

Carleton Place.

VOL. XXII.

CARLETON PLACE, ONTARIO, JANUARY 24, 1872.

NO. 16.

TO NEIGHBOR GREEN:

"It's just as you say, Neighbor Green,
A treasure indeed is my wife,
Such another for battle and work
But then she's a little more than a wife,
As busy as a bee, and as true as steel,
She is a treasure indeed to me."
"She makes the best bread in the town,
Her place is a perfect delight,
Her coffee is rich and golden brown,
Her crullers and puddings just right.
But then while I eat them, she tells
Of the care and worry they bring;
Of the many-like tale she endures;
Oh, she's such a dainty thing!"

"Her house is as neat as a pin;
You should see the neat window shades,
And all of the soft cushioned chairs,
And nicely swept carpets are mine.
But then she sits at the window,
At a fly at a star, or a dot;
That I stay out doors all I can;
She is such a dainty thing!"

"She doctors the neighbors? Oh yes;
If the child has a fever or cold,
She is there with her soft hand and smile,
Her dainty made gruel and soup.
But then she sits at the window,
At a fly at a star, or a dot;
That I stay out doors all I can;
She is such a dainty thing!"

GRIPPER'S MISTAKE.

A TRUE STORY OF THE WILD RIVER MILLS.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

One of the first settlers in the Wild River region was David Somerby. He was a quiet, well-meaning man, content to live upon the results of honest toil, and anxious to render unto every man his due. He bought his land when it was very cheap, in fact, when the price had been merely nominal, and was hunting and fishing and cultivating such land as he was inclined to clear, he managed to live very comfortably.

Another of the early settlers was Jasper Gripper. But Gripper was a different sort of a man from Somerby. He was a quiet, well-meaning man, content to live upon the results of honest toil, and anxious to render unto every man his due. He bought his land when it was very cheap, in fact, when the price had been merely nominal, and was hunting and fishing and cultivating such land as he was inclined to clear, he managed to live very comfortably.

One day in early spring a gentleman came up from the distant city and looked up and down the river on Jasper Gripper's land; and on the following day he was joined by two other gentlemen. Gripper owned on both sides of the river, and at the extreme upper boundary of his lot was a fall in the stream of twenty or thirty feet in as many rods. Gripper had often thought what a splendid place that would be for a dam, and he had been firm that the power would be enormous. There was only one trouble: the extreme freshness to which the river was subject in spring and autumn would render it difficult to fix the dam. But then there were engineers who could overcome all such difficulties.

Finally the gentleman who had first visited the fall introduced himself to Mr. Gripper as Mr. James Bates, and frankly stated that he had been commissioned to examine the fall, and if he thought proper, to purchase it.

Jasper Gripper was keenly and sharply alive. His eye-teeth were out. He knew that for several years the attention of lumbermen had been directed to the Wild River pines, and that, lately, people had discovered that the land was of the very best quality. And, moreover, he knew that the fall upon his river, anywhere in that region, where a dam could be safely erected. There was another fall six miles below, upon Daniel Somerby's estate; but it was wild, roaring, turbulent, and locked in jaws of towering granite, where no mills could be possibly built.

"Of course," said Mr. Bates, "we cannot think of paying much for the water privilege, and but very little for the land which would be required for our buildings. The expense of erecting a suitable dam will be very great, and at the best we can get great risk. You will be the gainer in every way. Not only will it open a ready market for your lumber, but the value of all your surrounding land will be greatly enhanced."

Mr. Gripper winked and nodded. He had his own interests to look after. If he did not look after them he was sure nobody else would. After a deal of thinking he said he would sell the water privilege, together with ten acres of land adjacent, for two thousand dollars.

The agent was astonished. He considered the price ridiculous. "Why," said he, "you did not pay so much for your whole territory?"

It made no odds what he (Gripper) had paid. His price had been named, and the company could take it, or let it be.

quadrupled the moment our wheels were set in motion. We had supposed you would freely give the water power to a responsible company who would improve it."

"Mr. Gripper, we would like your final offer to remain open to our acceptance three days, at the end of which time you shall have our answer. Will you accommodate us?"

"When I said three thousand dollars," replied Mr. Gripper, "I meant to include only ten acres of land. If you want ten acres more, I must call it thirty-five hundred."

And with this monstrous proposition, which was to be open for three days, the parties separated.

"Yes," answered Bates, "but you will find it utterly impracticable." Still McIntosh desired to look at it, and thither the party bent their steps.

The fall was found to be a tumbling, dashing, foaming, pouring down a declivity of at least seventy feet in a distance of twenty rods—leaping and surging over jagged shelves of rock into a boiling chasm below, while on both banks perpendicular walls of solid granite, showing that at some period far remote the mountain torrent had literally cut its way through the adamantine ledge.

McIntosh examined the lay of the land below the fall, and at a point not far distant in that direction he found a grassy swell, or gully, overgrown with grass and shrubbery, and with a deposit of river sand upon its bottom. The appearance of the place attracted his attention.

"Probably," said Mr. Bates, "it is where the melted snow and heavy rains find course from the hills."

"I think not," said McIntosh. "This sand is from the river—not from the hills—and you will observe that it could not have been backed up here by any force of the water below. Let us follow it."

And they struck into the evident waterpath, and followed it up around the ledge, by an easy and gradual ascent, until it led them out upon the river's bank nearly a quarter of a mile above the fall.

"Eureka!" cried McIntosh, clapping his hands exultantly. "Here we have a watercourse, marked out and graded by Nature herself, which will yield a power immeasurably superior to the one above. And, moreover, all danger from floods is obviated."

The others quickly comprehended the value of the discovery. They saw that by cutting a canal along the old watercourse—a course over which the river had poured a stream at its highest floods—they would be able to control the water, and to use it over and over again, for the consumption by mills set one below the other along its gracefully curving track. And two things more: The sites here were more favorable for building than were those above, with better timber land surrounding; and, moreover, the water was not so turbulent, and the dam would be of easier construction.

The next question was—Who owned the newly discovered privilege? It belonged to David Somerby. They visited him, and carefully opened their business.

"Look here, gentlemen," he said, after they had beat about the bush a while—their experience with Gripper had made them cautious—"let us understand each other. Tell me plainly what you want, and I will tell you as plainly what I will do for you."

Mr. Bates informed him that the offer was opened to him for as long as he desired.

On their way back Mr. Bates and his companions called upon Jasper Gripper. "Gentlemen," said Mr. Gripper, "as soon as mutual salutations had been exchanged, 'you will understand that when I offered you the twenty acres of land I did not intend, for the price named, to include the timber standing thereon.'"

"It makes no difference," returned Mr. Bates, with a smile. "We have decided not to purchase your water privilege."

"How?—not purchase?" gasped Gripper.

"No. We do not want it."—Mr. Bates did not think it necessary to tell Gripper the reason.

"But—gentlemen!—There must be some mistake." They assured him there was no mistake at all.

Mr. Gripper was in agony. He would take the twenty acres of land, and he would take the water and the land, and whatever they were willing to pay. He would give them the water and the land, and whatever they were willing to pay.

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A RAILROAD JOKE.

The Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard says that on Tuesday morning, the 23rd inst., a train of the New York and New England Railroad, consisting of a locomotive and four passenger cars, was passing through the town of Bridgeport, when it was stopped by a mob of about fifty persons, who demanded a large sum of money for the passage of the train.

The train was stopped for some time, and the passengers were much alarmed. The mob then dispersed, and the train proceeded on its way.

The incident has caused much excitement in the town, and the railroad company has promised to take steps to prevent such a recurrence.

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QUEEN VICTORIA AND HER PEOPLE.

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A disaster occurred on the Annapolis and Windsor Railway on Wednesday morning. The train for Annapolis was thrown off, owing to a broken rail, at Three Mile Plains, near Windsor, and five cars were reported smashed up, the first class passenger car being among the number. Several of the passengers were bruised and otherwise slightly injured, and Mr. Blanchard, of Truro, is seriously injured.

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Streeterville 12th.—John Brown, a hotel keeper and Division Court Bailiff, committed suicide this morning. It appears that he had breakfast with his family as usual, and afterwards went to the stable, procuring a strap; proceeded to a bed-room upstairs, and fastening the strap to a ladder, sprang from a bed-post and strangled himself. His wife found him in this fearful position and held him up for some time until assistance arrived, but life was quite extinct. Business troubles and intemperate habits are supposed to have been the cause.

A most disgraceful outrage was committed on Tuesday night at the Episcopal Methodist Burying ground at Marvin, in the Township of Barreton. The grave-stones and monuments of Elizabeth Gardner, who died a short time ago, aged over seventy years, and the monument of the wife of Mr. James L. P. Gardner, of beautiful Scotch granite, erected at a cost of over five hundred dollars, were by some miscreant thrown down, battered to pieces with a sledge hammer, in fact utterly destroyed.

A special telegram from Peterborough says that on Tuesday night at John Fowler, in aid of the Ontario and Quebec scheme of railway, was lost on the 14th inst., there being ninety seven majority against it. The motive assigned for its defeat was that it did not embody sufficient guarantees on behalf of the shareholders of Peterborough and Haliburton Companies, the amount being intended as a bonus to be given to that company on the completion of the line to Boboyogon.

There is no doubt, says an Ottawa paper, that at the present time there are a large number of cases of small pox in the city. It is idle and worse than useless to say that such is the fact, while at the same time it is foolish and imprudent to exaggerate the dangers which surround us, and make things out worse than they really are. "The danger is sufficient to justify the adoption of precautionary measures, but not to cause panic or excitement."

The Huron Examiner reports an accident to a lad about 17 years of age, named William McEwen, employed in the stove factory of Peterborough, who got four of the fingers of his left hand taken off by the knife of the joining machine while jointing staves. The fingers were stitched on again, but it is doubtful whether they will again knit with the other part as they have been taken off at the joint.

A Rochester girl, in a note making indignant complaint because she spit tobacco juice on her silk dress in the street says: "Never, while men chew tobacco will I go to the polls to vote. This country may go to ruin before I will have my clothes spoiled or even jeopardized."

A negro waiter who had twice awakened a traveller to find him at breakfast was ready, and a third time when he slanders by attempting to pull off the bed clothes, thus explained: "Mass, if you ain't gwine to get up, I must hab do shet, anyhow, 'cause dey're waitin' for de table."

A filial ten-year-old of Miltonburg, Ohio, gathered and sold chestnuts enough this season to present his widowed mother with an excellent sewing machine with the proceeds. He would make a good Sunday School book were it not that he having to hook the chestnuts would be rather damaging.

This is a great time for Aldermen, Chicago and Detroit are busy investigating the subject of aldermanic corruption. Captain McEwen, who was a similar matter, is now looking up the whole matter, and also that you are wise; Lafayette is afflicted, and the whole municipal horizon is more or less agitated.

Water, such as is fit to drink, commands a price in Madrid as high as soda water, as a summer beverage it is more sought after than wine, and people like it better for having to pay for it than if it cost nothing.

A paper collar machine costs from \$9,000 to \$10,000, and to fit up a factory costs at least \$15,000, and so on up to \$50,000. A good machine will turn out 120 collars per minute. About 1300 persons are employed in the collar factories of New England.

It is dangerous to be highly "spoken of" in Cincinnati. A baby was left at a rich man's door the other night, with a note saying: "Having heard you are highly spoken of, and also that you are extravagantly fond of babies, I have brought you this treasure."

There is a girl in Virginia who wears four bullets made into the form of a Maltese cross, which were extracted from the bodies of her father and brother, who were killed in the siege of Richmond.

Cuban matters are in a still more embarrassed state of political difference. Concha, the newly appointed Captain General has been detained at Cadix, for some unexplained reason.

Rome, Jan. 16.—It is announced that the Pope will shortly send an ultimatum to the Roman Catholic Bishops who have not accepted the dogma of Infallibility.

A meek thief recently stole a coat at Marshalltown, Ill., which had been hung across a fence by a disfigured of the small pox and, as a consequence, has gone to "that house", etc.

Miss Anna Bell Hamilton, of St. Louis, 16 years old, committed suicide last week. A quarrel with her lover led to the act.

A school girl named Brown, who attempted to jump on a sleigh in Ottawa was run over and instantly killed.

Many men in Utah have plumed very many men in Canada have very singular opinions.

At Virginia City, recently, a man died at the grave while his wife was being buried.

The British Columbia Grand Lodge of Free Masons, constituted on the 27th ult., St. John's Day.

Small pox is spreading in all parts of the United Kingdom.

IRON MANUFACTURE.

In an article calling attention to the large deposits of the most valuable varieties of iron ore found in different parts of Canada, and to the fact that we have not yet reached the art of smelting those ores, the Montreal News says:—"Take the Hull mines as an illustration; they contain rich deposits of the most abundant property of an American Company and are worked by them. This year twenty thousand tons were extracted, and so soon as the Northern Colonization (Railway) gets into operation, one hundred thousand tons will be the annual income. Not one ton of this ore is smelted in Canada. Shipped to Cleveland or Pittsburgh it is there manufactured into iron, and either returned here or enters the American market." Our contemporary here touches upon matters of vast importance to the whole country, and which are deserving of the most careful attention of the Government and the Legislature. There are, however, one or two questions of fact which our contemporary has erred in, no doubt unwittingly, that we would first allude to. The Hull mines are not owned by an American company nor are they worked by Americans. It is true that one or two American gentlemen own a small interest in the mines, about one-eighth; the remaining seven-eighths being owned by Mr. A. H. Baldwin, a gentleman who has been engaged in lumbering on the Ottawa for the last eighteen years, and whose management of the mines have been worked for the last twelve months. The amount of ore taken out last year was ten thousand tons, not twenty thousand tons, as alleged by our contemporary; but the larger amount will, in all probability, be taken out this year, at least the amount of ore may be taken out when the "Northern Colonization gets into operation" is a matter of speculation; it may be a hundred thousand tons, or it may be two hundred thousand tons, the amount must obviously depend upon circumstances and the exigencies of the country. But, one thing is certain: there is abundance of ore, and of the most excellent quality, in the Hull mines, to afford a supply at the rate of two hundred thousand tons a year for generations to come. Our contemporary is quite correct in saying that not one ton of the ore extracted was smelted in Canada; the whole of it was shipped to Cleveland, where it was sold to the smelters of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and being mixed with the inferior ores of the Lake Superior region, was converted into iron. Some of the iron made from this ore was purchased by the Toronto Car Wheel Company, and we have the testimony of Mr. Garsshore, the manager, that the metal is very superior for the purposes of the company. We are also informed that the Hull ore has found very great favor with the smelters of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and that the demand for it has increased and is likely to go on increasing. It is satisfactory to hear such good opinions of Canadian ore; but it is hardly so satisfactory to see the ore leaving the country to be converted into iron, nor to know that this very iron is returned to us to be used in our foundries and our wheel manufacturing. The questions then arise: Why should we not convert our own rich and abundant ore into iron? Why not enrich our country by fully developing our own resources and finding employment for our people? What do we utilize the fuel of our forests and the labor of our mines? Why send these of ours to the United States, there to be manufactured for us and to find profitable employment for the people of that country? And why put ourselves to the unnecessary loss of sending our ore to the United States, where it is smelted, and then bring it back to us, when we could smelt it at home? It is a mistake to suppose that our market is so limited as not to afford encouragement for the manufacture of iron within the country. Of iron in what may be termed its various crude manufactured conditions, we import to the extent of 200,000 tons per year, or a value of nearly one million and a half; and we could produce nearly all these varieties from our own ores and with our own resources. Our market now affords ample encouragement for the manufacture of pig iron, rails, bar, rod and hoop iron; and if we are to be self-sufficient in iron, we must begin at the root by affording protection to the manufacture from the ore. At present we admit iron bars, puddled, blooms and billets, puddled or not puddled, pig iron, iron scrap, railroad iron, and a few other crude sorts, or partially manufactured, free of duty; thus affording the foreign producer the advantage of our markets. But other kinds which are manufactured in the country are protected to the amount of five per cent. Now why should we not afford the same, or a larger protection to the manufacture of iron from the ore? It is afforded to the manufacture of bar, rod and hoop iron? The principle has been adopted in the interests of one branch of manufacture, and why not go a step further, or begin a stage earlier, and adopt it in the interests of the other? If moderate protection were given to the manufacture of iron from the ore, we should not very long have to deplore that our valuable ores are sent out of the country to be converted into iron elsewhere, nor should we have to complain that our industrial interests were lagging behind. With proper encouragement from the Government and Legislature of the country, there is no doubt that our deposits of ore could be made a great source of national wealth, the nursery of great industries, and in time we should be the manufacturers not only for ourselves but for the United States.

It was not proper to invite total strangers to attend an affair of that kind, but when they did extend an invitation it was a flagrant insult to the whole Board to turn them away from the door when they presented themselves for admission. About six o'clock in the evening a notice to the following effect was posted up in the Russell House:—"That the members of the Dominion Board of Trade who purport attending the ball are requested to appear in fancy costume." Signed, R. E. KIMBER. This was virtually countermarching the invitation. We leave it to the reader to say if this was a proper manner to treat some of the most influential and honorable gentlemen of the country. We think not, and we regret to say, we have not a word to say in exculpation of such conduct. A meeting was organized about ten o'clock, when Sheriff Powell condemned the conduct of the committee, and invited the Board of Trade to the ball, and afterwards denying them admittance. Messrs. Brymer (Montreal Gazette), Deslauriers, M. K. Dickinson, H. J. Doherty (St. Hyacinthe), and F. C. Clements spoke. Mr. Doherty thanked the citizens of Ottawa, personally for their kind manifestations of feeling and friendship. He did not pretend to represent the Board of Trade of which he was a member, but simply expressed his own sentiments. He was greatly pleased to see a cordial sentiment generally entertained. Mr. F. C. Clements said fortunately or unfortunately he was the first Bachelor to speak and he spoke as an Ottawa Bachelor. Having consulted several of the Bachelors of Ottawa, he could also say that the Board of Trade had invited the Board of Trade to attend the ball, and refusing them admittance. He could assure those gentlemen that they were not thus treated by the Bachelors of Ottawa. He and the Bachelors of Ottawa sorely felt the consequence of the occurrence, but he hoped they would not blame Ottawa as a whole for it. A self-constituted committee had perpetrated the injury. He for one felt deeply the stigma that such conduct would bring upon Ottawa, but he hoped the gentlemen would look at it in its proper light, and simply excuse the gull and not the whole Bachelor fraternity of Ottawa. He might also speak for the ladies of Ottawa, and he felt sure that they would hail with pleasure the advent of the gentlemen of the Board of Trade to the ball. Mr. Clements concluded amid much applause. A resolution moved by Mr. Dickinson, seconded by Mr. Deslauriers, passing a vote of censure on the Committee, was then put and unanimously carried. To add injury to insult, the committee had a posse of policemen called in during the discussion of the proceedings. What did such action mean? The gentlemen of the Dominion Board of Trade required to be watched by policemen. We will say no more.—Times.

SALT LAKE, 18th.—The Grand Jury presented a document to the Court yesterday, making serious charges against United States District Attorney General Bates who is now on his way to Washington. It seems that great distances have been voluntarily from witnesses to testify concerning the murder of Mr. Robinson, so Judge McKen ordered the case to be investigated immediately, as three Mormons are implicated and charged with the crime. One of the Grand Jurors has been lacking of a juror until to-day. The Grand Jury came in for the case, and without favor to the Government, the Grand Jury has charged that the District Attorney had directed absent jurors to stay away, contrary to their expressed wishes, and has told the jury to adjourn and not investigate the Robinson murder. The jury refused to adjourn without an order of Court, and the Court refused the order. The Federal Grand Jury has generally condemned the course of Bates in this and other matters very damaging to the interests of the Government and loyal citizens. London, Jan. 6.—While a meeting of loyalists was being held to-night at Wellington barracks in London, a mob of Irish and other broke into the hall and expelled the chairman and demolished the platform and furniture belonging to the room. Though police were gathered outside of the building they made no efforts to prevent the disgraceful behavior of the rioters, who held possession of the room for an hour, when the gas was turned off and they retired, singing the "Marseillaise" as they went out.

The Herald.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT \$1 A YEAR.
CARLETON PLACE, JAN. 24, '72.
It is highly gratifying to observe that exertions are being made in a greater or less degree, by the several governments of the Dominion to induce emigration to our shores during the next season; and that these exertions are being ably seconded by friends at home. On the 18th of December a largely attended meeting of the British and Colonial Emigration Society was held at the Mansion House, London, the Lord Mayor presiding. The principal object of the meeting was to hear the report of our friend Mr. Haly concerning what he saw and did during his visit to Canada in September last. Mr. Haly said that he had attended a general conference on immigration, held at Ottawa on the 19th of September, and submitted several proposals on behalf of the society, viz., the establishment of a larger, more active, and better situated head agency in London; the formation of active local agencies in those parts of the United Kingdom in which distress might prevail, or from which emigrants might be desired; the abolition of the capitation tax upon bona-fide settlers in the Dominion; a scale of assistance for such suitable emigrants as might need aid; and the formation of agencies in Canada to receive emigrants, look after them, and collect the sums advanced in aid of their passages. He also submitted a plan to the effect that the Government of Ontario should select and approved emigrants to the extent of £2 per statute adult during the coming season. There was no question, he said, that Canada was an excellent field for the hard-working, able-bodied man. In all districts he visited there was great demand for labor.

A Toronto omen, sadly out of humor with the present aspect of political affairs in the Province, gives vent to his feelings in the following high-flutin style:—"The still small voice whispering in hissing accents seems to anticipate his fate, and the terrors of denunciation with anathemas of proscription already rumble in the distance. Soon the terrible volcano will vomit forth its lava of fury, and the Grita, dissolved in liquid fire, will be scattered to the four winds of heaven, in particles so minute that the aid of the microscope will be required to detect the organisms that once existed as human beings." We think that a person capable of getting up such a high pressure, in cold weather should be looked after and taken care of by his friends when the dog days arrive. It is possible that he may explode.

THE MANUFACTURER AND BUILDER.—This excellent scientific monthly begins the new year with an unusually good number. As a presage of its future excellence, it appears in a new and beautiful dress, which can not fail to be admired by every one. We are glad to notice the continued success of this valuable magazine, and recommend all of our readers interested in scientific or industrial matters to subscribe to it, as its pages always contain practical information regarding the newest and most useful discoveries and inventions in science and art. Among the articles in the present issue we notice those on "Ready-Made Houses," "International Societies," "New Rotary Drilling Machine," "The Selden Double Action Plunger Pump," "Floral Fountain," "Manufacture of Rancid Iron," "New Sources of Supply for Paper," "Palladium Theories of Boiler Explosions," besides many others, all admirably illustrated. Published by the Engineering and Manufacturing Publishing Company, 97 Park Row, New York, 9th Ave.

PARLIAMENT OF ONTARIO.
Toronto, Jan. 18.
The House opened at 3:15.
The Speaker read the declarations of the returning officers of the new members as follows: Blake, McKenna, McKellar, Brooks, Scott, Goss, Monk, Ardagh and McLean, and Mr. Bell, Esq., excellent introductions to the House and courteous members to their respective sides of the House.
Several petitions were then presented, among them one from the Mayor and citizens of Ottawa, praying for an Act to amend the law relating to the sale of liquor, and lot adjoining to enable them to enlarge the same.
Mr. Blake moved, seconded by Mr. Scott, that an addition be made to the Select Committee for striking the Standing Committee, composed of Messrs. McKenna, McKellar, Clark, Goss, Wellington, and Hodgins.—Carried.
Mr. Cameron asked if the Government was prepared to make a more definite declaration of its policy.
Mr. Blake thought the policy had been declared before.
Mr. Cameron asked for an explanation of the Government's policy.
Mr. Scott moved that a motion be made to the effect that the Government should be asked to make a more definite declaration of its policy.
The House then adjourned at 3:50 p.m.
Toronto, Jan. 19, 1872.
The House opened at 3.
Messrs. Bethune and McQuinn moved that the attention of the Dominion Board of Trade, now in session at Ottawa, be called to the fact that the Dominion Board of Trade, now in session at Ottawa, is a project of some interest brought forward by Mr. Fortin, the member for Gaspé, for a submarine cable from the Gulf shore to Point de Monts, a distance of 24½ miles. As a condition of receiving a subsidy for this line, Mr. Fortin proposed that the telegraph line connection from Fort River to Matane, a distance of 160 miles, be completed. This important work will be finished next summer, the line following the route of the public road, which will be completed next October. There will be a saving of some communication round the County of Gaspé. One important advantage claimed by Mr. Fortin for the submarine cable is that it will be of great use in transmitting intelligence respecting vessels on the North coast. The point at which the cable will touch the North shore is in the vicinity of some of the most dangerous places on the coast. The proposed line would bring these parts into close communication with Quebec whence steamers could be despatched instantly when occasion required.
An Elopement was attempted in Upper Town last night. A certain gentleman who believes in the doctrine of spiritualism, as propounded by Victoria Woodhull, fell in love with a bonneted damsel, but, unfortunately, he could not like the illustrious "Vic," cast off those ties considered sacred, even in the street called Broad. He was already married and his wife was one of that class of strong minded women who believe in keeping one husband in order. Under these circumstances he determined to elope to the States with the damsel afore said. Accordingly they made all requisite arrangements for a departure by the Canada Central Railway last evening. But "the best laid plans of mice and men gang a-ga-gone," for some how the damsel, who was supposed to be the lady's intention, and just as he was taking his place in the car before the train started she dropped upon it. The scene can better be imagined than described. The neighbors eager to hear of a corner's inquest being held in the neighborhood before long. When it takes place the full particulars will be given.—Citizen.

COLLINGWOOD, Jan. 16.
About five o'clock this morning a fire broke out in Messrs. Long Bros. storehouse and packing house, completely destroying it. There were stored in the building, when the fire commenced, 3500 bushels of wheat, 700 bags of flour, and a large lot of salt, which will all be almost a total loss. Had it not been for the well directed efforts of the firemen and citizens the adjoining broom and paper factory of Messrs. Mulholland and Smith would have shared the same fate. The building was on fire several times, and the firemen were kept busy with considerable damage to the building and stock. The Messrs. Long Bros. will lose heavily. Their total loss on the building and contents will be about \$10,000. Insured in the Liverpool and London for £2,250, and in the Loyal for \$1,500. Messrs. Mulholland and Smith's loss, through damage to the building and stock, will be about \$12,000. Fortunately, it was calm at the time.
Utica, N. Y., 17.—Melton Thompson, of this city, was this forenoon shot through the nose and chest, and H. H. Hall, a coal dealer, of Ogdensburg, was shot in the heart and instantly killed by a woman giving the name of McCarthy from Albany.
The woman McCarthy got on a street car, where, near the head of Greenleaf street, Thompson and Hall, who were relations, got on the car at Thompson's residence. Some words passed between Mrs. McCarthy and Thompson, when the woman drew a revolver and shot at Thompson, the ball passing through his face and struck H. H. Hall in the heart. The latter sprang from the car and fell dead on the bottom of the car. Thompson's wound is not considered dangerous. The woman is under arrest.
"With you a happy New Year!" once twice to James Kirk, Jan. 5, five days before he was shot. With one of these greetings came a plinking of lightning, which was a carriage behind his side, in which was presented to him by Henry Harley at a cost of \$2,000; with the other came an opera glass upon which 500 little diamonds twinkled, costing \$2,000 to the thirty friends who gave it.

Messrs. J. & T. Warren have opened Public House in the new building adjoining the Junction of the C. O. & B. & O. Railway.
The Dominion Board of Trade was in session last week in Ottawa.
Society.—The society given by the ladies of the Rev. W. Ross' Congregation, at Franktown, on Tuesday evening last, was in every respect, a complete success. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity. Interesting speeches and addresses were given by Rev. Messrs. Bain, Mylne, Cunneen, Gordon, and McLean, and R. Bell, Esq., excellent music was furnished during the evening, by a most efficient choir, and last, but not least, refreshments, abundant in quantity, and excellent in quality, were dispensed to the audience. The whole affair reflects great credit upon those who had the management of it.
The state of Illinois is waking up to the fact of the ruin and destruction which the run-fund is causing amongst its people and have passed a bill, by both branches of the legislature of that state, which enacts that no intoxicating liquors shall hereafter be sold in Illinois without a license, and that no license shall be issued unless the person applying therefor shall give a bond in the sum of \$3000, with two freehold sureties, that he shall pay all damages to any person incurred in person or property by the selling of liquor under the said license, the penalty to be recovered in the name of the State for the use of any person injured by liquor sold by such licensed person.
We observe by the *Manitoba* of the 1st instant, that the Masonic fraternity of Manitoba celebrated St. John's Day in the customary style, the Prince Rupert's Lodge, of Winnipeg, giving the coup de grace to the proceedings by a grand ball and supper in the evening. Invitations were scattered broadcast and by ten o'clock, when the hall opened, the scene was a brilliant one. There must have been about 300 present, very many of whom were the regalia of the Masonic order, and formed, with the ladies, the military and others, a very gay and fashionable assemblage; as such might, we fancy, be thought a good deal of in any of the larger cities of the Dominion.
The question of reforming the House of Lords in England is, at present, one of the most absorbing questions of the day. It is said that the subject has come to be considered as standing outside party considerations, and is discussed in the centres of trade and manufactures. So strong has been the cry raised for reform, that the opening of the next Parliament will probably witness the introduction of some scheme whereby the Upper House may be brought more in accord with the sentiments of the people. The world is progressing, if only by slow degrees.
Great excitement prevails in Manitoba in reference to the reported discovery of gold diggings of great value near Peace River. A letter from Fort Edmonton confirms the rumour, and gives currency to the story that Helena, Benton, and other towns in Minnesota, are nearly depopulated in consequence of the rush to this new El Dorado. Some parties are making from one to two thousand dollars per day. Old miners say that the country near the Rocky Mountains will be found richer in gold than California itself.
The Temperance movement in Great Britain is progressing rapidly. Within the last month the National Temperance Society has organized a series of meetings in almost all the chief cities and towns; and it is especially noticeable as a sign of the times that in nearly every case the Bishop of the Diocese in which each meeting takes place is announced to preside. It speaks well for the wisdom and common sense of the English clergy to find that they are now coming boldly to the front on this all important question.
A man employed in the shanties up the river last week, received an urgent message from his wife, who resided in Hull, asking him to come home, as she and the children were very ill. He immediately started for home, but when he arrived three days after, he had neither wife nor children, all were dead and buried.
The terrible affliction of famine, in Persia is said to be still raging with unabating fury; and what makes the matter more frightful, plague is following in the wake of the famine. It is said that the living are unable to bury the dead.
"WESTWARD HO" is the title of a new paper about to be started in Ottawa. Its aim is to forward Immigration to Canada, and we hope it will succeed in its important mission. We have yet only seen the prospectus which gives fair promise.
We understand that the Dominion Government is about to organize a cavalry school under the command of Col. Forsythe. Major Gray to be Adjutant. Cadets to be allowed 75 cents per day for maintenance during instructions.
Some of our western exchanges report the circulation of counterfeit Canadian and American silver. The coins are said to be as well executed and present such an appearance as to escape detection without extreme vigilance.
The Rev. Mr. O'Malley of Huntly, met with an accident last week by his horse running away. He was thrown from his cutter with such violence that his leg was broken.
We are sorry to hear that Wm. Lowry, eldest son of Mr. Samuel Lowry of Pakenham, met with an accident in the woods, by which his leg was broken.
Mr. Arthur Halliburton, son of the late Sam. Hall, has been appointed assistant in the English War Office.
We understand that the line bridge at Prescott is not in good order and arrangements are being made.

SPRING PAYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston Advertiser says that—Representative Freeman Clark, of the Rochester N. Y., district, will to-morrow introduce a bill providing for a return of specie payments, as he believes, without contraction of the currency. It directs the President, at any time he shall deem expedient during the present year, to redeem after thirty days' notice the legal-tender notes in coin at par at the sub-treasury in New York, or other appointed places. National banks shall continue to hold the reserved funds prescribed by the present law. In addition to the coin on hand, until the 1st of September, 1873. The fourth section of the bill authorizes a bank of redemption of New York, in which national banks may hold stock to the amount of one per cent of their capital. The fifth exempts from taxation the average amount of deposits kept by national banks for purposes of redemption, and the sixth requires the Secretary of the Treasury to keep one hundred millions of coin on hand, provided that he may use the proceeds of the sales of bonds in redemption of other outstanding bonds. Duties on imports will continue to be paid in coin. The bill will be referred to the committee on banking and currency, and is believed to meet the views of Mr. Hooper, the chairman.
THE DARIEN SHIP CANAL.—Some particulars of Commander Selfridge's exploration of the Isthmus of Panama were communicated to the public, although the report has not yet been published. The route recommended is along the course of the River Atrato, and thence to Cupira Bay, on the Pacific Ocean. The work is calculated to cost over one hundred million dollars, the object being to reach the Gulf of Mexico by a shorter route. One of these difficulties is the construction of a tunnel, four miles in length, seventy feet wide, and one hundred and seventy high. The account does not tell us of the nature of the soil through which this excavation is to be made. The work will require twenty-two locks, nine rising from the Atlantic to the highest point, and thirteen descending thence to the Pacific.
GOING FOR A CULLER.—A young man from Ottawa engaged as a culler in one of the Chaudiere lumbering establishments was sent up the river last week to measure some logs. He found the timber was not what was contracted for, and refused to accept it, whereat the jobber became wrathful and undertook to "reconstruct" the culler with his fists. He found, however, that he had attacked the wrong man, as the caller gave him a complete thrashing in four rounds, banged up his eyes, broke some of his teeth and completely spoiled his beauty for a fortnight at least. The caller says a knowledge of the art of self-defence is no disadvantage to a man who has to cut logs on the Bonnechere or Nida-waska.
Fort Erie, Jan. 16.
The body of Robert Gurston, a labourer in the employ of B. Riley, a contractor on the Canada Southern Railway was found yesterday morning lying on the tracks near Fort Erie by the section men of the Erie and Niagara Railway. The deceased had been left in the village on Saturday evening, and taken for his boarding house about 11 p.m., after some liquor with him. It is supposed he became stupefied by the liquor, and was found to death by the intense cold of the night. A jury will be summoned by Coroner Gossard, when a verdict will be returned in accordance with the above facts. The deceased was a stranger, no one knowing where he belonged.
WITS OUTWITTED.—A party of wits once stopped at a tavern. When the least was over, one of the members called on the hostess. "Annelique," he said, "I am going to give you a lesson in Astronomy. Have you not heard of the great Platonic year, when everything must return to its former condition? Know then, that in 16,000 years we shall be here on the same day, and at the same hour. Will you give us credit till then? The hostess, however, had her reply. "I am perfectly willing," she retorted; "but it is just 16,000 years since you were here before and you left without paying; settle the old score and I will trust you with the new."
At Newbury, Eng., a gentleman recently made a wager of five thousand dollars that at eight o'clock on a particular evening he would sit down to a dinner in a well known restaurant, well supplied with clothes, the wool of which formed the fleece on sheep's backs at five o'clock that same morning. The sheep were shorn, the wool was carded, stubbed, roved, spun, woven; the cloth was dyed, covered, tented, raised, sheared, dyed and dressed; the garments were made. At a quarter past six he sat down to a dinner, at the head of his guests in a complete diamond-colored suit—thus winning his wager, with one hour and three quarters to spare.
The mania which travellers display in trying to cross a railroad track with their teams before the train comes up, though knowing that the chances are against them, is often greater than a reader would imagine. The Buffalo Courier recently made a large number of large, says a gentleman having access to a large number of daily and weekly papers has ascertained that 27 persons were killed in this way in six of the Northern States last year, 14 badly hurt, 80 vehicles demolished, 8 locomotives injured, and 60 horses killed.
A dwelling house was destroyed by fire a few rods from the railroad, Ontario, station, at two o'clock on Sunday morning, by which five lives were lost in a flame—a woman named Terner, her two children, and a young woman, and a man who was boarding in the house. Another man, with his wife and child, barely escaped with their lives by getting out of the house in time. The origin of the fire is not known.
A Western lady has invented a contrivance which effectually does away with the annoyance produced by her husband's snoring—two funnels of hard rubber connected by a flexible tube. One funnel is placed over the snorer's mouth and the other over her ear. The result is all the snoring is cut off, and she hears his own snoring intensely. It generally wakes him up at the first note.
Dublin, Jan. 17.—Cardinal Cullen energetically protests against making oblation, highly popular, and a call has been issued, signed by influential citizens, to signify the opposition of the Irish people to any measure having this object in view.
Denver, Jan. 17.—The double hunting party were very successful in the hunt, having killed twenty-five buffalo in one day. The Great Dakota did his full share of the work. The Dakota and her two boys, as he expects to leave for St. Louis on Friday evening.
The settlement of the *Manitoba* difficulty entirely depends upon the British Government.

MARRIAGE LAWS IN SWITZERLAND.

Very considerable stir is going on at present in Switzerland over a proposed reform of the Constitution. Among other changes likely to be carried in a new constitution is the law of marriage. This law as it stands at present is exceedingly cumbersome and oppressive. For instance, no priest or clergyman can celebrate a marriage without a certificate from the Communal Council of the District in which each of the parties residing, giving consent to the marriage, and such consent is uniformly refused unless the proposed husband and wife are supposed to be in comfortable circumstances. In the Canton of Lucerne, for example, a man must pay a hundred francs before he can get married, and must show that he is worth two thousand and if the marriage without doing this, he is liable to imprisonment for two years. The result of all this is that the number of illegitimate children in the country is very great. Such a country where things could not go on forever. Pauperism and crime have increased under such a system that the Legislature has been forced to take the matter up, and the following change has been proposed and carried by overwhelming majority: "1. The right of marriage is placed under the protection and control of the Confederation. "2. No marriage shall for the future be forbidden, either from Confessional motives, from poverty, or from the conduct and mode of living of either of the parties. "3. Children born before marriage shall be rendered legitimate by the subsequent marriage of their parents. "4. No tax or money payment of any kind shall for the future be demanded from persons about to marry."

THE STOKES TRIAL.

New York, 18th.—Owing to the fact that Stokes, the murderer of Fisk, would be arranged before Judge Ingraham this morning in the Court of Oyer and Terminer an immense crowd blocked up the outside of the Court House from a very early hour, and waited very anxiously the opening of the doors. Stokes was brought from the toms at 9:30 o'clock in a close carriage to the Sheriff's office, where he was kept waiting his removal to the court. At 10:30 District Attorney Garvin made his appearance, followed by the counsel for the prisoner. Judge Ingraham came into the court soon after, and at 25 minutes to 11 the Court opened and the prisoner Judge Garvin rose and moved for the arraignment of Edwin S. Stokes for murder. The clerk then asked the prisoner to stand up and put to him the formal question as to what plea he would interpose to the indictment. Stokes arose and faced the court with a firm unflinching manner, and gave no answer to the question asked him, being requested by his counsel to remain silent. He looked weak and anxious and seemed to have changed greatly since his incarceration. John McKeon asked time for the defence to prepare for the case. After a slight delay it was agreed that the matter lay over until next week, and the court adjourned until Saturday.

The King of Sweden opened Parliament in person, and read his address. The examination of witnesses for the defence in the Tichborne trial has commenced. The Duke of Edinburgh will shortly take command of the new iron-clad Sultan. The Kookab revolt in India has been suppressed. One hundred rebels were killed and several hundred taken prisoners. The Japanese Embassy arrived in San Francisco. The costumes are described as being of "styles since the flood." A man named Berden, while coupling cars at Point St. Charles, yesterday, was crushed to death between them. Some sacrilegious scoundrels broke into the Methodist Church in York street, Ottawa, with a view of plundering it, but found nothing worth stealing. Horace Greeley lately recommended the prairie farmers of Minnesota to utilize the strong winds which prevail in that section to do some of the work. They declined, urging as a reason that Congress would levy a prohibitory tariff on the wind as being of foreign origin. SMALL CHARGE.—The Ottawa Citizen says complaints among our city retail merchants about the scarcity of small silver and cents. Shipplaters are looked upon as vehicles for small coin, and the discontent arising from both circumstances requires, and will doubtless receive, attention in the proper quarter. The Methodists of Philadelphia have recently built a Home for aged and infirm members of the Church in that city. It is not an hospital or a general charity, but what the name implies. A piece of ground six acres in extent has been purchased, and new and splendid buildings erected on it, which are now ready for occupation. A CONSIDERATE TAVERN KEEPER. A milkman of Lachine, named Marr, while intoxicated went into a tavern kept by Mr. Arcand, and called for a drink. The tavern keeper, seeing the condition of the man, and that he had a good deal of money about him, gave him in charge of a policeman, and the man and his money was kept safe until next day. The tavern keeper noted like a man of honor and deserves all praise. A drunken husband in an Ohio village who had a mania for breaking furniture, and the ladies turned on him very neatly by his better half. She quietly looked on while he was engaged in his rambles, then sat down and made out a bill embracing each article destroyed and its value. This done, she went to the saloon keeper who kept her husband in spirits and demanded the amount of his bill. She promptly presented the bill, and he was obliged to pay it, and collected it from her husband.

MORTALITY.

The number of deaths from small pox in Ottawa during the past week ending Thursday 18th inst., was fifteen. Of these fourteen were Roman Catholics and one Protestant. Twelve were children of tender age, and two were adults. One death occurred in Upper Town, in the Parish of St. Joseph, and the remaining twelve in that part of the city known as "Little Ot" and its appendages. Of the total fifteen deaths were children of French Canadian parents.—Ottawa Citizen.

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