Carleton Place Herald.

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LIFE.

Every heart must have its sorrow,
Every day its night;
And the flower that blooms the fairest,
Soonest feels the blight.
Day that at the dawn is brightest,
May be dark ere noon;
And the joy to us the dearest
Dawns, and fades as soon.
So our sorrows do not linger;
Passing soon away,
In the place of gloomy shadows
We have brighter day.
All things earthly are but fleeting,
Hastening quickly by,
Heedless of our songs and laughter,
Or our bitter cry.
In His wisdom has our Father
Checkered thus our life,
That in storms we mind the sunshine,
And in peace the strife.

"LEAD ME."

My Father, take my hand, for I am prone
To danger, and I fear to go alone.
I trust thy guidance. Father, take my hand,
Lead thy child safely through the desert land,
The way is dark before me; take my hand,
For light can only come at thy command.
Clinging to thy dear love, no doubt I know,
That love will cheer my way where'er I go.
Father, the storm is breaking o'er me wild,
I feel its bitterness protect thy child.
The tempest clouds are flying through the air,
O, take my hand, and save me from despair,
Father, as I ascend the craggy steep
That leads me to the temple, let me keep
My hand in thine, so I can conquer time
And by thine aiding to thy bosom climb.
Father, I feel the damp upon my brow,
The chill of death is falling on me now,
Soon from earth's flitting shadows I must part,
My Father take my hand, thou hast my heart.

FOOTPRINTS IN THE SNOW; OR THE VILLAGE MYSTERY.

(From Our Fireside Friend.)

FOR LIFE AND DEATH.

As my antogonist wrenched the fragment of timber from my grasp, and saw me lift up my hands like one about to go down, a hoarse cry of exultation escaped from his pallid lips. It nerved me to make a more desperate effort. I sank but arose to the surface of the water again, and stretching out my arms, seized hold of the fragile fragment of wood with that desperation and energy that only a drowning man can feel. It was too small to support us both. We tugged away at it vigorously for a moment, and then went down together. I felt the waters surge and roll over me; a rushing and roaring sound filled my ears, while my head seemed to burst asunder. I was conscious that the hands of Alston were relaxing their hold. I had sufficient presence of mind to hold my breath. I soon shook my adversary off, then felt myself rising to the top of the water. I came to the surface again gasping for breath and nearly exhausted. A moment later Alston appeared, he was several feet distant from me, he reached out his hands in a last, but futile endeavor to grasp again the frail stick to which I still clung. Then with a look of unutterable anguish, and a cry of unspeakable terror, he sank for the last time. The dark treacherous river rolled over him and I saw him no more.

Now all this happened in a very few moments, yet to me it seemed a long length of time, and it left upon my mind a memory that lingers in my mind even now, and which I cannot recall without a thrill of indescribable horror.

Alston was dead. The man whom of all others I least expected to meet under such circumstances a power stronger than human justice had overtaken him, and he had come to the end of his earthly career. The river rippled and surged above him and buried him forever from my sight. Buried him with the mystery with which he had invested himself, and I felt in my soul that the end of his career, was the exit from the life of a villain.

There was no question but that he was gone, for he had perished before my eyes. The wrongs he had been guilty of he might now never repair; the wrongs he had contemplated would never be wrought by him upon the living. Thus it is that Heaven's justice overtakes him who hath done and who still meditateth to do evil.

I was not exultant over my victory, for a terrible consciousness of my situation and of the dangers by which I was then and there surrounded, made the small hope that I had of reaching the shore a very uncertain one. The boat was wrapped from bow to stern in sheets of surging fire. The steaming river and adjacent shores were illuminated for miles in every direction. Great clouds of dense smoke rolled upward and reflected back upon the water the blood red light of the flames. Frightened night birds sailed through the air uttering pitiful cries. Then there came a sudden, grand and terrific explosion— a weird unnatural light for a moment lingered upon the waters. There was a loud crash and roar, that was echoed and reverberated from the distant bluffs that bordered the river, a darkness came so dark and deep at first that it seemed that it could almost be felt.

My eyes soon grew accustomed to the loom, the moon was still shining, and gradually the objects about me began to appear. A swift current in the river was fast bearing me towards the shore. I felt that by very little effort I would soon reach the land. There were many others like myself, who were drifting about on the water keeping themselves afloat by swimming or by clinging to fragments of the wreck. I could hear them calling to each other. The boats had safely borne their first burdens to the shore, and had returned to the scene of the disaster to pick up the few surviving beings that remained afloat. As they passed by me I called out to them, and they fortunately heard me and came to my relief.—Exhausted by my almost superhuman efforts and desperate struggles, I was so weak and helpless that I had to be lifted from the water, and when placed in the boat I was unable to stand upon my feet. After picking up several others who like myself were well nigh exhausted, the boat returned to the shore.—There was a settlement near by, a large crowd had collected upon the bank of the river, attracted by the light of the conflagration. With that characteristic generosity, kindness of heart and genuine hospitality, so common to southern people, they took us to their homes, and made us comfortable in our great distress.

The excitement exertion and exposure of that night, threw me into a raging fever, and for several weeks thereafter I lay delirious at times, and with little hope of recovery, but thanks to my naturally robust constitution, I rallied at last and to the surprise of nearly every one I got well.

Then I learned the cause of the disaster—the boat had run upon a snag in the center of the river. The furnaces had been crammed with inflammable materials, and steam had been crowded to the utmost pressure in order to extricate the boat from her position. The intense heat had set fire to the exposed wood work in the engine room, and for want of proper appliances for extinguishing the incipient conflagration, the flames had got under headway, had fastened themselves upon the vessel; then the confusion that ensued had completed the work. Such an experience as that one I have just recorded is not rare. The disasters of the past should be a lesson of care and precaution to those who are often responsible for the safety of many precious human lives. They are too common when appliances of their prevention can be obtained so cheaply. Accidents are possible to all. They are events that no human observation can always avoid or foresee, but they may be largely prevented by vigilance and care. And they who are responsible for human life, cannot be too careful with regard to what is placed in their keeping.

There is a deep mystery that invariably enshrouds such occurrences, and it sometimes seems singular that with all the means of safety and appliances for self preservation the law requires to be at hand for use in such emergencies, that its mandates are so little heeded and generally disregarded. When such disasters occur there are nearly always some signs of criminal carelessness and capable neglect. The loss of property is deplorable, but the loss of human life is infinitely greater.

There are many of these palaces of death afloat: Disasters are a matter of every day history. Had there not been at that fearful time the greatest neglect upon the part of the officers of that ill fated steamer, and criminal carelessness upon the part of the officers and crew, the loss of life and the terrors of that dreadful night would never have been known. There are crimes of omission as great as those of commission:

AT HARPER'S FERRY.

Upon recovering from the long illness that followed the startling event I have recently endeavored to describe, I returned to Cincinnatti. The fondness for aimless rambling that I had acquired prevented me from immediately resuming my former profession. I felt that I had no settled home. I soon grew restless and discontented, and after a brief sojourn there, I resolved to visit Virginia.

My resolution was the result of a singular presentiment that I had and that I shall subsequently explain. There is a method in things that men do, that cannot be accounted for by any philosphy—there are sudden impulses with which men's minds are filled that events that follow, make them deserve to be classed among very natural or spiritual phenomena. There are dreams and presentiments in the lives of nearly every one, that subsequently come to pass with wonderful precision and exactness.

What are these hidden feelings of the soul that come to us as we stand in the present striving to put aside the impenetrable will of the future? What are these premonitions of joy, and forebodings of the evil that we experience yet cannot explain? They have often come to me and I doubt but what they are common to all. I do not understand them, no one has ever yet explained them to my satisfaction. What these things are, shall yet be the future task of a wiser head than mine to determine.

In the years that had gone I had never met or heard of the woman whose character had so mystified and perplexed me. Now that I was alone in the world, and with little to either occupy my mind or attention, began naturally to think of her, and with every thought came an earnest desire to clear up the last remaining doubt as to real circumstances of the Village Mystery. I did not doubt but what Mildred was living, nor did I give up the hope that I should meet her again. Now that the two men were dead who had possessed such an unaccountable dominion over her; now that Heaven's justice had fallen upon those who had so long eluded the justice of men; I believed it to be my first duty to find her, and reveal to her the secrets of her life that I was certain she did not understand. I had no doubt but what she had lived her whole life under some great misapprehension. I would find her if I could—would reveal what I knew and relieve her long troubled mind of its great burden, help her to establish her identity and her rights, and return to my daily duties with a free and untroubled mind.

Believe me, I was neither actuated by any selfish or mercenary motives in this action; the woman became my only thought. The mystery that had so long enshrouded her, invested her with a peculiar interest and I felt for her both sympathy and admiration. My regard for her was not the mad passion that runs in the veins of ardent youth. It was not the romantic love of young manhood, nor was it the tranquil affection that I had once known, and that had hallowed and blessed my home fireside in other days.

To me she seemed one beyond all women I had ever known in nobility and character and greatness of soul. She was one of a very few that I had met in my past career, whose taste and moral ideas assimilated with mine. I believed that she had undergone many trying ordeals, but that the grandeur of her womanhood had triumphed over every misfortune.

The more I allowed my mind to dwell upon this subject, the more restless I became and the more determined I grew to prosecute the search that in the beginning seemed an almost hopeless undertaking. I had heard years before that she had gone eastward. I had never known of her return, and when debating the question in my mind, I suddenly resolved to visit Virginia.

To Virginia? Why to Virginia? And yet why not to Virginia as well as to visit any other locality, I had no clue to guide me. My search at this remote day was a most doubtful undertaking, and yet after all, I felt sanguine that I should meet Mildred sometime.

Sometime! 'tis a land beautiful with the brightest pictures of the soul; a spot we look forward to with the happiest and the fondest expectations. It lies somewhere in the shadowy future, but always so far from the present that we are never certain of seeing it with our earthly eyes. How many have waited and prayed for a sometime that will come to them only in eternity.

I went to Virginia. I travelled through the mountains. I visited Richmond and many other important places, yet without learning any tidings of the one whom I was seeking.

At last weary of wandering, and discouraged by my fruitless efforts I abandoned my undertaking and stated to return homward.

There is a spot in Eastern Virginia whose romantic situation, and beauty, and grandeur of natural scenery, is not excelled by any, and rivalled by few places in this country. It lies at the junction of two great rivers—the Potomac and the Shenandoah. The banks of these two streams are bordered on every hand by lofty rock ribbed precipices, and the deep channels through which the rushing rivers run seem as if worn away by the ceaseless wearing of the waters that through centuries of silence have rolled onward toward the sea.

At the base of a lofty hill on the Virginia shore was once a busy bustling little village. It now lies in ruins and is almost deserted by its former inhabitants.

Who is there living, with a love of nature in his soul, that ever visited Harpers Ferry without remembering it.

Above the village upon a projecting knoll a small brick church stands like a sentinel overlooking the town and still further up the declivity is a neglected graveyard surrounded by a ruinous stone wall, a little further on one comes to a point where a grand view of the valley of the Shenandoah bursts like a vision of enchantment upon his view, with its gleaming river that winds like a silver thread about a low range of undulating hills and loses itself from sight amid the lofty line of distant blue mountains that lie beyond them.

It was the morning of a midsummer day when I reached this romantic region. It was the Sabbath and the busy sounds of the workshops were still a short season of refreshment and rest, I started out alone for a ramble upon the hills. I walked slowly up the declivity past the small church where the solemn worshippers were gathering until I came to the graveyard that was situated near the summit of the hill, I climbed over its ruined wall and for a time sauntered along in melancholy mood amid the mossy tombstones and neglected graves. I thought of the brevity of life as I looked at the low mounds about me and I felt a sense of own insignificance and littleness as, I gazed below me upon the broad bosom of the Potomac, and saw beyond the tall heights of Maryland that lifted their everlasting ledges above the clouds that drifted through the morning atmosphere.

The works of the Creator are grand beyond expression. The loftiest temples that men could build sink into mere insignificence beside them.

My thoughts were interrupted by a low moan near at hand. Looking over a cluster of briars I saw a woman bending over what seemed to be a long neglected grave. The rustling my feet through the tangled grass, caused her to turn around. She saw me, and quickly rising to her feet, she confronted me with a look of alarm.

THE WAY THE CABLE TALKS.

An operator sits at a table in a room darkened by a curtain. On his left hand stands a little instrument named the "reflecting galvanometer," the invention of Sir William Thompson, without which, Atlantic telegraphy would be a slow process, not exceeding two or three words per minute, instead of eighteen or twenty, the present rate.

This delicate instrument consists of a tiny magnet and a small mirrer swinging on a silk thread, the two together weighing but a few grains. The electric current, passing along the wire from Valencia, deflects the magnet to and fro. The mirror reflects a spot of light on to a scale in a box placed at the operator's right hand, where, by its oscillation, the spot of light indicates the slight movement of the magnet, which are too slight to be directly seen.

This little swinging magnet follows every change in the received current, and every change, great or small, produces a corresponding oscillation of the spot of light on the scale. A code of signals is so arranged, by which the movement of the spot of light is made to indicate the letters of the alphabet.

When receiving a message from Valencia, the oparator watches the movement of the light speck, which keeps dancing about over the scale on his right. To his practiced eye, each movement of the spot of light represents a letter of the alphabet, and its seemingly fantastic motions are spelling out the intelligence which the pulsing of the electric current are transmitting between the two hemispheres. It is truly marvellous to note how rapidly the experienced operator disentangles the irregular oscillations of the little speck of light into the letters and words which they represent.

Lovell's Gazetter of British America has just been issued. It contains, in alphabetical order, a brief account of all places within the Dominion, the information resembling the well-known head notes to the lists of residents in the Dominion Directory of the same Publisher. There is also an appendix of routes, showing the best mode of reaching any given point in the Dominion. The work is in convenient form, and we believe will be of immense assistance to travellers as well as to the community in general.

THE FATAL CAT BITE.

A TERRIBLE DEATH AFTER SIX MONTHS POISONING OF THE BLOOD.

Mr. James Raymond died at his residence, 181 Gold street, Brooklyn, at 5 o'clock Thursday morning of hydrophobia. Six months ago, while stroking the back of a cat, the treacherous creature suddenly turned and bit him severely in the hand. The wound was dressed, and Mr. Raymond experienced no serious inconvenience from it until last Tuesday. About noon of that day he became sick at his place of business, Maiden lane and Water streets. He discovered an obstruction in his breathing, and had severe pains in the head. For a time he was unwilling to believe that anything serious ailed him, but he was compelled to quit his work and go home, where he arrived at four o'clock. He sent for a physician, who decided that the ailment was congestion of the left lung. He prescribed for the patient with the view. The next morning, however, when the doctor called, Mr. Raymond was much worse, and his symptoms could not be accounted for on the hypothesis of congestion of the lungs. Inquiry elicited the fact about the cat bite, and the doctor was then satisfied that he had a case of hydrophobia to treat. This conclusion received a fearful confirmation about twelve o'clock. Mr. Raymond had then a terrible paroxysm, lasting more than an hour, in which he frothed at the mouth, expressed the greatest horror at everything liquid, and required the services of six strong men to prevent his harming himself or others. The paroxysm was succeeded by others, none of which were so violent. At one time he begged his attendants to release him for a few minutes, and as he was then comparatively quiet, they did so. He seized the opportunity to rush to a closet where there was a bottle of laudanum. He got the bottle into his hands, but it was taken from him before he could make any use of it. Six physicians were with him on Wednesday evening and night. They kept him inhaling chloroform, and injected morphine epidermically. This treatment seemed to alleviate his sufferings, and for two or three hours before life was extinct he was comparatively calm. After midnight an Episcopal minister baptised him and administered the sacrament, the dying man being able to make the proper responses. His last moments were quite peaceful. Shortly before he expired he said that he would prefer death a thousand times to the agony of another paroxysm. Mr. Raymond had been married about two years, and leaves a young wife and child. He was twenty-two years and five months old.

THE ISSUE IN THE COMING ELECTORAL CONTEST.

Throughout the country an attempt is being industriously made to turn the issue on which the election is to be fought out to something apart from the facts upon which the crisis has really arisen. All kinds of cries are being made, each one more absurd than the other, as an inducement by which electors might be made to vote against the supporters of the Mackenzie Government. Most of these are of the most paltry description; but even they were of a graver and more serious kind, it would still be impossible to forecast that in voting against Mackenzie candidates, men are voting for Sir John Donald, and that is what very few at this moment are prepared to do. So true this that you cannot find—at least that is our experience—a single example of a candidate who openly avows himself a supporter of the late Premier. Many of them, indeed, after the prorogation went to the Conservative caucus and voted that Sir John Macdonald should hereafter, as heretofore, continue to be their leader. But even these men—with Ryan—are many of the men pledging themselves to abandon this chosen leader and support the Government till the Government shall, by miscondict, have incurred censure; and the remedy shirk the whole question by appealing their past lives, by calling themselves independents, or by similar transparent lodges. Not one of them dare to come forward and say that he would have justified the extreme Premier if the Mackenzie resolution had been brought to a vote. Not one of them dares to acknowledge that he went to the caucus after Sir John resignation and there once more put himself under the captaincy of the disgraced leader. If any of our readers can remember the course of political discussions, so long ago even as the late session of Parliament, they may recollect that one of the most furious orators on the Macdonald-opposite side was Mr. Mackenzie Wright, the member for Pontiac; let this Boanerges of three months ago has subsided into a very meek candidate, who, in proffering himself to the electors of the County for which he formerly sat declares himself in favor of the present Government. All these subterfuges, however, are valueless. The whole question which was at stake in the continuance of the ousting of the action consisting of the present Government, has been too long before the public, and the formation, has been the attention of the electors has occupied admit of any doubt in the minds of intelligent men, as to what they have to decide in casting their votes at the forthcoming election. The issue is at this moment between honest and venal government. It is a great moral rather than a political question, except that to expect a county to thrive with out morality in its Government, is the same as to expect an individual to thrive without morality in his life.—Montreal Herald.

On Saturday a man named Gentle, known supposed to be went into Boyd's gun a financial circles, street Montreal, and shop, Notre dame Monday morning at 1 a. m. he returned and wished to change bought a pistol, one of greater penetrating saying he wanted quest Boyd fixed up one. At his request he went to the cellar to try the pistol, but no sooner was his back turned than Gentle put the weapon to his temple and fired and immediately fell dead. He is believed to have been laboring under temporary insanity, caused by the excessive use of opium.

A writer wishes to know why people always spell fish with gh.

A STAGHOUND FOLLOWING A BUCK TO SEA.

(From the Tallahassee Floridian.)

During the recent camp hunt on St. James Island by some of our citizens, an incident occurred which is perhaps without a parallel in the annals of hunting, and deserves to be recorded. A large buck, closely pursued by that famous staghound, Old Ring, belonging to Mr. Hopkins, took water, and headed right out to sea; the dog without hesitation boldly followed him in his voyage over the "dark and treacherous waves." They were watched with intense interest by the hunters until each was a mere speck upon the surface of the sea, and until they were finally totally lost to view. After some time, when it was supposed that both dog and deer had found a watery and perhaps a bloody grave in mortal combat, or been devoured by sharks, a small object was discovered, which proved to be Old Ring returning from his long swim, much exhausted, but reaching the shore in safety. But to the greater surprise of the spectators, after a time the deer also appeared in sight, making right for shore, on reaching which he was shot down by one of the hunters.

Why Umbrellas Are Non-Returnable.—The Danbury "News" man has solved a riddle. He writes:—"If we study closely into the matter we will cease to wonder why more umbrellas are not returned. Did you ever undertake to return a borrowed umbrella?—You got this umbrella the night before. It was raining in torrents at the time, and you could not very well do without the shelter. It was to be returned the next morning, so you promised, and so you honestly intended. The next morning breaks with a clear sky, the sun comes forth and floods the earth with its radiance. There is not a fleck of cloud visible anywhere; there is not the faintest indication in the atmosphere of an approaching disturbance. But the change in nature, great as it is, is no greater than the change in that umbrella. The night before, in the dashing rain, it was a most appropriate companion. At every step through the dismal wet you thought of it with keen pleasure. But now its a strikingly awkward contrivance bristling with animosity towards all out doors, and you eye it with undisguised disfavor. The more you think of escorting this object down street through the bright sunshine, of obtruding it like a noisome shadow among a grateful and delighted people, the more repulsive it appears to you. In desperation you look about for a cloud—something that will in the eyes of impartial men, at least, save you from contempt—but you do not find it. Then you look about for a boy anxious to distinguish himself as a scapegoat, but don't find him. With a heavy sigh you turn your back upon the obnoxious umbrella, and go to business. It needs rare courage, indeed, to return an umbrella in the glare of a bright sun. A man may manipulate Congresses, capture countries, conquer disease and control the elements, and yet lack the nerve to propel a borrowed umbrella through the rippling and dancing sunshine.

The effect of certain industrial and mechanical pursuits on the eyes of those engaged in them has been made a subject of extended enquiry by the London Society of Arts, and in a lengthy report embodying the results of this investigation, the committee express the opinion that weakness of sight, as a general thing, is owing to over-use of the eyes, and not to any special employment of them, since every day's experience shows that the most trying work for the eyes may be followed, provided due moderation is observed. It is said that tailors are the most liable of any class to exhaustion of visual power from over-use of the eyes. Needle-women and dress-makers come under the same head. It is suggested, therefore, that needle-women, embroiderers, &c., should work in rooms hung with green, and having green blinds and curtains to the windows. Among all classes of persons occupied in various ways upon minute objects, instances occur in which the fatigue and distress of the eyes arise not so much from the actual amount of work as from attempting to execute it after a certain time of life, without the assistance of glasses suited to correct the gradual change of focus which the eye itself undergoes.—This remark applies with special force to adults who have passed the age of fifty.

Excuses for Smoking.—In one of our neighboring towns the lads of a school acquired the habit of smoking, and resorted to the most ingenious methods to conceal the vice from the master. In this they were successful until one evening, when the master caught them in awful dignity.

"How now?" shouted the master to the first lad, "how dare you smoke tobacco?"

"Sir," said the boy, "I am subject to headaches, and a pipe takes off the pain."

"And you? and you? and you?" inquired the pedagogue, questioning every boy in his turn.

One had a "raging tooth," another, "colic;" the third, a "cough;" in short, they all had something.

"Now, sirrah," bellowed the master to the last boy, "what disorder do you smoke for?"

Alas! the excuses were exhausted; but the interrogated urchin, putting down his pipe after a farewell whiff, looked up in his master's face, and said in a whining hypocritical tone:

"Sir, I smoke for corns!"

Spurgeon, writing of "Prayer," says:—"Let us not employ prayer with a view to our own work alone, for narrow minded supplications cannot be acceptable with God. Some prayers remind me of the story of the Virginia planter, who owned a slave in partnership with one of his neighbours, and, being a pious man, was accustomed to wind up his prayers by saying: 'O Lord! in thine infinite goodness, bless my half of Pompey.' When Wesleyans always pray for Methodism, and Babtists for their own congregations, and Presbyterians for their favourite confraternity, I would urge them to get a little further than 'Bless my half of Pompey.'"

THE OUTLOOK FOR BEE-KEEPING.

Bee-keeping has come to take a high rank among the productive industries of the world. For want of statistics, which have never yet been faithfully collected, and which is very difficult to get with any accuracy, only general terms can be employed when speaking in this condition and progress. A national census throws but little light on this subject for census commissioners do not usually enquire about live-stock so insignificent as bees, and what information they get is drawn out of the people by questions. They have a printed catechism, which does not embrace the enquiries, "Any hives of bees?" "How many?" and hence the most profitable kind of live stock in proportion to cost and value, finds no place in the record. Very much the same is true of the honey product of this and other countries. It is very imperfectly represented by figures, and it is only partially found in commercial reports that are devoted to market prices. We are consequently quite in the dark as to the important items of consumption and demand.

But amid all this vagueness of knowledge about apiculture and honey, there are some things that stand out distinctly enough. One is the universality and abundance of honey everywhere in the innermost hearts of myriad flowers the Creator has garnered up stores of liquid sweet, which wait for collection and appropriation. Another thing we are perfectly sure of, viz., that this teeming and superabundant sweetness can only be made available to man's use through the good office of the bee. Whether the floral sweet is really honey as it lies treasured in the flower, or whether it undergoes a chemical change in the body of the bee, whereby common saccharine matter is transformed into honey, we need not now stop to inquire; but it is absolutely certain that if man is to have honey, the bee must collect and store it for him. Every school-boy knows how to get at the drop of sweetness that lies hid in the head of red clover, but there is no way of doing it on a large scale except by pressing "the little, busy bee," into our service. We know, moreover, that the proportion of honey actually gathered, and made available for human use, is very small compared with what might be got, if there were gatherers enough to do it.—Further it is quite certain, that there is no danger of the market being glutted with honey. It has never been abundant enough to cause a decline in the price, except as there has been doubt in regard to genuiness of quality. The best box honey never goes begging for purchasers, and the same would be true of extracted honey, but for a prejudice growing out of doubt as to its purity. Finally we know, that bee-keeping, though subject to fluctuations, is no more so than most sublunary things. Even the wheat crop sometimes fails, or when it does not fail, the demand slackens, and the price is low. In every line of business there is more or less of uncertainty, risk, and liability to sustain loss. This is no more true of bee-keeping than of other pursuits, and therefore it may fairly take rank among the safe and regular occupations of mankind.

So much being settled in regard to the present condition of bee-keeping, let us glance at this future. It is now reduced to a science, which, though in its infancy, has its main principles ascertained and fixed. It is also an art whose essential manipulations have been reduced to a system. Only these will succeed in it, who master the principles of the science, and learn the *modus operandi* of the art. It is passing out of the hands of unscientific and unskilled people, who are convinced that it is an unprofitable business, and better hands are taking hold of it. Our best bee-keepers make apiculture pay, and some of them are quietly amassing snug little fortunes out of the industry of the bee. As a higher class of bee-keepers get possession of the field, and apiculture acquires its true status among the industries of the world, many will be attracted to the pursuit, who, instead of rushing into it with ignorance and ardour as their only qualificatians, will first lay the foundation of success by thoroughly learning their business. We look for the springing up of a new generation of advanced bee-keepers,—bee-keepers who will be free from prejudice against book-learning about rural matters, and who will believe in movable frame hives. Italian bees, and honey-extractors. The disasters of the past two years, which have fallen most heavily upon the ignorant class of bee-keepers, have had the effect of discouraging these, and leaving only those in the field of apiculture, who have science enough to acount for failure, and faith enough to try again, and keep trying, until they achieve success.

We believe, too, that the age of empiricism in bee-keeping is passing away. Impostures feed and live on ignorance. Worthless patents and claptrap appendages are thrown away so soon as the novitiate of bee-keeping is past. What apiarian of any experience has not plenty of old lumber in the shape of abandoned hives, and rejected "fixings?" We know now that with the movable-frame, air-space, and the requisite room, bees will store honey in any sort of receptacle, and that the bee-keeper may suit his own taste and convenience in the matter of hives. Moth-traps, non-swarmers, and the endless little variations about frames and hives, which have been made excuses for getting patents, are fast coming to be estimated at their real worthlessness, so that the trade is growing unprofitable.

An eager demand for trustworthy information and teaching on this subject, begins to manifest itself on every hand, and we shall soon have a race of studious, painstaking, successful bee-keepers, whose influence will allure multitudes to their fascinating pursuit, and these in their turn will draw others into the apicultural ranks. So important and growing an interest must have due representation in the press, and will find it in such periodicals as make it their aim to advance apiculture, irrespective of all merely selfish interests.

It is neither to be expected nor desired that everybody should undertake to keep bees. Many have neither the taste nor facilities for so doing. While some little profit may be obtained from bee-keeping in almost any locality, there are places where it would hardly pay to go largely into apiculture. There are others where this business can be made to pay well. It is like any other rural pursuit. There are localities particularly suited to wheat-growing, to stock raising, to the dairy business, or to fruit-culture. Something may be done with any or all these industries anywhere, but the greatest success can only be expected where the facilities abound. As the best honey districts come to be ascertained, bee-keeping will naturally establish itself in them, and become an "institution" there. It will have its times of prosperity and depression, like every thing else, but so long as the earth teems with honey, and it is the instinct of the bee to gather it, and the nature of man to eat it, we may be sure that bee-keeping will be an industry of great and growing importance.—*Canada Farmer.*

Married on a Railway Train.—The Pittsburg *Commercial* says:—An unusual event transpired on the eastern bound passenger train, on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad. Among the passengers was the Rev. T. J. Kennedy, a United Presbyterian Minister of Steubenville. There were also two other persons, who, in the opinion of the conductor, Mr. Jenkins, might be made happy on receiving a few words of consolation from the reverend gentleman. The conductor, unwilling to permit an opportunity to do a good turn to slip by unimproved, informed his clerical friend that a lady and gentleman, passenger in the rear car, wished to see him. Mr. Kennedy was escorted back, and on being introduced to the couple, was asked by the gentleman whether he had any objection to marrying them then and there. The minister replied that he had not, provided they were both competent to enter into the sacred relation. Being assured on this point, he requested the couple to stand up, and the ceremony was then and there performed—the train running at a speed of thirty miles an hour, between Beaver and Rochester. The groom was Mr. S. J. Holmes, of East Liberty, and the bride Miss Melinda Connor, of Carrol County, Ohio.

The Caffre Rising.—When we consider the vast extent of territory peopled by barbarians, over which the British flag floats, it is not to be wondered at that now and then there should be some little disturbance, and some little disaffection which takes the shape of a revolt or a rebellion. Within a comparatively short time we have had trouble with the people of our Indian possessions, and the Maoris at the Antipodes. Now Great Britain is engaged with the Ashantees, who have disturbed the peace of the Colony of Cape Coast Castle, and later, as we recently had occasion to report, a tribe of Caffres under Chief Langalalebe, threw off their allegiance, hostilities were commenced and, we regret to say, with a result unfavourable to the British. A correspondent of the London *Times* who professed to have resided for years in Natal and the surrounding countries now undertakes to prove that there is no ground for fear of a general rising, averring that such occurrences as the revolt of Langealalebe are accustomed to take place at intervals of a few years. A tribe becomes rich and unmanageable, a quarrel breaks out, the tribe becomes disobedient, but in the end is punished by the British. Two cases are instanced in which the whites, with the assistance of other tribes, punished the offenders, driving them away from their old grounds, and, as we say on this side of the Atlantic, wiping them out of existence. He continues that among such an agglomeration of petty nationalities as there is in Natal, an outbreak is just as much to be expected, as we in civilized communities know and expect that there are persons who will commit crime. In both cases when the crime is committed, an attempt is made to punish the offender, but in this instance what was intended as a simple punishment ended in something like a battle in which those charged with the vindication of the law were defeated. Although the whites were beaten, no apprehension exists that there will be a general war, except upon such a question as an attempt to put down polygamy, which the tribes would doubtless combine to resist. Latest advices report that the British troops, settlers, and friendly Caffres had captured a large number of the rebels, with their wives and families, recovered the greater part of the cattle which had been stolen, and put Mr. Langalalebe to an ignominious flight. The colony of Natal has been nearly, if not quite, cleared of all the rebels, but the main body, with which the chief is supposed to be, has still to be overtaken. As it is believed to be the rebel's intention to get to Langalalebe's brother's place, beyond St. John's River, preparations have been made to intercept his escape thither. They will be so surrounded that their escape will be impossible, and capture only a matter of time. The captured women and children are to be bound out as servants to white colonists, who are to clothe and feed them for three years, at a rate of wages to be fixed by the Government. A chief who was supposed to have been an accomplice in the insubordination has been very heavily fined and offers no resistance to the enforcement of the penalty. The other tribes are perfectly quiet and there seems no difficulty in the way of a speedy stamping out of the revolt.—*Herald.*

A Missouri paper says:—"The custom of putting powder in sticks of wood for your neighbour to steal is an old and barbarous one, and when we passed by a house the other morning, and saw the family shivering out in the yard over a broken stove, and heard the children crying for breakfast, our heart was filled with bitter reflections on man's inhumanity to man.

Sir Samuel Baker recently delivered an address upon the subject of the slave trade in Africa, in which he said that on one occasion, after having lectured a chief at great length upon the horrible nature of the slave trade, the chief concluded the interview by offering to sell his son to Sir Samuel.

A post-mistress in Pennsylvania employes her husband as head clerk.

"Money is very tight," said a thief who was trying to break open a bank vault.

"Her Face Was Her Fortune" will soon be followed by "His Cheek Was What Made Him."

A Philadelphia paper has ascertained that Noah Webster used to play euchre and steal eggs.

Smirkins looked at a painting of a pig, and pleasantly asked, "Who is that pigment for?"

"Time cuts down all, both great and small." How about the provision and grocery bills?

When a policeman finds a man full he takes him to the stateon house and his friends bail him out.

The manner of advertising for a husband in Java is by placing an empty flower-pot on the portico roof.

The large flour mills at Leith, Scotland, were destroyed by fire on Saturday. The loss is estimated at £25,000 sterling.

Mayor Havemeyer, of New York, found amongst his correspondence an anonymous letter, warning him to beware of the 10th of January.

A collision on the Pan-Handle Rail road, near Union City, on Thursday night, smashed up both the locomotives and several cars. Two men have since died from injuries by the collision.

Dagald: I saw ye wir nae at the kirk the day, Tonal.—Donald: Yeer reet. I had nae coppers for the plate, and I need me threepinny bit for tobawky the morn.

The loss to the country by the burning of the Old Barracks at Ottawa, with all the surveys, &c., of the Canada Pacific Railway is now estimated at one and a half million dollars.

The leading Republican lawyers of St. Louis have intimated to President Grant that the appointment of Judge Dillion to the Chief Justiceship would be satisfactory to the Missouri Bar.

A Pennsylvania preacher while holding services, recently gave thanks in a fervent prayer, for the prosperous condition of the crops—"excepting, O Lord, the corn which is backward, and the oats, which are mighty thin in spots."

A compromise is said to have been effected between the Vermont Central and Vermont and Canada railroads in regard to their financial difficulty, the terms being the sale of the Vermont and Canada to the former for three millions.

An Indian princess, the Ranee of Pertab Singh, heir-apparent of the Maharajah of Cashmere, died about six weeks ago in India of small-pox. The funeral procession was attended by 20,000 persons, and in accordance with the Hindoo custom the body was burned.

Bill Gibson loved Miss Jessie Hooh, and wanted her to wed. She coquetted until Bill got mad, and this being in San Francisco, he naturally resorted to the argument of pistols. Miss Hooh barely dodged a bullet, and Bill was arrested; but when he was arraigned she sent word to the Court that she would marry him if they would let him off. They let him off.

The Boston *Advertiser* has the following:—"It has become so much the custom here to vilify the Prince of Wales that it is refreshing to hear occasionally what they think of him in England, for that, after all, is the more important. At a public dinner the other day in proposing his health the chairman referred to him as the most popular man in England, and that his popularity could not be increased, for his efforts to secure the good will of all classes of society, or for the lead he took in every charitable cause."

As a singular illustration of the mildness of the season, we may note that a small bed of panzies were on Saturday last, January 3rd, in full bloom, and bouquets of the flowers were plucked and conveyed indoors. The bed where they are growing is in a warm and rather sheltered nook in Mr. Boyd's garden, and the flowers are even now in full bloom and quite healthy, although during the week snow has fallen sufficient to nearly cover them. What will our English readers say now touching the awful rigour of a Canadian winter?—*Bobcaygeon Independent.*

Dr. William Koch of Berlin, well known to specialists from his investigations in the domain of modern surgery, and from his treatire on gun-shot fractures, has discovered a new method of treatment for consumption. It consists in healing up the affected portions of the lungs by injections of iodine so as to check the process of festering, which is the origin of the disease. The treatment has been tested in the great hospitals of Berlin within a short time, among others at the Royal Charity in the presence of the most eminent surgeons. All the reports of the cases in which this treatment has been administered are favorable, and hold out a promise of a complete cure. For many years Dr. Koch has been trying the experiment with animals, having tested it with more than three hundred, at a vast outlay of time and money.

The Compliments of the Peruvian Table.—"The Peruvians, in eating," writes a correspondent, "use a knife quite as often as a fork, and the fingers more than either. One of their peculiar customs at the table deserves especial mention. If there be any little delicacy on their plates—a bit of the breast of a fowl, a tender morsel of turkey, any little dainty that is inviting—it is a very delicate compliment to a person sitting next to you at the table to take up this "morceau," in your thumb and finger, and place it in that person's mouth from your own fingers. I have often seen a young Peruvian gallant pick up a bit of chicken or a small piece of game and convey it with his fingers to the mouth of the leading belle, although the fingers may drip with gravy, or (if it be preserved fruit) the juice may run down his wrist. It is the most delicate compliment, and any one refusing the donor the eating of these dainty bits would commit an unpardonable faux pas."

LANARK COUNCIL.

Council Room, Lanark, 19th Jan., 1874.—The Councillors elect of Lanark Township met at 11 o'clock, a. m., and after severally making declarations of qualification and office, and adopting the former rules of order and conduct of business, proceeded to transact public business.

Documents presented and fyled:—

1. Petition of James Rodger, and others, praying for a grant of $20, to aid to repairing a bridge on the 7th con. line at lot No. 14.

2. Petition of David Roger and others for a grant of money to be applied in opening the 8th concession line at lot No 14.

3. Petition of Richmond Miller praying to be removed from S S No 9 into S S No 6, to enable his children to attend School, during winter; there being no open road, during winter from his house to the school house of No 9.

4. Applications of John Campbell, and Richard Stead for the office of Assessor.

5. Petition of George Aitkinson for certificate to procure a license to keep an Inn.—Granted.

6. Notice by Mr. Fleming for a by-law to provide for appointing certain Municipal Officers.

7. Notice by Mr Rathwell for a by-law to provide for payment of fees, during the present year, 1874, to municipal Councillors.

8. Application of John Miller for re-embursement of $6 39, charged on his land by the County Treasurer; as arrears of taxes for the year 1867; upon examining the collector's roll for said year it was found that the taxes had been paid, and hence an order was made for such re-embursement.

9. Account of Town Clerk for 6 months' salary, amount, $50 00; also for registering 82 cases of births, marriages and deaths, $16 40, ordered to be paid.

10. Account of messenger to Council for attendance at nomination and municipal election. $1, ordered to be paid.

11. Application of John Stewart for investigation into the amount charged by County Treasurer upon his land as arrears of taxes for the year 1869, the said charge being in amount $ upon computing the proper amount by the several rates levied for said year, and adding price of Statute Labour and the legal 10 per cent, the true charge was found to be $4 54, which sum the collector was directed to accept as payment of said arrears.

On motion of Messrs. Thompson and Fleming the by-law to provide for appointing municipal officers was read a first time.

On motion of Messrs. Rathwell and Fleming the first blank in the said by-law be filled with the name Wm Scott; and the second with the words one hundred dollars, on condition that the said Wm Scott submit the list of voters and collector's roll to the revision of a competent accountant.

The Reeve appointed A. R. McIntyre as one of the Auditors; and John Blackburn was appointed a second Auditor; fees $1 50 per diem. Peter McLachlan was appointed Messenger to Council; fees 50 cents per diem. The by-law was read a second and third times and passed.

On motion of Messrs. Rathwell and Thompson the by-law to provide for payment for services of Municipal Councillors was read a first time.

On motion of Messrs. Thompson and Halpenny, the blank in the said by-law was filled with the words two dollars per diem, and the by-law was read a second and third times and passed.

DEATH OF THE SIAMESE TWINS!—On Saturday last an event of more than ordinary interest, and that of a mournful nature, took place at Mount Airy, North Carolina. The sad occurrence was the earthly dissolution of those two individuals so strangely linked together both by nature and by sentiment, who for years have been among the wonders of the world, and whose reputation as the Siamese Twins was we may say, almost world wide. These two individuals, if we may so designate a being which, in many particulars, was but single, whilst in others it partook of a double character, were the wonder not only of the vulgar world, but of scientists and physiologists, the world over. We are told that Chang and Eng were born at a small village on the coast of Siam in 1811, and until 1829, when brought to this continent on exhibition, made their living by selling shell-fish. Their family was a most prolific one, their mother having borne no less than seventeen children, all twins, with the exception of one occasion, when she presented her husband with a triplet. The twins, who attracted much attention throughout the scientific world, after some years at the show business, settled upon a plantation down South, being at that time possessed of an ample fortune. Having married two sisters, they lived happily together for many years, but after the birth of a fifth child to each, one of the wives had a sixth, a circumstance which awoke envy and jealousy to such a degree that the two sisters would live no longer under the same roof. The twins were united at the anterior of the chest by a prolongation of a kind of fleshy band the size of the hand. This band of flesh was about two inches broad and four inches thick. The whole mass was tough and capable of being considerably extended. One could blow in the ear of them without the other feeling it, while volatile salts to the nostrils of one of them had no effect on the other; and while pinching the arm of one excited no sensation in the other, still if you but stick a pin in the exact vertical centre of this connecting link, both would flinch from the hurt. They could face each other or turn back to back, but this was all that their ligature permitted. They seldom conversed with each other, but at times they entered into animated discussions, which proved their distinct intellectuality. It being almost certain that should either die the other could not survive even more than a few minutes, some years since they corresponded with many of the leading surgical operators in London, as to the possibility of the umbilicus being cut, so in case of the death of one the life of the other might be saved. At the request of the London surgeons they visited that city, and many experiments were tried to determine the safety of such an operation. Among other things a ligature was tied firmly for a few minutes around the connection between them, so as to prevent the circulation of blood through the artery. But it seemed as if each would expire if this were persisted in. This, of course, was convincing proof of the impossibility of their severance, and being so bitterly disappointed, they returned to their Southern home, to await their time, which, as we have previously indicated, came on Saturday last. It seems that last Fall Chang was partially paralyzed, since which time he had been fretful, very much debilitated, and strongly addicted to drinking liquor, as a means of alleviating his suffering. He had been for several days feeble, so much so as to confine both the brothers to bed, but the illness was not so great as to cause any anticipation of the catastrophe that was to follow. On Friday night they retired to bed, as usual, but during the night Chang became worse, and expired suddenly about 4 o'clock in the morning. Eng conscious of his impending fate became terribly shocked, conducting himself as if crazy, subsequently falling into a deadly stupor, from which he never recovered, being pronounced dead in less than two hours after his brother' sdecease. The brothers were members of the Baptist Church, being amongst its most influential and worthy adherents. During the war their sympathy was evidently with the confederate cause, though, from their peculiar condition, no one ever interfered with them or their property. They leave wives and families, several of the children of both unions being deaf mutes.

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The Herald,

CARLETON PLACE, ONTARIO.

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The Herald.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT $1 A YEAR

CARLETON PLACE, JAN. 28, 1874.

The political meeting held in our Town Hall on the evening of the 19th instant was the largest gathering of people we have seen in this place. The large hall was literally crammed, there being, we should suppose, not less than one thousand persons present. The chair was filled by Dr. Wilson in his usual gentlemanly manner. He had little trouble in maintaining order, as with one or two exceptions, of members of the "goose" persuasion, the large concourse of people present were remarkably orderly and attentive to the speakers. The meeting was called by Mr. Haggart, and he was the first speaker, defending, as best he could, his course in Parliament since his election. He did this without much apparent embarrassment until he came down to the change of government and a dissolution of the House of Commons. This necessitated a reference to the "Pacific Scandal," and the charges of bribery and corruption against the late government. This was a hard one, and with all his natural and acquired effrontary, he had to wince under it.

Mr. Bredin was the next speaker, but we cannot give our readers any idea of the venomous and spiteful style of his address. He characterized Reformers as "rebels" unfit to be trampled upon. He loved the "Tories" because if it were not for them there would, to-day, be no Dominion of Canada. He cited as his reasons for supporting Mr. Haggart; because that he had supported Sir John A. McDonald, and he was delighted with Sir John A. McDonald, and was sure in his own mind that he would not be long out of power. He had proof of this. The good Book pronounces "a blessing upon peacemakers," and Sir John A. was a "peacemaker." Had he not tried to make peace when he offered the electors money to support his government. (cheers and hisses) We never saw a more pitiful object on a platform than the speaker occupied at that moment. He evidently felt in his heart that he was prostituting the golden words of Our Lord's Sermon on the mount, to base purposes.

After stigmatizing Mr. Gould's committee as sneaks and rebels he went on, in a strong and eloquent palliation and defence of the system of buying up the electors with money, flour or any other available commodity. He cited a case which he said occured in the old Township of Dalhousie in which an elector sold his vote for a barrel of flour, and the flour was rolled in at his door. He thought it was quite right for the poor man living in that hilly country to get a consideration for his vote. He was asked to name the elector who had so disgraced the famous old Township of Dalhousie,—renowned for sterling, honesty and sound political principles—but he declined doing so. It will be for the member of North Lanark in the Ontario legislature, who is one of the proprietors of a large flouring establishment, in Carleton Place, doing an extensive business, and purchasing wheat and other grains, from all parts of the country, to clear his escutcheon in this matter, and remove the slander from Dalhousie.

Mr. Gould was received with prolonged cheering, and delivered a very sensible address, during which he was listened to with greatest attention, and was, evidently, the favorite candidate of the meeting. He assured the audience that, if elected, to represent this constituency, he would oppose bribery and corruption in every shape and form in which they could present themselves; and would support only an honest government.

The Rev. Mr. Manning was asked to address the meeting, and most cheerfully accepted the invitation. After reviewing, in an able and eloquent manner, Mr. Haggart's position before the electors, and showing that that gentleman, as the representative of the people had not raised his voice against corruption, and had not stood up for the right, he administered a most scathing rebuke to those who think that the elective franchise may be tampered with, and that votes may be purchased with gold.

It being Mr. Haggart's meeting, he replied to the other speakers, and had the honesty to contradict his henchman, and to affirm that he had found and believed that the Reformers of Ontario were as loyal and true subjects to the Queen and the government of Britain as ever were the Conservatives. He thought however, that some of the Lower Canadians were tainted with annexation sentiments.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Manning three hearty cheers were given for the Queen and the meeting quietly dispersed. We are happy to observe that, as usual in this place good order was preserved throughout the meeting.

The frantic speech delivered in the Town Hall on Monday evening of last week, in defence of Mr. Haggart and the late government, reminds us of the eccentric politician named M. C. Cameron, who showed himself more of a lawyer than a politician by defending Whalan, while holding an official position in the government. During a recent speech in the West Toronto canvas, that gentleman declared that Sir John Macdonald was undoubtedly wrong in receiving money from a Government contractor. But he added: "But I cling to him all the same. "It was undoubtedly discreditable, but "I am not going to join in his condemnation."

SENSIBLE.—We like the position taken by T. M. Daly, who, it appears, is like a great many of our extreme, conservative friends, who find the ground slipping from under them. His definition of his position is that Sir John Macdonald having absolutely ruined the Conservative party, there was nothing more on that side to hold on to, and that he is free to give a fair support to the new Ministry.

President Grant has taken the best possible precaution against his nomination for the third time, in the way he has acted in regard to the highest judical office in the States. When Chief Justice Chase died he appointed Mr. Williams, the Attorney-General—a clever enough lawyer, but considered unfit for the high post of Chief Justice. The appointment was withdrawn owing to the opposition in the Senate. The president, apparently acted in a spirit of pique, thereupon appointed Caleb Cushing, a notorious sympathiser with the South in its rebellion, and letters of his were produced in which he had expressed traitorous opinion. He was, of course, not acceptable to the Senate. Now it is said Senator Conkling will get the desirable post. The Senator is not a great man, but he is respectable, and, we suppose he will be accepted.

The Church of England Ladies' School, at Ottawa, an announcement respecting which appears in another column, was established in 1869. At the present time it numbers about 80 pupils. The applications for admission having exceeded the accommodation, the Council have taken advantage of the removal of the Bank of Montreal to their new building to secure the premises recently occupied by that institution, and a connection being made between the two houses it is available for the accommodation of the boarders.

HOPE FOR THE SANDWICH ISLES.—For several years past the Sandwich Islands have been looking up, the latter monarchs having each of them offered many inducements to their white brethren to come and reside among them, bringing with them the arts of peace and civilization. It is said King Lunalillo is now in the last stages of consumption, indeed, may even now be dead, but that his probable successor is a far greater believer in national progress than any one who has preceded him. This chief, Kalakhaua, has written a letter to one of the Honolulu papers breathing a very liberal spirit and showing a marked friendliness to foreigners. He says: "Let them come and bring with them money and skill to develope the resources of the country. Here, as in the freest and strongest nation in the world, all men will be protected in their rights under civilized law."

The Hospital for Inebriates is in course of erection at Hamilton. A piece of ground, containing 93 acres, has been purchased for $22,400. On this a large building is being erected, with all modern conveniences. In the meantime 78 beds are to be provided, though, as the rooms in the Mansard roof story are not in the meantime to be furnished, when there is need 26 others can be provided, and by a little extra expenditure 26 additional ones, making in all accomodation for 130 patients. The whole building is to cost $96,225, and to be completed according to contract on the 1st of July, 1875.

THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER ON EMIGRATION TO CANADA.—In reply to some strictures of Mr. Joseph Clayden upon Canada and its capabilities, the Duke of Manchester writes to the "Times" to say that the impression which he received of the country, were far different from those of the company of Joseph Arch, while the latter, by the way entertained views not dissimilar from those of His Grace. Referring particularly to the Muskoka district, on which Mr. Clayden most exercises himself, the Duke says the difference of opinion may have arisen, because the one saw it in sunshine, whilst the other saw it in wet weather. It might perchance be that one expected working men in the far West to be fed by rivers as the Prophet was in the East, while the other found a much finer country than he had anticipated. There appears to be a difference between the two as to the nature of the soil, but whatever the soil, the settlers, the Duke avers, were not only well satisfied with, but proud of their success. He admits that they had to work hard, but the result was that a few years they were independent, and could take things as they pleased. Mr Claydon complained that many people were "ragged or hard looking," but none of these had the Duke made the acquaintance, whilst the only individual with whom he had met who was at all discontented was a young gentleman who had held a situation in Ireland, under Government, and had brought out his young wife and child He had not physical strength to work, and she could not rough it; so they were wretched, and almost starving. Neither of them were in any way fitted for the backwoods, and thus had really no title to expect success in the mode of life altogether unsuited to them. The Duke reiterates what we have, time after time, advanced, that only those who may expect to do well are the use who can do hard manual, labour, can dispense with luxuries, and live upon the plainest, and sometimes the hardest fare. In the past if our settlers had not had these qualifications where would have been the Canada of to-day? If we had not had men of iron sinew and unfaltering nerve, the sites upon which have sprung the towns and cities of Canada would have been but occupied by the lordly trees of the forest, beneath whose shelter would have been found naught but the animated nature, from whose thrall our forefathers have redeemed so much of the land. There are three classes whom the Duke recommends to emigrate, viz., the labourers who can and will work and desire to rise in the social scale; the farmer who has a few hundred pounds to expend in the purchase of a good farm in the older settled districts, and the capitalist who will invest his money upon the best security and be satisfied with an interest of eight per cent, or even more. To such people Canada offers a splendid field, whilst most other classes will only be wretched and give the country a name which is by no means desirable one But the Duke says the classes unfitted for Canada would be no better off in the United States, least of all in Canada, where prices are all so enormously high. The opinions given by His Grace of Manchester will no doubt have their weight with the masses of the English people, and it is to be hoped will induce those to come out, and only those, who can stand the test of qualification which has been so plainly and so authoritatively laid down. Upon this same subject, particularly as it refers to English agricultural labourers, one of our Nova Scotian contemporaries has said, and well said, that "ours is a working country. Everybody works here, or should do so, and those who do not are not thought the more of for their idleness. Our farmers especially, excepting such as are advanced in years, work hard themselves, and will see that their servants do the same. If English labourers are willing to work, there is employment in Canada for thousands of them, at good wages—wages that will enable them to maintain their families comfortably and respectably. In a few years, if they are industrious and saving, they can acquire land and become their own masters. Work—hard work—is the secret of success."

THE BEST BANK.—We have been repeatedly assured that farming don't pay, and boys have believed the assertion and gone to clerking, or teaching, or trading—"business" they call it. But recently the books have been opened—the books in which the accounts of all the occupations are kept, and being footed, we see what really pays and what is unprofitable. Bankers, supposed to be a sort of nobility, have smashed; many of their clerks have proved to be great rascals; railroad obligations have gone to protest; factories have stopped to liquidate, and crowds of the richest and grandest of mortals, shuffling millions of dollars, often in a day, have shrunk down to be quite common. How is it with the farmer. Has the panic touched him. Does he lie awake thinking of the hard times. Not much. It is true that if he owes more than he is able to pay or if he has bought more land than he can work, he is in trouble, and now something must be sacrificed; but this dilemma was bound to appear, panic or no panic. Most farmers are out of debt or so nearly so that they can see their way clear, and the sun rises and sets as aforetime; the cows give milk, the butter comes, hens lay eggs, hogs fatten, and the country grist mill runs just as though Jay Cooke had never smashed and his satellites with him. The truth is farming is an institution founded on such a solid financial basis that it can never break. The farm is not only a bank, it is a mint, making its own money, which is worth just as much for the use of mankind as it was 2,000 years ago, and as it will be worth 2,000 years from to-day, and although this money is not exactly the same as greenbacks specie, it is better, for it underlies all others, and goes before them and makes all other things that are worth much under the stars possible. And yet we have been hearing all along that this institution of the farm does not pay. Bless you, in the long run there is nothing else that does pay. Let a man "travel this world all over," like Rosin the Bow; try everything, be everything, he will come at last to see that the surest thing is a farm well stocked and tilled, and that there is no warmer place on earth than by the farmer's kitchen fire.

Our readers will see by advertisement in to-day's paper, that the Hon. E. B. Wood, will address the electors in the Hall, in this village, on the evening of the 28th inst., at half past seven, p. m.

Mr. Gould held a very successful meeting at Balderson's corners on Saturday evening last. Mr. Code made the same statement as was made at the Carleton Place meeting, about the three hundred dollars sent to North Renfrew, when Mr. Gould stood up and read a letter he had that day received from Mr. Thos. Deacon who says he never made such a statement to Mr. Robt. Meighan or any one else, and further that he never heard of any money having been sent from Mr. Mackenzie, or any one else outside the riding. He, Mr. Deacon states that he was not chairman, nor was he on Mr. Finley's committee at all. COM.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. J. B. Lewis, Q. C., one of the late Members of the House of Commons, for the city of Ottawa, which sad event took place on Saturday last.

On the Pacific Coast, Mr. James Richardson (of the geological Survey) has examined the coast of Vancouver Island, from Victoria to Comox as well as many islands in the Gulf of Georgia. On Texada Island Mr. R. has discovered large deposits of magnetic iron ore, containing from 60 to 70 per cent of metallic iron, interstratified with beds of limestone. These limestones are often fine grained and admirably adapted for ornamental purposes, and some of them are strikingly like the finest Carrara marble. They are situated on the sea shore, in the immediate vicinity of navigable harbours. At Horne Lake in the interior of Vancouver Island, other marbles, mostly of a dove colour, are found, in masses of some fifty feet in thickness, perfectly free from cracks.—In this locality the limestones are associated with epidotic rocks and sometimes contain fossils. These latter indicate that the deposits are probably of Devonian or Lower Carboniferous age. In the course of the year one new workable seam of coal was discovered on the Nanaimo River. Very large collections of fossils were made from the Cretacious rocks of the country (British Columbia) visited; these are mostly shells and plants. At Esquimalt Harbour, near Victoria, ship worms of unusual size were found borrowing into floating logs of yellow cedar, the burrows being nearly an inch thick Mr. Richardson also made collections of the recent woods of British Columbia, apparently belonging to about 26 species, as well as a small series of dried plants from the same locality. To give some idea of the agricultural capabilites of Vancouver, Mr. R. brought back with him specimens of apples and oats from a farm at Comox; the apples are 12½ inches by 14⅝ in circumference, while the oats are nearly 7 feet high, and are said to produce 94 bushels to the acre. Swedish turnips from the same place occasionally weigh as much as 26½ lbs. Specimens of these oats may be seen at the rooms of the Geological Survey.—Mr. Selwyn's investigations during the past summer have consisted in making a preliminary examination of a portion of the North West territories of the Dominion extending from Fort Gary west ward to the Rocky Mountain House H B. Co.'s post, situated on the upper waters of the North Saskatchewan River. The distance travelled, as measured by odometer attached to the wheel of a cart, was 1056 miles, embracing eighteen and a quarter degrees of longitude and four and a quarter degrees latitude between the parallels of 96° 50 and 115° 10 west and 49.52 and 54.20 north.

DEATH OF THE HON. ROBERT JONES.—We much regret to have to record the death of a gentleman who was one of those, who not only helped to make the history of the country, but in a long life extending over four score years, occupied a prominent place among the merchants of the country. Mr. Jones was born at "Slab City," now called Erelighsburg, in the Eastern Townships. Early in life he went into the West India Trade, and also entered into business in this city. Subsequently he went to reside in Bedford, of which town he was the founder. He was well known as an energetic advocate of the interests of farmers, endeavouring to impress upon them the necessity of improvements, especially in the matter of roads. He was the representative of the county of Missisquoi in the Legislature for many years, but this latter political life was spent in the halls of the Legislative Council. He was an energetic member of Parliamentary Committees, and his judgement was ever relied upon for its soundness. He was an active Justice of the Peace, and for many years was Colonel of Militia, during the rebellion of 1837 and 1838, rendering effective service on the Missisquoi frontier, from which he received special thanks from the General in command. He took a most conspicuous part in the discussion on the Rebellion Losses Bill, and after its passage, resigned his seat in the House, and all other official duties, and retired into private life, where he was well known by his retiring and unobstructive manner of life and impartial distribution of his charaties. He died respected and honoured by all who knew him.

Chicago has 17,000 persons living on charity. The papers neglect to say whether they take it cold.

THE TORIES AND "THE HEATHEN CHINEE."

Nobody need be surprised to find the "Heathen Chinee," who has so many points in common with the late Prime Minister, turning up promiscuously in a party at the back of which Sir John A. Macdonald stands. But it should be known that this Chinese gentleman in Canada is a pure creation of the charter-selling party: During twelve months we have had most interesting evidence of how much that party can do in the way of invention, and how they can body forth the forms of things unseen, and give to "airy nothing a local habitation "and a name." Now it has been sought to make out that the building of the Pacific Railway by Chinese labour is in the programme and contemplation of the Government. There could not be a statement more contrary to fact. Mr. Beverley Robinson on Saturday evening referred to this as if it were a settled matter. But let us surprise our readers —Mr. Beverley Robinson has one thing in common with Mr. Disraeli—he is never accurate; and in the present instance he was more inaccurate that usual. According to a certain mythology, the world rests on an elephant, and the elephant on a tortoise, and the tortoise, we suppose, rests on some small, unmentionable insect, and this little creature rests on nothing. In the same way, this story of the Reform party intending to build the Pacific Railway by means of Chinese labour, rests on a statement in one of the Tory papers, they rested on an incorrect rumour founded on a doubtfully exact account of a reference of Mr. Blake's to a remark of Sir Hugh Allan's.

Sir Hugh Allan had stated that it was probable part of the road would be built by Chinese labour. Mr. Blake referred to this remark. He did not endorse it; he did not say a single word about the intentions of the Government with regard to that labour; and, in fact, the Government will have nothing to do with it. Each of the lines making up the aggregate Pacific Railway will be given out to contractors, and they will build them as best they can. If they wish to employ Chinese, nobody can prevent them. But surely it is exceedingly unlikely that they will do anything of the kind, nor, for ourselves, have we any desire to see a glut of pigtail in Canada. Yet no Government can, in giving a contract, stipulate for more than that it shall be duly performed. How the work is to be carried forward—with this they can have nothing to do. The fact is that this "Heathen Chinee" is only a bugbear got up by a desperate party making a struggle of despair, and, like the drowning man of the proverb, grasping at a straw.

Nothing could be more significant than the store they had laid by a passing allusion; nothing could more clearly show that they believe that they have no fair leg to stand on. After twenty years of office, is there nothing in their career but dishonour?—nothing on which they can lay hold, and for which they can claim the gratitude of the country? It is clear there is not. Is there no damaging crevice in the armour of the Reform party, no dangerous charge they can bring against the men who are led by Alexander Mackenzie? It would seem not. They have to invent little blotches—blotches which, even if they had any real existance, would do real damage. We cannot expect their clients who support them to blame them for a policy of invention. But we think, without being exacting, they might expect that their inventiveness would prove a more formidable weapon. They might as well be hung for a sheep as a lamb; and the least they may do is to invent something which shall at once have formidableness and likelihood about it.—*Globe*

THE CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY.—The London *Advertiser*, says: "Major Walker's statement that the extension of the time for building the Pacific Railway to fourteen years, instead of ten, as the Treaty of Union required, had been agreed to by Sir John A. Macdonald, at the request of Sir Hugh Allan, is a sufficient answer to the charge made by Opposition orators and organs, that Mr. Mackenzie is unnecessarily breaking faith with the British Columbians in the matter of the construction of the Pacific Railway. As Vice-President of the late Pacific Railway Company, and one of the delegates to England, Major Walker's testimony on that point is incontrovertible. He says that eminent engineers, as well as financial men in the old country, were decided in their opinion that the road could not be built within the time specified, and in deference to their judgment Sir Hugh telegraphed to Sir John that the time should be extended at least four years. This was agreed to, and it was on the fourteen years basis that the financial negotiations in England were conducted. Those who talk of "breaking faith with British Columbia," are only adding to the burdens which are already crushing the Chief Charter Seller to political death."

Prince Arthur, of England, volunteered to go with the Rifle Brigade to Ashantee, and was very anxious to accompany his comrades in arms. But the unusual consideration which prevents a prince of the blood from exposing himself unnecessarily prevailed, and to his great disappointment he remains at home. The officers of the brigade, when it was announced that they would have to go out, were not at all pleased, for this crack regiment is not used to fighting with savages. But after a little while, when they had warmed up they became quite enthusiastic, and there is now, writes a correspondent, quite an African furore among them.

Working in an unnaturally high temperature does not seem productive of any serious or fatal effect upon the human frame. In some of the operations of glass-making the ordinary summer working temperature is considerably over 100°, and the radiant heat to which the workmen are subjected far exceeds 212°. In a Turkish bath the shampooers continue four or five hours at a time in a moist atmosphere ranging from 105° to 110°. In enamel-works men labour daily in a heat of over 300°. On the Red Sea steamers the temperature of the stoke-hole is 145°. And yet in none of these cases does any special form or type of desease develop itself.

Courage, ladies! You have come within one of having your right to vote recognized by the head of the nation. In the Women's Suffrage Convention at Washington yesterday, the Vice-President said: "Twenty years ago I came to the conclusion that my wife, my mother, and my sisters were as much entitled to the right of suffrage as myself, and I have not changed my mind since." (Loud applause.)

N. L. A. S. MEETING.

Almonte, 21st January, 1874.—The annual meeting of the members of the North Lanark Agricultural Society took place this day in the Secretary's office, on the grounds of the Society in the village of Almonte, at the hour of two o'clock p. m., in accordance with the Acts relating to Agriculture in the Province of Ontario; said meeting having been legally called by notices of such inserted in the C. P. *Herald* and Almonte *Gazette*. About forty members of the Society were present. In the absence of the President Dr. Mostyn, who is and has been confined to his room for some time past from a severe attack of illness, the 1st Vice President took the chair and called the meeting to order. The minutes of last meeting were read, and on motion were confirmed. Mr. P. McArthur, Treasurer, was requested to give the meeting a synopsis of the proceedings, receipts and disbursements of the Society for the past year. In accordance with the request, Mr. McArthur read from an analyzed statement the amounts received from what sources—also the amounts expended and to what purposes. Amongst the many items expended was one which he wished the members to bear in mind, that was for the extensive improvements in building sheds, fences, and levelling and cleaning land on the Agricultural grounds, which amounted in all to the sum of $956. This taken with the amount of prizes paid, grants to townships Societies, Agricultural Journals, printing and other incidental expenses amounted to the sum of $2,027.55. This showed that after deducting the amounts of receipts, together with new subscriptions paid up to date and amounting to $95, left the society in debt only to the amount of $117. Mr. McArthur then read the Auditors' report, which corroborated the above statement. It was then moved by Mr. G. Forgie and seconded by Mr. R. Yuill, that the Auditors' report be received and adopted. Carried. Moved by Mr. A. Cochrane and seconded by Mr. J. Menzies, that a vote of thanks be and are hereby tendered to the Presidents Directors and Officials for the satisfactory manners in which they have conducted affairs of the society during the last year. Carried. The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers for the current year which were as follows: Dr. Mostyn, (re-elected) President; David Snedden, Esq., (re-elected 1st Vice President; And. Wilson, Esq., (re-elected) 2nd Vice President; John Steele, J. C. Stevens, James Alack, Major Gemmill, R. Yuill, John Thom, Gilbert Forgie, John Gemmill, Clayton, Andrew Cochrane, Directors; P. McArthur Esq., (re-elected) Treasurer; Thomas Coulter, re-elected Secretary. The Secretary and Treasurer to have the same salary each as last year. After some suggestions from Messrs. Menzies, Forgie, Wilson, and others in reference to furthering the interests of the Society the meeting very harmoniously closed.

THOMAS COULTER, Secy.

THE ELECTIONS.—Amidst all the absurd romances which have been so industriously set afloat on the Ministerial side since the electioneering canvas began, one thing is conspicious through the haze which the ex-Ministerial party have attempted to raise, and that will be made more apparent by the events of the next few days. No busines man can doubt the great advantage which the whole country gains by the present law of election as compared to the past. To-day is the nomination, and within one week the entire business of taking the sense of the country will be closed. Look at it in a practical point of view —how much time is saved to every one who feels it a duty to take a part in the election, or who has transacted with those who do thus take part? Look at it from a moral point of view, and we ask every reasonable man whether he does dot see in it the necessary exclusion of a great deal of manœuvering which used to preval during two days of polling and several weeks of election? We have heard much of the temperance cause, and numerous methods are proposed for promoting it, but we should like to put it to any temperance advocate whether he can imagine any law which is so well calculated to put a stop to one great occasion of intemperance as the law which does away with the second day of polling? Now for all these advances we are indebted to the party which has become the Ministerial party, and for one of them we are indebted to their self abnegation of an advantage of which every previous Government has availed itself. It is not yet law that all the necessary turmoil of a general election shall be closed in a day; but the Ministry have determined that that shall be the practices on this occasion, and we hold that it is determination for which they deserve thanks for the past, and confidence for the future. Moreover, we now know that an election fraudulently gained cannot be made available as heretofore, by long delays throughout protracted proceedings before a Parliamentary Committee; but must be sustained or quashed at once by the decision of a legal tribunal which will usually be rendered before within, a few days of the meeting of Parliament. For this great reform also, we are indebted to the present Ministerial party, and that we have not had it sooner is due to the long years of opposition of Sir John A. MacDonald. These things are conspicious facts which must strike every one in connection with the duty of the next few days. On the one side is the maintenance, to the last grasp, of the machinery which gave the widest room for electoral corruption, and for the debauchery which frequently accompanied it. On the other side is the persistent, and at length triumphant assertion, the simpler, honester, and more convenient method. The machinery of the present election may be appealed to as one of the fruits of the triumph of Reform politics. It is far from being the only one. The programme of Mr. Mackenzie shows what is intended to be done in the future, and it is so excellent that, as we predicted before it appeared, it has proved rather too good for those who, some time ago, were persistently crying out for a policy: In this city, at all events, it has been received with hardly a hostile criticism, even from those who would fain condemn, while men deeply interested in the prosperity of the country, notwithstanding their Conservatve proclivities are known to have expressed their entire approbation. But this for the future. To-day we call for support of the party now in the Ministry, for what the able to accomplish even while in opposition. That support can only be given by voting for their candidates.—*Montreal Herald.*

At a juvenile party one little fellow, rejoicing in the splendor of new clothes went up to another with the triumphant remark: "You ain't dressed as well as I am." "Well I can lick you anyhow," retorted the other.

WHO IS MR. GOULD?

Such is the question which has been asked of us by one or two of the electors. Let us tell you that he is a gentleman of considerable means residing in Smith's Falls, and who has discharged the duties of Reeve of that municipality with eminent ability during the last eight or nine years. For the past three years he has been Warden for this County, and any member of the County Council will certify that in the discharge of his duties he has displayed a discrimination, a sound judgment, and an anxiety for the interests of the County worthy of every commendation. To him and Mr. Galbraith chiefly we are indebted for the settlement and entire discharge of the debt contracted to build the Brockville and Ottawa Railway. In the municipal law he is thoroughly conversant, and is one of the most terse and vigorous writers in the County. He has had the advantage of a Collegiate education, and is well read in general literature, as well as in municipal law. He is a man of irreproachable moral character, and against whom the voice of calumy never has been raised. In short, if elected, we confidently predict that he will prove one of those men who will make his mark among his fellows, and do credit to himself and honour to the constituency which returns him.—*Courier.*

WEARING SPECTACLES.—We have consulted a number of people with reference to glasses, and the common verdict is as follows: When the eyes begin to fail use them as little as possible at night and avoid reading fine print or doing any work by lamp light, which tries them. But when you instinctively adjust your book so as to get better light when eyes are easily fatigued, and there is a sense of effort to make out the letters in print or to take stitches in sewing, spectacles are needed. They are the last thing to be bought for cheapness. Brazilian glasses best, because of natures make and most difficult to be scratched, but you should wear manufactured glasses first until the eye becomes accustomed to their use. Always note the number of your glasses and the date of using them if lost, you can tell what number you want. Glasses should be washed in cold water every day, wiped dry with a linen fabric, and then with buckskin, never with paper, as it scratches them.

The *Nor' Wester*, after recapitulating the policy of the Mackenzie Goverment upon the Pacific Railway, refers to the effect of its consummation upon the Province, and its reception by the people of Manitoba as a boon much desired and pressingly necessary:—

"This wise and national policy will commend itself to every inhabitant of the Province who is interested in the future development of the North west. We have always considered the policy of the late Government—in keeping Manitoba without railway communication until such time as the splendid but illusory theory of an Atlantic and Pacific line could be completed—to be the most injurious to our interests that could have been adopted. If that policy had continued and been acted upon, Manitobans would have been kept in isolation for ten years at least—possibly for a generation. Whilst the people in power at Ottawa were deliberating, their agents were financing, and their engineers exploring for a scheme by far too ponderous for a practical conclusion until years have gone by, and the present citizens and farmers of the province had grown grey with age, and disappointed expectations. As we understand it, the present Administration intend to commence building those portions of a railway system which are the most urgently needed, viz., that which connects Winnipeg with Pembina, and that which will connect the same place with Thunder Bay. If this is done, at once, it will go far to relieve our population of the heavy disadvantage under which they are now labouring. At present they are at the mercy of one line of bounded boats, which charges a merciless tariff of freight charges for their importations, and which almost entirely excludes the possibility of anything in the way of exportation being attempted. For want of railway transport also, access to the Province is both difficult and expensive, and we can hope for little in the way of immigration until the iron road is completed between this place and Moorhead. It is, and has been for some time past, a perfect disgrace that with so large a settlement as we have, and with so short a distance of road left unfinished between us and the railway system of the United States, we should still trust to buggies, and stage coaches, and dog trains, and flat bottomed steamboats to enable us to pass to and fro at the numerous and varied calls of business or pleasure, and we hail the late enunciation of Mr. Mackenzie's policy as the first step in the right direction with regard to the subject of Manitoban interest.

The case of Mechella, the criminal who was executed in Hudson City, N. J., a few days ago, it would appear to offer one more proof that intellectual power by no means depends on the size of the brain. Mechella, it appears was the possessor of an extraordinary and well developed brain. The claim was made for this prisoner that his actions showed to be a man of deficient intelligence, and that owing to his partially idiotic condition he was not morally responsible for his acts and should not be hung. The New Jersey Court of Pardons would not, however, entertain this appeal. A *post mortem* examination showed Mechella's brain to weigh 57 grains and 1 scruple; a weight which has been only exceeded in one instance. Daniel Webster's brain—the heaviest of any recorded—although there have very possibly been heavier ones—weighed but two or three scuples more than that of Mechella. Very recently a measurement of Professor Agassiz's brain showed that while the organ was large and healthy, it did not approach the huge brains of which special accounts has been kept. From these facts it is evident that research in this field has but barely begun.

If we continue to cut down our pine forests at the rate we are now cutting them down there will not remain, thirteen years from now, a single stick of white or yellow pine available for our use on the Continent of America. This has been shown by careful investigation of the resources of the American and Canadian forests, and of the drain which is making upon them. It is time that we should regulate the cuttings of timber at once. Every year's delay in this matter will work irreparable ruin. It is not merely the enormous rise in the price of pine timber which we have to dread, but the doing up of our water courses in consequence of the denuding of the hills in which they take their rise.

A knitting mill in Bennington, Vt., was destroyed by fire, and nine women killed by the explosion of the boiler, besides several others severely injured.

The tone of the New York Press is generally unfavourable to the appointment of Mr. Waite to the position of Chief Justice. They consider that he is not sufficiently known, nor are his legal abilities such as to command pre-eminent respect.

A genius was explaining the utility of an India rubber ship which he was inventing, when an old salt exclaimed; "No, no; it will never do. An India rubber ship would rub out all the lines of latitude and longitude, to say nothing of the equator."

TIT FOR TAT.—A Presbyterian clergyman, while walking the deck of a steamer at St. John's N. B., where secessionism had considerable footing, noticing the American flag flying from the masthead of a ship, tauntingly said to Col. Favor: "Why don't you take a slice off that flag, since you have lost a

The Spanish Ironclad Arapiles is reported to be making 36 inches of water every 24 hours. So distrustful is her commander of the Americans that he intends to put to sea and trust to the pumps rather than risk further injuries by allowing her to undergo repairs at New York.

An Indianapolis editor is responsible for this: "A young lady in Indiana sought to demolish an unfaithful lover by publishing some verses addressed to him, in which, after prophesying her immediate dissolution, she said: 'Come gaze upon my dust, false one.' But the compositor spelled dust with a 'b.'"

"Pa, what does 'a chip of the old block' mean?" "Why do you ask, my son?" "Because, when I was coming home from school, I saw three squirrels up a tree, and said there was a dozen; and some men who were there said I was a chip of the old block." "Ahem! Well they meant that you were smart and honest like your pa. You can go and play now."

A woman in Mississippi interfered with her brother's courtship, and begged him to stay at home evenings. He waited until the evening she expected her own lover, and complied with her request, and now she says that fraternal affection is a heartless mockery.

Under the head of "Minor Topics" one of our exchanges appropriately mentions the marriage of a youth of nineteen to a madame of thirty-nine. He was evidently minus in the upper story, but if he should ever slip the noose how could she legally recover her lost youth?

An inebriate, some little while ago got into a car, and became very troublesoom and annoying to the other passengers, so much so that it was proposed to eject him; but a kind-hearted and reverend doctor, who was also a passenger, interposed for him, and soothed him into good behavior for the remainder of the journey. Before leaving, however, he scowled upon the other occupants and muttered some words of contempt, but shook hands warmly with the doctor, and said, "Good day, my friend; I see you know what it is to be drunk."

Young Smith was walking out with the idol of his heart, the other evening, and they chose the favorite resort of lovers, the goat pasture near the dam. While admiring the falls and getting their noses reddened by the north wind, she burst out raptuously, "Isn't that dam splendid?" She nearly fainted away when Smith answered that he wasn't used to hearing young ladies swear, and another engagement is broken off.

The best way to treat poor books is to go by them. They are written by fools and purchased by fools, and publishers will not issue them when the public refuses to buy them. There is no more sense in everybody's reading a bad book to see that it is bad than for everybody visiting a cholera patient to see that he has the cholera. That is what critics are made for, and is about the only use the can be put to, anyway.

A Nevada paper chronicles the departure of a mining party from Reno in the following "nervous" paragraph: "The toughest set of roosters that ever shook the dust of any town, left Reno yesterday for the new mining district of Cornucopia. They came here from Virginia. Among the crowd were four New York cock-fighters, two Chicago murderers, three Baltimore bruisers, one Philadelphia prize fighter, four San Francisco hoodlums, three Virginia beats, two Union Pacific roughs, and two check beats."

The Perth (Courier) says:—Two engines passed through Perth, from the B. & O. R. R. Station to the phosphate mines of Floerstein & Co., 10th Con. Burgess, where they will be used for raising water from the shaft and bringing oar to the surface. All this had been done heretofore by horse power, which at length became inadequate for the increased work at the mine. The manager, Mr. B. Anthony, is resolved to work the mine to its utmost capacity, and to spare no expense in effecting this.

Some time ago Prof. Stanford of England proposed to dispose of refuse animal matter by mixing it with charcoal—a proposition to which considerable objection was made by certain eminent men of science, on the ground that such matters in contact with charcoal would become oxidized to nitrous or nitric acid. Confident, however, of the correctness of his theory, Prof. Stanford selected three specimens of charcoal made respectively from wood, seaweed, and bone, and mixed them with equal weights of meat, the mixing being as thorough as the nature of the materials would allow. At intervals, during the succeeding two years, portions were withdrawn and analyzed. These specimens showed that the only loss sustained was from the evaporation of water, the charcoal acting merely as a drier—the charcoal did not in any degree oxidize the mixture, no nitrates were formed, and for all practical manufacturing or manurial purposes there appears to be but little loss of nitrogen in such mixtures.

Let us hope that the young man who killed his mother in Jersey City the other day will be brought to the gallows. While we have become to regard the average murders an interesting person whom no honorable juryman will suspect of improper motives, we really must draw the line somewhere. As there is no element of romance in butchering one's mother it would be well to draw the line at matricide, and to insist that the man who murders his mother should receive a punishment that would convince him that he had carried matters a trifle too far.

THE BOYS.

We know "Boys will be Boys," and we are glad of it. We would not for the world, have them anything else. We like them as they are, lively, frolicsome, mischievous, brave, gay, troublesome, and making themselves, sometimes, even nuisances. We like their virtues. We adore their faults, and this love for them inspires the present "talk" with them. We do not desire nor intend to be Calvanistic or ascetic: We do not mean to deny the necessity of their having their own fun. We do not intend to proscribe their games, their fights, their little peccadillos, or anything that is reason, is necessary for them to do to cultivate their astuteness and all the qualities of the mind or body necessary to fit themselves for manhood. And feeling thus toward them, having so much sympathy for them and interest in their welfare, and knowing full well that in a very short time they must leave their present sphere of irresponsibility and carelessness, to assume the grave and onerous duties, which we *trust* we are in our own day and generation, performing to the best of our ability, we believe they will hear what we have to say to them, with due patience and forbearance.

Boys, in the most exciting scenes of your daily life, in the school and in the play-ground, in the parlor and in the street, wherever you may be, keep in mind the fact that you are always on trial before the highest tribunal known to mortals. You are on trial before the whole world, and at all times. If you had left home and gone to a strange place to seek employment, wherever you happened to be and with whomsoever you happened to be associated, you would endeavor so to align your conduct as to inspire a good impression of yourselves upon the minds of all. You would be upon your good behavior, would you not? Well, you are *always* in this position. Although you may, and probably do not realize it now, you are fitting yourselves for a certain position in the world, when you shall have arrived at the years of maturity, and you will receive precisely such a position, *and no other*, in the world, as you have prepared yourself during boyhood, to fill. If you allow your grosser passions to overcome the more refined and gentle instincts, you will take a corresponding place in life. While if you always keep the animal element (which every one born of woman possesses) in due subjection to reason and judgment, you will be rewarded with all the bright things which this world possesses. You will be clothed with honors in this life, and covered with the robe of glory in whatever comes after. In other words, if you train yourselves for loafers, prizefighters, and roughs, you will be that, and nothing more. While by conducting yourselves properly (even as your own consciences dictate) there can be no limit to the happiness which will be entailed upon you. In all your communications with others, be polite, modest, good humored, manly and *honest*. Treat your inferiors with kindness, your equals with courtesy and your superiors with respect. Keep constantly before your mind the Divine command, "Honor thy Father and thy Mother," given in the early days of man for his guidance, as well as the still later and better one, "do unto others as you would others should do unto you." By obeying these two laws to the best of your ability you can accomplish all things and be all things.

Now, after reading this, continue on in your usual boyish pursuits,—fish, hunt, skate, wrestle, and even *fight*, when it becomes necessary to do so to maintain your own dignity and honor, or that of a friend, do all honorable things that come to your hand, be as much of a boy as you can, (and that will not be very hard to do) and do it with all your might, but do try and so do it as to raise yourself a little higher in your own esteem; then rest assured you will have raised yourself correspondingly in the esteem of others.

STARVING INDIANS.

Duluth, Minn., January 19.—Indian scouts whe have arrived here from Vermillion Lake, ninety miles north of this city, report the Indians at that place in a state of actual starvation. Eighty families frenzied and dying with hunger are on their way here: The scouts state that up to the time of their leaving the starving wretches they had eaten six children and one man.

The cause of this terrible distress is the failure of the wild rice crop and the fact that there is no grain, besides which the Indians claim that they have failed to receive their usual annuities and provisions from the Government.

SINGULAR FACTS IN HUMAN LIFE.—The average length of human life is about 28 years. One quarter die previous to the age of 7; one half before reaching 17. Only one of every 1,000 persons reaches 100 years. Only six of every 100 reaches the age of 65, and not more than one in every 500 lives to 80 years of age. Of the whole population on the globe, and it is estimated that 90,000 die every day; about 3,700 every hour, and 60 every minute, or 1 every second. These loses are more than counterbalanced by the number of births. The married are longer lived than the single. The average duration of live in all civilized countries is greater now than in any interior period. Macaulay, the distinguished historian, states that in the year 1658,—the deaths were as 1 to 20, but in 1850, 1 to 40. Dupin, a well known French writer, states that the average duration of life in France from 1776 to 1843 increased 52 days annually. The rate of mortality 1787 was 1 in 29, but in 1850, 1 in 40. The rich live on an average 42 years, but the poor only 30 years.—*Free Nation.*

The Italian Government has frequently made efforts to stop the apprentice, of children to the *padroni*, who subject them to a life of slavery in the great cities of Europe and America. The difficulty has been to take any efficient step in the matter without interfering with the right of a parent to dispose of the services of his child. Parliament, however, has finally passed a law forbidding, under heavy penalties of fine and imprisonment, any parent to apprentice his child to travelling showmen—under which head are included the *padroni*, who employ little fiddlers and organ grinders, whose wretched condition has aroused the indignation of the civilized world. This law will doubtless remedy the evil, and the *padroni* and his slaves will become a thing of the past.

An old minister enforced one necessity of indifference of opinion by this argument; "Now if everybody had been of my opinion they would all have wanted my old woman." One of the deacons who sat behind him responded, "Yes, and if everybody was of my opinion nobody would have her."

A female "passon of oulish" was asked a few days since why she never made white, as black women were generally fond of decking themselves in snowy apparel. "Kaise" said she, "I allus thinks a white dress makes a nigger look like a fly in a pan of milk."

How does that look, eh?" said a big fisted Wall-st. man to another man, holding up his fist. "That," said his friend, "looks as if you'd gone short on soap."

When the negro down in Louisiana was hauled up for stealing bacon, he put in as a defense that he was told by his political teachers, that now, when he had the right to vote, he must take "sides" somewhere.

A Titusville paper says: "A man called at one of our shoe stores yesterday and essayed to get on either numbers 11, 12, or 13 shoes. The storekeeper then suggested that he should put on a thinner pair of stockings and try on the box.

An exchange says: A prospective son in-law, while relating "the old, old story," to his charmer, at the old folks' home, one evening, sat down on a bent pin, which had been placed in position by the prospective brother-in-law. He sprang about three feet in the air, and while coming down was heard to whisper softly. "I think it is cooler near the window, love." His smile was sweet but sad.

A doctor who resides in one of our fashionable streets on calling upon a gentleman who had been some time ailing, instead of drinking a glass of water accidentally took a draught from a tumbler containing the medicine which he had prepared for the sick man; he was not made sensible of his error till he found himself getting ill and his patient getting better.

Those nations who eat fish with one meal each day, are undoubtedly most capable of brain labor without exhaustion or fatigue. Not only is such phosphatic food conducive to the acticity of the brain, but it promotes fecundity, and increases the ability to endure cold, fatigue, etc.; and while the facilities for obtaining it are constantly increasing, it would be well for the rising generation were they made to partake of and realize it as second only in many respects to the staff of life; and the husband and father who occasionally takes half a day from his legitimate business to fill his basket with delicious fish, should not be considered as a mere "sportsman," but a "good provider" for his family of things which are vital utility.—*Herald of Health.*

A disciple of Darwin thinks that if the same care were taken to develop in apes the qualities of honesty, and benevolence, and &c., that is bestowed upon the education of dogs, startling results would be attained or shown to be attainable. In support of this theory it is asserted that monkeys manifest a tender care for their dead, as shown on a certain occasion when the head of the monkey tribe piteously besought a sportman for the body of one of his followers killed by the sportsman. The problem now is how many generations it would take to develop the monkey out of his diabolical mischievousness into honesty or benevolence.

DEATH OF MR. J. A. GALIGNANI.—(Galignani's Messenger) announces the death of Mr. John Anthony Galignani, the elder of the two brothers under whose direction the paper obtained its wide reputation. The deceased was 77 years of age. He founded the Galignani Hospital, near Paris, specially intended for indigent British subjects, and defrayed with his brother the entire expenses of building the Hospital of Corbeil.

An eminent English astronomer, Prof. Phillips, states that in regard to the lunar mountains, that the more their telescopic power is increased the less circular appears the lunar craters, and the less smooth the surface of the moon. Tough the appearance is smooth and even, comparatively, under inferior instruments, it reveals itself to more powerful scrutiny as altogether uneven, mostly rugged land, deeply cut by chasms, and soaring into angular pinnacles. The so called seas, under the scrutiny, appear destitute of water, and their surface, low angles of incident light, becomes roughened with small points and minute craters, undulated by long winding ridges of very slight elevation. On the interesting question as to ancient traces of water in the moon, Prof. Phillips holds a contrary view to that of Mr. Nasmyth, the latter maintaining that all the appearances relied on for the affirmative are explicable by considerations of the peculiar character of the old volcanic operations on the moon.

A new method of killing horned cattle has been introduced in Europe, which, it is said, largely reduces the possibility of inflicting unnecessary torture upon the animals. An iron mask, like a continuous blinker, is placed on the bullock's head, so arranged as to close the animal's vision, and also make a hole or socket in the middle of the mask, correspond to the spot in the centre of the forehead, whereon a blow immediately causes insensibility. A hollow nail of peculiar form, and a single blow of very moderate strength drives it instantly home, and causes death too rapidly to allow any suffering.

A valuable antiquarian discovery has been made near Bournemouth, on the farm of Mr. Robert Hare. He states that eighty six urns, many of them containing portions of human bones, have been dug up. A portion of the mound where they were found has not yet been removed. The urns are, in Mr. Cox's opinion, Roman, but a few persons who have already visited the spot thinks they must be ancient British. Only one of the urns has been secured in even tolerable preservation. They are found only six inches below the surface, and are about two feet deep. They quickly crumble to pieces on being removed, but if exposed to the air for a time they become hardened.

An inquest was held in Huntingdon on the 12th inst., by Dr. Pomeroy, on the body of James Bwectnam, who was taken ill on Saturday last with laryngitis. A physician having been called in, administered morphine; in a very short time the patient fell into a sleep from which he could not be aroused. The friends not being altogether satisfied called an inquest, which resulted in the following verdict:—"That the deceased came to his death from natural causes, hastened by an overdose of morphine administered at his own request."

Some of the French papers are recommending the drowning of persons convicted of capital offences. While it might work capitally there it would not do to press such a measure here—the very thought of the water would drive so many people mad.

PRISON REPORT FOR 1873.

The Reformatory at Penetanguishene has not been used to such an extent as formerly, and apparently receives not more than a tenth of our criminals under 16 years of age. It is said to think that 323 lads, under 16, were during the year committed to our common gaols, while only 31 were sent to the Reformatory. Juvenile crime is, we are informed, greately on the increase, and our common gaols are for boys simply schools of vice.

In fourteen years only 676 boys have been sent to the Reformatory. So that really the use made of such a means of punishment and amendment has been so limited as not to give it a fair trial. The expense for the year was $26,631,-85; of this $1,619,51 was earned by the convicts labour.

A large amount of information is given in reference to the Central Prison,—its extent, the object for which it is intended, the number of prisoners to be accommodated, the work to be done, and the expense likely to be incurred. It is expected that this institution will act as a reformatory for grown-up criminals, as well as a means for making them to a great extent self-supporting and more likely to be both able and willing to preserve in honest industry when they are again set at liberty.

The increase of criminals during the year in our common gaols has been great—rather more than 13 per cent.—while the increase of juvenile offenders have been greater still. The cities have chiefly contributed to this increase, many of the rural gaols showing a marked diminution. For instance, the united Counties of Prescott and Russell, with a population of 35,991, sent only 12 prisoners to the County gaol, and of these only seven were for criminal offences. The County of Halton had 16 commitments, and only three for criminal offences; while the large County of Bruce, with a population of 48,515 had only 19 commitments, and only seven of these criminal. The largest increase of criminals was in York, while the most noticeable decrease was in Northumberland and Durham. The total number sentenced to imprisonment was 5,263. The total gaol expenditure amounted for the year to $117,609,87—an average daily expense for each person of 55 cents. each prisoner cost the county $14 93 on an average. In this way the average expense in Bruce, where only 19 prisoners were confined, was $102 79; while in Toronto; where there were as many as 2,243, the average cost of each was $7 89.

Of the whole number of commitments 3,197, or nearly one-half, were for being drunk and disorderly, and 1,209 for vagrancy. When the occupations of the criminals are examined, it is found that 2,882 were labourers, 452 servants, 307 farmers, 219 boot and shoemakers, 137 painters, 106 tailors, 945 vagrants, and 368 of no occupation. There were no editors and no clergymen, only seven lawyers, but as many as 29 doctors and druggists. The Toronto Gaol is spoken of in very complimentary terms.

A large number of Hospitals for the Sick are partially supported by Government. These had among them during the year 2,904 patients, of whom 948 were Canadians, 611 English, 920 Irish, 199 Scotch, 109 from the United States, and the rest from different countries.

Of the Houses of Refuge, the Inspector says the one at Kingston is the worst managed and most expensive.

We have again to express our high appreciation of the care and ability with which this report has been got up, and of the various and valuable items of information which it contains.—*Globe.*

POLITICAL MEETING AT WHITE LAKE.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

DEAR SIR,—As announced by posters a public meeting was held in the School House, White Lake, on Friday evening January 16th, in the interest of J. L. McDougall, the Reform Candidate for the South Riding County Renfrew. The School House was filled to its utmost capacity, by a large and influential number of voters. On motion of our worthy Reeve, Donald Stuart Esq., Mr. John Paris was called to the chair. The Chairman after explaining the purport of the meeting, called upon Mr. McDougall, who rose amid cheers, and said—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—previous to coming here this evening to address you, I sent to my opponent, Mr. Bannerman, a notice to the affect that I intended to address the electors of this part of the Constituency this evening. I would not by any means take advantage of my opponent but it seems he thought it not worth his while to attend. (Cheers.) He (McDougall) did not pretend as (Mr. B) did, to go to Parliament as an independent but as a staunch Reformer. (Cheers.) He thought that those that went for the "Cross Benches" usually reept over to Sir John A. (Hear hear.) It was very gratifying to him to see the government carrying out the policy they advocated when in Opposition, and he would use his utmost endeavors to support them in carrying that policy. Mr. Macdougall then alluded to the manner in which the support at British Columbia and Manitoba was obtained, and secured by Sir John A.'s Government, also by the manner in which the C. P. R. was bartered by Sir Hugh Allans Company. He would, if elected, do all in his power to curtail the liquor traffic; he did not wish to define this as his policy altogether with regard to that question but he thought that should he do so, it would be a benefit to the people and what was the will of the people the same would be his pleasure. (Cheers.) He would also use his influence in reducing the franchise tax on the necessaries of life and improve it on the luxuries. The speaker then adverted to a number of questions which the Reform party had advocated when in Opposition, such as the trial of elections by Judges, also the Returning Officers to be men holding positions in their respective constituencies for instance Sheriff and Register. He quite agreed with the Premier Mr. McKenzie in the dissolution of the House, for he considered there were men holding seats therein who had obtained them through bribery &c., and that the House should be thoroughly purged and let Parliament be chosen by the unbiassed race of the country. (Cheers.) He (Macdougall) was greatly in favor of the ballot, and wanted the electors to understand that if he was returned he would do his best in passing a stringent election law whereby so much bribery and corruption would be dispensed with. (Hear hear.) He was also very much in favor of the Ottawa Canal and as he knew Mr. McKenzie was a warm supporter of the scheme, he had no hesitation in saying but that something would shortly be done in the matter. He then referred to Mackenzie's Railway scheme showing that the route on the south side of Lake Nipissing would be more advantageous to the country. (hear hear). He was loudly applauded on taking his seat. The Chairman then said, as Mr. Macdougall had concluded, the meeting was now open to hear anyone who might wish to say something. At this juncture the Reeve of McNab came forward and in a few remarks put a resolution to the meeting that was carried without a dissenting voice. The following is the resolution:

M. D. Stewart moved seconded by John Box and Resolved that this meeting have heard from J. L. McDougall, Esq., a full and explicit expression of his views of the Political issue before the Electors and fully concurring in the same, therefore this meeting resolve to support J. L. McDougall in the coming election by every Legitimate means.

Mr. Macdougall again rose and thanked the electors for the confidence which they seemed to confide in him. After come well chosen remarks by the Chairman, the meeting dispersed, all seemingly for "Macdougall and honest Government.

Yours &c.,
G. S. I.

NORTH LANARK.

POLITICAL MEETING IN ALMONTE.

(*From the Gazette.*)

On Wednesday evening last, a meeting was held in Hall & Foley's Hall, called by Mr. Lees, the new candidate for Parliamentary honors. By 8 o'clock the hall was literally crammed to the door, and large numbers of electors had to go away unable to gain admission. A call was made by the audience for adjournment to a larger building, but the wiseacres who had charge of the meeting seemed to think that they knew better and persisted in remaining to the great disappointment of large numbers of electors who wished to hear the various speeches.

Joseph Jamieson, Esq., occupied the chair, and on the platform we observed a number of our prominent citizens together with representatives from the townships.

Mr. Lees was the first speaker. H declared himself to be a Liberal Conservative. He then went over the particulars of the Pacific Scandal, but in such a sleepy, humdrum manner, that the audience began to manifest great impatience during his watched attempts to make himself understood. Why such a man could dare to offer himself as a candidate to any intelligent constituency is more than we can understand. He showed the most deplorable ignorance with regard to public affairs and as a climax to his extraordinary stupidity solemnly declared that he had never seen nor heard of the report of the Royal Commission, charging the present Government with the crime of keeping it back from the people. If the little clique in South Lanark can send us no better man than Mr. Lees to represent us in Parliament, they must be an uneducated, boorish, thickheaded set.

Mr. D. Galbraith was the next speaker, and relieved the monotonous character of the meeting by making an intelligent and instructive speech. He ably refuted much that Mr. Lees had said, and by the hearty manner in which his remarks were received by the large audience, it was manifest that he possessed the confidence and good will of the electors. He concluded by saying that he had every confidence in the present government, and so long as they brought forward good measures he was prepared to give them a hearty and generous support. Mr. Galbraith, on taking his seat, was greeted with round after round of applause.

Rev. Mr. Manning then addressed the audience. He took Mr. Lees in hand and gave him a most unmerciful drubbing. He spoke for about an hour, and was listened to with wrapt attention. He showed a most intimate knowledge of the Pacific Scandal business, and concluded with a brilliant peroration in favor of the Hon. Alex. McKenzie, which was received by the audience with loud cheers.

Mr. Lees made a feeble reply, and his lamentable ignorance with regard to public affairs was really pitiful to behold. Whoever the parties may be who have sent him out to contest the seat for North Lanark, have much to answer for. It is generally supposed that he has been duped into his present position by a certain firm in Perth, who are said to be adepts in the grease business, but whenever they venture to give their opinion on anything else they show their deplorable ignorance.

The meeting was brought to a close by giving three cheers for the Queen, and then three cheers for Mr. Galbraith with a tiger added. A foolhardy individual then called for three cheers for Mr. Lees, and it was responded to by a single forlorn drunken loafer, at the further end of the room.

If Mr. Lees goes to the poll he will receive a lesson which he is not likely to forget for many a day to come.

On the 9th instant James Young and Chas. Fletcher found a man hanging over the side of his sleigh in a dying condition on the Fergus and Arthur road, between Fergus and Mrs. Kellehar's hotel. They took him to John Muir's hotel at Cumnock, where he expired immediately after being carried into the house. The neighbors thought an inquest should be held, and in compliance with their request Dr. Munro, coroner, summoned a jury. From the evidence taken it appeared that the deceased man was Alex. McLeod, a farmer on the 2nd concession of Garafraxa. After hearing the evidence the jury returned the following verdict:—"That the cause of the death of Alex. McLeod was congestive apoplexy of the brain, and we feel satisfied that it is in no way to be attributed to foul play."

A despatch from London, by way of the United States, represents Professor Goldwin Smith as recommending emigration to the United States, in a speech which he delivered on Wednesday night before the Congress of Trades Unions at Sheffield. This intelligence, we suspect, must be received with some allowance for the medium of transmission. Goldwin Smith, after his own experience, is hardly likely to wholly ignore the claims of Canada as a field for emigration in favor of the neighboring States.

Those who go round with the contribution-box in California churches plead and argue the case as they go along. One of these gentlemen recently extended the box to a rough-looking miller, who slowly shook his head. "Come, William, give something," said the deacon. "Can't do it, deak," said Bill. "Why not? Isn't the cause a good one?" "Yes, good nuff; but I ain't able to give nothin'." "Pooh! pooh! I know better. You must give me a better reason than that." "Well, I owe too much money." "Well, but, William, you owe God a much larger debt than any one else." "That's true, but He ain't a pushin me like the rest of my creditors."

THE INQUISITIVE WOMAN.

The other day on the Amherst railway I sat next a course-voiced woman, with nose and eyes which looked as if made expressly for prying into other people's business, and a form which indicated that she had found the occupation a thriving one. Opposite to us sat a handsome young lady in an elaborate sage green, with an elegant copy of Middlemarch on her lap. The sharp voiced woman stared at her very hard, fidgeted a good deal and leaning over commenced a conversation in this way:

"Book agent, I see! Have good luck?"

"You are mistaken, madam; I am no agent," (much astonished).

"Oh! Ain't canvasing? thought per'aps you was. Some do."

"No." (looking out the window).

"You go to school, per'aps."

"No." (with a half smile).

"Oh, you don't? Thought per'aps you did," with a long respiration, and looking her over as if she thought she was not making progress, she spied a heavy gold ring on the third finger of the left hand and commenced again:

"Married?"

"Yes."

"Bride, per'aps?"

"Yes." (with a glance at a tall gentleman who stood in the rear end of the car, talking with the conductor).

"Oh! and these are your weddin' fixin's. I might have knowed it," running her eyes from the jaunty hat down the multitudinous folds and ruffles to the dainty French kid boots.

"Husband forehanded?"

"My husband has the same number of hands as other people, madam," (very sharply) and making the best of her way to a vacant seat at the other end of the car, while the inquisitive woman sett'ed back, as if she felt wronged at not having met with her usual good success.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 23.—The marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh to the Grand Duchess Maria was solemnized at one p. m.

The day has been observed as a holiday since early morning, when salutes were fired. The streets were crowded with people.

The festivities in celebration of the event will continue several days.

The city is gaily decorated and will be illuminated to-night, Saturday and Sunday nights. On Monday a grand military review will take place in front of the winter Palace. The troops participating will consist of 41 Battalions of Infantry, 37 Squadrons of Cavalry, and an Artillery force of 140 guns. The weather is delightful and sleighing splendid.

London, Jan. 22.—Flags are displayed from all the public and many private buildings in honor of the Duke of Edinburgh. The residence of the Prince of Wales at Sandringham and other buildings occupied by the Royal family, are profusely decorated with bunting.

Throughout the entire country the bells are ringing in honor of the nuptials, and marriage services are being celebrain the English Church.

A THANKFUL PROFESSOR.

Professor Sedgwick was geologizing in a quarry near a high road in England, dressed in a rough suit for the purposes and striking vigorous blows with his hammer upon the rock, when a travelling carriage coming up stopped at the place, and a gentleman within inquired to the residence of a nobleman in that locality. Professor Sedgwick having answered this and various other questions put to him, very readily, the gentleman, pleased with what he deemed the intelligence and civility of the quarryman, offered him a shilling, which was received with thanks. The carriage drove on, taking its occupant to the nobleman's house, where was an invited guest. Soon after Professor Sedgwick followed him, for he was staying there at that time himself. At dinner they happened to be seated near each other, and soon fell into conversation. After a while the gentleman, looking earnestly at Professor Sedgwick observed.

"I think I must have had the pleasure of seeing you before, and that not very long ago?"

"Oh, yes!" was the reply; "you saw me this morning, and gave me a shilling for answering a whole string of questions, and I was much obliged to you for it."

PLOUGHING IN JANUARY.—We have certainly been treated to rather peculiar weather for winter during the past few weeks. On Monday Mr. Hugh McWhirter, of East Zorra, was engaged in ploughing, a strange occupation for the 5th of January in Canada, as will be admitted. And Mr. McWhirter's case is not solitary by any means. We have heard of numerous other parties both in this county and elsewhere who availed themselves of the mild weather of the early part of the week to turn a few furrows. In Hamilton on Monday, according to a local paper, children were to be seen playing on the streets minus covering to the feet. We have not come to that here yet.—*Woodstock Review.*

GLASS-LINED WATER PIPES.—The Journal of Applied Chemistry says: "Glass-lined iron water-pipe sought to drive the poisonous lead and iron pipes out of use entirely for conveying drinking water. The wonder is that the pipes lined with glass or porcelain have never been introduced before. Cases of poisoning from the use of water that has passed through lead pipe are so numerous, and the sad condition in which it leaves paralyzed victims so pitiful, that every lover of the human race who would save his fellows from early death, or an enfeebled existence worse than death, should take up arms against lead. Leaden bullets kill fewer people than insidious lead poisons derived from the liquids we drink and the hair-dyes we use. Every inventor of a pipe which will not be acted upon by the water is a public benefactor, whether he lines lead pipe with tin, or iron with glass."

People become sad and appalled when reading of the mortality from cholera and yellow fever in various cities, yet the ocean has proved nearly as fearful a destroyer in regard to the fishermen of the Eastern coasts of America during the past year. On the 28th ult., services were held in Gloucester, Mass., as a mournful commemoration of the drowning of one hundred and seventy-four of the male residents of the place during the preceding twelve months. The population of Gloucester is about 15,500, and the mortality above mentioned must have carried grief into a large majority of the family circles of the town. The proportionate loss of Cincinnati would be nearly three thousand.

BIRTH.

In Ramsay, on the 4th instant, Mrs. John Leslie of a son.

In Goulbourn, on Jan. 9th, the wife of Mr. James McNichol of a son and daughter.

At Carleton Place on the 23rd Jan., the wife of the Rev. Wm. Raney of a daughter

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father Drummond, on Jan. 18th, 1874, by the Rev. R. L. Stephenson, A. M. Mr. John McCarthy of the city of Ottawa, to Miss Elizabeth Steacy, of the Township of Drummond.

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. E. W. Beaven, M. A., George Agar, carriage builder, Arnprior, to Alice, third daughter of the late John Warren, Esq., of Bathurst.

DIED.

At Claybank, near White Lake, on the 12th inst., of paralysis, Mr. Robert Thomas Bartlett, late of London, England, aged 59 years.

On the 16th of January, Ann, wife of Henry McDonald, Senr., Esq.; Treasurer of the Township of Drummond, aged 82 years.

At Eganville, on Sunday the 9th Nov., 1873, Mr. Thomas McNiece, Merchant, deeply regretted by the community at large. The death of Mr. McNiece, though an event daily expected by those who had been sorrowfully watching the progress of his illness, could not fail when it did occur, to be an event of solemn and affecting interest.—While none could mourn that the weary frame was at rest, and the spirit freed forever from the burden of sin and suffering. In character he was light-hearted, joining in all innocent pastimes, and very social in disposition, and while never transgressing the rules of decorum. He won many friends in Eganville, where he had resided for the past fifteen years, with his brother-in-law, W. W. Austin, Esq., and his family. We heartily condole with them in this their bereavement.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Beef	4 50	@	5 15
Pork	5 50	@	5 75
Mutton, per lb	0 05	@	0 07
Veal, per lb	0 00	@	0 00
Fowls, per couple	0 50	@	0 60
Turkeys, each	0 60	@	2 00
Geese, each	0 40	@	0 80
Ducks, each	0 25	@	0 30
Feathers, per lb	0 00	@	0 00
Fowls feathers, per lb	0 25	@	0 30
Eggs, per doz	0 25	@	0 00
Butter, per lb	0 20	@	0 22
In prints, per lb	0 25	@	0 00
Potatoes	0 30	@	0 40
Tomatoes	0 00	@	0 00
Onions, per bus	1 25	@	0 00
Turnips, per bus	0 35	@	0 00
Carrots, per bus	0 40	@	0 00
Parsnips	0 35	@	0 00
Hay, per ton	16 00	@	18 00
Oat Straw, per ton	7 00	@	0 00
Oats, per bus	0 35	@	0 37
Peas, per bus	0 60	@	0 60
Beans, per bus	1 50	@	0 00
Buckwheat, per bus	0 50	@	0 55

BROCKVILLE MARKETS.

Flour—Extra, 100 lbs	$3 00	to	$3 15
No. 1 Fall	3 50	to	3 75
Buckwheat Flour	1 75	to	1 90
Buckwheat per bushel	0 35	to	0 40
Oatmeal, ℔ 100 lbs	3 00	to	3 25
Wheat—Fall, ℔ bush	1 10	to	1 20
Spring	1 00	to	1 10
Rye per bush of 56 lbs	0 60	to	0 62
Corn	0 50	to	0 60
Peas	0 60	to	0 60
Oats	0 32	to	0 35
Barley per bush	0 60	to	0 80
Potatoes	0 30	to	0 35
Pork per 100 lb	5 00	to	5 90
Beef per 100 lbs	4 50	to	5 50
Mutton per lb	0 06	to	0 07
Lamb per qr	0 50	to	0 75
Veal per lb	0 05	to	0 00
Butter in rolls, per lb	0 20	to	0 23

RENFREW MARKETS

Wheat, Spring	$1 10	@	$1 20
" Fall	1 20	@	1 30
Oats	0 35	@	40
Peas	0 50	@	60
Beans	1 50	@	1 60
Flour	6 00	@	6 50
Butter, roll	0 15	@	0 20
" keg	0 15	@	0 20
Cheese	0 12½	@	0 00
Pork, Mess	19 00	@	19 50
" Prime Mess	14 00	@	17 00
Hogs, dressed	5 00	@	6 00
Hay	12 00	@	16 00
Eggs, per doz	0 12½	@	0 00
Apples, per bbl	3 00	@	4 00
Hardwood per cord	4 00	to	5 50

PEMBROKE MARKETS.

Flour, No. 1 per bbl	$ 6 50	to	$ 7 00
Do. do. in bags	6 00	to	6 50
Fall Wheat	1 30	to	1 40
Spring Wheat	1 25	to	1 30
Rye	0 60	to	70 0
Peas	0 60	to	0 80
Beans	1 50	to	2 00
Oats	0 40	to	0 45
Pork, Mess, per bbl	19 00	to	20 00
Prime Mess	16 00	to	17 00
Hay, per ton	15 00	to	00 00
Butter, per lb	0 20	to	0 25
Hides, per 100 lbs	4 50	to	5 00
Oatmeal	6 50	@	6 00
Cornmeal, bolted	5 00	@	5 00
Potatoes	0 45	@	0 50
Barley, per bus	0 00	@	0 00
Apples, per barrel	5 00	@	5 00
Cabbage	0 05	@	1 10
Wool	0 60	@	0 65
Peaches	4 06	@	4 00
Bears	18 00	@	24 00
Deers	6 00	@	01 00

A powder magazine exploded within the walls of Cartagena on Saturday, killing 250 persons.

Professor Agassiz used to say that it was just as proper to speak of "a pint of milch as a milch cow"—which seems reasonable. Although the farmers have a whey of saying milch, yet milk is nearer the cheese.

A COMPLIMENT.—General Wolseley has written a private letter to a gentleman in Winnipeg, dated at the seat of war, in which he remarks:—"I wish I had two hundred Canadian volunteers with me."

PENNY READINGS.

THESE POPULAR READINGS, with musical accompanyments, will re-commence on Thursday evening next, in the Town Hall, and be continued, weekly, during the winter. The Chair will be taken at 8 o'clock precisely.

Admission two cents; No change given at the door.

Carleton Place, Jan. 28, 1874. 17-c

Political Meeting.

Mr. Galbraith M. P. will address a meeting of the electors of Beckwith at Prospect on Wednesday the 28th, at 3 o'clock p. m.

THE THREE BLACK CROWS!

MEIGHEN'S $300. STATEMENT NOT WORTH A CENT.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

I notice in the Almonte *Gazette* of the 23rd instant, a report of a statement said to have been made by me to Robert Meighen of Perth to the effect, that I authorized him to state, that, while I was Chairman of Mr. Findlay's Committee in North Renfrew, during the last election, I had received

"OUR OWN."

"If I had known in the morning
How wearily all the day,
The words unkind
Would trouble my mind,
I said when you went away,
I had been more careful, darling,
Nor given you heedless pain;
But we vex 'our own'
With look and tone
We might never take back again.

"For though in the quiet evening
You may give me the kiss of peace,
Yet it might be
That never for me
The pain of the heart should cease.
How many go forth in the morning
That never come home at night,
And hearts have broken,
For harsh words spoken,
That sorrow can ne'er set right.

We have careful thoughts for the stranger,
And smiles for the sometime guest,
But oft for 'our own'
The bitter tone,
Though we love 'our own' the best.
Ah, lips with the curve impatient,
Ah, brow with that look of scorn,
'Twere a cruel fate,
Were the night too late
To undo the work of morn.

EVERY DAY.

O trifling tasks so often done,
Yet ever to be done anew!
O cares which come with every sun,
Morn after morn, the long years through,
We shrink beneath their paltry sway,
The irksome calls of every day.

The restless sense of wasted power,
The tiresome round of little things,
Are hard to bear as hour by hour
Its tedious lteration brings.
Who shall evade or who delay
The small demands of every day?

The bowlder in the torrent's course,
By tide and tempest lashed in vain,
Obeys the wave-whirled pebble's force,
And yields its substance grain by grain,
So crumble strongest men away
Beneath the wear of every day.

We rise to meet a heavy blow,
Our souls a sudden bravery fills;
But we endure not always so
The drop by drop of little ills;
We still deplore and still obey
The hard behests of every day.

The heart which boldly faces death
Upon the battle-field, and dares
Cannon and bayonet, faints beneath
The needle points of frets and cares;
The stoutest spirits they dismay—
The tiny stings of every day.

And even saints of holy fame,
Whose souls by faith have overcome
Who wore amid the cruel flame
The molten crowns of martyrdom,
Bore not without complaint alway
The petty pains of every day.

Ah, more than martyr's aureole,
And more than hero's heart of fire,
We need the humble strength of soul
Which daily toils and ills require.
Sweet patience grant us if you may,
And added grace for every day.

CLASSIC GAELIC. — The following authentic anecdote shows very clearly the benefits which a knowledge of Gaelic can confer under peculiary distressing circumstances: A clergyman of the Church of Scotland, who was possessed of a fund of dry humour, occupied a rural parish in Perthshire, bordering on the Highland district. He took much interest in the progress of a Highland student, and aided him as much as he could in his studies preparatory to getting license from a presbytery. One thing however he was deficient in, and that thing was indispensable. Time wore on and the day of trial approached. Both minister and student were much exercised as to how they were to overcome the difficulty. Neither knew anything of Hebrew, and how the young man was to meet the reverend court without it sorely puzzled them both. At last the clergyman saw his way clear as if by inspiration. "Take your Gaelic Bible," he said, "and when you are asked to read Hebrew, go on reading from it."—"But will they not find me out?" said the young man. "No fear of that; just do as I tell you." The day came, the trial proceeded, and everything passed off satisfactorily. The young man was requested to read Hebrew, and with fear and trembling, he drew forth his Gaelic Bible and proceeded to read and translate. After he had gone on thus a short time, "That will do," said the Moderator; "what do you say, brethren?" Of course every reverend brother complimented the young man on his familiar acquaintance with Hebrew. His reverend friend said nothing, and the candidate received license to preach.

THE DANGERS OF KISSING.—If English judges could be guided by the diets of their American compeers, no marriageable young man would dare even to look at an eligible individual of the other sex. At Brooklyn, a Miss Roxelana Homan sued Alexander Earle, a merchant, for breach of promise of mariage, damages $25,000. The jury gave plaintiff a verdict for $15,000. Miss Homan admitted that there had not even been a verbal, much less a written, promise to marry; but she brought witnesses to prove that the incautious Earle had "repeatedly kissed her," and on the strength (or frequency) of these osculations based her claim. Judge Neilson, who presided, charged the jury that no interchange of words was necessary to constitute an engagement, for, added this pillar of American jurisprudence, "the gleam of the eye and the conjuction of the lips are overtures when they become frequent and protracted," and the jury brought in a verdict for $15,000. Let eligible male parties, remembering that they are safe on British soil, keep well out of the reach of Judge Neilson, and be thankful.—*Judy.*

A beautiful process for applying mica to ornamental purposes has been introduced by a Paris artisan. The material is first cut to the desired thickness, then coated with a thin layer of fresh isinglass diluted in water, and a gold or other surface applied, after which it is allowed to dry. The sheet of mica can be easily rendered adherent to almost any article by glueing. The artist then takes a pattern of copper, with a design cut out on it, places this on the reverse side of the mica, and with a small brush removes any superfluous parts, the required design thus remaining on the parts which have not been brushed. Colors are then applied one or more times, as may be desirable, and the whole is afterward coated with a solution of liquid glue diluted in spirits of wine, which is applied to render the mica pliable. On this being effected, the mica with the design upon it is applied to the frame of the other object and fastened with glue.

The eucalyptus tree is no better than any other tree as a protection against malaria. All trees absorb moisture from the earth, and hence drain to some extent the region where they are planted. At least so say the scientific people, who urge the planting of trees in malarious regions. But then the foliage keeps out the sunlight, and thus promotes dampness. We may plant trees to drain the earth with their roots, but they will also furnish shade that help the earth to retain its moisture. The man who thinks to outgeneral the skills and fever by any such strategy will find out his mistake. Every one who had lived a year in New Jersy knows that safety can be found only in quinine or flight.

Applications will be made to the Dominion Parliament at its next session for the Incorporation of the International Express Company; by the Northern Colonization Railroad to build a bridge over the Ottawa river at the Capital; for conformation of an Act of the Quebec Legislature incorporating the Richelieu River Hydraulic and Manufacturing Company, to incorporate the Merchants' Steamship Company; and to the Quebec Legislature by the town of Lachine for divers amendments to its Act of Incorporation.

ELMIRA, Dec. 28.—A young woman, a music teacher of this city, was recently suffering from typhoid fever, and became to all appearance dead. The attending physician pronounced life extinct, and the remains were taken to Hornellsville for burial. At the grave when the coffin lid was removed to allow the friends to take a last look at the remains, the body was found in a state of perspiration and still warm. Measures were at once taken to restore consciousness, but without avail, although signs of life were visible for several hours afterward.

I slept in an editor's bed last night,
When no editor chanced to be nigh;
And I thought, as I tumbled that editor's nest,
How easily Editors lie.

To the Electors
—OF THE—
SOUTH RIDING OF LANARK.

GENTLEMEN:—I have received a Requisition signed by upwards of 700 names, requesting me to allow myself to be nominated as a Candidate for the South Riding of Lanark.

Believing it to be the wish of very many of the Electors of different political opinions that I should consent to do so, and confiding in the earnest, active, and energetic support of the gentlemen signing that requisition, I have acceded thereto.

Claiming to be liberal in my political views, opposed to faction, and strongly in favour of just and honest Government, I will ever support sound measures by whomsoever they may be introduced.

The new Controverted Election Law which came into force on the 1st day of November, 1873, well certainly, in a great degree, prevent the corrupt practices which have hitherto been brought to bear on elections for the Commons, and which have prevailed to an alarming extent throughout the Dominion. I am in favour of still further assimilating the election law of the Dominion to that of the Parliament of Ontario, at present in force.

I will support the enlargement of the Canals, the extension of the Railway system of the country, and the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, so soon as it can be done without embarrassing the financial resources of the country.

The present Government should receive a generous support until its measures and policy are matured and enunciated, it will then be for the Representatives of the People in Parliament to say how far it will be entitled to the confidence and support of the country.

You are aware that the Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, when united, borrowed $800,000 from the Municipal Loan Fund, and applied the money to the construction of the Brockville & Ottawa Railway. This debt, with twenty years of accumulated interest, was, by the Dominion act, transferred to the Province of Ontario. I have, as Warden of the County, in conjunction with other members of the County Councils of Lanark and Renfrew, to some extent, been instrumental during the past year in obtaining a settlement and an entire discharge of the liability with which this County has for so many years been burthened.

Should you be pleased to elect me as your Representative I will use my best endeavours towards carrying out the views I have herein expressed, and will to the best of my knowledge faithfully strive to forward your interests in Parliament.

I will visit all parts of the Riding and hold as many Public Meetings as possible before the day of Election.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES HENRY GOULD. (16-g.)

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE NORTH RIDING OF LANARK.

The dissolution of Parliament has again made it necessary for you, in the independent exercise of your franchise, to elect a person to represent you in the House of Commons of Canada.

On the resignation of the Government His Excellency the Governor was pleased to charge the Hon. Alex. McKenzie with the duty of forming a new Administration, which task he has most successfully accomplished, as shown by the triumphant return of all the members of his Government to their seats in Parliament.

The Parliament just dissolved having been elected under the auspices of the Government of the Right Hon. Sir John A. McDonald, and certain charges, with which you are all familiar, having been made respecting the exercise of undue influence, in many constituencies of the Dominion, during the elections in 1872, calculated very materially to affect the independent action of Parliament, the Government has wisely resolved, by an appeal to the people to give the electors an opportunity to determine *each for himself* the measure of support which he is prepared to accord to the new administration, and desire to stand, or fall, by the untrammelled verdict of the country.

I have great faith in the experience, ability, and integrity of purpose of the Gentlemen to whom has been intrusted the administration of the Government, and confidently believe that in the discharge of their high and responsible duties, they will ever aim to merit—the confidence and approval of the people of Canada.

Having been requested to become a Candidate for your suffrages at the approaching election I again most respectfully solicit a renewal on your part, of that confidence, and support which you have so generously accorded to me in the past.

I will endeavour to see as many of you as possible in the meantime, and hoping to meet you at the nomination, I remain, Gentlemen, faithfully yours,
DANIEL GALBRAITH.
Ramsay, January 12th, 1874.

GEORGE HAY, Importer and Dealer in Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Glass, Paints, Oils, & Farming Implements. 21 Sparks Street, Ottawa. (15-1y)

WANTED by the subscriber 400 bushels Prime Mess, and 100 barrels Mess Pork, 500 bushels of Oats, for which the highest price will be paid.
JAMES HARTNEY.
Arnprior, Jan. 13th, 1874. 1g-

FOR SALE OR LEASE, with Stock and Implements, for a term of years, the west halves of lots No 13 and 14 in the 9th concession of Lanark. There is about 75 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation. A good house, 26x36; out-buildings as good as are in the country. For particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.
JOHN CAMPBELL.
Lanark, Jan. 2nd, 1874. (14-tf)

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

Selling Off
AT COST.

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

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

Also a large variety of Gold and Plated jewellry, comprising the following articles.

Gold & Plated Setts,	Brooches and earrings,
" "	Lockets and Charms,
" "	Ladies' Chains
" "	Gents' Chains
" "	Watch Keys
" "	Ladies' Cuff Buttons
" "	Gents' " "
" "	Gents' Shirt Buttons
" "	Bracelets

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

SHINGLE BOLTS. SHINGLE BOLTS.

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

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

This being the only market in this section for the above class of timber, we trust farmers will be active in pushing a brisk trade, as it is at all times liable to be destroyed by fire.
McLAREN & McRAE.
Bredin Mills, Carleton Place, October 15, 1873.

DENTISTRY.
NEW DENTAL OFFICE IN ALMONTE. D. McPhee having been several years in one of the best Dental Offices in Canada, has at the request of numerous persons concluded to open a Dental office over J. A. Gemmill's Law Office, directly opposite the Almonte House, where he can be consulted during business hours. Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth. Night Office, McManagle's Hotel. (51y)

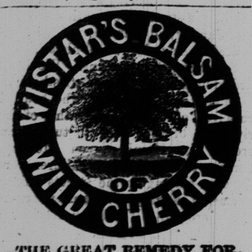
CHURCH OF ENGLAND LADIES' SCHOOL.
200 WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA.
Established 1869; *Incorporated* 1871.
Lady Principal—MISS FULLER; assisted by an efficient Staff of Teachers and Professors.
The Council having secured the premises adjoining, formerly occupied by the Bank of Montreal, there is now additional accommodation for boarders.
Application to be made to the LADY PRINCIPAL, or to REV. H. POLLARD, Sec'y.
Ottawa, Jan. 6th, 1874. (15-au)

SMALL LIVERY for sale in Carleton Place. The subscriber will sell out his Livery, consisting of three good driving horses and harness; three single cutters; three single buggies and one three-seated rig, with buffalo robes, &c.
WILLIAM A. JACKSON, Proprietor.
Carleton Place Jan. 10th, 1874. (15-tf)

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

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

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



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

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

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

McDOUGALL & McDOUGALL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c., Ontario Hall, Court Street, Toronto
Hon. W. McDOUGALL. Jos. E. McDOUGALL.

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

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

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

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

RADENHURST & DOUGLAS, Barristers and Attorneys, Solicitors in Chancery. Office—Late Morris & Radenhurst, Gore Street, Perth.
WM. H. RADENHURST. JOHN W. DOUGLAS.

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

F. M'EWEN, M.D., C.M., Graduate University McGill College, Montreal. Licentiate & Member Col. Phys. & Surg. Ontario. Carleton Place, Ont. 321y

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

DR. B. W. BELL will take charge of the practice of DR. MCVEAN, who is obliged to be absent for some time owing to ill health. Office, Bell St., opposite the Post Office, Carleton Place. 351y

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

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

WM. McFARLANE, M. D. C. M. Graduate of McGill College, Montreal, late of the Belleveue Medical College, New York; also of the Eye and Ear Infirmary.
Office and residence in Dr. Church's house, Ashton. (4-g*)

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

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

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

MARRIAGE LICENSES issued by JOHN ARMSTRONG, Almonte.

J. F. KENNEDY Dentist,—Perth.

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

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

ALEXANDER WORKMAN & CO., General Hardware Merchants and Manufacturer's Agents. Offices and Warehouses: Bideau Street and Canal Basin, Lower Town, and Wellington Street, Upper Town, Ottawa. 31y

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

MONEY TO LEND. The Canada Permanent Building and Saving Society grant loans on Real Estate for any term from 2 to 20 years, repayable by instalments, which cancel debt, both principal and interest. Patents obtained and Mortgages paid. For information apply to JAMES BROMLEY, Conveyancer, RENFREW, Agent for the CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION and ANDES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. 27 y

MONEY TO LEND. Parties desiring loans on the security of improved real estate can effect them on favorable terms with RADENHURST & DOUGLAS, Barristers, Perth, Ont. 7

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

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

A. W. BELL, OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE for the County of Lanark, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Commissioner in Queen's Bench, Fire and Life Insurance Agent, &c., Carleton Place, Ontario. 17

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

ALEXANDER HORN, CABINET MAKER, High Street, Carleton Place. All kinds of work in his line executed with promptness and dispatch, and at reasonable prices. Opposite Lesley's Undertaking Establishment. 2 y

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

JAMES HOPE & CO.
Manufacturing Stationers and Bookbinders,
IMPORTERS OF
GENERAL STATIONERY, ARTISTS MATERIALS,
SCHOOL BOOKS, BIBLES, CHURCH SERVICES &C.
CORNER OF SPARKS AND ELGIN STREETS,
OTTAWA. 1-1y

STAGE LINE between Carleton Place and Lanark. The undersigned will run a line of covered stages as follows:—
Downwards—Leaving Lanark on the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at half past seven o'clock a.m., in time to connect with the trains going to Ottawa, Sand Point and Brockville.
Upwards—Leaving Carleton Place after the arrival of the trains, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
The stages will be found very comfortable and drivers accommodating. Charges moderate. WM. JACKSON, Proprietor.
Carleton Place, Dec. 15th 1873.

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

TEACHER WANTED. For S. S. No. 2 Goulbourne, a male teacher, holding a second or third class certificate. Applicants to produce testimonials, state salary required. Apply to
JOHN SCOTT, Sec'y.
Richmond P. O., Jan. 1st, 1874. (14-tf)

MONEY TO LOAN.
$25 to 10 and upwards, to suit borrowers, 8 per cent. Money to be paid over at Carleton Place, Jan. 6, 1874. (14-tf)
O. T. BANKS.
Ottawa, Montreal, &c., &c., Dec. 24.

LOOK HERE

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

NEW GROCERY & LIQUOR STORE,
BELL STREET, CARLETON PLACE.
THE undersigned wishes to inform the public generally, that he has opened out a large stock of Groceries and Liquors in the building opposite Williams & Holliday's Drug Store. In the Grocery Department will be found a very fine assortment of choice Teas—Japan, Twankay, Hyson, &c., &c., in half chests and catties. Crushed, Loaf and Muscovado Sugars, Tobaccos, Raisins, Currants, Dried Apples, Prunes, Rice, Spices, Pickles, and everything usually kept in a first-class Grocery. Liquors in wood and bottled—Brandies, Hennessy's and Martell's, Port and Sherry Wine, Gin, Rum, Rye, Malt and Proof Whiskeys, Old Tom Gin and Pure Spirits, Guiness's and Alsopp's Ales and Porter, also Dowe's Ale, The above are of the best quality, and persons requiring liquors for medicinal purposes can rely on getting a pure article. Call and judge for yourselves. R. WAUGH.
Carleton Place, May 18, 1872

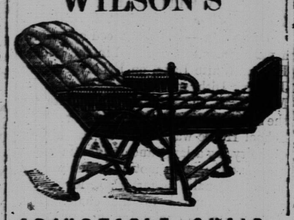
CASH STORE.
THE UNDERSIGNED will in future sell for cash or trade only, at prices that will astonish the public; 100 dollars worth of goods to be sold at a profit of 5 dollars. He expects people will buy fast so as to enable him to turn his money over often. Below is a list of the prices of a few goods:

Sugar, from 8 to 9c per lb.,	
Tobacco, 40 c	"
Tea, from 45c up,	
Raisins & Currants, 8c,	
Rice, 4 to 5c,	
Matches, 15c a box,	
Oil Linseed, 85 c a gallon,	
" Seal, 80c	"
" Olive, $2.25	"
Men's Long Boots, from $2 up,	
Boys' " "	$1.50,
Women's Com.	95c,
Grey Cotton, best,	13c,
3/4 " Common,	7c,
Knit Shirts and Pants,	90c each,
Ticking, from 18 to 25c a yard,	
Red Flannel, from 23c up,	
Coal Oil Lamps for 45c.	

ALL OTHER GOODS WILL BE SOLD AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
JAMES SUMNER.
Carleton Place, 28th Oct., 1873. (4-tf)

THE ALBION HOTEL. The undersigned wish to inform the public that they have leased the hotel lately occupied by A. McCaffry, at Sand Point, and have furnished the same in first class style. The best wines and liquors always on hand. Good sheds and stabling. A share of public patronage solicited.
WILLIAM C. ROBERTS,
ROBERT AYRES.
Sand Point, Nov. 10, 1873. (6-1y)

WILSON'S



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

RENFREW LIVERY. The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish good smart horses and carriages, at all hours, at reasonable rates, at his stables, Ryan's Hotel, Renfrew.
WM REYNOLDS.
Renfrew, February 1, 1873. 18 ly

JACOB LESLIE, Undertaker, Carleton Place, respectfully solicits the attention of those bereaved of earthly friends to his Undertaking Establishment in Sumner's new building, High Street, where all things necessary for the proper observance of the last rites due to the departed can be furnished on the shortest notice.
Coffins of all sizes always kept in stock. Scarfs, gloves, &c., supplied with hearse, and funerals conducted with the utmost decorum. Charges moderate.
15-tf JACOB LESLIE.

WANTED. 50,000 feet Square Timber. Ash and Rock Elm. The Ash to be not less than 14x14 inches square and 20 feet long. The Rock Elm to be: 0 feet average. Also 30,000 Cedar Ties, and 50,000 Hop Poles, to be delivered on the line of the B. & O. or the C. C. Railway, except the ties, which are to be delivered on the line of Railway south of Carleton Place, for which the highest price in cash will be paid by the subscriber. A. FOSTER.
Franktown, December 27th, 1873.

WANTED for S. S. No. 9 Huntley, a Teacher holding a third class certificate. THOS. FOLEY, Sec'y Treas.
Appleton P. O., Jan. 3rd, 1874.

TEACHER WANTED. Second or third class, for Union S. S. No. 1 Kidley. Applicants to state qualification, and salary expected. Duties to commence 1st Jan. next. Apply to
Trustees. { Jeremiah Church, Peter McEwen, Wm. McGillivray.
Smith's Falls P. O., 12th Dec., 1873.

TEACHER WANTED, for School Section No. 4, Bagot, Springtown, male or female, holding a second or third class certificate. Service to commence on the 1st of January 1874. Apply, stating salary, to WILLIAM HOLLIDAY, Secretary.
Bagot, Nov. 18th, 1873. (16-tf.)

ALLAN TURNER & CO.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
DEALERS IN AND IMPORTERS OF
DRUGS,
CHEMICALS,
DYE STUFFS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
VARNISHES,
BRUSHES,
WINDOW GLASS
LAMPS, &
CHIMNIES.
—:o:—
MANUFACTURERS OF
WHITE LEADS,
ZINC,
WHITE PUTTY,
COLOURED PAINTS
GROUND SPICES,
Cream Tartar,
&c., &c
—o—
TURNER'S PATENT BOILED LINSEED OIL
THE BEST OIL KNOWN.
98 & 100, MAIN STREET BROCKVILLE

FIRST
ARRIVALS OF THE SEASON.
THE EAST END STORE
JAMES L. MURPHY.
WE have now open for the inspection of our regular customers and the public generally, THE VERY LARGEST AND NEWEST assortment of *STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS*, "suitable for the Autumn and late Fall trade," ever shown in this locality.
We have in stock 100 pieces of the celebrated Mexican Cotton, 1 yd. 4 in. wide, VERY FINE AND HEAVY, at 15c per yard, or 14½c by the piece. A very nice cotton at 8c. A great pile of WHITE SHIRTINGS, from 9 to 23c per yard. 2 cases TICKINGS, SHEETINGS, TOWELLINGS, LINENS & HOLLANDS.
In PRINTS, our usually tastefully selected assortment of 100 PIECES.
Elegant lines of DRESS GOODS, plain and striped at all prices. GLOVES, HOSE, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, &c., in full assortment. Our stock in Gent's Furnishings is very complete. White and Scarlet Flannels, Grey Wool Shirtings, &c., a full supply. 10 pieces Stamped Flannels for Children's wear.
13 CASES BOOTS & SHOES opening up—for sale at very low prices. We keep the largest and *VERY BEST SELECTED* stock of feet-wear in Carleton Place, and sell at the lightest advance on cost. Do not pass us if you want Boots, Shoes or Rubbers. Call on us for choice Groceries, Teas, &c., &c. We never allow our stock of Sugar to run out; we always have the best grades in store. Our 50c Japan is now acknowledged as the finest article in town for the money. Crockery, Glassware and Shelf Hardware, in stock. About the 10th of September we expect a big supply of FURS for Ladies and Gent's wear. Also Ladies Hats, Trimmings, &c. Gent's Caps, Mitts, Moccasins, &c.
Parties wishing to invest their money safely in goods required for domestic purposes should call and see our stock and learn our prices.
We defy the trade to beat us in the quality of our effects, and the moderate tone of our prices.
JAMES L. MURPHY,
East End Store.
Opposite Lavallee's Hotel.

CLARKE'S HOTEL, FRANKTOWN, The undersigned having removed to the stand formerly known as Burrows' Hotel, and having fitted it up in good style is now prepared to accommodate the travelling public better than ever. A good enclosed yard with sheds and stabling. Meals supplied at all hours. Good liquors and cigars to be had at the bar.
THOMAS CLARKE,
Franktown, Nov. 10th, 1873. (4-1 9)

Prices Down
TO
SUIT THE TIMES!
A new lot of
Shawls,
Clouds,
Scarfs,
Mitts, Gloves and other seasonable Goods, just received, and selling at the lowest prices.

CHRISTMAS!
TOYS FOR THE YOUNG!
Dolls,
Rocking Horses, Horse & Waggon,
Sleighs, &c., &c,
Fine stock of Men's Leg Moccasins,
BLACK & YELLOW.
Men's Moose Moccasins,
Alexis Moccasins.
Some Stuff Goods for Girls' School Dresses, reduced to 20c per yard. Look at them.
Scotch Refined Sugar, 10c per lb.
Crushed Sugar, 12½c per lb.
Raisins, 8 to 12½c per lb.
Currants 8c per lb.
LOW PRICES AT THE CASH STORE OF
A. H. TAIT.
OPPOSITE THE SCHOOL HOUSE.

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

J. H. THRALL, Watchmaker and Jeweller, Almonte, Ont., keeps constantly on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watches and Chains, fine Gold and Plated Jewelry, Silver-plated ware, Clocks, Jet Goods, Spectacles, Violin Strings, Accordeons, &c. Repairing done and satisfaction guaranteed.
Almonte, Nov. 4, 1872. 5-tf

THE introduction of Dr. Wheeler's Compound Elixir of Phosphates and Calisaya constitutes a new era in popular medicine, as it is seldom that a purely scientific preparation, compounded on physiological principles, is offered to the public. Being composed only of ingredients that enter into the formation of the system, it is perfectly safe under all circumstances, and may be taken with benefit wherever there is nervous prostration and general debility from whatever cause. It immediately augments and sustains the vital forces, imparting vigor to all the organs of the body. It is especially adapted to women requiring with family cares, and delicate children, being so agreeable to take as the finest liqueur. Sold by all druggists at $1.

MALLOCH & ADAMS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SAWN LUMBER,
DIMENSION & BUILDING TIMBER,
SHINGLES, LATHES PICKETS, &c.
SASH & DOORS,
BLINDS, MOULDINGS,
CLAPBOARDS AND FLOORING.
Planed & Matched Lumber,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
STEAM MILLS AND FACTORY AT
ARNPRIOR, - - - ONT.

GREAT
Clearing Out
SALE.
A FRESH AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES.
The undersigned will continue to sell, during the following three weeks, the remaining stock of Dry Goods, Cottons, Cloths, Ready Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Medicines, Teas, Sugars, Hats, and Caps, &c., &c.
At a reduction, on the wholesale prices for cash only. The stock will be found complete in every department, and those wishing to supply themselves for the ensuing winter, should call early and secure bargains. Special attention is called to his large stock of Teas, varying in price from 35c to 60c. A large stock of Raisins and Currants at 8c per lb. Customers who have heretofore availed themselves of this rare chance, will be be able to testify to the correctness of the reductions made in prices. Call at the Cheap Cash Store, Bridge Street, Carleton Place.
WILLIAM WILSON, Jr.
Carleton Place, Sept. 12, 1873: 50

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

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

Look Here
THE UNDERSIGNED, thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since opening up business in Carleton Place has, in addition to the complete assortment of Groceries, added a large and well assorted stock of Boots and Shoes.
An examination is all he asks to convince purchasers of their benefit in purchasing from him.
GEORGE WARREN.
Carleton Place, July 2, 1873. 40

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.
HARDWARE. TINWARE.

TO all those who want STOVES, PUMPS and PIPING, PLOUGHS and all kinds of Hardware, please call at the Carleton Place Hardware Store, and see the great variety cheap for cash or approved credit.
Also a good stock of Clothes Wringers, Apple Parers, Gallows Pipes, Stove Pipes and Dumb Stoves always on hand. Roofing and Eve Toughing and a great variety of Tinware, wholesale and retail. Stoves and pipes fitted, and all kinds of jobbing in our line done with neatness and dispatch.
WILLIAM TAYLO