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THE OAK

Mark yonder oak with mighty arms strechad high
As if they would uplift the lowering sky,
Shaking a hundred hands in every blast
At spirits in their cloud cars riding past:
With what magnificent Titanic grace
It looks the boundless heavens in face
And nods its towering head toward the earth
As if it had been crowned its king at birth.

Of many a gnarled swell and knotted limb
It makes an organ chaunting Nature's hymn,
And in her shrillest and her deepest chords
Sings with expressiveness too deep for words
Of generations that have come and gone
Like shadows of its branches on the lawn —
Of generations that shall pass away
Ere bows its stately stature to decay.

Doth not its song the ages' story tell
Talk to the heart and fill its inmost cell
With Nature's teachings drawn by potent roots
From her deep breast into its tender shoots
Till all its leaflets glimmer in their sheen
And dance like fairy myriads on the green ?
Drink, soul ! the life, the spirit and design
Of yonder oak, for they are wisdom's wine,

Believe that giant hath its soul and speec
Its lesson of the Infinite to teach.
Stands it not there as God's embodied thought
Breathing the wisdom which its grandeur wrought,
Whispering the secrets which the zephyrs steal,
Or groaning the arcana thunders peal,—
Discoursing, like a sage and prophet too,
Of all Omnipotence hath done and yet shall do ?

CODFISH AND POTATOES.

"I hadn't the slightest clue to her whereabouts," continued Will. "I didn't know of the trouble till several days after her father's funeral, and when this news reached me, no one could tell me a word concerning her change of residence. In this business, Uncle John, I declare to you upon my honor as a man, Kate Merriam has been far more to blame than I have been. Notwithstanding the friendliness—I might say intimacy of our relations—she never sent me a line or a word telling me where I could find her if I wanted to; and she ought to have known that I should have made it the very first business of my life—"

"As far gone as that?" said Mr. Earnest. "Why, man, I suppose she thought that you could find her if you wished; but why did you treat her so coldly this morning?"

"That will always be the conundrum of my life," replied Will, despairingly. "In the first place, Fan took away my breath entirely by her rudeness and unkindness, and when at last I recovered my head, and May and she had finished embracing, she ran quickly down the stoop, and off without saying a word. I would rather have lost my right arm than have had such a thing happen. Why I didn't run after her I can no more explain than why I was born, or why I must die."

"You honestly think, then, that you have not been to blame in this matter—at least not intentionally so?" continued Mr. Earnest.

"Honestly, I have not," replied Will promptly.

"Well, then don't fret any more about it. It is impossible to be permanently hurt by anything from the outside. It is only the demons in here," laying his hand on his heart, "that can hold us to spiritual disadvantage. A clear conscience, an honorable purpose will take us through the storms of this world with very little damage to the craft. My advice to you now is to wait until Kate Merriam sends for you."

"Till Kate Merriam sends for me!" repeated Will in astonishment.

"Yes sir," continued Mr. Earnest.—"I will explain to Kate, as well as I can, the event of this morning, and her own good sense and sense of right will show her whose business it was to have made the first communication in regard to her change of residence. She should have believed in you until convinced by actual knowledge of your unworthiness. She is a proud little woman in the midst of her poverty, and has one or two more lessons to learn before she is ready to graduate."

"Then you have seen her, uncle John?" exclaimed Will, rising excitedly.

"No, Will, I haven't; but I promise to soon. You think you understand me now, do you?" continued Mr. Earnest archly, "but please remember we are to keep our own counsel, and no one in this house is to be a bit the wiser for our real opinions. From the bottom of my heart I wish that Fanny Harkness could be thrown out into the world to take care of herself for awhile. If she possesses a spark of womanliness, even, it might by such means be fanned into a flame that would radiate light and warmth enough to make her quite a respectable member of society; but her behavior of today, added to some other dreadful exhibitions of heartlessness I have lately seen, quite discourages me."

"And me, too," added Will. "I cant see what mother is thinking about to allow Fanny to go on as she does—"

"Hush," said Mr. Earnest, gently interrupting him. "If you have any fault to find with your mother, go to *her* always in preference to a third party."

This criticism of his sister hurt him more than he cared to have his companion know—doubly so, because just at that moment the self same thought was present with him. What *could* she be thinking of indeed? He had always known that his sister was gay and fashionable, and prided herself considerably on the position she held; but he never had, till very recently, seen any indication of a domineering spirit, and had only through the conduct of her daughter, who, he was forced to admit, should have been differently trained. He was somewhat startled a few moments after, and a good deal surprised as he passed out of the library, to meet Mrs. Harkness, who said to him in a whisper, laying her jewelled fingers tenderly on his arm, "John, do you know where the Merriams live?"

"How should I know where they live?" he asked in the same tone.

"But I am sure you do," she replied. "I was confident of it at the dinner table."

"And if I do," what of it? he inquired more sternly than he had ever spoken to his sister before. "What can you, with your diamonds," frowning down upon the flashing jewels, "your money, your position, your daughter, want of this suffering, poverty-stricken family?"

Mrs. Harkness drew back in amazement. "My money, my jewels, my daughter?" she repeated slowly. "Am I then to blame for our wealth—'my jewels?' This, the handsomest one I wear," drawing from her finger as she spoke, a magnificent solitaire, "and more tenderly prized than all the rest put together, *you* gave me. Take it, John," and Mrs. Harkness tucked the costly circlet into the closed hand of her brother. "And as for my daughter," she continued slowly, her voice full of tears, "she is still young, and very immature, mentally and spiritually. If you suppose that I am not painfully aware of her glaring faults, and deeply pained that she should be guilty of such deplorable conduct to-day, you are utterly mistaken. I was just coming to you to ask your advice about Fanny, and to see how I could most delicately, and in the most substantial manner, be of service to the Merriams;" and now Mrs Harkness broke completely down, and John Earnest, more ashamed of himself than he ever thought possible, led his sister to the library, and closed the door.

"I'm a brute, Mary," said he, "and you would serve me just right if you were to quite despise me. Take back the ring, for mercy's sake. Your lesson has done its work, sister. I shall never from this day to the end of my life, imagine myself the only possessor of good intentions."

Mrs. Harkness allowed the ring to be replaced, and then followed an hour of conversation the results of which will come to light in succeeding chapters.

"Mrs. Simcoe asked me to-day, just as I was leaving, Hope," said Kate, a week after the above occurrences, all out of breath, as she hurriedly removed her wrappings, "if I thought you would take charge of a drawing class composed of young ladies? I said, yes, Hope, for I thought you would like it ever so much. 'I must let you know all the particulars,' said Mrs. Simcoe, 'so that your sister may understand exactly what she is doing. This class will be composed of twelve or sixteen ladies, among whom she will find several of her acquaintances. These ladies have, from time to time, asked me to refer them to a competent teacher, and I have just recommended Miss Hope Merriam. Some of these will undoubtedly be glad to meet one they thought so much of—others will wish to be considered strictly as pupils. Do you think your sister will accept the position under such circumstances?'"

"Well," said Hope, looking up from her canvass, as Kate came to a full stop.

"Well," repeated Mrs. Merriam, laying down her sewing. "Of course you had sense enough to say that your sister Hope Merriam preferred to select her own employment?"

"I didn't say that, mother," replied Kate, "because I had no wish to hurt Mrs. Simcoe's feelings. She is certainly acting very kindly in this matter; but I told her that I thought it would be very hard for Hope to do this—"

"In short," interrupted Hope smiling, "you informed Mrs. Simcoe that you thought I would not take the class."

"Well—yes—about that," answered Kate, who just then saw something in her sister's eyes that told her more plainly than words, that she had taken the wrong track.

"I am going out of some errands by and by," said Hope, quietly, "and I will call on Mrs. Simcoe, and talk this business over—"

"But Hope," broke in Mrs. Merriam, "you will certainly not add this drop to my already overflowing cup? We are disgraced enough already without giving our former associates unnecessary opportunities for crowing over us."

"I wouldn't do it if I were you, Hope," said Kate, coaxingly, entirely unconscious of the offers in store for herself.

"If Mrs. Simcoe wanted to do you a favor, that was one thing," said Mrs. Merriam again, "but the manner of doing it is certainly very insulting. What need had she of drawing the distinction so nicely between your pupils and your friends?

In order that I might not approach my business with any false ideas of my position; in order that I might not get my feelings hurt. Any other course on the part of Mrs. Simcoe would have been both unjust and unkind. I am very much obliged to Mrs. Simcoe, and shall take charge of the class as soon as it is ready."

The word had gone forth and both Kate and her mother understood that arguments were useless. Mrs. Merriam went out of the room mopping her eyes. Kate drew close to her sister and said:

"It will be an awful strain, Hope. I couldn't endure it, to save my life."

"It may stretch the muscles of pride a little, Kate," laughed Hope, "but I am perfectly certain that it will be growth in the right direction—the exact development, as well as the exact amount of dollars and cents that we need, Katie darling. There is a blessed trinity of action here. First my love for teaching; the spiritual strength to result from the weeding out of false pride, and third, the substantial physical development to accrue from the blending. I may not have genius enough, Kate, to become a great artist, but 'he who would live in the spirit, and has not the artist's creative power, must be a teacher; for the teacher is the artisan of the higher being—and like every artisan, is so much the better workman or teacher, the more of the artist spirit he has and uses.' I grow so warm and happy thinking it over, dear; that I am afraid the spiritual development won't amount to much."

"I don't suppose it's necessary to manufacture crosses, Hope," said Kate in so poetical and sweet a manner that Hope caught her in her arms and kissed her.

"No, indeed," she answered.

"We will take hold of the very cross that God has assigned us, not with the tips of our fingers, but the palms of our hands; and lifting it resolutely, will so develop brain muscle, and heart muscle, and soul muscle, that after a little, the cross will grow so light and companionable, and we so strong, so self-reliant, so full of the real tender Christ spirit, that we shall have nothing in our hearts but gratitude towards the Giver of the cross, and wonder that we ever could have thought it heavy. Growth, Katie, growth. Stand up erect, put back your spiritual shoulders, and with a smile in your heart and a smile on your lips, say to the world, please God, I will grow all over, and delight in everything that promotes it."

"Yes," said Kate with her eyes full of tears. "You can do this, Hope—you will do it; and I, too, in moments of exaltation, might say almost the same thing; but at the first shower, I should run soaked, to the house, and implore somebody to shelter me. Yes, Hope," as her sister shook her head, "the very first storm would wilt me."

"Suppose some one should offer you, as Mrs Simcoe has me to day, a class of music scholars, composed of your former friends and acquaintances—you would accept it, of course?" inquired Hope, still holding her sister's hand.

"No," replied Kate, drily. "Mother has got one daughter that will stand by her in such an emergency as that. No; old Mrs. Pride occupies too prominent a seat in my spiritual vitals to be easily unsettled I don't think her spinal column is as stiff as it was awhile ago, but she sits pretty firmly yet"

"One good square knock would paralyze her completely," suggested Hope.

"Well, then, somebody else will have to give it—I never shall," was the answer.

"It will be given, have no fear; but my word on it, Kate, a blow from the inside by one's own hand does'nt hurt half so much as one from the outside, by another. The last leaves a scar; the first never does."

Two hours after this, Hope Merriam sat in Mrs. Simcoe's drawing-room, waiting for the lady to come down.

This was the first parlor Hope had entered since the death of her father and subsequent loss of property; but as her hostess made her appearance, she was quite as self-possessed and dignified as her companion. Mrs. Simcoe's welcome was such as a mother might be expected to extend toward a favorite child.—Hope's greeting was a little constrained. The thought would intrude itself, why, if she's so fond of me, has she not sought me out in our misfortune? She hadn't long to wait for an explanation.

"I have come," said Hope, "to accept the offer which my sister declined for me to-day, and also to thank you for your kindness."

"Exactly," replied Mrs. Simcoe, knowingly. "I knew you would do it. Hope Merriam, why have you so neglected me? What have I ever done in your prosperity that you should not trust me when adversity came? I have asked myself a hundred times!"

Hope was speechless with astonishment.

"Without any reason that I can assign, without a word of explanation, you have deliberately shut me out from your society. Did you really not want me, or have I in any way forfeited your respect and confidence?"

"Mrs. Simcoe," said Hope, trying to recover herself, "you did not call to see us—and I thought—"

"But how could I come?" interrupted the lady, "when I did not know where you lived? I met Kate on the street, and engaged her to teach the children. I asked for you then, and sent my best love to you and your mother, and said everything to induce the child to invite me to see you, but she has never done this, Hope—never given me the slightest hint as to your place of residence. I commenced half a dozen letters to you, but I couldn't make them read right, and I wasn't at all sure that Kate would act as messenger, and at last I was forced to make up my mind that you didn't want anything more to do with me."

"And under this cruel impression you have striven to be of constant service to us, Mrs. Simcoe?" inquired Hope, her beautiful eyes eagerly fixed on her companion.

"Why, of course, child, that was all I could do; you wouldn't let me express my love and sympathy in words," answered the lady warmly.

"Thank God for this day," said Hope fervently, "and for every day since we were driven out into the world to take care of ourselves. I see now that I have been very wrong in taking coldness and haughtiness for granted. I should have informed those whom I considered our friends of our whereabouts, and left it with them entirely to keep up or decline the acquaintance. I shall never forget the lesson of this day, my friend. Forgive me, please; I thought the pride was all on your side, and I find that, without knowing it, I have been the one most to blame;" and drawing a card from her pocket, Hope proceeded to write the address of the Merriam family in full.

"That is our present abiding place," she said, "and I know I need not assure you how happy we shall all be to see you." So it was arranged that Hope was to give her lessons in drawing twice a week in Mrs. Simcoe's library.

"I gave Kate to understand," said the lady, "that you would without doubt be compelled to face some unpleasantness, but I trust it won't be altogether unbearable. Little May Earnest is very anxious to join, but Fanny says that she is quite too young, and that if there are going to be any children in the class, she won't have anything to do with it; and as Fanny Harkness can make or mar the popularity of this venture, before its start (she will be shorn of her power before many days are passed, I am quite *sure*), I thought it best not to oppose her just now."

"Fanny Harkness?" repeated Hope, "is she an acknowledged leader in this class business?"

"She is making herself very active in her own particular little circle," replied Mrs. Simcoe, "and talks a good deal of the poor Merriams, I hear, and how anxious she is to be of service, and how fortunate it is that Hope and Kate are so talented, etc., etc."

"Why, she is kinder than I supposed," answered Hope. "When she gave Kate the cut direct, I made quick work disposing of her; but the disposition to help, Mrs. Simcoe, is proof positive that the germ of feeling is all right; it only needs the proper distribution of sun, and wind, and shower to make it a hardy plant."

It was Mrs. Simcoe's intention to give Hope clearly to understand just what she had to expect from one member of this class, at least; she did more: she awoke in Hope's unselfish heart a feeling of positive sympathy for this misguided girl, and a desire to be of service to her, and thus crowded out entirely the few dregs of resentful pride that remained on account of the insult given to Kate. That evening Fanny Harkness took Mr. Earnest one side, and detailed to him her plan for relieving the wants of the Merriams. According to Fanny, Fanny had been the only one engaged in the matter, and as she went on with her story, really grew quite enthusiastic about it.

"Of course, Uncle John," said she, "Folks we have known, as we have the Merriams, mustn't be left to suffer. Mrs. Simcoe said she would do what she could, but she is so busy that it mustn't be expected that she could find much time. I think," and Fanny counted off the names of the anticipated pupils on her little white fingers, "that we can at least calculate upon sixteen young ladies. They are pledged to pay $20 for twenty lessons—now let's see, two lessons a week, that will take ten weeks; why, Hope can earn three hundred and twenty dollars in just that little time! Oh, I'm so glad I thought of it."

"What are you going to take drawing lessons for, Fanny?" inquired Mr. Earnest when she had finished; "because you really care to learn, or simply from a desire to help the Merriams?"

"Why, to help them, of course," was the instant reply.

"If that is your only reason," said Mr. Earnest, "I really don't believe Hope Merriam would allow you in her class. To begin with, the young lady spoken of is not an object of charity. Her intellectual resources are so ample, that she can support a family three times as large as hers, and not half try—"

"Hope Merriam not allow me in the class?" interrupted Fanny spitefully. "Mrs. Simcoe said, when she told Hope of what I had succeeded in getting up, that she jumped at the chance as a drowning man would jump for a straw."

"Didn't somebody tell me that you got the diploma in rhetoric, Fanny?" laughed Mr. Earnest. "A drowning man jumping for a straw is a beautiful figure."

"You are always making fun of me, uncle John," pouted Fanny; "I didn't say that—'twas Mrs. Simcoe," and then continued, her ill humor quite dispelled at the thought of the tid bit of gossip she had to communicate, "Mrs. Holliday called here this afternoon, and according to her story, Hope Merriam has grown fearfully vulgar—"

"Very likely," broke in Mr. Earnest, biting his moustache. "Poverty would be apt to have that effect upon such a nature as hers."

"Mrs. Holliday," continued Fanny, "said that the other day she drove round to her grocer's to order some things sent home, and there stood Hope Merriam at the counter, looking on while the clerk weighed her out two pounds of codfish, and then she said that Hope walked out like a queen, saying as she went, 'please, Mr. so and so, don't forget to send round the potatoes.' Just think of that, uncle John, codfish and potatoes. Bah!"

To this day Fanny Harkness has never been able to explain why John Earnest walked away from her, holding on to his sides, apparently just ready to explode with laughter.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC IN CHURCH.—"We should like to see all the pipes of the organs in our Noncomformist places of worship either ripped open or compactly filled with concrete. The human voice is transcendently superior to all that wind or strings can accomplish, that it is a shame to degrade its harmonies by association with blowing or scraping. It is not better music which we get from organs and viols, but inferior sounds, which unsophisticated ears judge to be harsh and meaningless when compared with a melodious human voice. That the great Lord cares to be praised by bellows we very gravely question; we cannot see any connection between the glory of God and sounds produced by machinery. One broken note from a grateful heart must have more real acceptable praise in it than all the which ever swept through whistling pipes. Instrumental music, with its flute, harp, sackbuck, psaltery, dulcimer, and all kinds of noise makers, was no doubt well suited to the worship of the golden image which Nebuchadnezzar the king had set up, and harps and trumpets served well the infant estate of the Church under the law, but in the Gospel's spiritual domain these may well be let go with all the other beggarly elements."—*Spurgeon.*

The sale of rice from Government stores is now pretty general, and is a great blessing to the people. Some of the bunneals employed in the sale find it no easy business, however. I have not heard of any rents being remitted, but the ryots get at any rate, a temporary rest. The Indian papers seem steadily to ignore deaths from starvation. That, notwithstanding, there have been many deaths from starvation, I am sure. Only three days ago I saw the corps of a man—a skeleton rather—lying in the middle of newly made road; and I managed to fish out the man's wife and children. If I had not, I am sure they too would have been dead before another day had gone by; and from what they said, and much more from what I saw, I am—spite of the police report, as certain as anyone not a doctor can be that the man died of sheer starvation. There is a man dying within five minutes walk of me now, of diarrhea it will be reported, probably; but since he lay for nearly three days and two cold nights under a tree without food, I should be inclined to say that starvation will be the real if not the immediate cause of his dying. I give these two instances as of late occurrence, but I could give many more in which there is, likewise, all but positive, in, all but professional proof. I conceive how men with their eyes open can ignore such things. It was this optimist school which, disbelieving the famine, so hindered and retarded preparations for relief that the flood finds us now unprepared; and, really, it would seem as if the truth is to be blinked at, and be, only half seen, for as long as possible, lest the school stultified before all men.

RUFFLED.—No matter how amiable a young lady may be, fashion now demands that she shall appear *ruffled* in public.

SASKATCHEWAN DISTRICT.

(From the Rev. G. McDougall.)

JOURNEY FROM FORT BENTON.

After parting with Dr. Taylor at Benton, we made every effort to return as speedily as possible to Edmonton, my son being exceedingly anxious to move to Bow River before the winter set in. The day we left Missouri we met the Equinoctial storm. The snow fell to the depth of 12 inches, and we were caught on a prairie where for upwards of 200 miles—with the exception of two rivers—there was not so much as a twig to be seen. The buffalo chips became so saturated with the snow, that the only way for us to boil our tea-kettle was to kill an animal and mix the tallow with the chips. Providentially for us, when the storm was at its worst we came to the battle-field of the Gros-Ventres and Pend-d'Oreille Indians. Around our camp lay the carcases of horses that had been killed in the fray; but these we heeded not, for the Indians had fled and left their tent-poles. With these we soon enjoyed the luxury of a good fire and a well-cooked supper.

AGREEABLE CHANGE.

By the time we reached St. Mary (Oct. 3rd), the snow had entirely disappeared, and the magnificent prairie bore almost a summer aspect. This is one of the finest parts of the Dominion. One hundred miles east of the mountains, at the confluence of the St. Mary, the Belly, and the Old Man's rivers, the soil is quite equal to that in the neighborhood of Winnipeg. The grass, however, is very different, being the celebrated bunch grass. Timber is scarce, except along the river flats; but coal is abundant, and of the finest quality. The free-traders prefer using it to wood, as there is less labor in collecting the fuel.

WOLF POISONERS AND THEIR DREADFUL DOINGS.

We arrived at Fort Hamilton shortly after a fight had taken place. I visited a "wolfer," for this is the term applied to wolf-poisoners, who had received 7 bullet wounds. His wife a Blackfoot half-breed, was shot through the arm in two places. At first sight I felt very deeply for the suffering man, but afterwards felt my sympathy cooled when I was creditably informed that the same gent regarded it as pastime to make an Indian drunk and then shoot him. The truth is, our party felt it a great relief to know that we would soon be past these scenes of horror and degradation which travellers must witness as they pass these American forts, for though we were treated with great kindness by both master and men, yet we saw enough to convince us that a worse state of society could not exist. The treatment which the Indians are subject to is too bad for language to describe; and it is very humiliating to a British subject to witness the wholesale poisoning of a nation that ought to have protection, even for humanity's sake. The Pegans, the Bloods and the Blackfeet, are daily suffering from the poisoning draughts they receive from these trading-posts. And what is still more appaling, this last fall the infernal traffic has extended to the Cress. Last winter upwards of 5,000 buffalo robes, and a large quantity of other pelts, passed from our plains to the American side. Nearly all of this was purchased with drink,—not the ordinary liquors, but a mixture that, in its effects, closely resembles strychnine. The Indian, after taking a drink of this mixture,—if it is not largely diluted with water,—is seized with trembling, spasms, &c., ; and the effects upon the system are exactly similar to that which we had witnessed in wolves and other animals that have been poisoned. Scores of Indians have died instantly after partaking of this infamous drink; and most of those who survive these drunken orgies are covered with blotches, their faces often fearfully disfigured.

These Plain tribes retain a high sense of equality and independence. The prairie freemen may be exterminated, but they can never be reduced to servitude. The powerful passion of revenge, early instilled into their minds, prompts them to choose death rather than slavery. "If I live," says the native, "my enemy may take pleasure in my sufferings: then let me die, rather than give him this satisfaction.' And yet, anomalous as it may appear, these men, whose love of liberty excites our admiration, and who under the most aggravated sufferings display the greatest consistency of mind, are the most abject slaves to brutal passions! Their love of strong drink resembles the rage of an animal more that the passion of a man. The Blackfeet burn with a hatred toward the whiskey trader. In speaking of these men they say. "We have been robbed by the Big-knife. When we attempt to defend ourselves, they shoot us down like dogs. They carry off our wives and daughters; they give us the fire-water and under its maddening influence we have murdered scores of our own people. They withhold from us ammunition in order that they may rule over us." All this and more the native will tell you; and then, with a knowledge of all these facts, so strong is his love for intoxicating drink, that he will travel hundreds of miles, and, on reaching the trading-post, will give all that he has in the world for a cup of the destroying drink. The greatest enemies of the poor Indian, in their bitterest wrath, could not desire a more dreadful curse to fall upon a people than that which now consumes our own tribes. We cannot imagine anything more perfectly the type of perdition than the scenes which may be witnessed daily on the banks of our own majestic rivers—the St. Mary, the Belly, and the Bow. The Spaniards exterminated the natives by making them work in the mines, and when the unfortunate aborigines remonstrated with their oppressors they were put to the sword. The Canadians are allowing the original inhabitants of this country to be destroyed by a gang of unprincipled foreigners, through the execrable agency of alcohol and strychnine.

The killing of an Indian is an occurrence so common that it is scarcely taken notice of. At one of the forts we visited, a short time before our arrival an altercation had taken place between a Blackfoot, who had acted as an interpreter, and one of the men. As the Indian was in the act of going out of the gate of the fort the white man fired at him, but without effect, the bullet just missing him. Another white man, who was standing by, said, "You are a poor shot," and, instantly drawing out his six-shooter, fired at the unfortunate Indian, the ball carrying off one of his ears. The desperado then fired again, the shot taking effect, and the poor man dropped dead. The murderers then, seizing the body by the head and feet, threw it over the river bank. At another fort visited by us, the man in charge had given the Indians drink until some of them had become quite intoxicated. One of those under the influence of liquor was desirous of procuring more, and in the act of climbing over the gate of the fort he was shot dead.

At another place where we visited there was a quarrel between the traders and the Indians; two of the Indians were killed and two badly wounded. I saw one of the wounded men, and his sufferings were intense. But it would be useless for me to continue this catalogue of woe and death. Within the last three years hundreds of not only men, but women and children, have miserably perished on Canadian soil. The question may be asked, "Are these Plain tribes so outrageously wicked that they cannot be dealt with without resorting to the use of firearms?" In answer to this question I would just state a little personal experience. Last fall, in company with Dr. Taylor and two of our missionaries, I crossed from North Saskatchewan to the Missouri, visiting the large camps of the various tribes on the route. Our principal weapon of defence was a miniature Union Jack attached to a small pole, which was fastened to the front end of the waggon-box. This with the protection of Heaven, carried us safely through the Cree, the Blackfoot, the Pegan, and the Blood Nations. Men who would have shot American traders at first sight, received us as friends; and in more instances than one, set a guard to protect our horses and other property; and when we were re-crossing the Plains on our homeward journey, we were astonished to find that there was scarcely an Indian on the prairie with whom we met that did not recognize us as friends.

DELIVERANCES AND PRACTICAL MORAL LESSONS.

On the 17th of October we arrived at Fort Edmonton, greatful to our great Preserver for all His mercies. Through imminent dangers we have been led in safety. On one occasion, the Blackfeet taking us for Americans, sixty armed men charged upon us—but a little forbearance and firmness settled the matter. Again, we only missed a large band of Indians who, the day before had a fight with white men, and, some of their party being killed, might have revenged themselves upon us helpless travellers. On another occasion, on a beautiful moonlight night, a thief was caught in the act of throwing his lasso on one of our horses. He was taken prisoner by our party, brought into camp, faithfully lectured on his guilty conduct, and then kindly treated, and we have reason to believe that he left us as a friend.

Another incident, which I believe will be beneficial in its effects, was that my son found three horses belonging to the Blood Indians. Now the practice of this country is to claim all lost or strayed animals; or, if returned to the owner, their full value must be paid to the finder. In this case the rightful owner was discovered, the horses returned, and the Indians carefully instructed that this was the course which Christianity taught men to pursue. In all our intercourse with these wild tribes, we endeavored to impress their minds with the great truths of the Gospel, and the manner in which they received our instructions was very encouraging.

HOME—BEAUTIFUL CHURCH—HAPPY DEATHS.

Since last April (with the exception of one month) my days have been spent in the saddle, and the cotton tents have been our resting place at night; and if diversity of circumstances make life pleasant, the missionary who for months has lived amongst savages can realize, in the highest sense, the enjoyments of a quiet comfortable home. Here we have a beautiful church, an attentive congregation, and a deeply interesting school. Our country appointments are well attended, and, best of all, a saving influence attends our services. We have a liberal people. Our comfortable sanctuary, which was opened by Dr. Taylor, could never have been erected but for the generous help given by the Hudson Bay Company's officers. The beautiful stained glass window, the gift of W. T. Mason, Esq., of Toronto, is an object of admiration on the part of the natives.

Since our return, the people have erected a comfortable shed,—a very important item, where a large part of the congregation have to come with teams from a distance. Since the railroad track was cut through the mountain pass, parties have arrived from British Columbia, and are now engaged in preparing homes in our neighborhood. After years of hard toil at old Edmonton the fruit begins to appear; but we have been admonished that this is not our home. Already some of those who rejoiced with us at the opening of our earthly sanctuary, have passed into the heavenly. Thank God! our people die well.

Margaret Whitford belonged to the Flathead nation; was trained at the Jesuit Mission at the west side of the Rocky Mountains; was soundly converted at the Victoria Mission, probably the first of her tribe to embrace the Gospel of Christ. She lived a consistent Christian and died a triumphant death. Her body was brought over 200 miles by her friends in order that she might receive a Christian burial.

Sophia Bird was a native woman, brought up in the family of the late Dr. Dunn, of Red River, and though for many years a regular attendant at church, was, nevertheless, a stranger to godliness. Last spring she was taken ill, and from the first believed that her sickness was unto death. Her mind was greatly alarmed, and with strong cries and tears she sought and found the Saviour. Dr. Taylor will remember the sick woman that had to be helped to the communion rail. Great had been her anxiety to be present at the Church opening, and the Doctor's was the last sermon she was ever to hear. Her end was not only peaceful but triumphant. She literally preached Christ with her latest breath.

William Rowland was, in many respects, a remarkable man. He entered the H. B. Company's service in 1822; had made 27 trips from the Rocky Mountains to York and back in the Company's boats; and was connected with one of the Arctic expeditions. Last spring he moved from Fort Pitt to Edmonton and settled beside us. From the first he was a faithful attendant to public worship, and for some months appeared to be deeply anxious about his soul. I was from home when he died, but our young missionary and Mrs. McDougall, who repeatedly visited him, believed there was hope in his death. The afternoon before he died he called his numerous family around him (some of these heads of families), and exhorted them to give their hearts to God, telling them it was his dying request that they should never neglect public worship. A blessed influence has followed these death-bed scenes. To God we ascribe the glory.

WANT OF PROMPT PROTECTION.

If our Government allows this country to remain in its unprotected state for two or three years longer, until Manitoba has sent out a few more of its liquor traders, and the Indians are taught by sad experience that there are men just as mean and murderous on the Canadian side as there are on the opposite side of the line, then our flag will be dishonored, and our country may have to pay dearly for neglecting to protect a people who cling to the English nation with all the fondness manifested in a youthful lad towards a protecting friend.

We were grateful for the Governor's proclamation prohibiting the introduction of intoxicating drinks into the Indian territory, and had there been power in the country to enforce the law, much good would have followed. As it is, there is scarcely a petty trader coming out from Winnipeg who does not set the law at defiance. In this neighborhood there are hundreds of gallons of Winnipeg alcohol; and if the buffalo had been close this winter, so that the Indians could have congregated in our new settlement, we should have witnessed at our own doors deeds as atrocious as those which are now committed at Belly River.

In the name of humanity, and for the honour of our country, we plead for immediate protection; without this, there are poor hopes of doing much among the Plain Indians.

Rumors of the existence of a nation of pigmies in the heart of Africa have prevailed ever since the time of Herodotus, but have, of course been contemptuously rejected by our modern scientific men. But now comes Dr. Schweinfurth with a minute narrative of his journey to the pigmy kingdom, while about simultaneously with the publication of Schweinfurth's book Mr. Bayard Taylor writes to the *Tribune* that he has actually seen in Cario two pigmies, whom the late Italian traveller Miani forwarded from Central Africa as specimens of the race. The discoveries of late years are justifying the most extraordinary stories of ancient literature. Ptolemy's account of the Nile sources, Homer's tale of Troy, and now Herodotus's story of a pigmy nation have within the last three years been proved to be essentially true,—Amazons exist to this day in the Kingdom of Dahomey, and may yet discover Shakespeare's men whose heads beneath their shoulders grew.

THE IRON TRADE.—The employers' proposition for a reduction of ten per cent in the wages of iron workers, made at York last week, have been accepted by the men both in the North of England and South Staffordshire, though a further decline is looked for before the trade regains solid activity, the settlement removes one great obstacle in the way of an improvement. Another impediment, which is more serious and unyielding, is the continued strike of some 17,000 colliers in South Staffordshire, which shows few signs of terminating by concessions on either side. The result is that pig iron furnaces are gradually blown out, and iron manufacture generally is coming to a standstill in that district. A firmer market was reported at Middlesboro', but no orders of any importance are placed, and there is no key to the state of demand, but the tendency appears to be towards lower prices both for iron and coal, and iron manufactures continue to declare that nothing short of substantial reduction in expenses can enable them to meet the market. Some failures, not unexpected nor alarming in nature, have added to the depression. The Somersetshire colliers have returned to work at reduction of wages, and there is general peace, except in South Staffordshire, between colliers and masters, which is like to last until a fresh diminution takes place. A threatened strike of coal and iron stone miners in Shropshire has been averted, the men giving way.—*Economist 18th ult.*

THE BAMBOO A DANGEROUS POISON.

The *Strait Times*, a Javanese journal pulishes some novel information on the poisonous properties of the bamboo, which heretefore has been considered one of the most inoffensive of vegetables. The natives of Java use the poison against their enemies, and, obtain it by cutting the bamboo at a joint, and detaching from the saucer shaped cavity, formed by the cane at such portions, small black filaments which are covered with almost imperceptible needles.—The filaments constitute the venom, against which no remedy has been found to act. When swallowed, instead of passing to the stomach, they appear to catch in the throat and work their way to the respiratory organs, where they immediately produce a violent cough followed by inflammation of the lungs. The poison, tried upon dogs, produces loss of appetite severe burning thirst, and gradual emaciation. The animal froths at the mouth, and finally dies by suffocation as if under the influence of a deleterious gas.

OUR JOHN AT SALT LAKE.

WHIMSICALITIES FROM THE DOMAIN OF THE PROPHET.

Salt Lake, April, 1874.—It is just a two days' run from San Francisco to Salt Lake City, but if you should personally undertake to run it in two days, you'd find it takes two weeks—that is, on foot. They manipulate pictorial pasteboard on the cars. The game requires only three cards. You bet on the jack, and you'll turn up a jack—a jack ass. In playing this game, the rule that applies to Napoleon on the white horse, "You pays your money and you takes your choice," is reversed and you takes your choice and pays your money.

To get to Salt Lake City, you leave the Union Pacific at Ogden, and take the Utah Central Railroad, and then take a drink, and then you ride thirty eight miles and there you are.

Salt Lake City has a population of about 22,000. The first party of prospectors, less than 200 in number, and headed by Brigham Young reached here in 1847. Five hundred more arrived the following year. The city is laid out in squares, formed by very broad streets. It has several good hotels.

The Tabernacle is the biggest meeting house I ever got inside of. It is just the shape a wire butter cover. It will hold over 13,000 people. Prairie schooners used to be plenty in this section, but only one brig has ever arrived at this port, and that is Brig-ham. He is the boss of this town. It takes a big piece of calico to dress his wife. There is a section of this country known as the Banana Belt, and that is the only belt long enough to go around Mrs Brigham Young all at once. He must keep a ten horsepower donkey to mix hash for his family. How a donkey engine can be horsepower I bequeath to your readers as a rebus for them to solve.

The city is situated in the loveliest valley I ever saw, overshadowed by the Wahsatch range of mountains, their peaks visible, capped with snow the year around. The climate is wonderfully mild. About two miles from the centre of the city, and owned by it, is a warm sulphur spring. Swimming bath houses have been erected, and a swim in that sulphur water is a positive luxury. Still further out from the city are the hot springs. An egg will cook in the water in four minutes. So will two eggs. Uncle Samues has a military camp near the city. There is one very large business house here. It is called Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution.

Salt Lake is some miles from the city. I visited it. The name is apropos. It isn't necessary to embalm a man to make him keep if he has ever been soaked in that water. One teaspoonful once a day taken internally would turn a man into corned beef in less than a week. Mashed potatoes dropped into the lake come up codfish balls inside of three minutes and an old boot leg becomes a mackerel in two hours. Three barrels of that water make one barrel of salt—that is, according to chemical analysis. My judgment, unsupported, would lead me to suppose, from tasting it, that one barrel of water would make three barrels of salt. Its buoyancy is remarkable. Mr. B—— of Z. C. M. Institution says that he has walked out into that lake until he has had fifty feet of water under him, and he sank only to his waist. Mr. B—— also informed me that in disrobing he accidentally dropped his stockings; he walked out into the lake, sat down, made a clothes line of his toes, hung his stockings on 'em, and sat there till they dried, I remarked, that must have been when he was a buoy; but he said no.

There is a man out here, he is a jeweller. He is the very fellow who made the welkin ring. I saw him making a napkin ring. There is a demand for old horse shoes; they are a going to start a Chinese paper in Sacramento and they want 'em for type.

I met an old New Yorker day before yesterday; he was once a prominent Republican; he is now a very strong Democrat.

Says I, "What made you change ?"

Says he, "It's perfectly natural I should do so."

Says I, "Why so?"

Says he, "Don't a man always, when he gets tired of lying on one side, turn over on the other side?"

Says I, "Good day, sir."

Says he, "Good day."

A fellow told me something. He says "not a thousand miles from Canal street: New York, a sign hangs out over a resterant door, "George & Joe." He was in there eating some cooked meats the other day, when two anti crusaders entered. They walked up to the bar and exclaimed, 'give us a couple.' 'A couple of what?' says the barkeeper. 'A couple of George and Joes,' was the reply. 'Why gentlemen,' says the barkeeper, 'George & Joe is the name of the firm.' 'My Gracious', says one of the fellows; you don't told me so; gad I knew Tom and Jerry was a beverage, and hang me if I didn't think George and Joe was a new drink.'"

JOHN.

The Czar says the policy of Russia is to preserve the peace of Europe, and he trusts the other great powers will unite for that purpose.

A PITIABLE SIGHT.—As many as twenty cars at a time, packed with cattle, may frequently be seen passing over G. T. R., some of the animals bellowing for water or food, and others lying down to be tramped to death. It is high time that the Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals should attend to this and we are glad to see one of its officers F. Mackenzie, Esq., M. P., making a move in the matter. We believe a measure is before Parliament to provide a remedy for this overcrowding and illusage of cattle, but in the meantime the above named society might see what could be done to have the cattle supplied with water, by having troughs placed inside the cars, and attachments made to them, so that they could be filled at certain stations something after the manner the locomotive boilers are supplied. The hot season is coming on, and it is dreadful to think of what the poor brutes' sufferings will be if nothing be done to relieve them.—*Witness.*

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

(From the Cor. of the London Morning Post.)

The Emperor has the reputation of being the hardest worked man in Russia. Every morning, with the regularity of clockwork, he takes a walk in the gardens of the Winter Palace for twenty minutes accompanied by his dogs, and on his return to the palace he works until luncheon, which is served at twelve o'clock. Immediately afterward his Majesty resumes work, receiving his ministers or giving audiences. With the exception of half an hours rest, the Czar is occupied in this manner until two o'clock. He then goes out for a couple of hours, walking or driving. As a rule, the Imperial family are very particular in regard to their daily exercise. Dinner is served at six p. m., after which the Emperor sets to work again, and, if necessary, does not cease the occupation upon which he may be engaged until after midnight; sometimes not until one or two o'clock in the morning. Usually his Majesty goes out shooting once a week, and occasionally he visits the theatre, where however, he seldom remains more than half an hour. The Czar is a man of wonderful punctuality in his habits, while his pleasant manner endears him to all. The Empress is as amiable as the Czar is, but does not enjoy good health, and is thus unable to appear in public as often as she would under other circumstances.

The Grand Duke Vladimir has great artistic tastes. He is Vice President of the Academy of Arts, and regularly attends the meeting of the Senate, of which he is a member. Like his father, the Grand Duke is a keen sportsman: whenever a bear is seen in the neighborhood of Gatchina the Emperor is informed of it, and preparations are made for a battle. There are generally eight or ten gentlemen with the Emperor and the Grand Duke; the beaters drive the bear as much toward the Czar as possible, and the black game usually falls to the gun of the Emperor or the Grand Duke both of whom are first rate shots.

The Grand Duke Alexis is like the Duke of Edinburgh, a sailor, having been destined for the navy from his infancy. His studies were directed by Admiral Possiet, a man distinguished for his great scientific attainments. The Grand Duke began at the lowest ring of the naval ladder and has gone conscientiously through all the grades from a cadet upward. He started in August, 1871, on his longest tour, with the rank of lieutenant, and was promoted on the voyage to the rank of first lieutenant; he was subsequently made a captain, which rank he held upon the arrival of the frigate "Svetlana," so called after the heroine of a poem by the great Russian poet Pouchkin.

The Grand Duke has encountered many vicissitudes during his adventurous career. In the month of September, 1868, while coasting in the "Alexander Nevski," off the coast of Jutland, he was shipwrecked, and it was on that occasion that he exhibited extraordinary pluck, and what is more, singular abnegation of self and solicitude for others in a position of the gravest peril. Since then the Grand Duke has visited all parts of the world, with the exception of Australia, India, New Guinea, and the islands thereabouts, which he intends seeing next year or the year after. He will start on another long cruise of adventure in 1875. He is never happier than when on a voyage. He has been accompanied on all his travels by his English preceptor, Mr. Machin, who is still attached to his suite.

It is Russian etiquette for the Grand Duke Heritier to lead a comparatively retired life, and to appear chiefly in connection with works of philanthropy. The Czarovitch does not, accordingly take a prominent part in public matters, although it is understood that he is being gradually made conversant with the affairs of the great empire.

The Grand Duke Serge, who is in his sixteenth year, is a young man of very great promise. As yet his studies are not completed.

The Grand Duke Paul is thirteen years of age. Both he and his brother, the Grand Duke Serge, are earnest students, and everywhere in St. Petersburg nothing but that which redounds to their credit is heard of them.

The Grand Duchess Marie, the only daughter, of the Emperor just married to the Duke of Edinburgh, is a universal favorite. She has been the direct means of doing an immense amount of good. The Grand Duchess has taken much interest in some of the charitable institutions of St. Petersburg. She is an accomplished musican and a great reader, and she has endeared herself to all who have been so fortunate as to be brought in contact with her.

EMIGRATION FROM ICELAND.—The report of the Minister of Agriculture for 1873-4 contains a report of the special mission of the Hon. Wm. Macdougall, under date Copenhagen 28th June, 1873. From it we clip the following:—

"When conferring with the Messrs. Allan at Liverpool in the early part of last month, they showed me letters from a person of credibility in Iceland, a dependency of Denmark, representing that the hardy population of that inhospitable country were anxious to emigrate to America *en masse*. Repeated failures of their scanty crops and volcanic disturbances which recently threatened them with destruction, have,—so this person states,—predisposed the whole population to seek a home in the new world. These people are well adapted for settlement in the northern parts of Canada, and I therefore requested Mr. Ennis [the gentleman in charge of this description of business] to make farther enquiries as to the practicabity of securing a considerable colony of them for settlement somewhere on the line of the Pacific Railway. Mr. Ennis gave me the address of his correspondent, and I have written him for information as to the number and class of people who are presently anxious to emigrate, and the inducements and facilities which may be needed to meet their case. I believe the whole population of Iceland does not exceed 60,000 souls. Their chief exports are cattle, sheep and fish, and the northern part of Scotland their principal market. The course of emigration, if once established, would naturally be via Scotland. If justified by the information that reaches me during the next ten days, I shall risk the expense of sending a special agent to Iceland to make enquiries and preparations for a movement in the spring of next year. A steamer runs (occasionally) from Copenhagen to Iceland via Scotland, and the month of July is the most suitable for such a visit. If you should for any reason disapprove of my proposed action in this matter be good enough to cable me on receipt of this letter."

All Polish exiles, with the exception of one or two assassins are to be allowed to return to their native land.

OUR DESCENDANTS.—In looking over some of the bills now before Parliament, we have been much impressed with a sense of the condition to which our descendants may be reduced. Canada is supposed still to be a new country—it is, at all events, a country to a large extent unpopulated; yet we already find it necessary to legislate for the prevention of the obstruction and pollution of our rivers, for the preservation of our forests, and for the protection not only of game, which may be considered as a luxury at rich men's feasts, but of the fish in inland waters, and even in the sea, which furnish a large and wholesome element in the diet of the poor. We seem to be like prodigals exhausting the means of existing with a rapidity, that as soon as it attracts our notice, excites our astonishment, and in some sort our apprehension. Taking our own country first, the destruction of the timber is an evil which stares us all in the face. Large tracts of a country popularly spoken of as being covered with forests are absolutely more denuded of valuable timber than some of the oldest portions of Europe. It was only the other day when a member of Parliament in Ottawa boasted of the progress made by that city within the forty-six years since the first white man settled there. But that progress and prosperity represent, no one can doubt it, the realization of a sense of wealth till then latent, prodigious alike for its material extent and its pecuniary value. During a period which does not embrace the entire lifetime of an average man, a country on the Ottawa River as extensive as many European Kingdoms, has been stripped of the incalculable riches which stood upon its soil. These riches have been transformed into the houses and other descriptions of property which now constitute and ornament a flourishing city. But the great natural resources which have furnished the materials for all the accumulations and revenues on which Ottawa subsists have been destroyed, never to be restored. Other growths by human labor and the outlay of capital may be made to take the place of the great crop of timber which the first settlers found prepared for their harvest. But can these afford the vast sums of money which have been gained from the spontaneous produce of the soil which has been augmenting without care or forethought during many ages? Even if we could believe that possible, how is it possible to dispense with, or supply, that no raw material, which enters as a chief element into all kinds of construction, which so far has furnished the main fuel of Canada, and which is in demand not only in one country but in all the civilized countries of the world? It is certain that while the demand for timber is always increasing as the world becomes more civilized, and as wealth increases, it also becomes more scarce, even in the countries which have furnished the cheif supply during the last half century. And this growing scarcety of wood is to be remarked everywhere. What is to become of the inhabitants of many of the older parts of Lower Canada within a few years, unless some other description of fuel can be made to supplement the wood which has hitherto furnished the necessary warmth during the six months of our bitter winter? The early writers on Canada again describe an abundance of animal life, which is wholly different from the condition of things which we see at present. Our deer, of course, disappear with our forests; and the feathered game are rapidly following them. They are doubtless replaced by domestic animals and birds, which in respect to the quantity of food, far more than make up for the loss of the *free naturæ*; but what is to replace for us the lost inhabitants of the rivers? These are daily becoming less, not only as a consequence of increasing population, but still more as a consequence of the recklessness with which the destruction is carried on, and the various kinds of poisons from sawdust to sewrage and gas liquor which are constantly allowed to run into our navigable waters and their subsidiary streams. Even the vast treasures of the ocean are being exhausted, though they are so vast as to make the waste less perceptible. Yet, thirty years ago oysters were a luxury of the street corners in English cities, where they are now half a crown a dozen. The fisheries of the north-eastern American coast have also been destroyed, and it is said that those even in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the banks of Newfoundland are sensibly diminished in importance. As to meat, we all know how it has augmented in price, and we may well doubt whether the plenty which has been afforded by the enormous Lerds of Texas and some of the Western States will not be found inadequate to the supply of the ever increasing demands of the cities where the population of the world is fast agglomerating itself, and where all kinds of food and other articles of natural produce are consumed, while nothing is produced. In the meantime one sees no great prospect of the increase in anything but grain, vegetables, iron and coal. Are those who come after us—say, when this continent has reached the level of European population, to become almost by necessity vegetarians, and to vary their diet of bread and vegetables only with the extreme economy of materials which prevails in China, where they have already gone as far in the process of exhausting natural resources as is consistent with the preservation of any means of living; and where the utmost care in protecting what remains has to be united with the utmost thrift in the use of it. That condition of things may seem to some to be very far distant, and of small consequence to the present generation on the principle that posterity had done nothing for us. But at all events it is a subject of curious speculation as to how far this devastation of the means of living will go, and how long articles now so plentiful in the general diet of the people will continue to be so. It may, moreover, be something more than a matter of speculation, if it sets us to think upon the means of encouraging those natural productions, of which a supply is still left us.—*Herald.*

A GIRL THAT BETS TO WIN.—Mr. John Fishback, proprietor of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, wagered $100 with a young lady nicce that she couldn't "hold her tongue" for a week. The young lady very unexpectedly "took him up," and unless she speaks within the next two hours (it is now 4 o'clock P. M.) Mr. Fishback will have the $100 to pay. During the week he has escorted her to the opera, and although he has done his best to get her to speak, and hired other members of the family to "trap" her, yet she has resisted all their efforts. On Thursday last the journalist offered to compromise the matter, and give her $50, but the proposition was scornfully rejected.

A TERRIBLE STORY.

(From the Manchester Guardian.)

Mr. Webster, Broughty Ferry, near Dundee, has received a letter from his son, who was second mate of the Clyde ship Arracan, burned at sea on her voyage from Shields to Bombay with coals. The Arracan left Shields on the 11 of September last. On the 14th of February, her cargo ignited. On the 20th she was on fire from stem to stern, and the crew were compelled to abandon her. They left in three boats. The first, under command of the captain, was picked up by the City of Poonah, and the men were landed at Aden; the gig, commanded by the chief officer, made the land at Cooshin; but the pinnace under the charge of the second mate, Mr. Webster, provisioned for only seventeen days drifted about in the Indian Ocean for thirty three days, until fallen in with by the City of Manchester and landed at Calcutta. When picked up the poor fellows were six hundred miles from the nearest land, and were in a sad condition. Mr. Webster, in his statement, says:

"In addition to myself, there were three men and a boy on board on the 10th of March. They cast lots as to who should be killed, and the lot fell upon the boy. I would not allow them to kill him, and threatened to shoot the first man who should lay a hand upon him. Things went on in this way for two days, when one of the men tried to sink the boat, and said he would have the boy's life in twelve hours. I presented my gun at him, and had no sooner done so than a bird flew over the boat. I fired at it and killed. It was instantly secured and devoured, feathers, bones and all. We subsisted after this on barnacles, which adhered to the bottom of the boat, and on sea blubber, which was ravenously laid hold as it floated past. Delirious with hunger, one of the men named Layford, asked to be killed. Another man named Davies, struck him on the head with a belaying pin. The blood was caught in a tin and eagerly drunk between the two. I threw the tin overboard. The same day these two men fought and bit one another, and then shook hands and laughed and kissed each other like madmen. At last we were through the mercy of God, picked up by Captain Hardie, of the City of Manchester, by whom we were very kindly treated and brought to Calcutta."

The surgeon of the steamer which rescued the men says they were in a wretched condition. They could not stand on their feet, their eyes started from their sockets, and they were perfect skeletons. Altogether they presented the most painful sight he ever beheld. The most cautious treatment had to be employed in bringing about their recovery.

They are beginning in the Ontario Parliament to discuss the question of prohibiting the sale of liquors. A motion was introduced the other day to appoint a commission to examine the subject, and Mr. McKenzie, the present head of the Government, declared that he was personally favorable to prohibition, although he doubted if public opinion would permit the enforcement of such a law. The money expended in Canada for spirits and malt liquors in a year amounts to about $23,000,000 at retail prices. From this expenditure the Government derives a revenue of over $5,000,000. The question which appears to trouble Canadian law-makers is not the practicability of enforcing a prohibitory law within the limits of the Dominion, but that of money. The idea of giving up nearly thirty per cent of their whole revenue staggers them. The point does not seem to have been raised that possibly a temperate and virtuous community may be able to pay in increased production and in the consumption of other taxable articles a dozen times as much as it would lose in decrease of the income from taxes on spirits.—*Sun.*

CREMATION AMONG THE KARENS.

The following curious account of the funeral rites among the Karens of Burmah is given by a magazine writer: "While burning, the body was separated by a sort of kiln from the fuel that surrounded it, so as to prevent the mingling of the ashes of the corpse and those produced by the incineration of the wood. This precaution is always taken where the ashes are to be preserved; otherwise all is consumed together, and the work of demolition in either case occupies scarcely an hour. But before the bones have been reduced to ashes the Karens select a single one, usually that of an arm or finger, and carefully preserve it till a convenient time for bringing the relatives and friends together again. In the case of the deceased copylist this meeting was to take place four days after the burning of the body. At the appointed time a great feast was prepared, ceremonies similar to those performed over the body were repeated over the bone, its solitary representative, and a solemn dirge was sung to frighten off Muk-ha, an evil spirit of whom the Karens stand in special dread. Then one of the silver bangles worn by the deceased on his wrists and ankles was hung up just over a vessel of cooked rice, of which the departed spirit was invited to partake. On inquiring the reason of this ceremony we were told that if the bangle and the string by which it was suspended should remain perfectly motionless, this would be received as an indication that the soul of the deceased was a prisoner in hell, and the party would break up in dismay. But if the string should evince a tremulous motion, the bangle turn round or the cord snap suddenly in twain, the survivors would see in these tokens indisputable evidence that the deceased had answered their call. Fortunately for their credulity the bangle (moved no doubt by the passing breeze) did turn suddenly around, and the poor wife with a cry of joy pressed it eagerly to her lips. The spirit was then invited to a grave prepared for the bone, which was buried with the food and clothing the dead man was supposed to require in the spirit land, and money with which to ransom himself if he should chance to be taken prisoner on the way by any evil minded demon. The whole company clapped their hands three times saying, 'Go in peace! This grave is thy small house, but thy grand and spacious mansion is on the cool bank of the river Mandowka, where beauteous maidens recline on beds of fragrant flowers, and all is cool, calm, and quiet.' With this loving valedictory the funeral rites ended, and the company dispersed. The urn containing the precious ashes was carefully laid away by the bereaved wife, but the grave in which the solitary bone had been deposited could never be revisited. It was thenceforth not merely a spot devoid of interest, but one sure to endanger the well being of any rash enough to approach it even by accident."

PHYSIOLOGICAL STUDIES.

News comes [to] us from across the Atlantic that Mr. Gladstone intends availing himself of the leisure which he finds at his disposal, now that he has no longer the weight of Government on his shoulders, to study medicine. Mr. Gladstone's mind is a powerful and even an original mind, but yet it is hardly likely that at this time of his life he will be able to add anything to the discoveries of what is called science, and it might be thought that it is rather late in the day for him to think about his health. But Mr. Gladstone is only in his sixty fifth year, and he may be able, by fitting himself to be his own physician, to preserve for a long period than would otherwise be the case a life valuable to England, and indeed [valu]able without exaggeration, to the world. It is impossible not to ask why he did not study medicine before. He is nearing his grand climacteric when he sets about making himself acquainted with the laws of health, and the remedies for disease. The cause why he has remained until this time ignorant on medical matters is an evil which his example may tend to destroy.

The sage's advice to know one's self has been familiarized to Mr. Gladstone since his youth, and we all acknowledge the profound wisdom of the behest. Yet, like Mr. Gladstone, we cherish an invincible ignorance regarding what constitutes a great part of ourselves. We learn everything but what concerns health—which is the fortress of life, and which we leave open to all sorts of attacks. We learn everything but this. We teach our children all that has been said by dead men; we instruct them in the nature of planets and the orbits of the stars, but the way to make a deranged stomach work healthily, nay the way to prevent the stomach becoming deranged on this point we grow up and let others grow up in the grossest ignorance. Through this ignorance men and women in their early years lay the foundation of life long sorrow. If women had been properly instructed in the conditions indispensable to their health, and the happy discharge of the functions, tight lacing would never have been invented still less persisted in so long. If young men understood fully the effect on their whole system of what are misnamed the pleasures of youth, so many men would not have to look back with regret as they tremble before the Nemesis of indulgence. Only that man is the hardiest of animals the race would have died out before its follies.

These follies arise from ignorance, and the question must present itself why should there be this ignorance? There is a superstition favour of "regular practitioners" doing everthing for us, which has come down from times before which the scientific study of the human frame and chemistry existed. In those days a leech was a mysterious person who had a divining skill in regard to diseases. A faith more implicit than ever a Pope demanded was placed in these gentlemen and the patient gave himself helplessly in their hands. He was impatient at all events and if the physician could not help him his case was hopeless. But now there need no longer be any mystery about the cure of diseases nor should there be any superstitious reliance placed in the opinion of a man who cannot know half as much about one half of the question as the patient himself. The nature of digestion, the circulation of the blood, the qualities of drugs and their effects on the human frame can all be known—and a very little knowledge would often save people from irreparable mistakes.

The faculty cry out against amateur medical study, and they will probably say Mr. Gladstone is mad because of this new resolve. But to begin—they are interested. If people did not send for them at every turn they would not make so much money. In their confidential moments they give up the claim of the occult efficiency of their medicines; acknowledge that medicine can do little good; that nature is the great physician, and that all they can do is to give nature fair play. But if this is all that can be done, who so able to give nature fair play as the man himself, who can see his symptoms all times? The doctors say a knowledge of medicine would make a man a hypochondriac, and they quote Sydney Smith's axiom that you should know so much as that you have a stomach. But the Answer is at hand. Does it make the doctors themselves hypochondriacs? Clearly not. And why should medical knowledge, in the case of a man who does not intend to make money by it do so much harm? The thing is ridiculous, and the advantages of such knowledge are only too obvious physicians are only men, is it reasonable to blindly entrust your life, for that is what it comes to, to a man of whom you know little? And how still more ridiculous it is to do this when the necessary knowledge is at hand. Without health we cannot have long life, nor have life pleasant while we do have it. To preserve health should therefore be one of the master objects of life, and to do this we must early turn our attention to the studies which are beginning for the first time to attract Mr. Gladstone, and every man must become in a sense his own physician.

The London *Standard* says her Majesty will return the Czar's visit in the autumn.

The annual gathering of the Ontario Firemen's Association will be held on the 5th August at Hamilton.

The Government of Guatemala have compensated Vice-Consul Magee for the outrage inflicted upon him by giving him £10,000.

A Dutch steamer has been seized at Quebec for a violation of the laws regulating the coasting trade, apparently committed in ignorance.

A man named Thomas Lowman arrived at Montreal on Saturday, having journeyed from Philadelphia on foot in fifteen days nine hours. The distance is 665 miles, and Lowman did not perform the feat because he likes that sort of thing, but because he could not afford to ride.

The lease of the Atlantic and Great Western to the Erie Railway Company has been completed.

An exchange says: Keep an eye out for the early resumption of payment.—To which a Southern paper responds: "Both our eyes are already looking out for it, and so are our elbows."

A check for $6[illegible],000 was recently handed the inventor of metallic tips for children's shoes, in payment of his share in a reissue of patent, which he had originally sold for $100. And now, with such encouragement as this, suggests the *Commercial Advertiser*, why can't he win the everlasting gratitude of mothers by inventing some kind of brass knee plates for little boys' trousers?

The Herald,

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CARLETON PLACE, MAY 27, 1874.

IMMIGRATION IN 1873.—The report of the Minister of Agriculture recently laid before Parliament contains some interesting statistics of the immigration to this country last year. It is satisfactory to find that the increase has been commensurate with the increased expenditure in this department, and that the efforts to direct the current of immigration to this country have been in a great measure successful. The number of immigrants reported by Government agents to have settled in Canada last year is 50,050 against 36,578 in 1872, an increase of 36.83 per cent., and against 10,091 in 1866, an increase of 395.98 per cent. There has been a steady increase in the arrivals in Canada since Confederation, but the increase was considerably larger last year than in any previous year. It is to be noticed that this increase is not due to the assistance of charitable societies and persons in the mother country, as the returns show the number so assisted in 1873 to be only 1,124, while in 1872 the number was 2,435. In addition to those who have settled in Canada, 49,059 are reported to have passed through Canada to the United States, and the Minister notices this fact particularly, because he says "those through passengers are constantly "confounded with emigrants leaving "Canada for the United States." There are no means of classifying the national origins and the trades and calling of the immigrants, except of those who arrive at the port of Quebec. Of these, out of 36,901 that arrived last year, 18,004 were English, 4,336 Irish, 4,665 Scotch, 739 German, 664 Scandinavian, and 2,634 French and Belgians. The steerage male adults who landed at Quebec in 1873 are thus classified as to trades and callings:—Farmers, 1,476; labourers, 6,202; mechanics, 7,662; clerks and traders, 62, and professional men, 7. The total number of arrivals in 1873 includes 8,971 persons, who entered the Dominion from the United States, the figures having been obtained from the Custom-houses along the frontier. "These immigrants," says the report, "are supposed to be for the most part "Canadians returning from the United "States, and persons whom the late commercial and industrial depression in that "country forced to Canada in search of "employment." In this connection we cannot pass over the report of the Rev. P. E. Gendreau, who was appointed by the department to visit the United States to investigate the condition of the Canadians settled there, with a view to promote their immigration to the Dominion. His report establishes the fact that the emigration of French Canadians to the United States, though large, is not so large as generally supposed. The number of French Canadian origin settled in all parts of the Union, is estimated by Mr. Gendreau at 400,000. He found many of these anxious to return to Canada, and he is of opinion that the same amount of assistance extended to them which is given to European immigrants, would lead thousands of them to settle in the Dominion. The Minister of Agriculture seems to have received this suggestion with favor, for in the body of his report he speaks of these people as "men who, from their skilled "labour and knowledge of the country, "would constitute the very best class of "immigrants." A considerable portion of the report is taken up with an account of the efforts to promote the immigration of German Mennonites. The obligations contracted by our Government towards these people, as enumerated in an official letter to their delegates, under date July 26, 1873, are as follows:—Entire exemption from military service; free grant of lands in Manitoba; the privilege of religious schools of their own; the privilege of affirming instead of making oaths in Court; passenger warrants from Hamburg to Fort Garry for $30 each for adults, $15 for children under eight years, and $3 for infants, these prices not to be changed till 1877 and not to exceed $40 till 1882, the immigrants to be provided with provisions during their journey between Liverpool and Collingwood. These terms having been accepted by the Mennonite delegates, we may expect a steady flow of these people to this country for the next nine years, the time allowed them by the Russian Government in which to emigrate, or be deprived of the privileges hitherto accorded them. There is no certainty as to the number that may be expected here this year, the estimates ranging from 50 to 700 families.

The news that the Durham coal miners have resumed work on their employers' terms, comes naturally enough at a time when both coal and iron are falling in prices, and where Belgian iron is offered in English markets at £1 per ton lower than British. If the foreigner persists in offering iron at rates lower than British iron can be made for, either owners' profits or men's wages must come down. A leading cause of dulness in the iron trade is the almost total suspension of railway repairs and extension in the United States; and this seems likely to continue the present year, and perhaps longer. The American demand, while it continued, was highly profitable to England, the United States being, in fact England's best customer. This demand has now largely ceased, and many American ironmills and furnaces are now idle, not, as some imagine, because English iron is displacing American, but simply because the railway companies have nearly ceased buying iron at all. An increasing demand for wooden sailing vessels may also have something to do with the decline in iron; the fact appearing to be that wooden vessels are coming into favour again for many voyages.

SAFETY OF LIFE ON RAILWAYS.—Mr. Delorme has introduced a bill into the House of Commons for the purpose of securing life and property on railways. The bill is a short one, but it contains several important clauses. One very properly makes drunkenness by any person employed upon a railway train a criminal offence; another declares that on all passenger trains there shall be suitable apparatus for establishing communication by means of car platforms or frames, so as to admit of a passage without danger from one car to another while the train is in motion. Then the 3rd clause provides that every railway company shall use self-coupling apparatus for the connection and disconnection of cars from each other, from the locomotive, or from the tender. All of these enactments seem to be in themselves justified by common sense, if they are consistent with the present condition of mechanical science. But it may be a grave question whether it is desirable for Parliament to decide on matters of such purely technical character and enforce their determination upon the managers of railways, who are the persons really responsible. We can imagine it quite possible to fasten upon railway companies patent inventions, which may turn out to be failures, and which may thus produce mischiefs instead of curing them.

We are informed that the Province of Quebec is not to be represented on the Dominion Wimbledon Team at the next competition. This is certainly matter for regret, especially as the representatives of that Province have hitherto held a leading place and won much distinction. It former years competitions were held in the different Provinces during the present month, the best scores sent to Ottawa, and the best of these again, as far as possible, selected for the Team. This year the Dominion Rifle Association has made some new rules, and having refused to accept a selection from that Province on the old principle, the Province has declined to submit to regulations which might result in the selection of inferior representatives.

Weston has not done what he set out to do, but he has still performed the tremendous feat of walking 430 miles in six days. It is unfortunate that he did not more accurately estimate his own powers, and it is to be hoped that next, instead of promising more than he can perform, he will perform more than he has promised. It would be unjust, however, to refuse to give him credit for the wonderful feat of last week, mainly because he failed to stretch his 430 miles into 500. Weston can safely challenge any pedestrian in the world to to walk a like distance within the same time.

A renewed attempt is making to establish direct trade between Chicago and Europe. A schooner with 25,000 bushels of corn has just sailed from Chicago for Cork, and three more vessels are expected to follow at an early day. With the enlargement of the Canadian canals there will probably be a fresh impetus given this trade. The main difficulty in the way has hitherto been to secure return cargoes from Europe. Shippers, however, who do not care to send goods by small schooners may look with more favor upon the thousand-ton ships which will soon be able to pass from the lakes to the St. Lawrence, and direct trade between Chicago and Liverpool may yet be carried on by small and swift steamers.

At a conference of newspaper proprietors with the Post office Enquiry Commissioners, it was suggested that the present rate of postage on papers, two cents, might, with benefit to both the Treasary and the public, be reduced to one half cent. The two cent rate was imposed mainly with the idea of benefiting publishers by inducing people to subscribe for newspapers, but we are sure publishers would be quite willing to forego any such supposed benefit. Under the present high rate, the circulation of newspapers between private individuals is exceedingly restricted.

"WHO'S WHO" IN 1874.—We gladly welcome the *Canadian Parliamentary Companion* for 1874, which came to hand yesterday, wearing the old familiar green cover of '62, enlarged in size and containing, if possible, even more valuable information than its predecessor. The *Companion* has been somewhat delayed this year, owing to the recent general election to the House of Commons, but it will be none the less acceptable and will be found none the less valuable to all those who have occasion to refer to its pages. Copies may be obtained at Perry's, adjoining the Post Office, and we would advise every one who takes an interest in the political life of the Dominion to secure this very necessary "Companion" at the earliest moment.

From this new edition of the book we glean some interesting facts touching the history and political antecedents of the Federal Parliament, now sitting at the Capital. The Senate is at present composed of 80 members. Of these it will please "Canada First" to learn, that no less than 46 are natives of the Dominion; 9 are natives of Scotland: 8 of Ireland; 7 of England; 2 of the United States; 1 of Jersey (Hon. Mr. Bourinot), and there are 8 whose birthplace is unknown. Two only are University graduates, (Hon. Mr. Cornwall, B. A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Hon. Mr. Kaulback, L L D., of Harvard University.) There are sixteen lawyers in the Upper House, eight of whom are entitled to wear silk; four doctors; four notaries; three journalists; one Provincial Land Surveyor; five bankers; two noted agriculturists; four members of the consular service; twenty-one merchants, two ship-builders and one railway manager; one Prime Minister, [Hon. Mr. Haviland, of P. E. I.,] sits in the Red Chamber, and seven members of the Privy Council; eight gentlemen hold seats in the Local Legislatures; nineteen have been Ministers of the Crown; thirty-five have sat in the Commons or Local Assemblies before and since the Union, and forty-four were members of the Legislative Council before being summoned to the Senate. The politics of the "Canadian Lords" we sum up thus: Conservatives 47; Liberals 32; Liberal Conservative 1, [Hon. Mr. Scott.] The "father of the House," in point of age, is Hon. Mr. Holmes, of Nova Scotia, who was born in Scotland in 1789; and, in point of seniority of service, Hon. Col. Botsford, of New Brunswick, who was summoned to the Legislative Council of that Province as long ago as 1833. Hon. Mr. Hamilton, of Kingston, is the senior Legislative Councillor of the old Province of Canada, his mandamus dating back to 1841. The youngest member of the Senate, as regards age, is the Hon. F. X. A. Trudel, born 1838; next to him comes Hon. William Miller, Q. C., born 1835; as regards date of summons, the junior Senator is Hon. Dr. Baillargeon, of Quebec.

The House of Commons is composed of 206 members, of whom the large number of 138 are "native and to the manor born;" of the remainder Scotland claims 24; Ireland 13; England 9; the United States 5; Wales 1; France 1; Gibraltar 1; and there are thirteen whose place of birth is unknown to fame. Of these 206 representatives Toronto University educated 5; Laval University, 8; McGill University, 9; Victoria University, 5 Queen's University, 3; Ottawa University 1; London University, 2; Dublin University 2; Glasgow University, 1; University of St. Andrews, 1; Harvard University, 1; New York University, 1; Upper Canada College, 6; St. Sulpice, 8; Nicolet, 9; L'Assomption 5; St. Hyacinthe, 4; Quebec Seminary, 9; St. Francis Xavier, 3; Masson, 1; Knox, 1; Windsor Academy, 2; Horton 1; St. Anne, 4; St. Raphael's 2; St. Therese, 3; St. Andrews [P. E. I.], 1; Dalhousie, 1; St Dunstan, 1; Truro Seminary, 1; Toronto Normal School, 2; Laval Normal School, 1; Berthier Academy 1; Naval College, Portsmouth, 1; Michigan University, 1; Vermont University, 1; Oberlin College, Ohio, 1; Georgetown College, 1; Dartmouth College, 1; Kilkenny College, 1; Yarmouth Academy, 1; Potsdam Academy, 1; and Grantham Academy 1; and amongst the University graduates, besides a goodly sprinkling of gold and silver medalists are three holding the degree of D. C. L.; three with that of L. L. D.; four with that of L. L. B.; eight with that of B. C. L.; five Masters of Arts; and eight Bachelors of Arts. The House of Commons contains no less than fifty four lawyers, nineteen of whom are Queen's Counsel; fourteen members of the medical profession; three notaries; two civil engineers; two Provincial land surveyors; thirteen journalists; forty-eight merchants; nine manufacturers; nine millers; two farmers; five brokers; four ship owners; one inspector of schools; one governor; one railway manager; one brewer and two contractors. The political stripe of the members is as follows: Liberals, 105; Reformers, 15; Conservatives, 40; Liberal Conservatives, 23; There are two independent members (Dr. Forbes and Mr. Roula); one Independent Reformer (Mr. Power;) one Independent Liberal (Dr. Schultz); three advanced Liberals (Messrs Malcolm Cameron, Holton and Frechette); one "strongly pronounced Reformer" (Mr. O'Donaghue); three independent Conservatives (Messrs. Cartright, Desjardins, and Robillard); and two supporters of the "Parti National," (Messrs. Jette and Pozer.)

The "father of the House" as regards seniority of service, is Hon. Malcolm Cameron, who first entered Parliament in 1836; and as regards age, Mr. James Hall, Member for East Peterborough, who was born in 1806. Mr. George E. Cassey, Member for West Elgin, born in 1850, still continues the youngest member of the Commons.

The ruins of an ancient city were recently discovered in Arizona, on the Gila River, several miles east of Florence. In places the walls were found preserved, standing to the height of twelve feet above the ground. A few metal ornaments and some rude stone vases were found in the ruins.

Carleton Place, May 22, 1874.

A meeting of the Ratepayers of the village of Carleton Place, met in the Hall this evening at 8 o'clock, in pursuance of notice published by the Reeve.

John Graham Esq., was called to the chair, and James Poole was appointed secretary. The chairman explained the object of the meeting, regretting that a larger number of the ratepayers were not present to take the question of the purchasing of a fire engine into consideration.

On motion of Mr. Geo. Lowe, seconded by Mr. John F. Cram, Mr. Reiffenstein of Ottawa, Agent of the Babcock Manufacturing Co. was heard before the meeting, in reference to the different kinds of engines manufactured by this Co., the capacity, efficiency and price of the Babcock engines. He explained the advantages claimed by the advocate of chemical engines over the hand engines which have, up to within the last few years, been in such universal use—he put before the meeting the peculiar advantages of the Babcock engines, (double and single cylinders,) "portables" and the Hook and Ladder Trucks manufactured by the Company. The remarks clearly showed the superiority of those chemical engines over even the "Steamers" which it was proposed should be purchased, owing to the expense of the working of the latter, and of course over the hand engines dependent upon manuel labor, and a very exhaustive labour it is, besides the difficulty of obtaining a water supply if away from the river. The Single Cylinder engine and the "Truck" was dwelt upon by him as being suitable in every way for the wants of this or any other village. The "Portables" he explained, were very effective even for a large fire, if kept in pairs to obtain the continuous stream required for combatting a heavy fire; and he wound up with the desire to meet the requirements of the village in every way, even by arranging for easy terms of payment.

Mr. Allan McDonald addressed the meeting in favor of purchasing an engine of medium size, costing eight or ten hundred dollars which he understood could now be spared from the treasury.

Mr. Crampton, clerk of the council, read some correspondence from other manufacturers.

Mr. Geo. Lowe was opposed to the expense of a steam engine at present, and was in favor of the Babcock engines. Our street side walks, &c., were not in a condition for moving a large engine. They seem to be in ruins, even on the main street of the village, almost impassable for loaded teams.

Mr. Rorison was in favor of a good hand engine, and thought there would be no difficulty in getting up a good Company.

Moved by Mr. Lowe, seconded by Allan McDonald, that the idea of purchasing a steam engine be abandoned. Motion not put to the meeting.

Mr. Taylor spoke in favor of getting an engine costing from $900 to $1200, a good, sufficient hand engine. He said we could not get a man to take charge of a steam engine—there is only one man in the village could do it.

Councillor Morphy thinks the council ought to throw up the matter entirely, and take no further action in regard to a fire engine. The meeting then dispersed.

The New York *Tribune* says: It is an open secret that negotiations have been for some time in progress at Washington for a new Reciprocity Treaty with Canada. They do not seem to have reached, as yet, any completed result; but they have already aroused such interest as to warrant a careful examination of the facts about the trade they affect. There has been a growing feeling that the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty in 1866 was a mistake. Whether or not the sober judgment of Congress and the country will confirm this feeling, it is certain that the increasing commercial importance of our Northern neighbors is one of the subjects that have attracted too little public attention among us; and we frankly confess that until led to look deep into Canadian statistics by the necessity of dealing with this proposed new Treaty, we were unaware of the rapid strides these lusty Northerners have been taking.

Lord Carnarvon has expressed the determination of the English Government not to abandon their possessions on the Gold Coast. It has been the fashion to decry those possessions, and the *Times* has frequently doubted the wisdom of wasting valuable lives in this quarter of the world. We are glad to see that there is evidence that the wave of depreciation of outlying possessions has spent itself and that England seems to stagger less under the weight of empire.

A movement is now being made to present an address to Sir Garnet Wolseley on the occasion of the visit of the Canadian team to Wimbledon this year on behalf of his many friends and admirers in the Province of Ontario. The address does not emanate from the Volunteer Force as it is contrary to the Queen's regulations for one soldier to receive from another any mark of approbation; all volunteers will, however, as citizens of Ontario, join in doing honour to one whom they all know, and equally admire and respect; and, as citizens can sign the roll, from which as soldiers they are precluded.

It is to be hoped that the Louisiana sufferers will get the $190,000 appropriated for their relief by Congress before they drown or starve. At least some time before next Christmas. Break the red tape for once.

SCOTTISH LAND MONOPOLY.—Lord Derby wanted a Doomsday Book to stop the mouths of the Radicals, woo are constantly charging that the land of Great Britain has fallen into the hands of a small number of individuals, 30,000 and not less. He was sure it was all a mistake. A Doomsday Book of Scotland has been made, and it shows that though the whole number of owners is 131,530, most of them are confined to the cities and borough, and have less than an acre apiece. The whole of Scotland outside of the cities is owned or leased by 17,151 persons, of whom a large portion hold less than twenty acres each. The average ownership of Scotland, which contains 19,000,000 acres, is 1,000, and there are 106 men who hold more than 20,000 acres each, and 52 who hold more than 50,000 each. The Duke of Sutherland has 1,176,343 acres, and the Duchess of Sutherland 149,879. The two Mathesons have over six hundred thousand acres between them, and the Duke of Buccleugh has 457,696. A hundred men hold over nine million acres out of nineteen.

Of course the cultivation of these vast estates is out of the question, and the Duke of Sutherland's estate yields an average of only a shilling an acre, while there are small estates in Scotland which yield two pounds to the acre. These immense estates prevent agricultural improvements and keep down population. The proprietors cannot afford the trouble of looking after small tenants, building cottages, and draining moors, and providing schools and charities. They find sheep much easier to tend than peasants, and oak bark is a much less troublesome crop to raise than oats and peas and potatoes, and they naturally prefer parks to peasants. And very naturally the poor people demur at this pushing-off process, and protest against the accumulation of these vast estates in the hands of a few great landlords. But it appears that the titles of these estates are of the most shadow character. Most of them belonged originally to the tribe or clan, and the chief exacted a small portion of the produce from his followers and retainers. This annual tax increased and hardened in time into a regular rent, and finally left the estates by a sort of general consent in the hands of the few great families who happened to hold them. They really belong to the clan, and the land reformers who are protesting so loudly against land monopoly find their arguments against the present unequal distribution of landed property all ready shaped to their hands. The evils of the present system are patent, but the teeth of monopoly, like those of the tortoise, never willingly let go what once they have fastened upon.

Anything that concerns the welfare of Newfoundland is a matter of interest to Canadian readers, inasmuch as everything points to an early absorption of the island in the Dominion. It is with great pleasure, therefore, that we learn that there seems to be a prospect of a speedy settlement of the West Coast Fishery difficulty, which has so long retarded the progress of that portion of the island. It appears that the French Government has expressed its willingness to come to a final arrangement, and the Colonial Secretary has accordingly notified the Newfoundland Government, with the view of eliciting its views on the subject. In a matter of great congratulation that a difficulty which at one time threatened serious complications should thus happily come to an amicable solution.

The premature closing of navigation last autumn produced much distress among the inhabitants of Gaspe coast, and this misery has just been considerably aggravated by the recent destruction of a schooner laden with provisions destined for that coast. The Quebec Government is about to send grain to be distributed among the poor settlers of that region.

It would certainly be the crowning of the American centennial if the United States could annex the Dominion of Canada by the 4th of July, 1876. A Washington Magazine writer throws out the brilliant suggestion, and our people are considerately given two full years to digest the idea and get used to it.

The French Canadians of this Province are making preparations to organize a monster celebration of their national festival, on the 24th June next. A large number of their compatriots in the United States are expected to join them.

Serrano, having flogged Don Carlos, thinks he is equal to cabinet-making. But it is hard to make that sort of furniture out of Spanish wood. It is too knotty to work and to brittle to wear, and too rotten to hold together when it is joined.

Donn Piatt proposes that a hat be put on Vinnie Ream's statue of Lincoln. That shows his appreciation of the beautiful and his love of art. He would doubtless put a gown on Venus and trousers on Apollo, and bundle cupid in short clothes and put a pair of number three gaiters on the feet of the Madonna.

The House of Commons has determined to have an official report of its debates. This is right; the resolution should have been come to long ago. There is no more valuable work of reference in the Library than the English Parliamentary reports of Hansard.

On Friday last, in Ottawa, a young French Canadian, who could not speak a word of English, was married to an Irish girl who knew nothing of French.

OCEAN TELEGRAPHY.—A bill has been for some time before one of the Committees of the Senate, which has considerable interest for all who are concerned—and who is not concerned?—in ocean telegraphy. It is well known that the company or companies by whom the submarine service between Europe and America is at present performed, have a monopoly of the right to pass their cables over the island of Newfoundland. Whether the use of this outlying piquet of the continent is absolutely essential for transatlantic cables we do not know; but its convenience is at all events so great as to give a decided advantage to those who employ it. The monopoly is, unfortunately, to last for fifty years as the island government has allowed the time for its pre-emption to expire. The bill we have just spoken of is intended if possible to counteract the manœuvers which are being employed to this end. It is a short one, and drawn in rather complicated and not very intelligible language; but its effect, if it passes, will be this—it will deny the privilege of landing a cable on any of the shores of the Dominion, to any telegraphic company, which being possessed of a monopoly elsewhere will not abandon to share that monopoly. Thus the present owners of the Atlantic telegraph, whose wires pass over Newfoundland and touch the continent in Nova Scotia, will, except under the circumstances to be hereafter mentioned, be either forced to resign their island monopoly, or to find some other way to the main land, than that by which they now have access thereto. The Bill was opposed by the Hon. Mr. Dickey on its second reading in the Senate; but it was referred to the Committee on Banking without division, and it is there the contest has been going on for the last two or three days. It is understood that one or two Senators are interested in the continuance of the present arrangements, and Lord Monk, who is the chairman of the company, has, we believe, telegraphed from England to complain of the measure as an infringement of vested rights. That, however, ought to have been avoided by the bill, which was stated to contain a clause protecting grants even of exclusive powers wherever they existed. But the value of the bill, if it had been carried in that shape, would, for the purpose for which it was intended, have turned upon a question which we understand is somewhat debated—that is to say, whether the company now in possession has any legal right to land in Nova Scotia, or on any other part of the Dominion. If it have, the measure in the shape just described, would not have interfered with its privileges. If it have not, and at present only lands on sufferance, it could not have complained of an infringement of vested rights which did not exist, and never has existed. The charters granting these monopolies being against the public interests, must be construed strictly, and the owners of them must be allowed to claim no more than they really possess. But with this proviso, their rights ought to be as sacredly maintained as any other description of property, for after all they depend upon just the same principles. Men obtain in order that they may apply it to useful purposes, that which was useless before, and might have continued useless for ages without their intervention, enterprise and adventure. It is the same thing whether it is a lot of wild land, a water privilege, or the landing of a telegraphic cable. The moral title, apart from the legal title, consists in the reduction of that which had no value while in a state of nature, to the service of mankind, and he who effects that reduction has a just claim to the profits of ownership. He had indeed created the ownership, not by creating the material part of the property, but in giving it the value in which alone the idea of property consists. We have no sympathy, therefore, with those who would deal lightly with rights of the description of those affected by this bill, and who set up the pretence that because large profits have been made by the owners of the Atlantic telegraph they should not be deprived of the powers which may have been conceded when it was doubtful whether their enterprise would result in profit or loss. The men who have converted a range of rugged rocks into an important element in the transmission of instantaneous messages between two continents, are entitled to whatever property they have thus acquired. On the other hand, we would give them no more than they can claim under the strict letter of their contract, honestly interpreted. Because, while they have incurred a risk in investing their money, so has the public in granting privileges which, small at the moment, have become enormous in the result. The debate in the Committee and in the Senate has turned upon the question whether both sides of this problem should be considered, or only that one which no doubt, has about it the most popular characteristics. It has been decided in the sense of breaking up the monopoly without regarding the rights which any one may have in it, however justly acquired.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday last, Mr. Ross, the Minister of Militia, on the Orders of the Day being called, referred to a charge made against him a few evenings since by Sir John A. Macdonald, that he (Mr. Ross) had written a letter during the late Cape Breton election directing a Government official to vote for Mr. McKay, the Government candidate. This letter had since the charge was made, been published in a local Government paper. Mr. Ross now distinctly denied he had ever sent any such letter or telegram, or had used his influence as a Minister of the Crown, in a single instance to bias a vote.

Miss Nellie Grant, daughter of the President, was married on Thursday last, to Mr. Sartoris. The happy couple intend leaving, in a few days, for Europe.

A bill has been passed in the House of Commons imposing more stringent regulations on the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors in the North West; also a bill relating to the prompt administration of criminal matters in the Province of Manitoba.

THAT FIRE ENGINE.—Our readers see that the public meeting appointed by our village council, resulted, as all the former meetings, on the fire engine question, have done—in nothing! Neither the ratepayers nor the council appear to act, or even to talk, with any sort of definite plan in view! The former appear to rest satisfied and contented in the fact, that they have elected a council to transact their business, and do not care about forming themselves into "committees of the whole," every week, to tell the council what to do; and the latter seem to entertain a wholesome dread of the next election, and think it safer to do nothing, at all, than to have anything to answer for before their constituents. In this way the time is passing and no sort of protection, whatever, is being provided; although the treasury is full to overflowing, with funds!

We have no patience or sympathy at all, with this do nothing policy of the council. If they find themselves wanting in courage or capacity to rise equal to the occasion, and act their part as councillors, having a mind of their own and some purpose in view, they should resign, and let other men in their places. Since the 1st of January, last, they have held meetings enough to transact the municipal business of the large corporations of the cities of Ottawa or Montreal. At all of these meetings the question of fire protection has been on the tapis, and what has been done? Nothing! Not so much as a water bucket or a ladder has been procured for the use of the corporation in case of fire! What is the use of keeping the money boarded in the Treasury? If they are not going to purchase a fire engine, with trucks, hooks, ladders, buckets, &c. &c., why not macadamize the streets, open up the drains, and make a good plank walk to every man's door in Carleton Place, as well as in the several suburban villages, embraced in the corporation?

BURSTING OF A MOUNTAIN RESERVOIR IN MASSACHUSETTS—A TERRIBE CALAMITY.—The beautiful valley of Mill river, tributary of the Connecticut, near Northampton, Mass., was the scene of an awful calamity on the morning of the 16th inst. At about 8 o clock a. m. the dam of an immense water reservoir, located high up among the hills, above the village of Williamsburg suddenly burst, and a tremendous flood poured down the river bed, overunning the banks and sweeping away like chaff whatever stood in its path. Dwelling houses with families peacefully sitting at the breakfast table were instantly swept to destruction. Great factories, mills, bridges, stores, and property of all kinds disappeared in a moment; and upon the summit of the watery crest were to be seen the broken roofs of buildings, timbers, trees, wheels, pianos, household goods of every description.

The village of Williamsburg was first struck. One third part of the village was instantly ploughed through, leaving a broad bed of shapeless disfigured ruins of stones and debris where cottages, flowers, and scenes of peaceful beauty had previously existed. Many of the principal dwellings, factories, and other buildings were taken off, and a large number of the inhabitants perished.

Haydenville seems to have been unfortunately situated between two river curves, and hence, at one end of the town, are to be seen the effects of the madly rushing torrent; in a sweep of highland at the other, the effects of the devastating undercurrent of the back water as it receded from and finally leaped over the lower bank. The great brass works of Hayden & Co. were first swept, by a wall of debris from fifteen to to twenty feet high, and with the added momentum the flood went over the road bed, devastating lawns and porticos of houses, leaving a boiler 2,000 from its original position, and placing it on an elevated spot in front of a house, tearing out the stone sides of the river and placing the boulders in the bed of the channel or on the sidewalk, and sweeping men, women and children into eternity. Wooden houses were seen to come bounding along like corks, and from the interior of more than one were heard the shrieks of wives and daughters, whom their husbands and fathers had left a few moments before in fancied security. It was a sight which paralyzed every beholder.

At Skinnersville, the most frightful of all as regards extent of damage to property, took place in Skinnersville, although fewer lives were lost than elsewhere. Only three houses were left standing in the village.

On the main street and village green of Leeds only three buildings remain. The Nonotuck silk factory, a solid structure, together with its costly dam, quickly fell, then the Emery Wheel Co.'s premises, the engine house, church, Wagners' button factory, and all the other buildings in the vicinity.

Over one hundred and fifty lives were lost, and property destroyed to the amount of between one million and two millions of dollars.

This terrible calamity was due to the weakness and construction of the reservoir dam, built six years ago. Its condition has at all times been a cause of uneasiness to knowing ones at Williamsburg.

Flogging an English consul may be an easy mattter if one is only big enough, but the authorities of San Jose de Guatemala are likely to find out that English officials can't be treated in that way with impunity.

A firm of London merchants, Messrs. Oppenheim & Co., have failed for some £3,000,000.

Mr. Editor,—It is becoming more and more the fashion to fly to the newspaper with our public grievances and as I have a grievance which, (though I am not personally interested,) I feel to be a great grievance, I follow the fashion and come to you.

I happened to drop into one of our fashionable dry goods houses the other evening and there were two or three gentlemen connected with different stores of this village sitting with faces as long as the moral law and talking in that subdued manner which is usual on the most solemn occasions. I found the subject of their conversation to be the desirability of closing the shops at seven o'clock in the evening. And poor fellows when I thought of their being caged up six nights of every week till every shade of daylight has passed away I felt sorry for them and when I looked at their handsome features I thought what a loss it is to the young ladies of this place not to have the attention of these fine young men instead of their being shut up till they become as pale as a fireman on one of the Allan line of steamers.

My next thought was that there was no necessity for thus keeping the stores open. The public can certainly purchase all they want before seven and it is a fact that a great number of those who go to the stores later than the hour named go for the purpose of having a gossip and I see no reason why this should be done at the expense of the merchants and their assistants. I would like to see the storekeepers hold a meeting and come to some united decision upon the matter and I feel sure that if they decide to shut up at seven, the public will heartily endorse their action.

P. S. T.

Carleton Place, May 19, 1874.

CHURCH SYNODS.

Early next month the annual gatherings of the different Protestant churches will take place in different places throughout the Dominion, the principal of which will be that of the General Synod of the Episcopal Church; the Synod of the Presbyterian Church in connection with the Church of Scotland; the General Assembly of the Canada Presbyterian Church; the Wesleyan and other Methodist Conferences; the Congregational Union; and the Baptist Convention. In connection with the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches the important question of Union will be among the leading subjects to occupy attention. We do not feel free to discuss the merits of the question, but simply to express the opinion from an outside standpoint, that a union of the two Presbyterian churches of this country "is a consummation devoutly to be wished." From the discussions which we have read in the organs of the respective churches and in the columns of some secular journals, there seems to be a considerable amount of fine hair splitting indulged in on some points, the importance of which is perhaps unduly magnified. Sooner or later, we have no doubt, the union will take place. There is a probability of the union between the Wesleyan and New Connexion Conferences taking place, as we believe the majority of the official quarterly meetings have voted in its favour. The next Wesleyan Conference promises to be one of the most important ever held in Canada. The present Conference will be divided in three—to be known as the London, Toronto, and Montreal Conferences. Kingston will belong to the latter. The present Eastern British American Conference will probably be divided into two. These Conferences will meet annually. A General Conference will be held every four years. The first under the new system is to take place in Toronto in October next. For the first time lay delegates will then be present. On this question of lay representation, while no Church utilizes its laymen to greater advantage in other respects, Wesleyan Methodism has been stubbornly conservative in refusing it. The ministers composing the present Conference will be located within the spheres of the new Conferences to which they may be appointed. This will limit very much the choice of the people in selecting their ministers. Considering the importance of many of the subjects to be discussed, the various Church assemblies throughout the country will be watched with more than ordinary interest.—*News*.

There is some talk of a new reciprocity treaty with Canada. Such a treaty is needed. We abrogated the former treaty because we were indignant with England. The result has been that we have injured ourselves at least as much as we have injured Canada. Were the treaty restored we would sell vastly more of our product to Canada than we can now sell, and we could also do a very large business in imported goods for the Canadian market, especially during the months that the St. Lawrence is closed. It was a childish piece of folly to abrogate the treaty, and we ought to renew it at once. —*Graphic*.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 21.—This afternoon a crusading party of forty ladies, while visiting the saloons, were ordered by the police to disperse. Refusing to do so, they were arrested and brought before the Mayor. The ladies were dismissed with an admonition, that a repetition of the offence would be punished to the full extent of the law. The ladies sang a long metre doxology, and departed.

A Little Rock despatch says Gen. Newton and his staff have sent in their resignations to Gov. Baxter.

TODD'S COUNTRY HOMES.—This is a Book that should be in the hands of every family, as it contains many useful suggestions about the cheapest and best modes of carrying on Building and Farming operations and a great deal of general information. The study of such a book will enable all to save money. This book is strongly and neatly bound, and will be an ornament to any book shelf. W. E. Mayhew is taking orders for this book. He is also selling "T. S. Arthur's New Crusade," a stirring book on temperance.

Interesting revelations continue to be elicited by the North-West Committee in regard to the Amnesty question. Governor Archibald testifies that he was instructed by Sir John Macdonald to secure Provencher as a seat for Sir Geo. Cartier, after his rejection by Montreal East, but not to allow it to be understood that the murderer of Scott had retired in favor of the Minister of Militia. The Governor accordingly negotiated with Riel, and the latter proved very accomodating, but all the world knew well enough the reason of his retirement.

THE CLERGY DISCIPLINE BILL.

The Clergy Discipline Bill, or more strictly speaking, the Bill for the regulation of Public Worship, which was read for the first time in the House of Lords on the 20th of April, aims at putting an end, by one single Act of Parliament, to all the troubles and worries caused in the mother Church, either by careless Evangelicals or reckless Ritualists. It was brought before the House by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in a calm, earnest, straightforward speech, and is very likely, with some modifications, to become law. The Archbishop announced his grievance and proposed his remedy. He stated that he did not wish to unsettle existing laws made at the Reformation, but he asked that certain difficulties in the way of the administration of those laws, should be removed. These difficulties he classed under two heads—delay and expense. The delay of carrying a suite through the Ecclesiastical Courts was such, that pending the settlement of a debated point, a parish might be thrown into confusion for years, and the parties to the dispute might be dead, before the question was decided. As to the expense, the mere trying of the simple question, whether a clergyman had committed an irregularity in the performance of Divine worship, assumed very formidable proportions. In the case of Shepherd vs. Bennett, the total amount of taxed costs reached the sum of £11,015, and in Hebbert vs. Purchase, £7,661. Under such circumstances law became almost inoperative, and he asked the House to aid the Bishops, in removing these two great difficulties, which lay in the way of its administration.

The plan sketched by the Archbishop is as follows:—He proposes that any parishioner, or the Rural Dean, or Archdeacon, shall have the right to go before the Bishop, and state that there is a recognized grievance in any parish, arising out of unauthorized alterations in the rubric, furniture, or ornaments of a church, or in the mode of conducting the services, rites, and ceremonies, ordered by the Book of Common Prayer. If the Bishop considers that the complaint is worthy of notice, shall ask for it in legal form, and bring the matter before his court, which will be composed of the Bishop, the Chancellor of the Diocese, and two laymen. If the clergyman be found guilty of the charges, the court will have the power of admonishing, and if after the monition, it shall be proved to the Bishop by affidavit, that such monition has not been obeyed, then the Bishop shall inhibit the incumbent from performing any service of the church for three months, or until such time as he shall undertake, in writing, to pay due obedience to the monition of the court. During the time that the incumbent is under inhibition the bishop shall provide for the services of the church and the cure of souls, and the money accruing to the incumbent shall be paid to the Bishop, and applied by him in the first instance to defray the costs of such provision, and afterwards to such other ecclesiastical purposes connected with the parish, as he may determine. In case, however that the incumbent should feel aggrieved under the monition, he shall have the right of appealing within fourteen days to the Archbishop, who shall either transmit such appeal to the Provincial Court of Appeal, or direct to her Majesty in Council, such appeal however in no way interfering with the right of the Bishop to receive and expend the money accruing to the incumbent, while such appeal is passing through the higher Courts. The Bill also provides, that the Bishop shall have power to administer an oath to witnesses, compel their attendance, in short, exercise all the prerogative at present possessed by the consistorial Court of a diocese.

No one can read this outline of proposed legislation without feeling that the Bishops are desirous of crushing out the serious evils that, within the last few years, have made themselves so apparent in the Mother Church. The Bill is a desperate remedy for a desperate disease, and however the members of the Ritualistic movement may rebel against its provisions, one thing is certain that they have no party to blame but themselves for such an outline of legislation ever having become necessary. The Bishops have warned and advised and entreated and coaxed the Ritualists, until the dignity of the bench has suffered tremendously in the eyes of the Christian public. On the side of the Bishops we have had years of useless peace making; on the side of the Ritualists, years of defiance and open evasion of the law. The time has at last come when the olive branch has to give way to the sword of Justice, and some form of law and order become characteristic of the church of the nation. Whether the proposed Bill will ever become law as it stands at present is hard to say—but the mode in which such a starting proposition was received by the Upper House must lead us to suppose that the law makers of England are ready for the discussion of stringent enactments, and that the daring and defiant opposers of existing laws may prepare for measures that nothing but their recklessness could ever have made popular.—*Montreal Gazette*.

INDIAN FAMINE.—Financial details of the most interesting character were laid before the Executive Committee of the Mansion House Fund by Mr. Vine, the honorary secretary, who reported that down to the present time £84,000 had been received at the Mansion House, & the total amount was about £108,000. The Lord Mayor having read a letter stating that about £75,000 had been raised in India by public subscription, the greater portion of which had already been sent to the different local committees, Mr. de Rothschild moved that a further sum of £20,000 should be at once transmitted to India; and this resolution, having been seconded by Lord Lawrence, was carried unanimously. The least hopeful piece of news incidental to the meeting was that which came through Mr. Denison, and was to the effect that the wells were drying up, which would prevent the ground from being prepared for the next harvest.

Montreal gaol is so overcrowded that the superfluity of its inmates has to be distributed among the neighbouring institutions of a like character.

A Boston despatch states that the Cunard Company—in consequence of the high rates of freights on western products to Boston—contemplate transferring their Boston and Liverpool line of steamers to New York.

Count Montebello has challenged Prince Metternich to a duel on account of Princess Metternich refusing to return the Duke's salutation at a ball. The seconds, however, refuse to allow the duel to take place.

Geneva, May 21.—The three American students drowned in Lake Geneva were one named Grant and two brothers named Woodberry.

IRRIGATION

In this country of sunshine and sometimes frequent, severe and long continued droughts, we cannot learn too much about irrigation. The *Scotsman* informs us, speaking of seeding down no "The Aberdeen Irrigation Farm:"

"When the grass is sown, three bushels are applied to the acre—half and half Italian and Ayrshire rye grass, with a mixture of a more permanent plant, and one bushel to the acre either of oats or barley is scattered along with the other seeds. The blade of the grain of course, comes earlier up than the grass plants do, and thus affords a shelter to the latter at the stage when such is required. Though only one bushel of oats to the acre was sown over the five acres, which it was not found necessary to cut in a green condition, the closeness the oats presented after 'shooting' was surprising. So sparsely sown the stalks grew to a great length, and were each topped by a large head of 'proud' grain. The grass, too, was not only long, but thick. It was not cut till the grain reached maturity. With so much grass on the sheaf, 'winning' would have been difficult in an ordinary year, but in such a wet harvest as has been recently experienced it was extremely troublesome to get the crop out of the stock. In a dry hravest such fodder would have been delicious for horses, cattle, or sheep, but though a little spoiled by the rains, it is still very valuable. Of oats, it is estimated there will be five quarters to the acre, which signifies a forty-fold return. * * * The experiences of the past summer afford another convincing proof that successful irrigation can only be achieved in perfectly dry soil."

There is no doubt that the finest results can be had only on thoroughly underdrained soils of fine tilth.

Speaking of the second year's yield of grass on the land above spoken of, the *Scotsman* says: "On most of it, five good crops of grass were mowed."

The bounds of the earth seem to be so narrowed by discoveries and investigations that men, even of this generation, are inclined to grumble that the age of grand geological surprises is past, and that there is nothing new that can now reward the explorer. Still, if one looks at a map, there is much vacant land yet remaining. We have abolished flying serpents and wiped out the Mountains of the Moon from the great bank of the African continent; but Livingstone has not monopolized the whole of that quarter of the globe. Then there is Borneo, the possible home of the other-wise "obsolete dodo," that invites the discoverer's presence. There is yet a good deal to be learnt in our own Northwest territories, without intrenching on the interesting or unproductive investigations of the polar regions. Australia, however, seems to offer one of the grandest fields yet open to explorers. There is everything there to tempt a venturesome spirit. There is an absolutely unknown central region; there is danger, both from man and from nature; and there is the probability of achieving something that will materially benefit one or all of the Colonies into which that large land is divided. Only the other day we were told of Colonel Egerton having traversed its whole length and arrived at Perth; and we have all heard something of Buke and Wills, and the others whose success or failure has been commemorated by their admiring countrymen. But most of us have forgotten, if we ever knew, of Leichardt's expedition and its mysterious disappearance. It started from Sydney in 1847 with the intention of crossing the continent from east to west, but after 1849 nothing more was heard or seen of any member of the party. The story now comes to us that a convict, having stated that he had discovered traces of the lost ones, was given a ticket of leave and sent off to make further investigation; that having been landed at Carpentaria, he made his way from Port Darwin to Victoria River and thence to Sturto Creek, and at its head waters he fell in with a native tribe with whom was an aged white man, who proved to be Mr. Classan, brother-in-law of Dr. Leichardt, and second in command of the expedition. His story is that the men mutinied and went off with the horses, stores, &c., but were all afterwards killed by natives; that Dr. Leichardt died five days after their departure, and that he himself was found by the blacks, with whom he had lived ever since, and who, regarding him as their "medicine man," refused to let him go. Hume, the convict, had arrived at Brisbane with this information and with relics of Dr. Leichardt's to confirm his story. So we presume that steps will be at once taken to release Mr. Classan from the bondage and isolation which he has already endured for twenty-five years. It will be remembered that a very similar fate—there is reason to belive—attended one officer, Crozier, of the Franklin expedition; as there is some evidence of his having survived his companions for twenty long years amongst the Esquimaux—*Nation*.

London, May 21.—Ten persons were arrested at Cork on suspicion of being concerned in the mysterious disappearance of a number of arms from the barracks.

PARIS, May 22, via LONDON Midnight.—The ministry has been constituted as follows:—Gen. Cissey, Minister of War and Vice-President of the Council; Duke De Cazes, Minister of Foreign affairs; Furton, Interior; Magne, Finance; Eugene Caillaux, Public Works; Louis Grivart, Commissaire; Viscount DeCumont, Public Instruction; Adrian Tailhard, Justice.

The Marquis of Montaignac is appointed Minister of Marine.

RENFREW, May 21.—A fearful thing took place last night on the Calabogie road, about three miles from Springtown. A raftsman named Jenkins entered an Indian camp where only two squaws were and demanded whiskey. A disturbance took place which ended in a squaw named Maggie Compstock being killed. The constables are after the murderer, but as yet there are no traces of him.

LONDON, ONT., May 21.

Mr. Frank Cronyn, son of the late Bishop of Huron and brother of our present Mayor, died rather suddenly this morning, aged 32.

Mr. Frederic Ellis, a nursery garden agent, while walking on the highway near Straffordville one night lately, was overtaken by two men in masks, who turning sharply on him, demanded his money or his life. He preferred to give up the money amounting to $250, with which they fled.

Toronto, May 22.

James Halley, a little fellow of ten years of age, while on his way to the Christian Brothers' school on Tuesday was set upon by some of his school fellows and kicked and knocked down when some of the boys leaped on him. He complained of not feeling well and left school early. On reaching home he went to bed, and notwithstanding all the medical man in attendance could do for him, he died yesterday morning.

"They put him in a show case," was the remark of a rural lady who attended a city funeral.

BIRTH.

In Carleton Place, on the 14th inst., the wife of Mr. Maurice Sullivan, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On 12th inst., at the R. C. Cathederal, Montreal, by the Rev. Canon Leblanc, assisted by the Rev. Fathers J. Lonergan and H. Lorry, S. J., Francis A. Quinn, Esq., Advocate, of Longue Pointe, Montreal, to Mary Euphrasia, eldest daughter of the late Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee.

On the 6th inst, by the Rev. John Walton, at the residence of the bride's mother Mr. Henry Needham, to Miss Agnes McKibbon, both of Pakenham.

DIED.

In Almonte, on Saturday May 9th, Eliza Thoburn, infant daughter of Mr. William Thoburn, aged 2 months and 7 days.

At Cedar Hill, Pakenham, on Thursday, 11th inst., Wm. Minor, third son of Samuel S. Dickson, Esq., aged 10 years.

At Carleton Place, on the 23rd instant, Eliza, wife of Mr Abner Nichols, aged 25 years.

It was rumoured, some time since, that proceedings would be commenced against several persons prominent in the Tichborne trial, on the grounds of alleged complicity in a wicked fraud, and otherwise for combining together to secure Tichborne estates to an impostor. It is not now definitely determined whether such proceedings will be carried out, the papers were, however, some time ago, laid before the law officers of the Crown for their opinion, the result of which, owing to a change of Ministry, and other causes, has not yet been made known.—*Morning Post*.

ENGLAND AND THE GOLD COAST.—It is suggested that England should retire from the Gold Coast, her government there having been very expensive, and not prosperous enough to warrant its being carried on in so unhealthy a climate. The chief argument which is to bear against this is a telling remark that the late war, as well as all that has hitherto been done there, will be thrown away, and England is not yet ready to confess that she has conquered the black men for nothing. This however, is not the best argument. England has occupied that coast confessedly as an atonement for her sins in the slave trading days, and has nobly endeavored to make up for the national crimes referred to. Such a Christian duty, even if fulfilled, however, imposes another. It remains to be asked whether England has any right to leave to anarchy and barbarism worse than that which she found there, a country which is now committed to her care, for none will deny that civilization is sure to leave her vices and her disorders if she does not maintain order and virtue. It is confessed on all hands that great improvements are possible in the management of the affairs of that colony, and that the large amount of attention, phililanthropic and scientific, which has recently been turned in that direction, will doubtless bear fruit in greatly ameliorating the condition of things. It seems like a slur upon Divine Providence to suppose that a country redundant in its production of vegetable and animal nature, as well as of human beings should be beyond the reach of established order and civilization. The Africans whom Livingstone has discovered possess a much higher order of civilization than those who have been demoralized by the evil influences of the slave, fostered by intercourse with Christian nations. To right the wrongs produced upon these heathen regions by christendom is a work by no means finished, but we look forward to the time when the luxuriant hills and valleys of Africa shall be the home of prosperous and enlightened commercial and Christian communities.—*Witness*.

A WISE PARENT.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

Sophronius, a wise teacher, would not suffer his grown-up sons and daughters to associate with those whose conduct was not pure and upright.

"Dear father," said the gentle Eulalia to him one day, when he forbade her, in company with her brother, to visit the volatile Lucinda—"dear father, you must think us very childish, if you imagine we should be exposed to danger by it."

The father took in silence a dead coal from the hearth, and reached it to his daughter.

"It will not hurt you, my child, take it."

Eulalia did so and behold, her delicate white hand was soiled and blackened, and, as it chanced, her white dress also.

"We cannot be too careful in handling coals," said Eulalia in vexation.

"Yes, truly," said her father; "you see, my child, that coals, even if they do not burn will blacken. So it is even with the company of the vicious."

RULES FOR THE CARE OF SHEEP.

The general agent of the American Emigrant Company gives the following:

1. Keep sheep dry under foot with litter. This is even more necessary than roofing them. Never let them stand or lie down in mud or snow.
2. Take up lamb rams early in the summer, and keep them up until December 1 st, following, when they may be turned out.
3. Drop or take out the lowest bars, thus saving broken limbs.
4. Count every day.
5. Begin graining with the greatest care, and use the smallest quantity at first.
6. If a ewe lose her lamb, milk her daily, for a few days, and mix a little alum with her salt.
7. Let no hogs eat with the sheep, in the spring.
8. Give the lambs a little mill feed in time of weaning.
9. Never frighten sheep if you can avoid it.
10. Sow rye for weak ones in cold weather if you can.
11. Separate all weak, or thin, or sick, from those strong, in the fall, and give them special care.
12. If any sheep is hurt, catch it at once and wash the wound; and if it is fly time, apply spirits of turpentine daily, and always wash with something healing. If a limb is broken bind it up with splinters tightly, loosening as the limb swells.
13. Keep a number of good bells on the sheep.
14. Do not let the sheep spoil their wool with chaff or burs.
15. Cut tag locks in early spring.
16. For scours give pulverized alum in wheat bran; prevent by taking great care in changing dry for green feed.
17. If one is lame, examine the foot, clean out between the hoofs, pare the hoof if unsound, and apply tobacco with blue vitriol, boiled in a little water.
18. Sheer at once any sheep commencing to shed its wool, unless the weather is too severe, and save carefully the pelt of any sheep that dies.
19. Have at least one good work by you for reference. This will be money in your pocket.

A pious old lady being asked by her pastor what she thought of total depravity replied that she thought it a most excellent doctrine, and had no doubt it had been the means of saving many souls.

JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE,

New Fruit

AND

FRESH GROCERIES.

Valencia Raisins, old and new,	Salt, Coarse & Fine,
Layer Raisins,	Coal Oil & Candles,
Dried Apples,	Bar & Toilet Soap,
Tea, good, at 55 cts. per lb.,	Sardines, in ¼ & ½ Tins,
Tea in 10 lb catties & upward,	French Mustard,
Sugars, Muscovado & Broken Loaf,	Worcestershire Sauce,
Coffee, Whole & Ground,	Hops,
Biscuit & Confectionery,	Hop Yeast,
	Baking Powder,
	White Starch,
	Corn Starch,
	Honey,
	Rice,
	Syrup.

Come to me for Groceries at the lowest cash price.

Having plenty of room, I am enabled to keep a large stock of Crockery, which I am offering very cheap.

White Tea Setts.	Cups & Saucers in Blue,
Fancy do.	Soup Plates,
Blue painted do	Egg Cups,
China do.	Basins,
White Toilet Setts in 8 pieces.	Ewers,
White Toilet Setts in 4 pieces.	Nappies,
Setts in Glassware,	Spitoons,
Cups & Saucers in White Stone,	Tea Pots,
	Sugar Bowls,
	Soap Dishes.

BOOTS & SHOES

IN LARGE ASSORTMENT,

For Men, Women and Children, known by everyone to be very cheap goods.

All my goods sold for cash or short credit

JAMES SUMNER.

Carleton Place, May 25th, 1874.

NEW STORE. NEW GOODS.

IN APPLETON.

THE SUBSCRIBER has much pleasure in announcing that he has now on hand a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY, &c., &c.

In short, everything usually kept in a first class general store.

Special attention is called to his large and well selected stock of HATS.

He is Agent for C. T. Moore, Hair Dresser, &c., Ottawa. Combings made into any combination at a cost of so much per oz.

Orders executed promptly.

☞ The highest price always paid for merchantable produce.

J. M. CAMERON

Appleton, May 23, 1874. 34-tf

MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

ON and after the 5th June next, the following rates will be charged for passengers and freight between Prince Arthur's Landing, Thunder Bay, and Fort Garry, Manitoba.

Each passenger adult with 200 lbs of baggage	$10 00
Each passenger under fourteen years of age, with 100 lbs of baggage	$5 00
Children under three years of age	Free
All freight securely packed (not including household furniture or Machinery, per 100 lbs	$2 00
Household furniture (at owners risk) per 100 lbs	$3 00
All Machinery, special rates.	
Horses, cattle, sheep &c., at special rates.	

No wines or spirituous liquors will be carried over any part of the route.

Through tickets from Thunder Bay to Fort Garry can be had at the office of the contractors, W. H. Carpenter & Co., Thunder Bay. By direction,

F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 8th May, 1874. 34-e

EXAMINATION of Pupils for the Carleton Place High School. In accordance with the Statute and the Regulations of the Council of Public Instruction, an Examination of Pupils for admission to the Carleton Place High School, will be held in the High School (D. V.), commencing on Monday, 29th June, 1874, at 9 a. m.; and may be continued the following day.

"Candidates should notify the Head Master not later than the 5th June, of their intention to present themselves for examination.

F. F. MACNAB, Head Master.

Carleton Place, May 25, 1874. 34-e

1874.

THE OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.

TWO STEAMERS DAILY FOR MONTREAL.

(Iron) Steamer PEERLESS, Capt. Bowie.
" PRINCE OF WALES, " Wm. Shepherd
" QUEEN VICTORIA, " McDonell.
" PRINCESS, " McGowan.

Passengers leave Queen's Wharf, Ottawa, at 7 a. m., daily, by Steamer "Peerless," and at 5 p. m by Steamer "Queen Victoria," (every afternoon except Saturday) for Montreal. Passengers by afternoon Steamer will descend Lachine Rapids.

The comfort and economy of this line are unsurpassed, while the route is one of the most picturesque in Canada. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

R. W. SHEPHERD, President.

May 23rd 1874. (34-cg)

WANTED for Elementary Schools in the Municipality of Bristol, one male teacher holding a first class diploma, salary $350 a year; and one male teacher, salary $220 a year; two female teachers, with 2nd class diplomas, salary $160 a year each, and one female teacher, salary $140 a year. All applications to be in the hands of the undersigned on or before the 15th of June.

WM. SHIRLEY, Sec'y Treas

Bristol, 20th May, 1874. 34-g*

OUTFITS FREE. Employment at your homes or travelling. The work is congenial, honorable, and pays the best of anything ever before offered. Cash wages, samples and complete outfit sent free Address at once,

CLAREMONT DANIELS & Co.,
235 Notre Dame St., Montreal. (34-e)

WANTED for School Section No. 3, Township of Pakenham, a female teacher, holding a third class certificate, to commence 1st June. Apply, stating salary, to JOHN STEWART, Secretary,
(34-g) White Lake P. O.

Waba Brook, McNab, May 18th, 1874.

DENTISTRY. T. W. RAINES, L. D. S., gives notice that he will be in Carleton Place on the first Tuesday in June, and will remain three days in the practice of his profession. Office at Cornell's Hotel.

May 23rd, 1874. 34-c

FOR TOMATO PLANTS, large and healthy, of the best varieties Call on W. B. GRAY,

Carleton Place, May 23, 1874. 34

NOTICE. The Semi-Annual Meeting of the County Lodge of North Lanark, will be held in the Lodge room of L. O. L. No. 389, on Friday the 12th day of June next, at the hour of one o'clock p. m.

ROBERT CRAMPTON, Co. Master.

Carleton Place, May 26, 1874. (34-a)

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION of St John's Lodge, No. 63, A. F. A. M., will take place on Wednesday evening, May 27th, 7.30 sharp.

WM. CARDY, Sec'y

COMMON DOMESTIC ACCIDENTS.

As there are diseases which medical men classify under the general head of "preventible," so the newspapers are frequently called upon to chronicle fatal mischances resulting from a want of ordinary precaution, if not from positive rashness. The little child, who, left alone in the house, "for a few moments," drinks boiling water or sets itself in flames by playing with lucifer matches, is of too frequent mention in the newspapers to need special citation. While as a camparison example, we have nearly as often the other stereotyped juvenile from "two" "four" years olds, who, while playing about under no supervision tumbles into a well or water butt, from which he is taken out lifeless an hour or two afterwards, when he has come to be missed. Two cases of this kind—one with a fatal termination—have been chronicled in the papers this week. As for the established gun "catastrophe" one has reported, or read too frequently, not to know all about it. Somebody has been out shooting, and brought in a gun. It would not, of course, take more than an additional minute to stow it away on its usual rack, or in any safe place. But instead, it is clapped into a corner of the kitchen or sitting room. Enter next two boys, who see a gun, and no person They begin to play with it. One puts on a cap, and is delighted with the mimic explosion. Then the other puts on a cap, and "making sure that the gun cannot be loaded" he points it at his companion, who in a moment, is lying lifeless on the ground under the effects of a full charge of shot. As familiar as this is the accidental poisoning catastrophe. John Rorison has a bottle of poison which he puts on a shelf in a cupboard "in a corner, you know, "out of the way of all harm"—but without any label or distinctive mark. John Rorison's child has the stomach ache in the night. The nurse going to the cupboard intending to get some syrup of rhubarb, mistakes the laudanum bottle, and gives a teaspoonful of it to the child, which is speedily a corpse. These "fatal accidents," as they are called, put one in mind of the *genius* of "visitations of Providence" humorously illustrated by Josh Billings. "Two young men hire a horse and buggy "at a livery stable and go into the country on Sunday. They stop at the first "tavern, and invest in some ardent "spirits. They stop again pretty soon, "and hoist in some more ardent spirits. "The more they hoist in, the more they "drive, till, by-and-bye, a bridge tips "them over into a gutter which somebody has left by the side of the road, "and they are killed, including the horse "and buggy. Verdict 'an unavoidable "catastrophe.'"

There are a few simple precautions, the rigid observance of which would do away with three-fourths of the long record of accidents to children which every every year now brings forth. As regards loaded guns, if kept in the house, they should be under lock and key, or on a rack near the ceiling A good additional precaution is to have a card with the word "loaded" printed or legibly written on it, fixed up close to the gun On no account should a loaded gun be left for a single instant in a room corner—as the owner, however soon he may intend to use it again, or however watchful he may propose to himself to be while it remains, may have his recollection or attention unexpectedly diverted by some sudden incident—a domestic accident, in fact— or the unlooked for call of a friend A gun should never be played with or pointed at anybody in sport, or assumed to be "not loaded" on the assertion of others Only a few days ago we saw a friend (more than ordinarily careful in everything pertaining to fire arms) examining a six barrelled revolver which had been up and down hundreds of miles, and freely handled by himself and others—supposed all the time to be unloaded—and yet in which, to his great surprise, a barrel was found to be fully charged, on being tested with the ramrod. This shows the extreme folly of the practice to which many people are addicted of recklessly putting caps on guns or pistols and snapping them at each other in sport

A young child, or very young children, should, on no account be left alone in a room where there is a fire, or kerosene lamps; nor when saucepans are on a stove or fire, should the handle point directly into the room. It should be towards the sides of the fire place. Many dreadful cases of scalding of children have occurred by their running against the handles of saucepans while at play in front of the fire.

No drug or medicine should be kept in a house without the name being distinctly marked upon it. All poisons, besides being properly labelled as such, should be rigorously under lock and key. An uncovered candle should never be permitted in a cellar or outhouse where straw or shavings are placed; nor should the dangerous practice of reading in bed with a candle on the pillow or by the bedside be indulged in, unless there is a second person to watch that no mischief ensues.—*Mail.*

The man who is shut out of the sun shine of life may condole himself in the feeling that the shade is more conducive to contemplation.

Of planting trees, Johnson has observed: "There is a frightful interval between the seed and timber." Again he says: "He that calculates the growth has the remembrance of the shortness of life driven hard upon him.

THE LIFE SAVING MATTRESS.—This new mattress, a trial of which we noticed two or three days ago, was yesterday subjected to a crucial test out of which it came triumphant. Both the bees used on the previous occasion, the one filled wholly with cork, the other with prepared cork and hair, were allowed to remain in the water for twenty seven hours with a mass of iron, equivalent to the weight of three men, fastened on to each of them. At one o'clock yesterday afternoon, they not only floated as buoyantly as when first thrown in, but each supported the additional weight of a sailor, from the "Circassian," who was able to sit upon each without the mattresses sinking. This was proof conclusive of the value of the invention, and the many persons who witnessed the trial expressed to the inventor Mr. Geo. N. Torrence, Philadelphia, their great satisfaction with it. Nothing better can be devised as a ready means of saving life at sea, on rivers or lakes, and it was the unanimous opinion of the various owners and captains of steamships no passenger vessel, whether intended for ocean, lake or river navigation, should go unprovided with these valuable mattresses. The test of yesterday proved beyond cavil that all the qualities claimed for the patent mattress are possessed by it. It is a miniature life raft.

A young lady in Ohio was so moved by a sermon that in the midst of the congregation she took out her earrings and stripped the flowers from her bonnet. Fortunatly it was not her new spring hat.

A Kalamazoo widow, who is not one of the despairing kind, has the photographs of her three departed lords in a group, with a vignette of herself in the the centre and underneath is the inscription "The Lord will provide."

A sentimental couple at Duluth were married on the ice, and it would have been highly romantic if the bride had not fallen down and lost off her back hair, besides kicking the minister's feet from under him. The course of true love never did run smooth.

THE DRY GOODS HALL,

CARLETON PLACE.

After a trial of one year, in Dry Goods exclusively, we have much pleasure in saying that we have found it to be a complete success, far exceeding our most sanguine expectations. Our sales have been larger, our customers better satisfied, we have been enabled to keep a much larger stock, a greater variety, and of a higher grade than we could possibly have done if we were in the general trade; and now as we have passed the experimental point, we have gained more confidence in our business, and in future we intend if possible to be more careful in making our selections, always keeping the best interests of our customers prominently before our eyes, and by so doing we hope, and we have every reason to expect a greater degree of success than we have hitherto obtained.

We would particularly invite the attention of parties who are in want of Dry Goods, Clothing, &c., to look through our stock before placing their orders, as our stock is very complete, and as we are receiving Goods almost every day, our patrons may always depend upon finding everything in our line.

We have on hand a tremendous stock of

Dress Goods,	Prints, newest styles,
Black Silks,	Shawls,
Costumes,	Skirts,
Ladies' Chemises,	Night Dresses,
Black Lustres,	Cloth & Silk Jackets,
Alambia Quilts,	Laces, Curtains,
White Quilts,	Kid Gloves,
Silk Parasols,	Silk Umbrellas,
Table Covers,	Sheetings,
Pillow Cotton,	Bleached Cotton,
Hosiery,	Frillings,

Hair Braids, Tapestry Carpets, Woolen do., Union do, &c., &c.,

GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

HATS, (latest American Furs & Felt.)
STRAW HATS,
PANAMA HATS,
NECK TIES,
PAPER & LINEN COLLARS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
SILK UMBRELLAS,
WHITE SHIRTS,
REGATTA SHIRTS,
KID GLOVES,
FLANNEL SHIRTS,
MERINO SHIRTS & DRAWERS, &c.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Ladies' Prunellas, from 90c to $2 50, the best stock ever shown in this town. Childrens' Boots, all sizes. Gents' Prunella Boots very Cheap.

TAILORING.

Our Mr. Kelly is still on hand with a number of assistants. Parties requiring clothing made to order in the most fashionable styles, should not fail in giving us a call.

Our stock of Cloths is very complete, consisting of the latest patterns of Sherbroke Tweeds, West of England Broad Cloth Costings, Black Doeskins, &c. No cheap Trimmings used.

Give us a call—no trouble to show you through.

WILLIAM CARLEY.

May 18th, 1874. (33)

Moffatt & Bro.,

SUCCESSORS TO MOFFATT & CO.

DEALERS in all kinds of Manufactured Work used in the Building Business, consisting in part of
SASHES,
DOORS,
BLINDS,
DOOR & WINDOW FRAMES,
MOULDINGS,
ARCHITRAVES,
BASE AND CORNICE MOULDINGS
always on hand
Flooring, Grooved Clapboards, Feather Edge Clapboards, Coved Clapboards Verandah Roofing, Verandah Battens, Stock Doors and Sash made of kiln dried lumber, constantly on hand Other styles and sizes made to order, at the shortest possible notice.

Particular attention paid to filling orders promptly.

LAND FOR SALE. The undersigned offers for sale the following lands, viz:—The east half of lot No. 7 and 8 in the 5th con., and the west half of 7 and 8 in the 6th con. Ramsay, in all 350 acres of valuable land; will sell in one block or separate to suit the purchaser. The land is valuable for tillage or pasture ground, being well watered—a good creek running through the lot. It is situated within three miles of the village of Carleton Place.

WM. LECKIE.

May 2, 1874. 31-e

M. McCann,

HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE & Ornamental Painter; Grainer, Gilder, Glazier, Paper-hanger. Flags and Banners painted in the best style.

Shop—up-stairs in Graham's Carriage Shop, corner of Bridge and William Sts.

☞ All orders for Jobbing and Whitewashing will be promptly attended to.

Carleton Place, March 18 1874 (24)

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

IN the matter of James Cowan, an Insolvent. A first dividend sheet has been prepared, open to objection, at the Office of Messrs. Riddell & Evans, Western Chambers, 22 St. John Street, Montreal, until Tuesday the second day of June next, after which dividend will be paid.

EDWARD EVANS.

Montreal, 13th May, 1874. 33-e

W. J. E. ANDREWS' Story of the Late Crusade, Woman to the Rescue. 33-tf

Back Again!

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO INFORM THE

Agriculturists

OF

EASTERN ONT.,

that he is again at

CARLETON PLACE,

for the purpose of supplying the farmers with the justly celebrated

REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES,

made by the BROWN & PATTERSON Manufacturing Co., of Whitby, Ont, and that in addition to our former stock, we are making the

WARRIOR MOWER

for such as prefer a front cut Machine.

We are taking every pains to produce as good machines as can be made, and invite intending purchasers to call and inspect our Machines before purchasing elsewhere. We would ask those who were dissappointed last year to order at once and secure the best. The fact of our being the successful winners of two first prizes on single Machines at the great Provincial Reaping and Mowing Match, held at Paris on the 19th and 20th July, 1871, and at other field trials, including the Reaping Match at Bell's Corners last year, where the first prize and diploma was awarded us on our Johnston Reaper, should satisfy the most skeptical of the superiority of our Machines. Our stock for 1874 will consist of the following Machines:

JOHNSTON REAPER, with malleable steel-faced guards and patent lifter.

CHAMPION COMBINED, improved for 1874.

CAYUGA CHIEF JR. MOWER, (rear cut)

WARRIOR MOWER, (front cut) 2½ in. sections.

All provided with malleable steel-faced guards, and warranted to give satisfaction on fair trial

☞ *Call and see us, or write to us.* ☜

Office, Corner of Bridge and High Street, Carleton Place.

R. D. ROBBINS,
General Agent.

P. S. A few responsible Agents wanted.

May 18th, 1874. (33-eg)

1874. SPRING 1874

John Brown's

NEW GOODS

HAVING ARRIVED, & RECEIVING DAILY

NEW ADDITIONS TO HIS STOCK.

They will be sold at

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

HE INVITES THE PUBLIC generally to give him a call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. He would respectfully call the attention of the Ladies to his large and varied stock of

DRESS GOODS,

comprising the latest styles and patterns in woolen and silk material, with

PARASOLS,

TRIMMINGS, AND FANCY GOODS

of every description.

PRINTS,
GREY COTTONS,
TICKINGS,
DENIMS,
SHEETINGS,
BLEACHED & GREY
COTTONS, English and Canadian,
TOWELS, &c., &c.,

GROCERIES.

He would call particular attention to his large stock of TEAS, purchased before the late duty was imposed, and feels confident that he can rival any competition, and guarantee perfect satisfaction.

HARDWARE,
CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,
BOOTS & SHOES,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
CLOVER & TIMOTHY
SEEDS, &c.

He would take this opportunity to return his sincere thanks for the liberal support and patronage he has received in the past from his friends in the village and surrounding country, and will endeavor to deserve to merit a continuance of the same.

Carleton Place, May 2nd, 1874.

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

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

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.

DONALD G. MACDONELL, Law, Chancery, 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 & Mem. Col. Phys. & Sur. Ontario.

Carleton Place, Ont. 22ly

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

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

D. P. BOGART, PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., Coroner for the County of Lanark.
Carleton Place, May 15th, 1874. 33

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

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

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

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

MARRIAGE LICENSES issued by JOHN PATTERSON, Almonte

J. F. KENNEDY Dentist.—Perth

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RICH FARMING LANDS! For sale very cheap by the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The best investment! No fluctuations! Always improving in value! The wealth of the country is made by the advance in real estate. Now is the time! Millions of acres of the finest lands on the continent, in eastern Nebraska, now for sale, many of them never before in Market, at prices that defy competition.—Five and ten years' credit given, with interest at six per cent.—The Land grant Bonds of the Company taken at par for lands. ☞ Full particulars given, new Guide with new Maps mailed free. The PIONEER, a handsome illustrated paper, containing the Homestead Law, sent free to all parts of the world.. Address
O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioners, U. P. R R.
Omaha, Neb.

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

CANADA CENTRAL —AND— BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAYS.

Buy your Tickets for Ottawa via Brockville. Two Express Trains daily.

LEAVE

Brockville,	9.10 a. m.	4.30 p. m.
Ottawa,	10.15 a. m.	5.20 p. m.
Renfrew,	9.10 a. m.	4.20 p. m.

ARRIVE

Ottawa,	12.55 p m.	8.00 p. m.
Renfrew,	2.00 p. m.	9.10 p. m.
Brockville,	1.50 p. m.	9.10 p. m.

☞ 10.15 a. m. train from Ottawa makes close connection with Grand Trunk Express train from the West at 1 50 p. m.

4.20 p. m. train from Brockville makes close connection with Grand Trunk Express train from the West, arriving in Ottawa at 8 p. m.

Conections made at Sand Point with Boats, and at Renfrew with Stages, to and from Pembroke.

A. B. FOSTER, Managing Director.

Brockville May 11th, 1874. 33

COMPLETION OF SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK

J. W. McCULLOUGH, Merchant Tailor, Clothier, Millinery, &c., Bridge Street, Almonte, has much pleasure in announcing the completion of his Spring and Summer Stock, which has been personally selected in the leading Markets, and will be found complete with many fashionable novelties in Gents' and Ladies' Furnishings. His prices will be found much lower than generally prevails, in consequence of all sales being made for Cash.

SERVANT GIRL WANTED. Apply to MRS. DARWELL.
Carleton Place, May 11th. (32-g)

LOOK HERE

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

Farmers produce taken in exchange.

F. HOLLINGSWORTH,
Bell Street

Carleton Place, Oct 20, 1873.

LOOK HERE



FURNITURE.

New Arrivals

AT

Bell & M'Ewen's

OF THE

MOST ASSORTED STOCK

OF

FURNITURE

Ever on Exhibition in Brockville. Call and judge for yourselves.

Brockville, March 16, 1874. 25-tf

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

COSIER & SHORE.

Ashton, Jan. 16th, 1874 17-tf.

MONEY TO LEND. The Canada Permanent Building and Savings Society advance money on the security of Real Estate, in sums of $200 and upwards, from two to twenty years, repayable by yearly instalments; Mortgages paid off and patents obtained 11 per cent per annum in 20 years pays principal and interest. For further information, and forms of application for advances, apply to

JAMES BROMLEY, Conveyancer, Renfrew, Agent for the Confederation Life Association, and "British America" "Provincial" and "Royal" Insurance Companies.

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

M. BRENNEN, Proprietor.

Appleton, Nov. 3rd, 1873

VILLAGE LOT FOR SALE. The Subscriber offers for sale the houses and lot formerly owned by Joseph Bond, Jr., on Bell, street, opposite the saw mill. The lot contains half an acre of land on which is erected a large stone house, and several other buildings. Apply to

DANIEL McLAREN, 5th con. Beckwith.
Carleton Place P. O. (30-tf)

JAMES HOPE & CO.,
Manufacturing Stationers and Bookbinders,
IMPORTERS OF
GENERAL STATIONERY, ARTISTS MATERIALS,
SCHOOL BOOKS, BIBLES, CHURCH SERVICES &C.
CORNER OF SPARKS AND ELGIN STREETS,
OTTAWA. 21-ly

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

Ashton Jan. 16th, 1874.

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

TO DEBTORS. All persons indebted to this office, either by note or book account, will much oblige by making immediate payment of the same. All who neglect to do so will be sued without further notice.

FARM FOR SALE. 200 acres of splendid land, well timbered with Oak and other valuable wood, within a short distance of Beachburg, being lot No 7 in the 7th concession, East of Muskrat Lake, Township of Westmeath, County of Renfrew.

Apply to A. CODE.

31-e Innisville, P. O., County of Lanark.

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF PROPRIETORSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have sold out all my right, title and interest in the Ottawa Business College to Mr. Duncan McArthur.

Heartily thanking the public for its very liberal patronage for the past six years, I would bespeak for my successor a continuance of the same, feeling confident that he will spare no efforts in order to give satisfaction to all who may attend the Institution.

J. M. MUSGROVE.

In reference to the above, the subscriber would beg to say that in assuming the Proprietorship of the Ottawa Business College, no exertions will be spared to render the Ottawa Business College even more efficient in the future than in the past, and those who may honor the College by attending, may rest assured that every care will be taken to secure their rapid advancement in acquiring a Thorough Business Education, though no student will be pushed through at the expense of thoroughness.

For circulars containing full information, &c., call upon or address—

D. McARTHUR, Ottawa.

April 28, 1874. (30-tf)

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

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

ALLAN TURNER & CO'

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DEALERS IN AND IMPORTERS OF

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

MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE LEADS,
ZINC,
WHITE PUTTY,
COLOURED PAINT,
[illegible]
[illegible]
&c., &c.

TURNER'S PATENT BOILED LINSEED OIL

THE BEST OIL KNOWN.

98 & 100 MAIN STREET BROCKVILLE

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

JAMES L. MURPHY.

The East End STORE.

A COMPLETE SELECTION OF

NEW GOODS.

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

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

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

150 New Parasols & Umbrellas at very moderate prices.

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

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

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

GROCERIES.

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

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

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

Come in and look at our Goods.

JAMES L. MURPHY.



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

NEW BUTCHER'S SHOP.

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

CROSKERY & WRATHALL.

Carleton Place, March 27, 1874.

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

DUNCAN McLAUCHLAN.

Arnprior, P. O.

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

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, 1[illegible] 18 ly

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. 33

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

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.



Important Notice.

WE BEG TO INFORM THE FARMERS AND PUBLIC AT LARGE THAT OUR

AGRICULTURAL WORKS

At Brockville are now completed, and are turning out this season an increased number of the celebrated

BUCKEYE MOWERS AND COMBINED SELF RAKE REAPERS

with all the late improvements.

WE have also purchased the Dominion Patent of the ITHICA HORSE RAKE, with an arrangement whereby the horse being attached to the lever assists in dumping the hay, making it the most complete rake now in use. Farmers wanting rakes this season will do well to see this improvement before purchasing elsewhere. Five Horse Cultivators, 8 and 10 Horse Power Threshing Machines, Richardson's Patent Drag Saws, Circular Wood Saws, Shingle Machines, Jointers and Butting Saws, Grist and Saw Mill Works of every description.

JOB WORK OF ALL KINDS DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

Having removed our large Warehouse at Smith's Falls to the Railway Station grounds, would say to all that our Agricultural Implements of all kinds and repairs for same are kept in stock, which can be forwarded at any time by applying to our Agent WILLIAM MITCHELL. (32-eg)

Brockville, Ont., May 6th 1874. G. M. COSSITT & BRO.

CENTRAL CANADA WHOLESALE COAL OIL DEPOT.

W. M. FULFORD

CHEMIST, DRUGGIST, AND EXCHANGE BROKER,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN COAL OIL, LAMP GOODS, &c., &c.

Dealers supplied at Manufacturer's prices.

BROCKVILLE, ONT.

The highest price paid for Coal Oil barrels. 48tf

DURIE & SON

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

Look Here

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

An examination is all he asks to convince purchasers of their benefit in purchasing from him.

GEORGE WARREN.

Carleton Place, July 2, 1873. 40

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

NAPOLEON LAVALLEE.

Carleton Place, March 1872.

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

J. B. PATTERSON WATCH-MAKER & JEWELER. A stock of Watches, Clocks and Jewels, kept constantly on hand. Watches, clocks and jewels properly repaired.

Carleton Place, Nov. 4th, 1873.

Owing

TO THE TIMES

Howard & Co.

ARE OFFERING

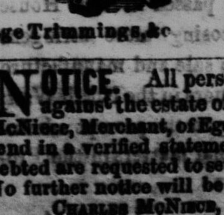
DRESS GOODS from 12½c upwards.
PRINTS " 9 "
TWEEDS AND CLOTHS
at prices that end grumbling.
CLOTHING at cost to close it out.
BOOTS & SHOES amazingly cheap.
Plenty of that 50c TEA on hand yet.
☞ GO AND SEE THEM ☜
They are just receiving Spring Goods, in HATS, FLOWERS, LACES, AND GENERAL DRY GOODS.

Carleton Place, March 18, 1874. 24-tf.

GEMMILL & MACDONALD, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors-in-Chancery, Notaries, Conveyancers, &c. Office,—opposite the Almonte House, Almonte.

J. A. GEMMILL. DONALD G. MACDONELL.

N.B, Money to lend on real estate. 21-ly



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

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

CHARLES McNIECE, Administrator.

Eganville, Feb. 21, 1874. 22

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

J. H. FULFORD | W. M. CHURCH.

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

CALDWELL & BROWN

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

WILLIAM M. GLOVER.

Carleton Place, Box 33. Nov. 24, 1873.

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

Carleton Place, Dec. 2nd, 1873.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE. The Subscriber offers for sale in the village of Carleton Place lot No. 34. West side of Bridge Street, in Section A, on which is erected a comfortable dwelling house and out-buildings. This is a rare chance for any person wishing to invest in a property in the business part of the Village. Title indisputable, and terms reasonable.—For particulars, &c., apply to

R. WAUGH.
M. DEVANNA.

Carleton Place, 4th May, 1874. 31

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

ALEXANDER HUNTER, Axe-maker.

Carleton Place, Nov. 4, 1871.

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

Burnstown P. O.

March 7th, 1874. 23-ly

ROME WATERTOWN & OGDENSBURG RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

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

DAY EXPRESS.

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

NEW YORK EXPRESS.

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

RETURNING.

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

Leave New York, 11:00 p m; Albany, 8:45 a m; Rome, 1:18 p m; arrive at Watertown, 4:45 p m; Ogdensburg, 8:15 p m.

J. W. MOAK, General Supt.,
H. T. FRARY, Watertown, N. Y.,
Gen. Ticket Agt.

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