compartment contains the entire cargo, and the stern part contains the engines. It is said that the vessel can be separated in about five minutes, and reattached in a few minutes, and as she could submerge in its place, so that the vessel can proceed on its course either with all cargo or in quest of one. The steam power is loaded with coal for the London and Liverpool trade, and will take in between 30 and 40 tons. The experiment should answer, were 1000 tons burden is to be forthwith consumed on the same principle.

"THEY SAY."

A more sneaking, cowardly, fiendish man, 'They say,' does not exist.—That language is a sequester for personal guile and malice; without form of flesh and blood, when invoked, and yet stalking every community. The character is myth, and yet real; intangible, and yet real; its victims, remorseless power. It is keen, and yet from its exhaustless quiver is poisoned arrows day to day. And no one can't; no character, position or sex exempt; its target is too sacred; no home is bulwark against its assaults. When one base wishes to assail some person's character or motives, 'They say' is always invoked. 'They say' is the assassin who strikes in the cloaking hours of darkness, from carnal greed or desire for the siletio. Men dare not all their own feelings. With smiles extended friendship they present the edge and shaft as coming from 'they say.' The reader, that when a villainous tale is told, and the relater cannot give an adequate tangible then. "They say" for it, the slander is the creation of the malicious side, and reeking with the poison of hate and earnest with a desire to have the falsehood of 'They say,' but alive; and become current coin in the community.

'They say'—we repeat, is as cowardly as false and fiendish; a phantom creature which, while letting loose a brood of crows to crawl in your path, and blast your nose. To retell the stories of, 'They say' to speak behind an intangible person.

The Nomination for the Electoral
n of Tecumseh takes place at Ca
ook, upon Friday the 24th inst. In c
is demanded, the polling will take
on Monday the 4th day of October.

sequent upon the occasion subsided, when intelligence was received in the cabin that a German lady had become the mother of three boys.

river had fallen and the miners were do-
better. **General** **Smith** **of** **Spain** **lost** **his** **min-**
fire at Sonora, on the 5th, destroyed
00 dollars worth of property. The Pres-
has, **collected** **general** **Smith** **of** **Spain**

2, for the purposes of the Ship Canal
navigation, will be immediately proceeded

It is at least direct and straightforward.—
There is no underhand, double-dealing in the
matter. It is replete with honest indignation

Mr. LaBerge has been returned for Iber-
by a majority of 515 votes. What say
Ministry to that? based and no go

SPORTSMEN—ATTENTION!

To the Editor of the *Carleton Place Herald*.
 Sir,—If some of your sporting friends would favor us through the columns of your paper, with observations derived from experience or otherwise, in regard to the habits of the several species of game—the best seasons of the year for hunting them, and the localities where they are chiefly to be found, together with the best methods of approaching and dealing with them, they would find their efforts fully appreciated by many, who like myself, find themselves unsuccessful in the pursuit of this beautiful pastime. In the United States and other countries, authors have treated fully of these interesting subjects; but the difficulty of obtaining access to these publications, or of reading them generally useful, would render any information touching them, in the columns of your wide-spread journal, of the greatest interest to your numerous readers, most of whom are interested either directly or indirectly in it. Now, that the harvest is over, and the sporting season approaching, may it not be expected that some of the big shots will give us a few hints upon the best methods of securing game? By so doing they will confer a favor upon many others, as well as

Your obedient servant,

AN AMATEUR SPORTSMAN.
 Almonte, Sept. 18, 1888.

We cordially second the request of "An Amateur Sportsman," and shall be happy to open our columns to such of our friends as will favor us with their ideas in reference to this subject. There are those, we know, who are well fitted for the task, and we trust they will not allow diffidence or other similar causes to prevent them from telling what they know in this matter. "Let your light shine," gentlemen, by sending us your thoughts, and we promise you they shall not be "hid under a bushel." Now—who will be the first to respond? We pause for a reply.

THE COMET.—A comet may now be seen for about an hour or two in the evenings and mornings. It sets in the evening in the North-West and rises in the morning in the North-East, a short time before daylight. This remarkable comet is quite visible to the naked eye, but when viewed through a small telescope, presents a well defined tail. It is now only one hundred and forty millions of miles distant from the earth, to which it is rapidly approaching. We are told that during the first week in October the comet will be of the most striking brightness, possibly the largest of the century, and at that time will be seen near Arcturus, perhaps even surpassing that brilliant star in splendor. It is now best seen at four o'clock in the morning. On the 12th inst., at 8 P.M., Dr. Smallwood writes us, the comet was in the N.W., near the star Xi, off the constellation of the Great Bear, and in a line nearly with the pointers Merak and Dubhe, and the star Epsilon of that constellation, and near the horizon.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

Our readers are all aware that an act has been passed at the last sitting of the Legislature, providing for the registration of voters, in the several Townships of Upper Canada. It appears from the act that the clerks of the municipalities have a very important duty to perform in regard to the matter; and that duty has to be commenced immediately, for it has to be completed by the first of October. This duty is to prepare the voters' lists, and as there is no time to lose, it ought to be commenced immediately. Any neglect to comply with the requirements of the act, will create very serious mischief, in the disfranchisement of all, whose names do not appear on the lists thus made out. The following is the section of the act which defines the duties of the clerks:—

"The Clerk of each Municipality in Upper Canada shall after the final revision and correction of the Assessment Roll, forthwith make a correct alphabetical list of all persons entitled to vote at the election of a member of the Legislative Council and Assembly within such Municipality, according to the provisions of this Act, together with the number of the lot or part of lot, or other description of the real property in respect of which each of them is so qualified; and in Cities and Towns, the Clerks shall make out a separate list for each Ward, of the names with a description of the property of all parties on the Assessment Rolls who may be entitled to vote in respect of real property situated within such Ward; and if any Municipality shall fail to make out one such alphabetical list for each of such Electoral divisions, containing the names, with such description of property, of all the parties, on the Assessment Rolls who may be entitled to vote on respect of real property situated in each of such Electoral divisions respectively; and the Clerk shall certify by oath or affirmation before the Judge of the County Court, or before any two Justices of the Peace, to the correctness of the lists thus by him made out, and he shall keep such certain lists among the records of the Municipality, and shall deliver a duplicate original thereof certified by oath or affirmation as aforesaid, to the Clerk of the Peace of the County or Union of Counties within which the said Municipality shall lie; and all such lists shall be complete from the first day of October in each year; and no person shall be admitted to vote at any Election of a Member to serve in the Legislative Council or Assembly, unless his name shall appear upon the list then last made and certified; and no question of qualification shall be raised at any such Election, except to ascertain whether the party tendering his vote is the same party intended to be designated in the alphabetical list aforesaid."

Wholesale and Retail Merchants will find this a favorable year to begin to keep Buffalo Robes, on account of the large stock in market, (primarily consisting of Robes returned from the Crimea), and consequent moderate prices compared with former years. The stock advertised for sale on 7th October in Montreal, is wholly of the year's importation from the Hudson's Bay Company, and is of much better quality than those usually sold in the United States, which came from regions lying further South.—See Advertisement.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

We publish, to-day, a notice of the commencement of the fifth session of the Medical Department of Queen's College. In reference to Dr. George Lawson, who is about to occupy the chair of Chemistry and Natural History in this institution, we have read an article from the *Edinburgh Advertiser* in which it appears that his talents and ability for communicating knowledge are of the first order. We glean the following additional information from the *Kings-on News*:—A contemporary says, whilst referring to Dr. Lawson's connection with the Medical Department of Queen's College, we cannot refrain from glancing at the great benefits derived to a new country like Canada from the talents and acquirements of such a man. Besides being a distinguished Chemist, Naturalist, Dr. Lawson is a Scientific Agriculturist, Horticulturist, and Arboriculturist. As an Agriculturist, we may refer to "British Agriculture" edited by him, and to papers on the following subjects which have been contributed by him to *Agricultural Chemistry*, "The Farm," "Nitrate of Soda—its History and Agricultural Uses," "The Wheat Fly," "On the Formation of Soil, and the conditions upon which its fertility depends," "The Use of Lime in Agriculture," "The Physics and Chemistry of Milk, Butter, and Cheese," "The Turnip Fly," "On the Rotation of Crops," "Improvement of Waste Land." As a Horticulturist, we may mention following numbers of the new edition of "Chambers' Information for the People," and in great part re-written by him "Vegetable Physiology," "Systematic Gardening," "The Kitchen Garden," "The Flower Garden," "The Flower Garden." As an Arboriculturist, we refer to number of the same periodical, styled "Arboriculture."

Dr. Lawson is also a highly gifted, popular lecturer. "I have attended some of his lectures delivered in Edinburgh," writes Mr. Rose, Lecturer on Mineralogy, "and bear testimony to the accuracy of his descriptions, the clearness and simple elegance of his language, and his plain and effective delivery, by which he interests and carries his hearers along with him."

To mental gifts and acquirements Lawson adds the Christian graces. "A amiable disposition and gentlemanly deportment," writes Mr. Syme, Lecturer on Botany at Charing Cross and Westminster Hospital, London, "are sure to give him a personal influence over his students." And Dr. I. Lettich, Minister of High Church, Edinburgh, writing from Edinburgh in January last, says:—

"From his talents, his acquirements, earnestness of purpose, his vigor of personality, and his high conscientiousness, I am persuaded he will earn a reputation for zeal and efficiency in any situation to which he may be appointed."

We congratulate the country generally, and Queen's College in particular, on the acquisition of the talents, the attainments, and the energies of such a man.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.—The *Canadian Agriculturist* says:—"The arrangements for this great gathering in Toronto approaching completion. The Crystal Palace is finished and the fittings up are actively proceeding with. All that now remains to look for is an adequate response from the country, by means of visitors, stock and internal, which it is believed the result will justify. The Show will commence on the 26th of September, and terminate, so far as the Live Stock concerned, on the 1st of October. But it has been determined by the board of Agriculture to keep open the Crystal Palace an additional week, in order to give the public ample opportunity of carefully inspecting the numerous production of Canadian ingenuity and skill, with which the capacity building will abound. Exhibitors therefore are requested to leave such non-perishable articles as they can conveniently for another week. This arrangement, will, it is hoped, prevent the general overcrowding for a day or two, annually complained of, and afford ample opportunity for manufacturers, and mechanics."

BUFFALO ROBES.

In inviting attention to the large Sale of Buffalo Robes advertised, for the 7th October we beg leave to suggest, that a more extended use of this Canadian necessity of life would greatly conduce to the health and comfort of the people. Farmers and their families have frequently to travel to Church or Market in winter, when a good Buffalo Robe under them and another over, would keep them much more comfortable than any other apparel or combination of apparels; and we are informed, that in some regions of the country not one settler in ten has a Buffalo Robe at all. One reason for this destitution, is that but few Merchants keep this article which is about as necessary as any other kind of clothing.

Another use to which Buffalo Robes may be much more extensively put, is to make them into great coats. No other kind of coat is so warm or durable, and when needed to be worn in travelling the Buffalo coat may be used like a common Robe to the feet, or even as an additional cover on bed.

Wholesale and Retail Merchants will find this a favorable year to begin to keep Buffalo Robes, on account of the large stock in market, (primarily consisting of Robes returned from the Crimea), and consequent moderate prices compared with former years. The stock advertised for sale on 7th October in Montreal, is wholly of the year's importation from the Hudson's Bay Company, and is of much better quality than those usually sold in the United States, which came from regions lying further South.—See Advertisement.

CAMP MEETING AT BOYD'S SETTLEMENT.

The Camp Meeting which was advertised to take place at the above Settlement, commenced on Wednesday, the 15th, and finished on Tuesday last. In numbers, the meeting was an eminent success, presenting a respectable assembly of between two and three thousand persons. The arrangements on the ground were admirable and reflected credit on the management.

The tableaux presented on the spot selected was well worthy of the deepest reflection, and suggestively the mind wandered back to the period when the prayers of the Pilgrim Fathers first ascended from the depths of an American forest, on the shores of New England. In the centre of a clump of his wood, interspersed with evergreens, were erected a circle of thirty tents, in the centre of which was the steeple, slightly elevated, where the officiating ministers addressed the assembled multitude—enclosing a space calculated to contain about eight thousand persons. To a stranger unused to such spectacles, the scene presented many features of absorbing interest. Here under the drooping foliage of the majestic maple the voice of the petitioner ascended skyward and hushed the assembled thousands to deep earnestness. Here was to be seen the pioneer of the forest, whose silvered locks and palsied hand told with unerring truth the eighty summers past, and the near approach to that "bourn from which no traveller ever returns; and there, by his side, the blooming maiden, in the full flush of womanhood, with deep emotional feeling kneeling to Heaven's eternal King."—and again under the shade of that sheltering balm, through the dark clothing of which the golden September sun sends down his chastened beams, is the matron, with her living progeny, at times stilled with solicitude the querulousness of that chubby specimen of humanity, who looks naturally enough independent of religious decorum; and there, again, the youth's attention is arrested for a time by the startling earnestness of the minister's beseeching voice, which awakens up the echoes of the primal forest—nature's own cathedral—and, anon, as the simple and natural worship proceeds, the listener's attention is caught by the choral glories of the psalmody, and the grand old Wesley hymns swell high and hopeful on the morning breeze that is sighing through the quivering leaves overhead.

To sum up the whole in a few words, the proceedings and observances were of a striking character, and we have no doubt will be productive of good among those who belong to the communion under the auspices of which the meeting was convened. The decorum observable on the ground was creditable to the population of the surrounding neighborhood, and the hospitality extended to strangers was a pleasing feature in the secular arrangements. The following Rev. Gentlemen were in attendance, and took part in the exercises:—Rev. Messrs. Lantton, Huxford, Hardy, Howes, Hobbes, Hammond, McGill, Osborne, and Purdie.

NORTH RIDING AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

Owing to press of business, we found ourselves unable to attend the first Exhibition of the North Riding Agricultural Society, held at Almonte, on Tuesday last; but our informant gives us to understand the Show was not quite as good as those exhibited at Carleton Place, in former years. There was a large gathering of people of both sexes, and but for the unpropitious aspect of the weather in the morning, the exhibition of Live Stock and other articles, would have been better. The Show of Live Stock, was very meagre indeed. We would advise some of our wealthy and enterprising Ramsay farmers to show a pattern to others, by importing as improved class of Cattle and Sheep. It is just as easy to feed a good Cow as a bad one, or a good Sheep as a bad one. We see no reason why our Ramsay farmers should not be able to procure and keep as good Cows and Sheep, as our Western farmers. In Agricultural Implements, &c., the display was not as good as might be. We noticed some fine Buggies and Cutters, the paintwork of which reflects great credit upon our young native tinsmith, Wm. Morphy. In the Dairy line we observed two or three good parcels of Butter. The domestic manufactures and fancy articles were tolerably good, considering the first year of the Society. There was a larger display of Cheese than last year. When the Judges got through, and the Committee met to arrange discretionary prizes, the Secretary then announced the names of the successful Competitors, which will appear in our next number.

Quite a number of distinguished citizens of the United States, purpose, we understand, a visit to the Province during the Fair. Among others named are ex-Friend Fillmore, Senator Seward, Hon. R. McClellan, ex-Secretary of the Interior; ex-Governor Medary, member of the National Executive Committee of Agriculture; and President of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture; ex-Governor Hunt and Governor Greeley. Canada will, no doubt, give her distinguished visitors a hearty welcome.

Henry Starnes, Esq., has ceased to be a member of the Corporation of La Banque du Peuple—or, in other words, has retired from the Direction of that prosperous and ably-managed Institution. Having accepted the Montreal Agency of the Ontario Bank, Mr. Starnes could not consistently retain his place in the Direction of the Banque du Peuple.

The ladies of the Episcopal Church in Goderich, have raised \$600 by a bazaar, in order to erect a gallery in their church.

For the Carleton Place Herald.

RIDES IN THE COUNTRY.

No. 4.

MR. EDITOR.—There are those who turn up their nose at anything emanating from the country; as though wit and beauty, science and civilization, were only to be found in the neighborhood of brick walls, and could only be seen or enjoyed, by the aid of gas-light. We have not a word to say to such people, and can afford to pass them by in mingled pity and contempt. "They are joined to their idols—let them alone."

Our country jaunt awaits us; and while the sun is still high, and the balmy air invites us wondrously, we haste away to imbibe its healthful virtues, and enjoy its simple pleasures, regardless of those who know not the advantages and resources which the country presents, or who pretend to despise them.

"The Country" how much meaning is embodied in these two simple and easily spoken, yet how comprehensive in detail. The home of the representatives of various nations and of different languages, creeds and colours. Not merely made up of broad acres and wide spread fields, but constituting the emporium of wealth, the fountain of commerce, and the source of power. To promote its greatness, the politician promises, the Christian prays, and the patriot labors. One seeks to control it for the sake of his party, the second for the benefit of his creed, and the third to promote its own highest interests without reference to creed or party.

What varied thoughts and emotions does the sight of this one landscape awaken in the mind of those who look upon it.

To some these wide spread fields and waving woods suggest merely the profit and loss which might accrue from their bargain and sale. The husbandman sees in them naught but the means of producing rich harvests to store his granaries and multiply his resources. To the idle and the lazy, they are but places for plodding industry and laborious thrift; and to most, but scenes of toil, enlivened by coarse mirth, and repaid by rude affluence. How differently those same objects appear to the few who can unravel their inner existence, and solve the mystery of their present forms, and learn the relations of each to the others and to the world around them.

The geologist, for instance, sees in these rough stones and unshapely masses of rocks the type of a class, which he can trace back far into the labyrinth of time, and reveal much that is curious in regard to its history and present condition. Those curved and radiated marks and prominences which are seen, but not understood, by the common observer, he knows to be the remains of insects and of shells whose existence dates far back along the record of time, and some species of which have become extinct, while others exist at the present day. How strange it is that a large part of these heaps of stones piled up by untalented hands—that even a large portion of the walls of that stately dwelling, massive and durable as they are, is composed of the remains of tiny insects, who fulfilled their brief span of existence, and then retired into their wasted nothingness, leaving us these as their monuments! The skilled eye detects in these regular indentures in the rock the mark of "footprints in the sand," ere yet this now solid mass was crystallized and consolidated by the action of the elements. The very shape and position of these huge boulders and masses of granite and ledges of limestone, are eloquent of the changes of the past and stand forth as the unmistakable and elsewhere unwritten records of the upheavals and revolutions of the enchanter, Time.

But see that delicate blossom you are crushing beneath your feet. How its blushing petals seem to smile at you, even in their destruction, and return your rudeness only by emitting a more fragrant fragrance. To you, that flowering stalk is of the smallest consequence. Perhaps you even dislike and despise it. But look more closely at its golden disc. See what a wonderful regularity, and delicately colored tint, its leaves and other organs present. The botanist claims acquaintance with that little flower; and could tell you its name, and probably its uses, and much more of interest about its growth and every day life. To you it is nothing but a weed or a despised flower, but to him it is a friend—almost a companion—full of interest and replete with information. Perhaps, too, it has medicinal virtues, its little dream of life, and healing powers, of which you have no conception.

Here comes that winged beetle, buzzing on his way with monotonous sound and unwelcome flight. How your flesh creeps as he passes close to your cheek or flaps his unwieldy bulk against your hat, and then half stunned, half frightened, but still buzzing, with a series of perplexing gyrations; extricates himself from your clothing, and to your comfort and probably his own pleasure, speeds on his airy flight. He and his brethren of many classes and colors, and thousands more of the insect tribe, live and flourish in these same fields and woods, and to the entomologist, are objects of special interest, and their habits and doings matters for his particular attention.

Thus we see what varied attractions are to be found in a single landscape, and how indefinitely prolonged and pleasantly varied our pleasures may become, by forming acquaintance with the various departments of nature as they exist around us, and learning not to despise the most common or unimportant object which presents itself to our view; for even a blade of grass is fitted up with a structure and a beauty which, in his highest flights, can scarcely comprehend, much less imitate—so true it is that "God made the country, while man built the town."

The forest trees now present their highest luxuriance; and the growth of vegetable life in general is fast approaching maturity, soon to merge into the "scar and yellow leaf." Period! how strongly suggestive of more serious thoughts—which we must not here linger upon—our object being cheerful relaxation, and not the inditing of a homely. People, generally, are fond of making their own "reflections;" and as more serious duties beckon us away, we must leave our kind readers to pursue their country pastime, after their own way—not doubting but that their happy fancies and ready wit will bring them a higher pleasure than these hasty observations have been able to afford them. At all events, we can assure them, to a certainty, from gastric sensations, if not from "heart-felt experience" that a practical excursion among the fields and woods, and upon the lakes and rivers will give them a much keener appetite than they have felt in accompanying us thus far in the columns of the *Herald*—As a remedy for dyspepsia, emolli, the blues, or blue devils in any form, there is nothing equal to a stroll in the country—fishing, shooting, rambling, pic-nicking, or any other way you may choose to take it.

Yours truly,
 PARCEL.

Private advice from London by the "Vanderbilt," states that Prof. Hughes would have his machines in readiness to work the cable, on or about the 8th inst., on which day the Atlantic Company expected to despatch a special steamer to Trinity Bay, with one of Prof. Hughes' assistants on board. We may, therefore, hope to see the cable in complete working order on or about the 25th inst. In answer to the theorizing of many respecting the impossibility of working the cable by the Hughes system, it is sufficient to say that with instruments hastily constructed, and in many respects very imperfect, Prof. Hughes has transmitted intelligence reliably and continuously through 2,900 miles of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. This was whilst the cable was at Keyham. Since then about 2,200 miles of the same cable has been submerged between Ireland and Newfoundland, and with electrical results nearly fifty per cent. (so the Telegraph Company's Electricians assert) more favorable than whilst it was coiled at Keyham. Professor Hughes says, unhesitatingly, that he can transmit intelligence through the cable, reliably and continuously at the rate of from three to six words per minute.

THE OPENING OF CHINA.—It is not without some hesitation that the London journals give credence to the welcome tidings that the Emperor of China has consented to the English and the French what they have so long sought to obtain by peaceful and by warlike means, the privilege of unrestricted trade at any of his ports, and direct communication of consular or diplomatic agents with the responsible source of authority at Peking. Neither the public securities, nor the markets for Chinese produce were perceptibly affected by the news. Still the general impression was that the next Eastern mail would bring a confirmation of the report, which all are so anxious to believe.

We observe that the Hon. P. M. Van-kongnet has bestowed the patronage of the Crown Land Department upon the special organ and advocate of the Russell Election Fraud!—*Ottawa Citizen*.

BIRTH.

At Carleton Place on the 15th inst., Mrs. William Morphy of a daughter.

At Ashton, on the 4th inst., Mrs. Donald McFarlane of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 2nd inst., at the residence of Dr. Evans, in the village of Renfrew, by the Rev. George Thompson, A. M., George Smith, M. D., to Matilda, youngest daughter of John Torney, Esq., of Richmond.

On Monday, the 6th inst., at St. James' Church, Maidland, by the Rev. R. Lewis, Sidney Ford Jones, eldest son of the late Sidney Jones, Esq., of Brockville, to Sophia Marian, daughter of Robert Harvey, Esq., of Chicago, Ill.

DIED.

At Woodroff, near the city of Ottawa, on the 13th September, 1888, Frances, daughter of the late John Hammond Cole, Esq., of the City of Norwich, Norfolk—aged 59.

On Friday, the 10th inst., after a short illness, Elizabeth Julia, wife of G. P. Baker, Esq., Post Master of Ottawa, aged 26 years.

In Gloucester, on the 14th inst., Jean Stobie, wife of Mr. James McEwen, aged 57. Mrs. McEwen was a native of Crief, Perthshire, Scotland.

In Ottawa on the 12th inst., Catherine, wife of Samuel Cuthbert, aged 22 years.

At Gore Point, on the Ottawa, on the 11th inst., Jean Barreille, Esq., aged about 52 years.

At the village of Renfrew, on Saturday, the 11th inst., Florence Morley, daughter of R. Ross, Esq., of Ottawa, aged 2 years.

SAVE COSTS.

ALL persons indebted to this office, either by note or account, will be used without any further notice, unless payment be made, forthwith.

Carleton-Place Herald office,
 Sept. 15th 1888.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Fifth Session of the Medical Department of the University of Queen's College will commence on the First Wednesday of NOVEMBER next, and terminate the end of the following April. For particulars regarding the course of Study, Fees, &c., reference is made to the "Annual Announcement," a copy of which may be had on application to

JOHN STEWART,
 Secretary to the Medical Faculty.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

BUFFALO ROBES FOR 1888.

ON THURSDAY, 7th October, will be offered by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Stores of the undersigned the importation of BUFFALO ROBES by the Hudson's Bay Company for the present year, consisting of 299 BALES IN THE ORIGINAL PACKAGES, as described in the original invoice.

The terms of the sale will be similar to those prescribed by the Hudson's Bay Company, viz:—The Robes to be taken as they offer, without any claim for defects, and the terms of payment for purchasers over £1000 one fourth cash; one fourth three months, one fourth six months, and one fourth nine months, adding interest and furnishing approved paper. For purchasers of a smaller amount the terms will be made known on the day of Sale. Purchasers to pay the auction duty.

The superior quality of the Hudson's Bay Company's Robes over all others is generally recognized.

The attention of Wholesale Merchants, Furriers, Clothiers and Country Merchants is invited to the sale.

Sale at ONE o'clock.
 JOHN DUGGALL, Commission Merchant,
 255 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Farm to Lease.

TO LEASE, for a term of years that will be known, a Farm, occupied by the Subscriber, being the West half of Lot number Ten, in the Eighth Concession of the Township of RAMSAY, containing One Hundred Acres, nearly Ninety of which are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. The Land is of good quality, and with suitable buildings erected thereon. The Farm is well fenced, and with a good supply of Water near the Dwelling House. Likewise, a young Orchard bearing Fruit. The main Road from Brockville and Pakenham passes by the farm which is situated between the flourishing Villages of Carleton Place and Almonte. The Farm will be supplied in whole or in part with all kinds of Farming Stock and Implements, if required. For further particulars apply, by letter, post paid, to the Subscriber, upon the Premises.

JOHN DONOHUE,
 Ramsay, Sept. 20th, 1888. 2-cg
 P. S. Editors of *Brockville Recorder* and *Ottawa Citizen* please copy the above three months and send accounts to the Subscriber. Address: JOHN DONOHUE, Almonte P.O.

MONEY FOUND.

FOUND on the Road between Carleton Place and Almonte, A LARGE SUM OF MONEY. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying for this advertisement.

EDWARD SWAIN.
 Innisville, Sept. 13th, 1888. 1-cg

STRAY PIG.

STRAYED from the Subscriber's premises, on the eleventh instant, a Black and White Pig—Information of the same will be suitably rewarded.

FRANCIS LAVALLÉE.
 September, 14th 1888. 1-1f

FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has now on hand a good Assortment of GRAFTED APPLE TREES, second to none in the Province. Also, Apples on Paradise Stocks, for Garden culture, Pears on Quince and Mountain Ash, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, Rubus, Grape Vines, Ornamental Trees, &c. I would advise intending purchasers to have their Trees lifted in the Fall, for the following reasons: The roads are better, work not so pressing, as in a severe winter, the Trees are more safe, heeled in, than standing in the Nursery bed, the bottoms should be made in the Fall.

GEO. BLAIR.
 DALLHOUSER NURSERY,
 Sept. 13, 1888. 1-cg

CAUTION.

ALL parties are hereby CAUTIONED against purchasing a NOTE of Hand made by me, William Tough, in favour of Robert Fitzsimmons, for the sum of five pounds, currency, as I have received no value for the same and will not pay it.

WILLIAM TOUGH,
 Arnprior, 1st September 1888.

AUCTION SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will Sell by Public AUCTION, their whole STOCK in Trade, at LECKIE'S CORNERS, Ramsay, commencing on Monday, the 27th inst., at 10 O'clock, forenoon, and continuing until the whole is sold off. As the greater part of the above Stock is new, parties will find it to their advantage to attend.

TERMS LIBERAL—made known on the day of Sale.
 ALBERT TESKEY,
 MATHEW ANDERSON.
 6th September, 1888. 52-a

CAUTION.

WHEREAS, my wife, Elizabeth West, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, I hereby forbid any person from harboring, or giving her credit in my name, as I will not be responsible for any debts of her contracting after this date.

JAMES WEST.
 Almonte, Sept. 7th, 1888. 52-a

Board of Public Instruction.

COUNTY OF RENFREW.
 THE Next Meeting of the BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION for the County of RENFREW, for the examining of Teachers and Granting Certificates, will be held at the Town Hall, RENFREW, on FRIDAY the Twenty-fourth day of SEPTEMBER, 1888, at the hour of Ten o'clock, A. M.

Teachers are required to produce certificates of good moral character.

GEORGE ROSS,
 Renfrew, 1st Sept., 1888. 52g

PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES

A CHRONICLE OF THE TURF, AGRICULTURE, FIELD SPORTS, LITERATURE, THE STAGE. Published every Saturday morning at No. 346 & 348 Broadway, New York.

William T. Porter, and George Wilkes, Editors.

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Advertisements, 25 cents per line, 7 days in advance.

BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

The Board of Public Instruction will meet in PERTH, for examining TEACHERS, and granting certificates of qualification on MONDAY, the 27th day of SEPTEMBER, at the hour of 10 O'clock, A. M. The Local section of the Board will meet for the same purpose in the Village of LANARK, on Saturday, the 25th September, at the hour of 12 O'clock, Noon.

J. A. MURDOCH,
 Secretary.

SELLING OFF.

JOHN DEWAR would inform the Public at large that he is to close his present business in Carleton Place, and in doing so, he will SELL OFF his well Assorted Stock of GOODS for Ready Pay, or short approved Credit, at COST PRICE. Parties in need of Goods would do well to call and get their supplies. Without a doubt, good Bargains will be had as J. D. is determined to Sell all without reserve or delay.

JOHN DEWAR.

ALL Parties indebted to the Subscriber, whose Accounts are past due, are requested to pay up and save the Bailiff a visit to their Premises.

JOHN DEWAR.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, THE BRITISH REVIEWS.

L. Scott & Co., New York, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:—

1. The London Quarterly [Conservative]
 2. The Edinburgh Review [Whig]
 3. The North British Review [Free Church]
 4. The Westminster Review [Free Church].

Blackwoods Edinburgh Magazine [Tory].

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics form only one feature of their character. As organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

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