

REAPING CHALLENGE.

THE "DODGE" VENTURE THE "NOXON".

A dispute over the challenge reaping match between Mr. Miller, Agent for Messrs. Frost & Wood's "Dodge," and Mr. Kirk, agent for "Noxon's Standard" combined mowers and reapers took place Wednesday on the farm of the Hon. Mr. Miller, near the town of Montreal. The spot chosen was a beautiful field of oats where the grain was very even, a medium height and all standing. It was not much of a test for any reaping machine, as none of the grain was very heavy or lodged, and there was nothing present a reaper from either side straight and laying even as the other.

Among those who were present were Messrs. W. Hopkins, Edward Hopkins, Nicholas Hopkins, J. Hopkins, Mr. Tompkins, E. Cogrove, Mr. Combs, Mr. Watkins, Mr. Watson, Mr. J. Bowman, Mr. Geo. Lang, Mr. Robinson, and from the Campbell, Mr. Sam and John Thompson, Messrs. J. and John Thompson, Mr. T. F. Forfar, the Messrs. Miller, Mr. Kirk, and a Citizen reporter.

The general agent for the "Noxon" machine was on the ground, and Mr. J. Thompson thought he could tie a sheaf as well as any of them. He selected a bunch that was comparatively free from thistles drew out a handful of straw, divided it into two parts, and smid the graining of the farmers he proceeded to do this. He cut carefully in the middle. Having in this way formed his hand he laid it on the ground and after some grunting he succeeded in the course of three minutes in tying the sheaf and getting his hands well pricked with thistles. Mr. John Thompson also tried to bind a sheaf. He didn't get as far as making the hand. When he stopped he found there was a strain on his back, the blood rushed to his head, and there were thistles in the straw, so he decided he wouldn't bind any at that time. Mr. Goldthrie said he hadn't forgotten how to tie a sheaf, but he didn't have to put in a day's work at it.

When the two rival machines were ready, Mr. Miller appointed Mr. T. F. Forfar as one judge, and Mr. Kirk appointed Mr. McLaughlin as a second. The two judges were then to appoint a third man to tie the sheaf, and Mr. Goldthrie, who they had appointed Mr. Goldthrie, Mr. Kirk objected, and maintained that he and Miller should appoint the third man. Mr. Miller said the appointment of the third man rested with the two judges, and in this he was supported by Mr. Forfar. Mr. Kirk then objected to Mr. Goldthrie, and refused to let the match proceed. The whole forenoon and a good part of the afternoon was wasted in argument, and Mr. Kirk created a very unfavorable impression against the "Noxon" machine as it was a direct vote of want of confidence against the judges. Finding that no settlement could be come to, Mr. Hopkins, who could not afford to keep his men idle, started the machine, and out down the oats. The majority of the farmers appeared to be in favor of the "Dodge" machine, and the following defects were pointed out in the "Noxon": The cutter bar could not be made to cut swath within ten inches of the length of the knife without running the off horse into the grain, and the draught appeared to be fully one fourth greater than the "Dodge." In justice to the makers, however, the agent explained that the machine had not been properly put together, and did not work satisfactorily. Mr. Miller claimed the money (one hundred dollars fifty dollars each deposited with the Citizen Company). The stakeholder declared his intention to give it up until a decision should be arrived at by the judges. As the decision has not been given yet, the money has not been paid over.

THE "CHAMPION".

During the Altercations and preparations for the match, Mr. George Lang drove a hand-painted reaper to ground. It was a "Champion" from the Joseph Hall Co.'s Works, Ottawa. The machine is a new patent that has lately been introduced into Canada, the right being purchased by the Joseph Hall Co. of Springfield, Mass. The machine is a perfect model of neat workmanship, durability and ingenious arrangement. Its peculiarities are a wrought iron frame instead of wood, and an automatic delivery, which can be changed from the driver to deliver as often as he places in heavy grain, or carry a sheaf any distance. This machine attracted a great deal of attention. Mr. O. A. Hathaway, general agent and machines for the Springfield Company, an active live Yankee who appears to thoroughly understand every wheel, rod and motion in a reaper, put the machine together and started it to work. Mr. George Lang started with it, and it cut a wider swath and a straighter sheaf than either of the others. Mr. Hathaway says that the Springfield company has sold over 25,000 of these machines this season, 4,000 to Germany alone. The reaper cut the sheaf in four different ways and in a clear field, where grain is even all the driver has to do is to attend to his horse and the machine delivers sheaves regularly without the use of the "trip." The pivot connection is a great improvement on the book improvement on the book and eye system. It is an oval ball working in a socket to correspond. At the knife heel the two connections are held together by a bolt with a ratchet nut and spring, so that there is no possibility of the coupling disconnected. By jolting over rough ground, Mr. George Lang Montreal road, is to be the Ottawa agent for this new machine. Mr. Hathaway is to go to Prince Edward Island this week to look after a number of them that have been introduced there.

After the reaping match was over a number of persons drove down to Mr. Bowman's to see

A NEW POTATO DIGGER.

which he has imported from Glasgow. It is a novel machine, which runs on two heavy cast iron wheels is a plowshare something in the shape of a blade of a shovel which runs under the potato drill and rises the whole depth of the soil from the bottom. The soil slides over the shovel to the rear where it is not a rapidly revolving iron cone like a wheel with spokes but without holes. The spokes are forked at the ends and as they revolve they throw the potatoes and clay against a screen which distributes the potatoes along the field in regular ridges. The machine is a novel

ty in this section and will be on exhibition at the fair.

Mr. Miller entertained a number of friends at O'Meara's on their return to the city—Ottawa.

THE LATE JUDGE ARMSTRONG.

As will be seen from an obituary notice in another column, the illness from which Judge Armstrong had for some time suffered, terminated fatally yesterday morning at an early hour. That was the result, has been evident to his friends for the past few days. The immediate cause of death was congestion of the lungs; but age and a constant uninterrupted attention to his laborious duties on the Bench paved the way. His death will be a loss to the community of no ordinary nature, for he was an honored and useful citizen, an upright and impartial judge. To his family the consolation is left—and it is vouchsafed to comparatively few—that he had arrived at a mature old age; besides, his death was that peaceful burning out of the lamp of life which gives hope of a happy hereafter. He was born at Monaghan, Ireland, in the year 1807, and was descended from an old family of good standing. In 1819, he being then in his 19th year, he emigrated to Canada, ten years later he commenced the study of law with Messrs. Baldwin & Sullivan, then the leading law firm in Toronto; he completed his curriculum with Mr. Sampson, of Belleville, in 1834, in which year he was called to the bar; and in 1842, or within the short space of eight years thereafter, his ability and integrity as a lawyer gained for him the appointment of Judge of the County of Carleton. Thenceforth he became a permanent resident of the city of Ottawa, and took a deep interest in its advancement, having closely identified himself with many of its charitable and benevolent institutions. He was resident for example of the Board of Trustees of the Protestant Hospital, of which he was one of the founders, and in the prosperity of which he took a very warm and hearty interest. He was also for a series of years President of the Ottawa Mechanics Institute and Athenaeum, an institution which under his fostering care and vigilant supervision grew and flourished. He was by virtue of his position as County Judge, a member of the Board of Commissioners of Police, where his sound judgment was of great service in perfecting the administration of justice within the Corporation of Ottawa. His home life was sincerely and deeply respected by his bereaved family and a large circle of personal friends.—Times.

OBITUARY.—Mr. Robert Matthews, of Sandy Hill, has again been sorely tried by the loss of his only son, a daughter at the age of 18 years and four months. About a week ago he was bereaved of his son a smart intelligent boy of nearly 17 years. Typhoid fever carried both to an early grave. His wife and only surviving son are also down with the disease, and there is no knowing what their fate may be. Mr. Matthews' lamentable affliction has the sympathy of the entire neighborhood, throughout which the members of the family were highly respected. The demise of two members of the household has cast a gloom over the community. A large and respectable congregation followed the remains of the deceased daughter to Beechwood Cemetery yesterday. She was an amiable and accomplished young lady, and somewhat noted for her beauty of person. At school she was the revered companion of her school mates, and in the domestic circle was a first-rate partner. It is to be hoped Providence may stay the hand of affliction from further loss, and that health may again be restored into the bosom of a once happy family.—Times.

A Breverton M. D. recently driving along the road put his lighted pipe into his vest pocket, setting fire to the garment. The horse becoming unmanageable he could not hold him and put the fire out, which now extended to his coat, nor could he subdue the fire without letting the horse go. So along the road he went until a fortunate party connected with Lynch's Hotel, and when by stripping off what garments were left on him, he succeeded in once more getting cooled down, though at the expense of a blistered skin, singed hair, and a few cuts, and was then driven to the house of course. To go into the town in that classical condition was out of the question, so he patched up his garments as well as possible, turning some of the most badly burnt under him, and waiting patiently until darkness, he quietly drove into town—a sadder but wiser man.

The pressure within a steam boiler is a matter which notwithstanding its importance, is as yet but imperfectly understood. An English engineer states that his investigations show that, with a pressure of fifty pounds per square inch, it amounts to 7,200 pounds of the surface exposed to the steam, amounting frequently to many thousands of tons in the boiler, thus accounting for the enormous havoc made by explosions. He asserts that the joints are weaker either on the solid plate or on the rivets, twenty-eight to thirty tons per square inch of sectional area; while joints are found to give way at about seventeen tons.

THE PAKENHAM MILL.—We understand that Messrs. Hillard & Dickson's woolen mill in Pakenham, has been leased by our enterprising townsman Mr. Wm. H. Wylie, and will soon be put in full operation. The mill and machinery are now and complete in every particular. Mr. Wylie, it would seem by this extension of his business, has no alarm about the future prospects of the woolen prospects of the woolen trade or of the effects of the proposed Reciprocity Treaty thereon.—Gazette.

BURGLARY IN THE COUNTRY.—Some time between the 7th and 19th instant, some thief entered the dwelling of Mr. Alex. Buchanan, of Drummond, near the Beavertown line, and stole a considerable amount of money. The public are warned against negotiating this stolen paper. Some time previous, the same thief it is supposed, entered the house of Mr. John McPherson, in a drop of rain in this vicinity for 866 days, everything is smoking hot and burning up. Many of the cattle have died of starvation.

Boys and girls, what is it you never can catch, though you chase it as fast as the wind? It is the word that never catches the word that has once gone out of your lips. Once spoken, it is out of your reach; do you best, you can never recall it. Therefore, take care what you say. Never speak an unkind word in anger, a lying word, or a promise word.

MARSHAL BAZAINE.

Paris, August 14.

The main topic of conversation here, at this time, is the escape of Marshal Bazaine, who, last Sunday, instead of giving his jailers the slip, and is supposed to have taken refuge in Italy. It appears the Marshal, who was credited with such wonderfully resigned feelings in regard to his incarceration, left the fort by means of a rope-ladder. A boat was probably waiting for him, and took him out to the steamer that is said to have been observed in sight of the island; a steamer painted white, and the presence of which in the neighbourhood of the island excited some curiosity among the garrison. The mistral was blowing violently at the time; and the escape of the Marshal, which would have been the escape of the fortress, has entire personal of the fortress arrested from the Director down to the Wardens, and including every one of the soldiers. Col. Villetie, who had left the island on Monday before the escape of the Marshal, had been discovered in the morning, and at once went to Cannes on his way to this city, and was there arrested on his arrival, and thrown into prison, where no one is allowed to see him. His wife left this city for Cannes on learning his arrest, but has not been allowed to see him. Madame Bazaine, who had an audience of Marshal MacMahon a short time since, implored him to transmute her husband's sentence into perpetual exile. The President replied that it was impossible for him to do so.

"Is that really your only answer to my prayer?" said Mme. Bazaine.

"My only one!" returned the Marshal.

"Then I can hope for nothing from men!" exclaimed the lady, as she withdrew, "it is only God who can help us!"

It appears that Madame Bazaine and her cousin, M. Antonio Alvarez de Rulle, a young Mexican, perfectly devoted to her and the Marquis, spent Sunday with the Marshal, but went ashore in the evening of that day, leaving the Marshal with Colonel Villetie; in the evening they walked together for a long time on the terrace with the Governor of the fortress. At ten, Bazaine said he would go to bed, and did so; the guard declares that when looked into the prisoner's room at midnight he was in bed. The night was intensely dark; the roar of the wind and the sea so loud as to cover any sound from outside. The room in which Bazaine was confined looked upon a terrace rising perpendicularly from the sea, which forms a sort of whirlpool at its foot, and altogether seems to be a spot from which nothing but a bird could escape alive. It is understood that Mme. Bazaine, Colonel Villetie, and M. de Rulle, have long been doing their utmost to induce Bazaine to escape; but the Marshal persistently refused. It therefore seems probable that after the failure of her appeal to MacMahon, Mme. Bazaine resorted to those of the two intimates friends, who finally succeeded. The Marshal presented with a stout knotted rope, with which he evidently let himself down from the terrace, not without difficulty and danger, as is shown by eleven stains of blood upon it. It is surmised that some boat men, who have been in the habit of conveying Mme. Bazaine to and from the island, were sent to the foot of the precipice, at the first gleam of dawn, to take off the Marshal, at the risk of themselves being dashed to pieces against the rock. The Marshal's eldest boy, Achille, whose pet name is Pao, a child of five years, and who, having been in the secret, and to have shown extraordinary resolution, and a discretion beyond his years. Despatches just received here, state that Bazaine was taken on board the steamer "Baron Ricasoli," of the Italian Gerano Denavero Company, landed on the Italian Coast, near San Remo, and then Turin, and is now at Spa.—Montreal Herald.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN PAKENHAM.—The village of Pakenham has again been visited by the fire fiend. On Monday evening about 11 o'clock fire was discovered in the rear of the buildings connected with Lynch's Hotel, and when by a stiff breeze blowing the whole place was soon a mass of flames. Fortunately the wind was in the direction of the river, otherwise the village would have been in danger. As it was, however, great damage was sustained. Mr. M. Lynch has lost his hotel building, a two-story frame structure, all his barns, sheds and outbuildings, including a bowling alley. He was insured, but to what extent we have not yet learned. Mr. John Woods, store and blacksmith, and Mr. John Hill's stable, and the railway tank building, were all totally consumed. Mr. Woods had a small insurance.

The origin of the fire is a mystery, and the most probable explanation is that a spark from a passing locomotive was the cause of the disaster.—Gazette.

The Rev. Mr. Peters, of Adelaide, was slightly eccentric in his habits, and this encouraged his people to be free and easy with him. One time he was wandering over the hills, and got lost in the woods. At last he came upon a poor man burning wood for charcoal, but they were so blackened that he did not recognize them, though they were his own parishioners. Approaching them he said:

"Can you tell me who I am, where I am from, and where I am going?"

To which they replied, "You are Parson Peters, you come from Adelaide, and you are going to the wicked place."

The parson responded: "From the looks of the inhabitants, I should think I had got there already."

A clergyman and his wife, named Shreve, were killed by lightning near Nebraska recently, just as family worship was about to begin. The Shreves had just been passed to brother Shreve, deceased, a clergyman, when the death-dealing electric bolt came. The surviving brother was also struck, but not seriously hurt.

Washington, Sept. 3.—The Collector of Customs at El Paso, in a letter to the chief of the Bureau of statistics dated August 18, says: "We have not had a drop of rain in this vicinity for 866 days, everything is smoking hot and burning up. Many of the cattle have died of starvation."

Boys and girls, what is it you never can catch, though you chase it as fast as the wind? It is the word that never catches the word that has once gone out of your lips. Once spoken, it is out of your reach; do you best, you can never recall it. Therefore, take care what you say. Never speak an unkind word in anger, a lying word, or a promise word.

HOW SMALL EXPENDITURES COUNT.

Five cents each morning. A mere trifle. Thirty-five cents per week. Not much, yet it would buy coffee or sugar for a whole family, \$18.20 a year. And this amount invested in a savings bank at the end of each year, and the interest thereon at six per cent. computed annually, in twelve years amounts to more than \$670.

Five cents before breakfast, dinner, and supper; you'd hardly miss it, yet it fits fifteen cents a day; \$1.05 a week. Enough to buy a wife and a daughter a dress, \$54.60 a year. Enough to buy a small library of books. Invest this as before, and in twenty years you would have over \$2,000. Quite enough to build a house.

Ten cents each morning; hardly worth a second thought; yet with it you can buy a paper of pins and a spoon of thread. Seventy cents per week; would buy several yards of muslin. \$3.60 a year. Deposit this amount as before, and you will have \$1,940 in twenty years; quite a snug little fortune.

Twenty cents before breakfast, dinner, and supper—thirty cents a day. It would buy a book for the children. \$2.10 a week; enough to pay for a year's subscription to a good newspaper. \$109.20 per year. With it you could purchase a good melon on which your wife or daughter could produce sweet fruit to please the family. Invest this as before, and in twenty years you would have, would in forty years produce the desirable amount, \$12,000.

Boys, learn a lesson. If you would be a happy youth, lead a sober life, and be an influential and wealthy man. Instead of squandering your extra change, invest it in a library or a savings bank.

If you would be a miserable youth, lead a drunken life, abuse your children, grieve your wife, be a wretched and despicable being while you live, and finally go down to an dishonored grave—take your extra change and invest it in a drinking saloon.

There is scarcely anything more needed everywhere, but especially in large cities, than a proper and regular analysis of foods and drinks. The amount of food and drink consumed in the result of adulteration is enormous. People constantly buy and use articles of diet, cheap as well as dear, of known home manufacture or professedly foreign, the constituent parts of which, if they knew, they would reject them with indignation or shrink from them in terror. The result of adulteration is enormous. People constantly buy and use articles of diet, cheap as well as dear, of known home manufacture or professedly foreign, the constituent parts of which, if they knew, they would reject them with indignation or shrink from them in terror. The result of adulteration is enormous. 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VISIT OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL TO CARLETON PLACE.

September 7th, 1874.

Last week, when it became known that Carleton Place was to be honored by a visit from His Excellency the Governor General, a public meeting was called by the Rev. John Graham Esq., to decide upon the manner of his reception. Official notice having in the meantime been received that the train would only remain a few minutes at the depot, it was decided that it would be useless to get up any expensive demonstration. However, this being the last place visited in his tour it was clear the citizens could not let him pass without showing some expression of loyalty to the British Crown, and Her Majesty's Representative. This, it was decided by the meeting should take the form of an address, to be presented on behalf of the inhabitants, and a committee was therefore appointed to prepare it. Another committee was also appointed to make all necessary arrangements for his reception, and if possible to secure the attendance of the Band, and of the Carleton Place Volunteer Company as a Guard of Honor. At a subsequent meeting of the committee R. Bell Esq. was chosen to read the address for the citizens. It was also agreed that the school children should be in attendance and also present an address.

The official notice gave Monday evening at 6 p.m. as the hour of arrival, and for a couple of hours before that time a stranger could easily have told that something more than usual was going on, as the bugle was sounding for the Volunteers, the Band was having its final practice, endeavoring to excel all previous efforts, while those having a less active part to take, but still bent on showing their loyalty, were donning their holiday attire and hurrying to the junction. The school children assembled to the number of about five hundred through their Spokesman to the fore, determined not to be behind in honoring His Excellency and Lady Dufferin with their loyal address.

At 6 p.m. the train arrived, and immediately on its coming to a stand it was entered by R. Bell Esq., who received the Vice-Regal party and Salute. His Excellency soon appeared on the platform where he was received by the Guard of Honor, consisting of No. 5 Co. 41st Batt., under command of Capt. R. W. Bell, with a General Salute, they presenting arms and the Band at the same time playing God Save the Queen. He then inspected the Guard of Honor, and requested Capt. Bell, to convey to the men the great satisfaction it gave him to inspect so fine a company. He was immediately escorted to the raised dais on which the addresses were to be presented, when R. Bell Esq., stepped forward and read the following address:

To His Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl of Dufferin, K. P., K. C. B., Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, &c., &c., &c.

My dear Sir, We, the Inhabitants of the Village of Carleton Place, and vicinity, desire to extend to your Excellency and Lady Dufferin a cordial and hearty welcome to this part of Canada; and to assure you of the ardent and devoted loyalty of its inhabitants, to the person and Government of Her Majesty the Queen; a sovereign whose benignant sway extends over at least one-fifth of the human race.

The sincere and hearty manner in which your Excellency has been received in all places visited must have been very gratifying to you, as it has been pleasing to us; and we trust that your whole tour, of which this is the closing scene, has been both pleasant and profitable.

Although your Excellency had previously taken great pains to acquire a knowledge of the country and its resources, your present tour cannot but have deepened the impression of its vastness and importance, for notwithstanding the "high latitude" and great western longitude formerly attained, and the large area gone over, very much still lay behind.

Our country extending as it does, from "Ocean to Ocean" must afford ample scope for the prudent, skillful, and industrious emigrant, who really desires to improve his condition in the world. Indeed hundreds of instances could be pointed out in this neighbourhood, of persons who came to the country almost penniless, and had for some time to struggle hard for existence, but who now have, not only all the necessities of life, but to luxuries in abundance.

Canada from its great extent, and abundant resources, will yet, we believe, furnish happy homes, for at least a hundred million of the human family; and we think we do not over-estimate its capabilities, when we bear in mind the fact, that on the eastern continent, nearly the whole area of the five Great Powers of Europe (which exercise a controlling influence on the destinies of the world,) is north of the latitude where we now stand.

Not in our position, geographically, a serious objection to the country, when we look at our great resources, in our fields and our fisheries; our forests and our mines; our unlimited waterpowers for manufacturing purposes; and our breeding healthy climate; too far north, to be pure, to produce some of the tropical fruits; but, as all history proves, admirably adapted for the production of men.

We trust your Excellency may long continue to administer the affairs of this great country; and that every

blessing both spiritual and temporal, may rest upon yourself, Lady Dufferin, and family.

R. BELL.

On behalf of Inhabitants of Carleton Place and vicinity.
September 7th, 1874.

Lord Dufferin in reply said: Mr. BELL.—I have great pleasure in returning thanks for the loyal and eloquent address which you have just presented me with, and also for the preparations you have been good enough to make for me. I have listened with interest and pleasure to the enumeration of the advantages of your locality, and as I am accompanied by the minister who is the superintendent of Emigration, I think it would be well to hand over your address to him for distribution among those intending emigrants who are casting wistful eyes to your Dominion.

Among your many advantages, I am glad to know this part of Canada is noted for being very productive of men, and indeed if the productiveness may be judged of by the large gathering of people and the happy band of smiling youthfulness, I think it probable that Her Majesty will soon reign over a much larger number than the many hundreds of millions you have named.

Mr. D. F. McNab read the following address: To His Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl of Dufferin, K. P., K. C. B., Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, &c., &c., &c.

My dear Sir, We, the pupils of the High and Public Schools of Carleton Place, sincerely welcome Your Excellency and Lady Dufferin.

And we also gladly embrace this auspicious opportunity of expressing our hearty loyalty to our Gracious and Noble Queen; and our warm regard for Your Excellency, as her worthy and honored Representative in our fair Dominion.

Deeply thankful for the cordial interest you have uniformly taken in the Schools of Canada, we wish to assure you, that, with the blessing of Our Heavenly Father, we shall endeavour to use our educational facilities in such a manner as to show that we have been encouraged and stimulated by the kindly words and excellent advice, you have so often addressed to Canadian children.

Though our knowledge is yet elementary, we have already learned that we live under the most glorious Banner, and enjoy the best Laws in the world. And we therefore, desire, as young Canadians, to repeat our loyal attachment to Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, and our warm devotion to the good Old Flag, that for a "thousand years has braved the battle and the breeze."

Hoping you may long be the justly popular and deservedly esteemed Governor of the Dominion, we desire in closing to express our sincere respect and best wishes for Your Excellency and Lady Dufferin.

D. F. McNAB.

Signed in behalf of the pupils of the High and Public Schools.
Carleton Place, Sep. 7, 1874.

I have listened with great pleasure to your address and am sure that the propriety of its dictation tells well in favor of your instructions in Eloquence. You are good enough to say that you hope I may long remain the popular Governor of this country—now though popularity is a very nice thing, and, a man in my position must and should endeavor to be popular, he may fail and perhaps deservedly fail. At all events whatever may be the amount of my popularity with the adults I hope there will never be any reason why I may not be popular with the children.

Immediately after the completion of the addresses and replies several presentations took place, after which the Vice-Regal party again went aboard the train which sped on its way to Ottawa.

A telegram from Rome announces that the Rev. Father Duhamel, of St. Eugene parish, has been appointed Bishop of the Diocese of Ottawa, and that the Rev. Father Racine, of Quebec, has been appointed Bishop of Sherbrooke.

An epidemic among horses has broken out in St. John, N. B.

Mount Etina is again in a state of eruption.

The Oswego Times is accountable for a most curious "off this isn't" thrift, then we prelude the dictionary as a delusion and snare. Three of the commissioners to apportion the contributions of the public in aid of the Mill River sufferers apportioned \$100 to a man who had lost his life, and then received \$75 of it in settlement of an old account that two of the commissioners held against him, and they allowed one of their number \$35 for a \$15 suit of clothes which he had furnished to another destitute victim of the disaster. But there was something more about these commissioners. They allowed and paid out of their female neighbors \$100 for a week's board of half a dozen of the sufferers. This is the kind of Mill River dam charity commissioners they have in Massachusetts.

The commonest offenses and the lowliest ministrations of life require the amplest ideal resources for their proper fulfillment, as the day mooses that fringe the rock require all resources of earth and heaven for their production.

Boston is well known for economy. We have evidence in the following: As proof of carelessness on the part of a steamboat proprietor, it is stated that an antiquated steamer in New England always carries a supply of wooden planks with which to close up the holes that frequently appear in her worn out bottom.

THE WONDERS OF A HEN'S EGG.

The following interesting observations on the changes that occur from hour to hour during the incubation of the hen's egg are from Sturges's Reflections: The hen has scarcely set on her eggs when she has already begun to show signs of head and body of the chicken appear. The heart may be seen to beat at the end of the second day; it has at that time somewhat the form of a horseshoe, but no blood yet appears. At the end of two days two vessels of blood are to be distinguished, the pulsation of which is visible; one of these is the left ventricle, and the other the root of the great artery. At the fifth hour one auricle of the heart appears, resembling a snow folded down upon itself. The beating of the heart is first observed in the auricle, and afterward in the ventricle. At the end of the twenty hours, the wings are distinguishable; and on the head two bubbles are seen for the brain, one for the bill, and two for the fore and hind part of the head. Towards the end of the fourth day, the two auricles already visible draw nearer to the heart than before. The liver appears towards the fifth day. At the end of seven hours, the lungs and the stomach become visible; and four hours afterward, the intestines, and bones, and the upper jaw. At the one hundred and fourth hour, two ventricles are visible, and two drops of blood instead of the single one which was seen before. The seventh day, the brain begins to have some consistency. At the one hundred and thirty-first hour, incubation, the bill opens, and the flesh appears on the breast. In four hours more, the breast bone is seen. In six after this, the ribs appear forming from the back, and the bill is very visible, as well as the gill-bladder. At the one hundred and thirty-fourth hour, and thirty-six hours; and if the chicken be taken out of its covering, it evidently moves itself. At the two hundred and sixty-fourth hour, the eyes appear. At the two hundred and eighty-eight, the ribs are perfect. At the three hundred and thirty-first, the spleen draws near the stomach, and the lungs to the chest. At the end of three hundred and fifty-five hours, the bill frequently opens and shuts; and at the end of the eighteenth day, the first cry of the chicken is heard. It afterwards gets somewhat and grows considerably till at length it is enabled to set itself free from its confinement.

The celebrated Mungo Park served an apprenticeship in a doctor's drug shop in Selkirk, and during his study of the physical compounds, the following episode occurred:—An old well-known burgher stepped into the shop one day, looking in an excited manner at the boy, said "Mungo, is the doctor in?" "No, sir," "Oh, he's not in?" "But I'll draw the tooth for you if you want it drawn." "You call it?" "Did you ever draw any teeth?" "Yes, I have, sir." "Faith, I'll rather come back again and see the doctor than lippen ye." The old gentleman went off and ere long returned with the old question "Mungo, my man, is the doctor in now?" "No, sir, he's not come in yet." "What am I to do? I'm nearly dead wi' the pain." Mungo, as you perfectly downright sure have drawn teeth afore this?" "I really have, sir," said the boy, "but I can't get the pain to take out mine, I'm awfully 'lak' care be canny." The youth extracted the tooth, and after the old gentleman had got over the shock it caused, and found himself relieved, he complimented him on the skill he had shown, and had drawn before operating on himself. "Thirty thirty-two!" said Mungo. "Thirty-two! Faith, I think it's a guide only. Where in the world did all the folks come frae?" "Oh, I took them all out of one man!" "I wonder the man let you draw!" "He couldn't prevent me." "How?" "Because he was dead!" The old gentleman sprang from his seat, ejaculating, "Mersey on us," and hurriedly left the shop.

KINGSTON, Sept. 1st.—Dr. Barker, coroner, held an inquest on Monday morning on the body of the infant child of Rebecca Thompson, a patient in the General Hospital, whose death, it appears from evidence, was caused in consequence of premature birth, produced by instruments used by a young man named Spencer. Miss Thompson's doctor in the hospital, testified that the child was born under the fact that the child was alive at the time of its birth. The child only lived for about twenty minutes. The act was performed by Spencer in the hospital. The following is the verdict of the jury:—"We the Coroners on jury, sworn to determine the cause of the death of an infant, the body of which we have seen, do believe that the death of the infant was caused by premature delivery produced by instruments used by David Spencer on the body of Rebecca Thompson, and that the said instruments were used under the instructions of Dr. Nash, of Kingston, and we hereby recommend that the Coroner do issue a warrant for the arrest of the parties concerned."

LOCKED—IN EACH OTHER'S ARMS.—A writer in Chamber's Journal says: "Nearly all the newly married couples who come to Columbus visit the Penitentiary and the terror of iron bars, and the exhibition of restraint and punishment of criminals seem to have a peculiar effect in clasping together the matrimonial padlock and making apparent the loving 'glush' of the honeymoon. The newly dashed bridegroom fresh from pastures green, and timidly advancing into the shadow of the metropolitan elephant, enters the area of the building and nonchalant bride within his arms, when the conductor invites him to move through and see the sights, as if the separation to the extent of a hair's breadth might admit a blast of insidious hate to edge in between the guard and the bride, and the delusions and mares of the great city, and out of his sight forever. The bride clings like a tender vine, and the experienced officer can tell to an hour, by the degree of attachment how many days the couple have been married. A bridegroom hugged his bride like a wild cat, and the guard took him for a rural sheriff, and with unforgotten sympathy expressed his surprise and sorrow that a girl so young and with a countenance so devoid of crime should be subjected to the penal afflictions of a term in a State prison."

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LOCKED—IN EACH OTHER'S ARMS.—A writer in Chamber's Journal says: "Nearly all the newly married couples who come to Columbus visit the Penitentiary and the terror of iron bars, and the exhibition of restraint and punishment of criminals seem to have a peculiar effect in clasping together the matrimonial padlock and making apparent the loving 'glush' of the honeymoon. The newly dashed bridegroom fresh from pastures green, and timidly advancing into the shadow of the metropolitan elephant, enters the area of the building and nonchalant bride within his arms, when the conductor invites him to move through and see the sights, as if the separation to the extent of a hair's breadth might admit a blast of insidious hate to edge in between the guard and the bride, and the delusions and mares of the great city, and out of his sight forever. The bride clings like a tender vine, and the experienced officer can tell to an hour, by the degree of attachment how many days the couple have been married. A bridegroom hugged his bride like a wild cat, and the guard took him for a rural sheriff, and with unforgotten sympathy expressed his surprise and sorrow that a girl so young and with a countenance so devoid of crime should be subjected to the penal afflictions of a term in a State prison."

The commonest offenses and the lowliest ministrations of life require the amplest ideal resources for their proper fulfillment, as the day mooses that fringe the rock require all resources of earth and heaven for their production.

Boston is well known for economy. We have evidence in the following: As proof of carelessness on the part of a steamboat proprietor, it is stated that an antiquated steamer in New England always carries a supply of wooden planks with which to close up the holes that frequently appear in her worn out bottom.

THE WONDERS OF A HEN'S EGG.—The following interesting observations on the changes that occur from hour to hour during the incubation of the hen's egg are from Sturges's Reflections: The hen has scarcely set on her eggs when she has already begun to show signs of head and body of the chicken appear. The heart may be seen to beat at the end of the second day; it has at that time somewhat the form of a horseshoe, but no blood yet appears. At the end of two days two vessels of blood are to be distinguished, the pulsation of which is visible; one of these is the left ventricle, and the other the root of the great artery. At the fifth hour one auricle of the heart appears, resembling a snow folded down upon itself. The beating of the heart is first observed in the auricle, and afterward in the ventricle. At the end of the twenty hours, the wings are distinguishable; and on the head two bubbles are seen for the brain, one for the bill, and two for the fore and hind part of the head. Towards the end of the fourth day, the two auricles already visible draw nearer to the heart than before. The liver appears towards the fifth day. At the end of seven hours, the lungs and the stomach become visible; and four hours afterward, the intestines, and bones, and the upper jaw. At the one hundred and fourth hour, two ventricles are visible, and two drops of blood instead of the single one which was seen before. The seventh day, the brain begins to have some consistency. At the one hundred and thirty-first hour, incubation, the bill opens, and the flesh appears on the breast. In four hours more, the breast bone is seen. In six after this, the ribs appear forming from the back, and the bill is very visible, as well as the gill-bladder. At the one hundred and thirty-fourth hour, and thirty-six hours; and if the chicken be taken out of its covering, it evidently moves itself. At the two hundred and sixty-fourth hour, the eyes appear. At the two hundred and eighty-eight, the ribs are perfect. At the three hundred and thirty-first, the spleen draws near the stomach, and the lungs to the chest. At the end of three hundred and fifty-five hours, the bill frequently opens and shuts; and at the end of the eighteenth day, the first cry of the chicken is heard. It afterwards gets somewhat and grows considerably till at length it is enabled to set itself free from its confinement.

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SAVING MANURE AND LABOR.

Almost anyone has it in his power to keep up the fertility of his soil, if he does not lay out too much work, and undertake to do more than he can do. It is because a man is poor that his farm runs down, and there is no sorer way to keep poor and to keep poor than to occupy more land than one can work well. When one has so much land that he cannot work it well, at he has not money to employ others to work for him, he is because a man is poor that his farm runs down, and there is no sorer way to keep poor and to keep poor than to occupy more land than one can work well. When one has so much land that he cannot work it well, at he has not money to employ others to work for him, he is because a man is poor that his farm runs down, and there is no sorer way to keep poor and to keep poor than to occupy more land than one can work well. 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MALLOCH & ADAMS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SAWN LUMBER,
DIMENSION & BUILDING TIMBER,
SHINGLES, LATHES, PICKETS, &c.
BASH & DOORS,
BLINDS, MOULDINGS.

CLAPBOARDS AND FLOORING

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

ALMONTE IRON WORKS.

FARMERS, ENCOURAGE LOCAL MANUFACTURE!

ITHACA HORSE RAKES.

**PLOUGHS,
CULTIVATORS,
2 Horse Power Drag Saws,
Fanning Mills,**

Separators, &c.

WE GUARANTEE all machines manufactured by us equal to any other
makers in the Dominion. We would also call the attention of the Farmers to
McCALLUM'S POTATO DIGGER,
Patented January 1874, and for which we have purchased the right for the
Province of Ontario. We place this machine before the Farmers of Ontario, feel-
ing satisfied that it will enable them to cultivate ten times the quantity of Potatoes
as they now do, and with less labour to those who employ it.
This machine was tried in the County of Shelburne, and shown to

by practical farmers to be a complete success. It will enable pig, and produce 3 acres per day, completely revolutionizing that most laborious work to the *negliging Potatoes*.

For further particulars, apply to our agents, or at the works, **ALMOND, ROSEBANK, MILLER & SCOTT.**

W. M. ATKINSON, Agent, Carleton Place.

TRADE NOTE.

THE FOLLOWING are a few of the prices based on the principal of the profits and quick returns:

6 inch cut nails, best, \$4 1/2 per keg
" Single's " in proportion " 4 "

A PLETON HOUSE. The subscriber thankful for past patronage, would now inform the public that he has his house fitted up in good style, and prepared to accommodate all who may desire to call. His stage meets trains at Carleton Place at 11.5 a. m., and 6.40 p. m. Good liquor at hand, and a good dinner with

100 Gall Oil	80	per gal
Coal Oil	20	per gal
No. 1 Furniture Varnish	20	per gal
No. 1 White Lead	2	200 lbs
Putty in quantities	3 1/2	per lb
Class Grind Stones	3	per lb
Exp. Blasting Powder	3	80
Do Patterns Steel Mould	13	50
Shaving and Box Stoves at nearly cost		
Produce, Wholesale & Retail, very cheap		
Doing on commission with neatness		
despatch. Please call and examine for		
samples at the undersigned Hardware		

WILLIAM TAYLOR.
Carleton Place, August 14, 1874.

M. BERRY, Proprietor,
Applenton, Nov. 28 1873.

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

NAPOLAN LAYLARD.
Carleton Place, March 1872.

GEORGE REID

SEABANK WOOLEN MILL. The subscriber having removed to his New Facesebank, (Snedden's) would inform his customers and the public generally, that now prepared to take all kinds of custom work as formerly, such as Spinning Dressing &c. All kinds of work guaranteed well done. Variety of Tweeds, and Flannels, constantly on hand at the highest price paid for Wool.

P. McDONALD.

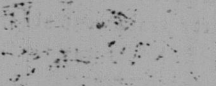
THE ALBION HOTEL. The undersigned wish to inform the public that they have lately had the occasion of A. McCaffrey, at Sand Ripton.

furnished the same in first class style.
 Select wines and liquors always on hand.
 Choice and reliable. A share of public
 patronage solicited.
 WILLIAM C. ROBERTS,
 CORNER 4TH & 5TH STS.
 d. Point, Nov. 10, 1873. 6-ly

RENEW LEAVES. The sub-
 scriber respectfully informs the
 public that he is prepared to furnish
 horses and carriages at all hours, at
 moderate rates, at his stables, Ryan's
 Renew.
 Wm REYNOLDS.
 18-ly
 d. Free, Feb. 1,

Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to
 Ladies, &c. A queer, exciting book. 100,
 000 sold.
 T. WILLIAM & Co.,
 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

**GOOD NEWS FOR THE PUBLI-
 C.** Thomas Arthurs has decided
 on retiring from business, and on that ac-
 count will sell off his entire stock of
 his well assorted stock of Dry Goods, Hats
 and Caps, and Crockery, Hay, tools and
 various kinds of Goods. Among the Dry Goods may
 be found quite a number of new styles, a
 complete stock of mourning Goods and
 Trimmings; Ribbons in good variety;



Coats, Vests, Pants and Shirts, Cloths and
Tweeds, and thousands of other articles too
numerous to mention.

The greater part of the above mentioned
goods are new and fashionable, being bought
last month, before being decided on retiring,
and as I wish to dispose of the Goods as
soon as possible, they will positively be sold
out without reserve at cost price. Highest
price paid for farmers produce.

THOMAS ARTHUR.

Applinton, June 10, 1874. 37-4f

NOTICE. The undersigned offers
for sale the east halves of lots
New and old—

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR
RESUMPTION
which can be cured by a
resort to this stand-
preparation, as has been
proved by the hundreds of
testimonials received by the
victors. It is acknowl-
edged by many prominent

turns to be the most
elaborate preparation ever in-
deed for the relief and
cure of all Lung complaints,
is offered to the public,
recommended by the experience
of over forty years. When
used in season it se-
curely to effect a speedy
cure in the most severe
cases of Coughs, Bronchitis,
Whooping Cough, &c.

whooping Cough,
Croup, Asthma, Colds,
Throat, Pains or Sor-
cises to the Chest and Side,
Complaint, Bleeding
Lungs, &c. Wistar's
does not dry up a
cough, but soothes
and leave the cause
of the cough, and
as is the case with
preparations, but it
cleanses the
throat and allays irritation.

improving the cause of
 complaint.

PREPARED BY
 FOWLER & BOND, Bankers, Messrs,
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