Carleton Place Herald.

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CREMATION.
By B, N. U.

Friends who were dearer than life itself,
Burned into ashes one by one.
Corked up into bottles nicely labelled,
Stood in the parlor——the work is done.

Think of the ties that bound them here;
Think of their deeds of kindness done
Look at the bottles side by side:
This is the work of cremation

'Tis Satan's last bold effort
To try his best on man.
Cast it behind forever:
Stick to the good old plan.

IF WE KNEW.

If we knew when walking thoughtless
Through the crowded noisy way,
That some pearl of wondrous whiteness
Close beside our pathway lay
We would pause when now we hasten,
We would often look around,
Least our careless feet should trample
Some rare jewel in the ground.

If we knew what toems were fainting
For the shade that we should fling,
If we knew what lips were parching
For the water we should bring,
We should haste with eager footsteps,
We would work with willing hands
Bearing cups of cooling water,
Planting rows of shading palms.

If we knew when friends around us
Closely press to say good-bye,
Which among the lips that kiss us,
First should 'neath the daisies lie,
We would clasp our arms around them,
Looking on them thro' our tears,
Tender words of love eternal,
We would whisper in their ears.

If we knew what lives where darkened
By some thoughtless word of ours,
Which had ever lain upon them
Like the frost among the flowers:
Oh, with what sincere repentings,
With what anguish of regret,
While our eyes were overflowing,
Would we cry—forgive—forget.

If we knew, alas! and do we
Ever care or seek to know,
Whether bitter herbs or roses,
In our neighbors' gardens grow?
God forgive us least hereafter,
Our hearts break to hear him say,
Careless child, I never knew you,
From my presence flee away.

DON'T CHANGE YOUR NAME.

When I asked Lucy Bacon to be Mrs. Hogg, she turned up her pert little nose, and said she could not think of taking such an outlandish name.

"The name's well enough," said I, *bristling* up. "You forget, surely, that like our distinguished namesake we spell it with a double g."

"Do you think spelling it with a *w* would make it any nicer to be called Mrs. Crow?" she asked saucily.

With a grunt of disgust I turned my back on the provoking minx, determined to banish her forever from my thoughts.

But she would not be banished.

Her image, confound it was as obstinate as herself.

It would stick in my fancy, in spite of every effort to drive it out.

For some time I treated her with pouting dignity, met her pleasant greetings with stiff bows, and paid ostentatious court to her rival coquette, Pattie Dunn, whom I detested almost as much as she did.

But it was no use trying; I could not hold out.

Instead of resenting my conduct, Lucy kept her temper so admirably, and made herself so charming whenever we met, that I fairly gave in at last, and something like the old relations were restored between us.

I was a bit of a politician, and had worked like a beaver at the last election to secure a seat in Parliament for my friend Smith, and had succeeded.

Now is the time for him to requite my services and he did it.

He got a bill through changing my name to Percy Randall.

The cost in champagne and oysters was immense, but that was nothing to the jokes I was made the but of.

One old ministerial reprobate, for instance, moved that a committee be appointed to report whether my re-christening should be by sprinkling or immersion.

I was overjoyed when the thing was over, and I had the right to present myself to Lucy as Mr. Percy Randall.

"What a real nice name that is!" she said.

"I'm glad you think so," I answered. "Permit me to make you the offer of it."

And I caught her hand in mine.

She drew it back gently.

"I—I'm sure I feel very—very much flattered Mr. Hogg—Randall, I mean," she stammered; "but—but——"

"But what, dearest?"

"It can never be."

"Never!"

"Never."

After all the champagne, jokes and oysters I had stood, that was the answer I got.

"Traitress," I exclaimed, "you love another."

There was a confession in her blush as plain as any words could have spoken it.

In a paroxysm of rage and jealousy I tore myself from her presence.

In a month's time Lucy Bacon had become Mrs. Salathiel Shoate; and it gave me a malicious pleasure to think that her new name was little less swinish than the one that I had first offered her.

I plucked up spirit at last, and removed to a remote part, resolved under my new name to commence my career anew.

None of my old friends were informed of my intended place of abode.

It was my purpose, for the present, to obliterate all traces of myself.

If mayhap, those who had once known me one day found me out, it should be when I had made the name of Percy Randall famous.

I went into politics, cultivated oratory, and was finally nominated.

It was on the eve of the election, and my chances of success were excellent.

I had gone to the railway station to meet a friend who had been canvassing part of the district, and who was to meet me and report progress.

Hallo! Hogg!" exclaimed a voice, as the train stopped, and the passengers crowded out to make the most of the fifteen minutes allowed them for refreshments.

Hogg, I say!" repeated the voice, as I turned to avoid recognition by anyone who knew me by that odious name.

A heavy slap on the shoulder left me no alternative but to confront the voice's owner, who proved to be an old college chum whom I had not seen since the day on which our venerable Alma Mater had turned us out, with her blessing, a couple of jolly bachelors of Art.

"Hogg, I say!"

What an embarrassing position.

I could not return the salutation without admitting either that I was now passing under an assumed name, or that I was, for some reason the possessor of an alias.

Most of those present knew me, and a circumstance so suspicious would be sure at the present juncture, to be used to my disadvantage.

I had to decide quickly.

The best course I could think of was to give my old friend the cut direct and walk away as though I did not know him.

Next morning a hand bill came out addressed to the 'independent voters of S——.'

'Men of S——,' it began, 'do you wish to be represented in the House of Commons by a coward?'

Then followed a statement, backed by numerous affidavits, to the effect that I had suffered myself to be publicly insulted—in short, to be called a hog several times without resenting it.

It was a regular fire eating community.

The faintest suspicion that a man wasn't ready to fight to death on the slightest provocation at once lost him caste character and influence.

I had no plausible explanation to offer, and no time to offer it had I had one.

I was overwhelmingly defeated, and went to hide my disgrace where I had trusted none would ever invade my obscurity.

Not long after an advertisement in a newspaper atiracted my notice.

It requested the surviving relatives of Ezekiel Hogg to report themselves to a certain legal gentleman, from whom they might learn something to their advantage.

I had a parental uncle named Ezekiel, who had gone abroad many years ago, and of whom the family had never heard since.

It might be that he had died leaving a handsome fortune and that I was the nearest heir.

At all events the thing was worth looking after.

The failure of my recent plans had placed me in such circumstances that a lucky windfall would prove most acceptable.

I took the journey necessary to reach the lawyer's place of residence.

I presented myself before him.

It was as I had conjectured.

Ezekiel Hogg was my uncle.

He was dead and had left an enormous fortune.

I don't want to remember how much it was.

I explained my relationship to the deceased.

'If you establish what you say, replied the lawyer, 'you are his nearest heir.'

'And of course, entitled to his fortune' I remarked.

'May I ask a question?' inquired the lawyer.

'Certainly,' I answered.

'What is your name?'

'Percy Randall,' I said. 'I was Hiram Hogg, but I had it changed by an act in the legislature.

The old lawyer shook his head.

'Most unfortunate,' he added.

'How so?' I asked. 'Surely the name can make no difference.'

It makes a vast difference in this case,' he returned.

'Your uncle had some peculiar notions, it seems. He not only wished his fortune to remain in his family but in his name.

His will provides that it shall go to the name of Hogg.'

It needed no elaborate opinion to enable me to see the point.

The fortune that would have been mine went to some trumpery third or fourth cousin, and all through my stupid folly in changing my name to gratify a whim of faithless Lucy Bacon whom I lost to boot.

A BRAVE YANKEE SCHOOL MARM WHO WOULDN'T BACK DOWN FOR A LOCOMCTIVE.

Not long since there was an occurrence on the Harlem Extension railroad that is worth recounting. About nine o'clock in the morning a serious collision—a collision between a train and a girl—was avoided in a very singular and daring way. The girl is a teacher and she was on her way to school. The train was from Chatham, on its way to Rutland. The girl stood still, while the alarmed engineer whistled down brakes and managed to stop the train only when his engine was within ten feet of the obstruction. The trestle work is thirty-six feet high, and bears only one course of ties, and only one track.—"What do you mean—do you want to be killed?" enquired the engineer. "No," said the girl, "I am going to school." "Well go back until the train crosses the trestle," said the engineer. "I can't she replied, "I am late now." "Step aside then." And she stepped aside, outside the track and on the edge of the ties. But the space was too narrow; the engine's wheels could not clear her expanded skirts, Her next plan was to sit down, with her legs dangling between the ties; but the hoops spread all the wider.—Provoking delay for the engineer; humiliating failure and posture for a school marm. "Hold on," said she, "I'll fix it!" And then gathering up her limbs and skirts, she stretched herself at full length upon the outer edge of the ties seized underneath with one hand the string piece to which the rail is spiked, and coolly bade the train pass on! in a minute the train moved over the postrate form without a jar or jolt; and the next instant the girl was on her feet, hastening to her expectant pupils, before whom she was determined be to "on time," though she disarranged dozen railroad time tables.

Hon. Malcolm Cameron has gone on a visit to his constituents; he has an opportunity of explaining his votes on the Riel question.

THE NEW DOMINION ELECTION LAW.

By an amendment made on the third reading of the Elections Bill, that measure is brought into operation on the 1st of July next. It is probable, therefore, that the last election under the old law has taken place, and that the first candidate who now appeals for the votes of a Canadian constituency will have the full benefit of the new enactment.

It is desirable that the provisions of the Election Law should be fully understood by the whole body of the public, first, that electors may be able readily to comply with its requirements; and, secondly, that both electors and non-electors should have full warning of the possible consequences of any violation of its provisions.

In the first place it will be borne in mind that, in the whole Dominion, the voters lists of the several Provinces will be used, without any exception, in Dominion elections. In Ontario we have now a very admirable law regulating the preparation of those lists. That law applies to the lists of the current year and, both as respects the Provincial elections that will take place in the course of a few months, and any by-elections for the House of Commons, it is important that all who desire to see a fair and honest register should avail of the powers the new Ontario Act gives them.

The property qualification for candidates is abolished and any one being a British subject twenty-one years of age and untainted with crime will be eligible, if the electors choose him, to be their representative.

Public nominations are also abolished. Instead thereof a written notice—according to a form appended to the Act,—is to be given to the Returning officer, at any time previous to or at the time fixed for the nomination, of which notice will be given in the usual manner. The nomination will have to be accompanied by the written consent of the candidate, unless he be absent at the time from the Province, in which case the fact of his absence will have to be stated in the nomination paper. A sum of Fifty dollars is also to be handed with the nomination paper to the Returning-officer as a pledge that the nomination is not a "bogus" one, but made in good faith. A candidate may withdraw at any time before the closing of the poll by tyling a declaration to that effect with the Returning officer, and any votes cast for a candidate who so withdraws will be null and void.

The voting will be by ballot, and will take place between the hours of nine in the morning and five in the afternoon. The only persons who are to be admitted into the polling-booth are the Deputy Returing-Officer, the Poll Clerk, the candidates, and their agents, not exceeding two in number for each candidate. If no persons accredited as agents are present, any two electors may claim to act in that capacity. During the whole time the poll is open, all other persons than those named are to be excluded.

In each polling-booth are to be one or more compartments, in which the voter may mark his ballot paper without observation. The ballot box, before the poll opens, is to be inspected by the candidates or their agents, and then closed and locked. The voter, on being admitted to the polling-booth, will have his name, address, and qualification recorded by the Poll Clerk. The Returning-officer will then hand him a paper, on which the names of the candidates are printed. This paper he will take into one of the private compartments, and there mark a cross against the name of the candidate for whom he wishes to vote. He will then place the paper in an envelope, with which he will be furnished, and, having closed it, will hand it to the deputy returning officer, who will drop it into the ballot-box. He is then to quit the polling-booth as quickly as practicable. If any vote is unable to read, or incapacitated by any physical cause from marking his ballot paper, the deputy returning officer may mark it for him, in the presence of one agent of each candidate, who has been sworn to secrecy. As soon as the poll is over, the box is to be opened in the presence of the agents of the candidates, or, in the absence of any agents, at least three electors. The ballots are to be counted; all spurious ballot-papers are to be rejected; also all those that have any mark or writing upon them by which the voter may be identified; and all those containing more marks than there are candidates to be elected.

The Returning-officer will hear and determine objections raised by the candidates or their agents to any of the papers. A record will be kept of such investigations in the event of a subsequent investigation but there will be no clue whatsoever whereby it may be ascertained how any elector has voted; and no person who has voted at any election shall, in any legal proceeding to question the return, be required to state for whom he has voted. No person is to be allowed to inspect any of the ballot-paper except by order of a judge, who will only grant such order on cause shown and upon affidavit for the purpose of prosecuting for any offence in relation to ballot-papers, or of a petition questioning a return. After the Deputy Returning-officer has counted the ballot-papers, they are to be replaced in the box, which is then to be locked and sealed, and forwarded to the Returning-officer. A certificate of the number of votes polled for each candidate is to be given to the candidates or their agents by the Deputy Returning-officer. On a day appointed in his proclamation the Returning-officer will, in the presence of the candidates or their agents, open all the ballot boxes and declare the result of the election. In any case where opposing candidates are found to have an equal number of votes, the Returning-officer is to have a casting vote.

Having thus given an outline of the proceedings of an election so far as they bear upon the acts of the electors, we shall as succinctly as possible epitomise those provisions of the Act intended to secure purity and independence of election.

No person who has been employed either before or during the election, in reference thereto for any pecuniary reward, or any promise of personal gain or advantage, is to be allowed to vote.

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officer. All claims and charges are to be sent in to the agent within one month after the election, or the right to recover them will be barred. A detailed statement of the expenses of the candidate is to be made out and sent to the Returning-officer within two months of the election, and within fourteen days after receiving it the Returning-officer is to advertise it at the expense of the candidate, and any agent failing to send in such statement is to forfeit twenty dollars a day for each day it is delayed. Any false statement is to be punished as a misdemeanour.

No Returning-officer or Deputy Returning-officer, or the partner or either of them, can act as an agent. The personal expenses of a candidate are defined to be his reasonable travelling expenses and costs of living at hotels or elsewhere during the election.

The oaths administered to electors are to be the same as those used in their respective Provincial elections.

There has been a great difficulty heretofore in setting the law in motion against offenders who violate the purity of elections. The political character of the prosecution almost invariably secures an acquittal, owing to the bias or division of sentiment on the part of a jury. In future, however, offenders will not escape so easily. The judge trying an election petition may, if it appears that any person has been guilty of an offence under the Election law, cause such person to appear before him and summarily fine or imprison the offender in his discretion. This will probably prove one of the most effective and wholesome provisions of the new law.

BEE NOTES.

Bees have solved a recondite problem. They have made their cells in a proper shape to hold the greatest possible amount of honey, with the least possible consumption of precious wax, in their construction.

No human workman is skilful enough to do what a crowd of bees can do—working in a dark hive—make cells of wax of the true form.

The number of humble bees in the country will depend upon the number of cats! How can that be? Because the number of bees is dependent upon the number of field mice, which eat the bees. Hence, the more cats the fewer mice, and the fewer mice the more bees.

In the whole germs of humble-bees become extinct, or very rare, the heartsease and red clover would become rare, or wholly disappear. How is that? Because bees promote the growth of those flowers. The visits of bees are necessary to the fertilization of some kinds of clover, and almost indispensible to the fertilization of the heartsease, for these bees do not visit this flower. Humble bees alone visit red clover, as other bees cannot reach the nectar.

In a word—no bees, no seed, no increase of the flower. The more visits from bees, the more seeds from the flower; the more flowers from the seeds.

Nearly all our orchidaceous plants absolutely require the visits of insects to remove their pollen masses and thus to fertilize them.

Twenty heads of unprotected Dutch clover yields 2,990 seeds. The same number protected from the bees produced not one seed; 100 heads of unprotected red clover yielded 2,700, and the same number protected from bees not a seed.

When the enquiry into the Mercantile Agency system was going on at Ottawa, loud complaints were made in certain quarters against the attempts made to bring the business into disrepute. It was especially objected that the charge of levying black-mail and making false representations in reference to the standing of individuals had never been proven. Within the last few days it has been conclusively shown that the existence of establishments where such practices are in use is something more than a mere chimera. The collapse of the Retail Traders' Protective Association, and the subsequent revelations as to the manner in which business was transacted at that institution, have demonstrated the necessity of the most stringent legislation in reference to these agencies. We are far from regarding mercantile agencies, when properly conducted, as useless and unnecessary. There can be no doubt that they have been of much service in protecting business men from reckless and dishonest customers. But on the other hand, the powers possessed by the proprietors of such agencies are so great, and so easily abused, that they should only be allowed to be exercised under constant supervision and under a heavy guarantee that they will not be turned to improper purposes. The public will have reason to be grateful to those who exposed the nefarious practices of Messrs. Bell & Co., for showing the extent to which the agency business may be abused by unprincipled men.

Although shipping is still alive, there are not many sales reported. The American buyers appear to be holding back as much as possible, for two reasons: first, in view of the changes that may take place should the Reciprocity Treaty negotiations prove favorable, and in the second place a feeling prevails with Eastern States that Canadian lumber dealers are so hard pressed that they will find themselves mistaken on the latter point, however, as far as Ottawa is concerned, for the Chaudiere men are keeping well to their rates. Perley and Pattee made a small sale for the New York market at something over $8.50 for shiping culls. A raft of square timber the property of W. J. Featherson containing forty cribs is expected to reach Quebec about the 10th inst. Reports received from the Petewawa, state that the drive on that stream is progressing well. Mr. Robert Skead's old timber has all reached the boom at the mouth, and Messrs. Thisle's Carswell's and Perley and Pattee's timber has all reached the long slide at Lake Traverse, fifty miles from the mouth. By this it will be seen that the drive is now as far advanced as it was other years when the spring appeared to have been more favorable.

RIEL AND THE MACKENZIE GOVERNMENT.

Among the many prophecies regarding the present administration which events have falsified, the most striking and instructive is, the prophecy regarding the Riel difficulty. People who are slaves of conventionality, when they by accident commit a breach of etiquette, are often heard to cry "what shall we say?" Various advices are given, and the best advice of all is seldom or never heard. "Tell the truth." Nothing is more natural to the slaves of conventionality, than to think that the truth would by no means do; just as nothing is more in keeping with the character of politicians who believe in dodging than to hold with the firmness of religious faith that straightforwardness is the way to political ruin. Nothing is more certain than that we live under a moral order, and that in the end rectitude is best in business of all kinds and in all our private relations. For a brief space overweening sharpness may "pay," and insincerity and flattery reap a harvest but a time infallibly comes when the business sharper is lunstrung, and the social flatterer unmasked. Why should politics prove an exception to the general rule that honesty is the only coat that wears a life long, or never lets a man get out at elbows? Take this case of Riel. Men shook their heads about the Riel difficulty; wondered how Mr. Mackenzie would meet it; indulged in figurative language, and the fine epic finger at one moment pointed to "a rock ahead," and at another to "a cloud on the horizon," and yet again to an "impending wave," which it would be impossible to duck under or give the side to. The policy of meeting it fairly squarely, honestly, never struck such persons as likely to be adopted, or if adopted, as likely to be successful. When, however, the Riel question came up this is just what Mr. Mackenzie did. He would force no man's opinion; but he expressed his own clearly enough, and on a vote Riel was expelled the House.

The evidence before the North-west Committee furnishes a strange contrast to all this. There we have painted for us a Government always on the shuffle. Nothing can be more clear than no amnesty was promised unless it be the fact that Riel's friends were humbugged to the top of their bent by Sir George Cartier and Sir John A. Macdonald. Everything was said that could be said short of pledging the Government to grant an amnesty, and herein we have an explanation of what seemed so incomprehensible—that so astute a man as Archbishop Tache should write a long pamphlet with the confidence of conviction, and yet be unable to bring forward a single proof that would bear powder and shot in favour of his theory that an amnesty was promised. This conduct on the part of Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir George Cartier is partly explained by the fact that the genius of their Government was not reliance on a strong, broad, just general policy, but on sectional support, and partly by the trust which was felt from first to last in a policy of make shift. To do right—to refuse the amnesty—or, believing it should be granted, to grant it and take the consequence, this never seems to have been even considered.

Mr. Mackenzie took another course. His opinion about the true policy in regard to the murderer of Scott was well known. But finding so much floating rumour and positive assertion than an amnesty was promised to Riel which would bind him he granted a Committee. That Committee has revealed the state of things we have described. Meanwhile, when Riel took his seat as member for Provencher, he voted for his expulsion, and what has come of the "rock ahead" and "the cloud on the horizon"? The Lower Canadians, however much they differ from Mr. Mackenzie, must respect his attitude, and do give him credit for perfect honesty of intention. The difficulty proved in fact, when met in a straightforward manner, what all difficulties when so met prove, to be exaggerated. It was none of Mr. Mackenzie's creating; he met it fairly; and the result is now that we are in a fair way at last, we hope, to see the Riel question settled, and if no amnesty was promised, as it undoubtedly was not, measures to bring the murderer of Scott to condign punishment.

ELOPMENT AT LYN.

For some time past it has been noticed by the observing that a married lady of the village regarded a gallant young Lothario with eyes of favor if not admiration. Her sweetest smile and most captivating graces were present when he was present, absent when he was absent. Nor were smiles and graces without effect. The lady, after procuring a complete outfit at the expense of her unsuspecting husband, instantly left the classic shades of Lyn for the land where the striped flag floats, and with her departed the bewitched young gallant, Watertown now boasts the presence of the guilty pair.—*Recorder.*

The Atlantic ocean is becoming a perfect graveyard for steamships. During thirty years, from 1844 to 1873, forty six steamers have been foundered or wrecked or being wrecked, being an average of two in every three years. From 1844 to 1855 eight were lost; from 1856 to 1866, twenty; and from 1865 to 1873, fourteen more went to their last resting place. This is a fearful ratio of increase, if we include the disasters of 1873 and 1874, while the loss of life, despite all the modern appliances for safety, increases in proportion to the larger number of passengers carried. While the present fashion of building long narrow steamers continues there is no probability that a change for the better will take place. At least the incomplete but ghastly record of 1874 gives color to such an opinion.

Philadelphia misses indulge in the cunning caprice of slyly sewing together the coat tails of their gentlemen friends—they do so delight in seeing bretbren dwell together in unity.

A Halifax clergyman recently said in his sermon that he saw more drunkenness in the streets of Halifax on Saturday than he saw during a three months' trip in Europe.

UNFORTUNATE CAREER.
A LA SANGSTER.

Some three years since, the Gananoque School Board engaged the services of J. F. Cullen as a teacher. Cullen was a married man, but soon became intimate with a pupil of his, Miss Jennie Scott. Miss Scott went on a visit to Kingston, to which city she was followed by Cullen. The guilty pair then proceeded west where they remained some few days. On his return to Gananoque he was allowed the resign his situation. He then obtained an appointment in the Public School at Guelph; Miss Scott departing with him. The Gananoque *Reporter* learns that the unfortunate young lady died at Guelph a few days since under very suspicious circumstances. The circumstances connected with the girl's death ought to be inquired into.

Mrs. M. Dewine, living with her husband and three children at No 35 North Eighth street Brooklyn came behind her husband and struck him a violent blow on the head with a cooper's adze. He rushed to the station house, and the officers immediately started for the house. On arriving discovered that the woman had murdered her three children aged seven, four and two years. She had beat the children's brains out with a large flat iron. On being asked why, she said she was going to heaven, and wanted her children to go before her. The husband's wound will probably prove fatal. Her husband had been out of work on a strike for a week past and thinks that has led to his wife's derangement. She seems undoubtedly hopelessly insane, and has been taken to the station house to close guardianship. The blood of her little children was all over her clothing, hands and face, and over the floor of their room.

A case of interest alike to newspaper publishers and subscribers has recently came before the courts in Missouri, the question at issue being the extent to which a publisher is liable to his subscribers for a non-fulfilment of contract caused by the suspension or irregular issue of a newspaper which by agreement, expressed or implied, was to be furnished regularly for a specified length of time. The case in point was raised as follows: The publishers of a Houston paper having been compelled, owing to a non-receipt of paper, to omit several of its regular issues, have been sued by a subscriber, who alleges in his complaint first, an agreement on the part of the defendants to print and furnish him a copy of their newspaper on Wednesday of each week for one year, for which he paid them in advance a certain sum of money; and, second, that they had on several occasions neglected to issue the said paper at all, so that "plaintiff was deprived of all benefits and advantages which he might and would have derived from the printing, publishing, and mailing of said newspaper," whereupon he claims damages to the amount of fifty-five dollars, and prays for judgement for that amount and costs. The case is a nice one, and one which may possibly give rise to much discussion respecting the liability of carrying companies. The verdict, it is hardly necessary to say, is looked forward to with much interest, as it will greatly affect the future relations between publisher and subscriber.

Though the first fears respecting the Massachusetts calamity are not fully realized the facts are sufficiently appalling to fill the whole community with grief and gloom. As the roar dies down and the *debris* is cleared away, it appears that between a hundred and forty-five and a hundred and fifty lives were lost, and that over a million dollar's worth of property has been swept out of existence. Some four hundred homes have been broken up, if not totally destroyed, and the people who were rich on Saturday morning are penniless to-day. The absolute destruction of so much property, the loss of which falls directly upon the holders of it without being broken or diminished in the least by insurance policies, is but one item in the account. Business is obliterated for the time being and hundreds of people are left impoverished, with nothing to do. It will take years to rebuild the mills and put up the industry of that valley back upon its former footing. This is a feature which cannot be computed in dollars, but which is as serious and hard to bear as the immediate destruction of property. The calamity seems to have no alleviations nor palliations. It should not have occurred. It might have been prevented with proper forethought. The fact that the owners of the reservoir risked their property and lives does not in the least exculpate them from the charge of culpable neglect. They had no right to risk the lives and property of others, however reckless they might be of their own. It is somewhat cheering that the Legislature is moving to investigate the causes of the catastrophe, as this may lead to such an examinati n of other dams and reservoirs as shall prevent similar disasters in the future. The terrible visitation is somewhat relieved by the prompt, energetic, and ample generosity of the people in the neighborhood. The entire Connecticut Valley is alive with charity. The towns are so many relief associations. The immediate wants of the sufferers have been promptly met; but this is a very small part of their needs. And unless something more is done their miseries will be protracted and acute. Let those who can give do so at once. Nothing we can do will call the dead back to life nor make their places good in the homes now rendered desolate. But sympathy can mitigate suffering. And the swift generosity of our people should bind up the wounds of the victims and alleviate their distress. Let us not neglect the little we can do because it is little at the most.—*Graphic.*

The Young Christians of Boston have voted not to admit women to their association as members. Glad to have them come to prayer meetings, but if they came to other meetings they might keep the bashful young men away. Those bashful young men who would be kept away by the presence of ladies ought to be looked after by nurses.

Cardinal Antonelli suffers so acutely with gout in the hands that he often finds himself crying aloud with pain.

The divorced wife of the late Charles Sumner is now legally authorized to resume her maiden name of Alice Mason.

Pious flirts are said to succeed best. A heavenly smile will tell on a man, be he never so irreligious.

Two St. Thomas tavern-keepers were brought before Mr. J. P. White, Police Magistrate, and were fined $20 each for violating the Saturday night law.

A California lady in describing her Yosemite trip to a gentleman said the scenery was gorgeous, but she didn't like the style of locomotion; she had to ride *a la* clothes pin.

Whatever the natural tendency may be, spinsters will hardly sour on Missouri, since one of her judges has decided that a woman is not an "old maid" until she is thirty five years of age.

A young clergyman of Brockport Pa., offers twenty cords of wood for a good wife. It is evident he has not heard of the new doctrine of incineration, or he would want the wood as well as the wife.

A gentleman at a ball said to his partner that the room was so close he must go out and get some air. On his return, after an absence of an hour and a half, she suggested that he must have been to the graveyard for that air, as his breath smelt of beer.

The girls in a California seminary lately developed a singular fancy for using three one cent stamps, instead of one three cent stamp, on their envelopes. A suspicious teacher investigated, and lo! the cunning creatures had taken to writing emotional little epistles to their lover under the stamps.

EXTEMPORANEOUS PREACHING.—An exchange says the custom of preaching without notes is making great progress in this country and England.—Formerly this mode of preaching belonged to the Roman Catholic and the Methodist Episcopal clergy, and was supposed to be called for by the popular character of their audience and the large number of plain people among them who needed strong familiar language. Now the tendency sets in the other direction, and there are many preachers in the protestant Episcopal, Congregational and other churches who generally preach without notes, and who secure attention by their earnestness and force.

A LONG WEDDING SERMON.

At the marriage of Princess Vera of Russia with Prince Eugene of Wurtemberg it was remarked that the discourse which the pastor addressed at the assembled princes was both too long in itself and too full of flattery. It is true, observes a newspaper correspondent, that the family relations of Russia and Wurtemberg have long been somewhat intimate, and the circumstance may be a good one for both Russia and Wurtemberg, but it is not necessary to keep a young married pair on their knees in order to repeat the story with prolonged and prosaic moral deductions. The ladies grew weary, and the Czar looked depressed. But the chaplain has a good voice and presence, and he performed his part in general with much dignity.

TERRIBLE SCENE IN A DRAWING ROOM.

An inquest has been held at Nethersea, near Ashby-de-la-Zouche, on the bodies of Catherine Sergison, aged 19, and Agnes Emily Fraser Sergison, aged 17. It appeared that the deceased were nieces of Mr. E. W. Robertson, of Nethersea Hall, and that they had come on a visit for the purpose of being present at the opening, after restoration, of Nethersea Church. About nine o'clock on Sunday evening after dinner, the deceased and Mrs and Miss Robertson were in the drawing room. As the younger of the deceased was passing the fireplace, her dress, which was of light material, caught fire. Her sister, who was similarly attired, rushed to her aid, and she too was soon enveloped in flames. Mrs. and Miss Robertson, in their endeavours to extinguish the flames, also took fire. The four then ran wildly out of the room. Mrs. and Miss Robertson rushed into the Dining-room, where the flames were soon put out by Mr. Robertson and some of his visitors. The Misses Sergison, who had run into the kitchen, were not so fortunate, and before the flames could be put out they were both most severely burned about the face, arms, and body. Dr. Edmonds and three other medical gentlemen were called, but the burns and the shock to the system, were such that Miss Agnes Sergison expired at half-past eight o'clock on Monday morning, and her sister half-an-hour later. The jury returned a verdict of accideatal death through burning.

The labourers engaged on the Dufferin bridge, Ottawa, struck $1 50. The wages during the past spring were $1 40, but $1 50 may now be called the regular quotation. The Corporation now pay $1 50 per day to laborers. The water works contractors have been paying $1 40 per day to laborers and $1 50 to drillers, but will likely advance wages to $1 50 for laborers and $1 60 or $1 70 for drillers. Laborers are scarce, and wages will maintain the present rates and may advance as works get into full swing. Stonecutters get $3 per day. The sandstone cutter work nine hours a day, and the limestone cutters ten hours. Carpenters get from $1 50 to $2; bricklayers $2 to $3; plasterers $1 75 to $2.

A Western paper tells us that that section of the Province is troubled with patent right vendors whose business seems to be swindling unwary farmers. The latest oily tongued individual of this character was a few day ago trying to get rid of so called milking machines at the of $1 50 each by the gross, swindler consenting to take a note for the amount and recommending the buyer to be the best thing out to injure the cows, and originally did not cost 25 cts. each. As these rascals will no doubt traverse the whole country, we warn our farmers to look out for them, and give them the "cold shoulder."

DUFFERIN.
CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, or whom the same may in any wise concern, GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

H. BERNARD, Deputy of the Minister of Justice. } WHEREAS in and by an act passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the thirty seventh year of Our Reign, and intituled: "An act to amend certain laws respecting Indians, and to extend certain laws relating to matters connected with Indians to the Provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia," amongst other things, power is conferred upon our Governor in Council, by Proclamation from time to time, to direct certain Acts therein mentioned, or any clauses thereof, to be in force generally in the North West Territories.

And whereas, Our Governor in Council, has been pleased to order that the several clauses hereinafter set forth the same being clauses of the said Acts hereinbefore shall be brought into force generally in the North West Territories aforesaid.

Now, Know Ye, that we do hereby, under and by virtue of the authority vested in Us, by the said Act, and by the Order of Our Governor in Council respectively proclaim and declare that from and after the publication of this Proclamation, the several clauses of the Act hereinafter, set forth shall be in force generally in the North West Territories, that is to say:

Of the Act passed in the Thirty Second and Thirty Third Years of Our Reign, chaptered Six, and intituled: "An Act for the Gradual Enfranchisement of Indians, the better management of Indian Affairs, and to extend the provisions of the 31st Victoria, chapter 32.

Section 3. (1). "Whoever sells, exchanges with, barters, supplies or gives to any Indian man", woman or child in Canada, any kind of intoxicating liquor, or causes or procures the same to be done, or connives or attempts thereat or opens or keeps, or causes to be opened or kept on any land set apart or reserved for Indians, a tavern, house or building where intoxicating liquor is sold, bartered, exchanged, or given, or is found in possession of intoxicating liquor in the house, tent, wigwam, or place of abode of any Indian, shall on conviction thereof before any Justice of the Peace upon the evidence of one credible witness other than the informer or prosecutor, be liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years, and be fined not more than five hundred dollars one moiety to go to the informer or prosecutor, and the other moiety to Her Majesty, to form part of the fund for the benefit of that tribe or body of Indians with respect to one or more members of which the offence was committed; and the commander or person in charge of any steamer or other vessel, or boat, from or on board of which any intoxicating liquor shall have been sold, bartered, exchanged, supplied or given to any Indian man, woman or child, shall be liable, on conviction thereof before any Justice of the Peace, upon the evidence of one credible witness other than the informer or prosecutor, to be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars for each such offence, the moieties thereof to be applicable as hereinbefore mentioned, and in default of immediate payment of such fine any person so fined may be committed to any common gaol, house of correction, lock-up, or other place of confinement by the Justice of the Peace before whom the conviction shall take place for a period of not more than twelve months, or until such fine shall be paid; and in all cases arising under this Section, Indians shall be competent witnesses; but no penalty shall be incurred in case of sickness where any intoxicating liquor is made use of under the sanction of any medical man or under the directions of a minister of religion.

"2 The keg, barrel, case, box, package or receptacle whence intoxicating liquor has been sold, exchanged, bartered, supplied or given, and as well that in which the original supply was contained as the vessel wherein any portion of such original supply was supplied as aforesaid, and the balance of the contents thereof, if such barrel, keg, case, box, package, receptable or vessel aforesaid respectively, can be identified, and any intoxicating liquor imported or manufactured or brought into and upon any land set apart or reserved for Indians or into the house, tent, wigwam or place of abode of any Indian may be seized by any constable wheresoever found on such land; and on complaint before any Judge, Stipendiary Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, he may on the evidence of any credible witness, that this Act has been contravened in respect thereof, declare the same forfeited, and cause the same to be forthwith destroyed; and the person in whose possession they were found may be condemned to pay a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars nor less than fifty dollars, and the costs of prosecution; and one-half of such penalty shall belong to the prosecutor, and the other half to Her Majesty for the purposes herein before mentioned, and in default of immediate payment the offender may be committed to any common goal, house of correction, lock-up or other place of confinement for any time not exceeding six months unless such fine and costs are sooner paid.

"3. When it shall be proved before any Judge, Stipendiary Magistrate or Justice of the Peace that any vessel, boat, canoe, or conveyance of any description upon the sea or sea coast, or upon any river, lake or stream in Canada, is employed in carrying intoxicating liquor, to be supplied to any indian or Indians, such vessel, boat, canoe or conveyance so employed may be seized and declared forfeited as in the last subsection mentioned, and sold, and the proceeds thereof paid to Her Majesty for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned."

"4. It shall be lawful for any constable without process of law, to arrest any Indian whom he may find in a state of intoxication and to convey him to any common goal, house of correction, lock-up or other place of confinement, there to be kept until he shall have become sober; and such Indian shall, when sober, be brought before any Judge, Stipendiary Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace, and if convicted of being so found in a state of intoxication, shall be liable to imprisonment in any common gaol, house of correction, lock-up or other place of confinement, for any period not exceeding one month. And if any Indian having been so convicted as aforesaid, shall refuse upon examination to state or give information of the person, place, and time, from whom, where, and and when, he procured intoxicating liquor, and if from any other Indian, then, if within his knowledge, from whom where and when such intoxicating liquor was originally procured or received, he shall be liable to imprisonment as aforesaid for a further period not exceeding fourteen days.

"5. The words 'intoxicating liquor' shall mean and include all spirits, strong waters, spirituous liquors, wines, or fermented or compound liquors or intoxicating drink of any kind whatsoever and intoxicating liquor or fluid, as also opium and any preparation thereof, whether liquid or solid, and any other intoxicating drug or substance, and tobacco or tea mixed or compound or impregnated with opium or with other intoxicating drug or substance, and whether the same or any of them be liquid or solid."

"6. No prosecution, conviction or commitment under this Act shall be invalid on account of want of form so long as the same is according to the true meaning of this Act."

Of the Act passed in the 31st year of Our Reign chaptered 42 and intituled: "An Act providing for the organization of the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada and for the management of India and Ordnance Lands."

Section "14.—No presents given to Indians nor any property purchased or acquired with or by any means of any annuities granted to Indians, or any part thereof, or otherwise howsoever, and in the possession of any Tribe, band or body of Indians or of any Indian of any such Tribe, band or body, shall be liable to be taken, seized or distrained for any debt, matter or cause whatsoever.

Nor shall the same be sold, bartered, exchanged or given by any tribe, band or body of Indians or any Indian of any such tribe, band or body to any person or persons other than a tribe, band or body of Indians or any Indian of any tribe, and any such sale barter, exchange or gift shall be absolutely null or void, unless any such sale, barter, exchange or gift be made with the written assent of of the Indian agent; and any person who may buy or otherwise acquire any presents or property purchased as aforesaid without the written consent of the Indian agent as aforesaid shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punishable by fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months in any place of confinement other than a Penitentiary."

Of the Act passed in the 37th year of Our Reign, intituled: "An Act to amend certain Laws respecting Indians and to extend certain Laws relating to matter connected with Indians to the Provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia.

Sec. 3 Upon any inquest, or upon any enquiry into any matter involving a criminal charge, or upon the trial of any crime or offence whatsoever, or by whomsoever committed, it shall be lawful for any Court, Judge, Stipendiary Magistrate, Corner or Justiceof the Peace to receive the evidence of any Indian or aboriginal native or native of mixed blood, who is destitute of the knowledge of God, and of any fixed and clear belief in religion or in a future state of rewards and punishments, without administering the usual form of oath to any such Indian, aboriginal native or native of mixed blood as aforesaid, upon his solemn affirmation or declaration to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, or in such form as may be approved by such Court, Judge, Stipendiary Magistrate, Coroner, or Justice of the Peace, as most binding in his conscience.

"4. Provided that in the case of any inquest, or upon any inquiry into any matter involving a criminal charge, or upon the trial of any crime or offence whatsoever, the substance of the evidence or information of any such Indian, aboriginal native or native of mixed blood as aforesaid, shall be reduced to writing, and signed, by a mark of the person giving the same and verified by the signature or mark of the person acting as interpreter (if any), and of the Judge, Stipendiary Magistrate, Coroner, or Justice of the Peace or person before whom such information shall have been given.

"5. The Court, Judge, Stipendiary Magistrate, or Justice of the peace shall, before taking any such evidence, information, or examination, caution every such Indian, aboriginal native or native of mixed blood as aforesaid, that he will be liable to incur punishment if he do not so as aforesaid tell the truth.

"6. The written declaration or examination made, taken, and verified in manner aforesaid, of any such Indian aboriginal native or native of mixed blood as aforesaid, may be lawfully read and received as evidence upon the trial of any criminal suit or proceedings, when under the like circumstances the written affidavit, examination, deposition or confession of any person, might be lawfully read and received as evidence.

"7. Every solemn affirmation or declaration in whatever form made or taken by any person as aforesaid shall be of the same force and effect, as if such person had taken an oath in the usual form, and shall in like manner incur the penalty of perjury in case of falsehood."

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom the said Acts and these presents may concern are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada, to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Our Right Trusty and Well Beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honorable Sir Frederic Temple, Earl of Dufferin, Viscount and Baron Clandeboye of Clandeboye in the County Down in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Dufferin and Clandeboye of Ballyleidy, and Killeleagh in the County Down, in the Peerage of Ireland and a Baronet, Knight of Our most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick and Knight Commander of Our most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada, and Vice Admiral of the same.

At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, this twenty-eighth day of May, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy four and in the thirty-seventy year of Our Reign.

By Command,
R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

The Chinese in San Francisco do not object to cremation. Quite a number of people in that little village think it is all they are good for anyway, and are anxious to have the process begin *ante-mortem*. But John don't take kindly to cremating in that way.

The *Christian Union* is troubled. Last week, by some strange oversight on on the publisher's part, an advertisement of spirituous liquors crept into its columns against its rules. The editors have our sympathies. Eternal vigilance is not enough to keep objectionable advertisements out of a paper, however it may suffice to preserve the liberties of a people. But the advertisers showed remarkable sagacity in their choice of an advertising medium. They knew their public.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

SANDFORD FLEMING'S REPORT OF THE SURVEYS.

The following summary of the surveyors reports of the line for the Canadian Pacific is found in the published report of Mr. Sandford Fleming just issued:

1. Though the explorations in connection with the Rocky Mountain Zone are not completed, sufficient information has been obtained to make it certain that there are several routes on which the obstacles met with, although formidable, are not insuperable. The explorations now in progress in British Columbia, there are reasonable grounds for believing, will result in the discovery of a line through the Rocky Mountain Region which will be more eligible than any yet surveyed.

II. It is now "established beyond doubt" that a favorable and comparatively easy route, considering the line as a whole, has been found along the Eastern Section, that is to say, from Ottawa to Lake Superior.

III. It will be possible to locate the line direct from the northerly side of lake Superior to the Prairie Region without unusually expensive works of construction, at the same time with remarkably light gradients in the direction of the heavy traffic.

IV. The main line to Manitoba from the eastern terminus can be located in such a way as to render unnecessary the construction of a branch to reach the navigable waters of Lake Superior.

V. There will be no difficulty whatever in finding a comparatively easy route across the Prairie Region, the bridging of the large river, with proper care in location, will form no large proportion of the cost of the entire railway.

VI. The lakes and rivers of the Prairie Region, Mr. Fleming says, "may be advantageously used in the introduction of settlers and in the construction of the railway."

VII. As regards the working of the railway in winter the chief difficulties would be found on the western slopes of the mountain ranges of British Columbia; but except in these localities, the Canadian Pacific Railway will have, on an average, "considerably less snow than existing railways have to contend with."

VIII. "That the practicability of establishing railway communication across the continent wholly within the limits of the Dominion is no longer a matter of doubt. It may indeed be now accepted as a certainty that a route has been found, generally possessing favorable engineering features, with the exception of a short section approaching the Pacific coast; which route, taking its entire length, including the exceptional section alluded to, will, on the average, show lighter work and will require less costly structures than have been necessary on many of the railways now in operation in the Dominion."

Perth jail has been highly recommended by Mr. Langmuir for its order and cleanliness.

A Prohibitory Liquor law has passed both branches of the Rhode Island Legislature, and a measure to establish a State constabulary to help enforce it is under way.

Mr. W. Baker, late of the Canada Central Railway, it is said has received a temporary appointment of private secretary to the Governor General.

The Merchants' Bank announces for the first time a half-yearly dividend of five per cent. When this fact became known on at Montreal, sellers withdrew from the market, and buyers advanced their offers from 115 to 120, without inducing transactions.

The Premier has telegraphed that it is beyond the power of the Government to re-impose the ten per cent duty on tea imported from the United States. The duty was taken off by Act of Parliament, and only Parliament can re-impose it.

Poughkeepsie, June 2.

Thirty male and fifteen female prisoners were discharged from Sing Sing prison to-day, this being the first batch released under the new commutation law. Others will be discharged at the rate of 20 per day till the legal number of 150 is reached.

L'Original, June 2.

A very sad accident occurred here yesterday in which the wife and two children of Mr. Walker, mill owner, at the Rouge lost their lives by drowning. The children were playing near some logs and got on them. The mother, seeing their danger went to their rescue and while attempting to assist them in getting out, got in, and the three were drowned. Only one of the bodies has been found yet.

Little Valley, N. Y. June 2.—William Boorne, aged 15, indicted at the last Court of Oyer and Terminix in this County, for the murder of his step-father, Caleb Omans, by chopping him to pieces with an axe, at Steamburg, in January last, to day withdrew his plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree. Judge Baker sentenced him to imprisonment at Auburn Prison for life. The murder was committed while both parties were intoxicated. Boorne received his sentence with the utmost indifference.

A telegram from the North West to the authorities conveys startling intelligence with regard to a threatened uprising of the Cree and other Indian tribes, their grievance being that no Commission has been appointed to settle the question of Indian reserves and to make other arrangements in order to add to the comfort of the Indians. They also fear that the mounted police about to be sent to the North West, have been organized for the purpose of forcing them into submission to the will of the white population.

The Brockville *Recorder* believes that the teachers of Central Canada will record their verdict against Dr. Sangster basing its opinion upon the fact that Sangster and the Educational Department are alike interested in retaining several text books that have been condemned by Teachers. Upon a question arising between the Teachers and the Department, the Doctor would be very apt to coincid with the Department. Teachers should elect a man they can rely upon, one that has no pecuniary interest in the matter.

FOR MANITOBA.—The steamer *Manitoba*, which left Sarnia on the 20th ult., took a large number of passengers, principally well-to-do farmers from Western Ontario, who intend settling in Manitoba, are taking horses, waggons and agricultural implements of the most improved kind. They have a large number of very fine blooded cattle. They are certainly the finest party of men who have yet gone to Manitoba.

DEATH OF MR. G. L. WALKER.

Deceased had for some years past suffered more or less severely from derangement of the bronchial and digestive organs, acquired, we have no doubt, by too close application to business and little a regard for outdoor exercise; and the ailments arising from the state of things had rendered his constitution delicate and his general health poor. A week or so previously he had been on a tour to the Western parts of the Province on business connected with the firm of Campbell & Walker, of which he was also a member; and it is possible that during his trip he may have contracted the fever which though a man full of health might have withstood, carried him off in the short space of four days; or the fatal disease may have simply resulted from the derangements of the system we alluded to before. It is enough to say that early on Thursday morning, deceased was taken ill with violent pains accross the small of the back, accompanied by fever—the latter increasing visibly as time elapsed. Dr. Howden was called in in the morning, and though he did everything which skill and attention could do to arrest the progress of the disease, the sufferer grew rapidly and continually worse. On Saturday evening, Drs. Kellock and Rugg were also summoned to his assistance, but still notwithstanding their united skill and co-operation, the complaint progressed alarmingly, until death, on Monday morning, at twenty minutes past six, stepped in to the relief of the sufferer.

Deceased was born of Scottish, parentage in the village of New Hartford, near the city of Utica, New York, in the year 1838; but his parents removing to Napanee, in this Province the year following, he always looked upon himself as a British subject almost as much by birth as he was by ancestry. In the year 1852 he left Napanee for Perth, with the object of learning the printing business with his uncle, Mr. Chas. Rice (now Clerk of the County Court), who was then publisher and proprietor of the Courier, serving his full five years at this trade, he set out to see a little of the world, spending a year or so at Quebec, which was then the capital of the Canadas, and after working also a short time in Boston and New York, returned to Perth once more. In 1861 he purchased the book store business of Mr. Daniel Kellock, which he carried on up to 1867. In the year 1863, however Mr. Chas. Rice having received the appointment from the Government which he now holds, deceased bought from him the Courier business and plant, and carried it on alone until 1867. Finding then that his health was insufficient for the task of conducting a business such as the Courier had grown to be, and as it should be carried on, he offered his brother James who was proprietor and manager of the Pembroke *Observer*, a partnership in the Courier establishment, which was accepted; and the new firm of G. L. Walker & Brother remained undisturbed up to the decease of the senior member on Monday last. Meanwhile in the winter of 1873, deceased had entered into a second partnership with Mr. John G. Campbell, of this town, for the manufature of dye woods, at Napanee—a partnership which also existed up to the death of Mr. Walker.

We do not propose here to pass any eulogies upon the memory of the deceased, as our contemporaries have kindly commemorated his good qualities to an extent deeply gratifying and soothing to his bereaved friends. But the writer is constrained to say, as one cognizant of that whereof he speaks, that a better general printer did not exist in the province, while few understood the art of managing a newspaper so as to make it a pleasure to the reader and a power in the land, better than he. Cut off in his prime of manhood his many friends throughout this country, apart from his widow and family, will grieve for his early death. A thorough and consistent Reformer, the party will lose in him a zealous and prominent member.

His funeral which took place on Wednesday afternoon, was very largely attended by friends from far and near. —Being a member of the Masonic fraternity, the brethren from the Perth, Lanark, Smith's Falls, Carleton Place, Almonte, and Arnprior Lodges attended, and held the usual solemn and impressive services of the Order while the body was deposited in its last resting place.

DEATH OF A. MEIGHEN ESQ.

After a lingering illness of months, which was borne with a fortitude characteristic of the man ARTHUR MEIGHEN, Esq., one of the most notably prominent and well known residents of this county has been removed by death to another sphere. This sad event, long expected took place on Saturday evening last, at a quarter past seven o'clock.

The deceased gentleman was one of that vigorous and intellectual race—an Ulster Presbyterian, born almost under the walls of Londonderry, and emigrated to this country when thirteen years of age, or in 18[illegible]. He started the mercantile business in 1848, and by his clear headed shrewdness and foresight, not less than by his sauvity of manner towards the public worked up a general business second to none in this district perhaps outside of Ottawa. He was a liberal friend to his customers, seldom or never pushing to extremity those indebted to him, while his sound practical advice was always of assistance to those wanting it on business or family matters. In 1867 he admitted his two brothers, Robert and William, as partners in his business, removing about the same time from his old stand to the "Mair" block previously purchased by him.

In religion the late Mr. Meighen was a Presbterian; in politics, Conservative, who by his demise will lose a pillar of strength. He leaves a widow and three small children to mourn for him, happily very well provided for, as Mr. Meighen had accumulated a fortune during his mercantile career. He was a member of the Board of Public School Trustees since about 1865, and was a valuable member of that body. His funeral which took place on Tuesday last, was one of the largest ever witnessed in the county.—*Courier*.

Road making is the order of the day in the Parry Sound District. Considerable sums of money have been appropriated for various parts. Muskoka Road between Bracebridge and Junction, Mr. A Judd is to superintend the improvements on the Parry Sound Road; Mr. McDonald, of Toronto, for the Great Northern Road; Messrs S. and J. Armstrong construct the Monteith and Perry Road; and Mr. Thomas McGowan the road from Parry Sound out into the Christ

THE HEART OF AFRICA.

Researches of travellers in the recesses of the African continent possess attractions of two fold order: they enlist the interest of the humane and benevolent all the world over, as tending to expose and do away with the cruelties of slavery and the slavery and the slave trade; and they have a large share of that fascination which the romantic and the unknown have not only for children, but for humanity in general. Explorers at all times find their path dangerous and dreary enough, and they may often, like Livingstone, pay for their daring with life itself, but those who return to tell the tale of their wanderings, receive some compensation in the eagerness with which their narratives are welcomed. One who seems to have been successful in enlisting the attention of the public is a young man named Schweinfurth, who went first to Egypt in 1863, and spent some years botanizing in the Nile Delta. He brought back to Germany a splendid botanical collection, and when the Humboldt Institution, some years later, desired a scientific missionay to Africa, the choice fell upon the young botanist. He reached Egypt again in 1868, and three years more were spent with apparent success in the work of exploration. Besides the scientific results of the trip Schweinfurth has several oddities of travel to relate. One of the races he visited was the Niams Niams who are described as occupying the country between the fourth and sixth degrees of northern latitude. These gentlemen were formerly reputed to be the owners of tails, but it appears that the caudal appendage is, like some of the accessories of civilized fashion, simply an elegant ornament. The Monbuttos are also a remarkable people, of pronounced Epicurean tastes, their favorite delicacy being the brains of their human victims. Schweinfurth found it rather difficult to get an entire skull for his collection, as they were usually smashed in for the purpose of extracting the dainty contents. But all the strange people whom our botanist encountered, the Akka carry off the palm. These are the dwarfs and pigmies supposed to be referred to in Herodotus and other old writers, when Schweinfurth first dropped among them in the dominions of Munza, King of the Monbuttos, he fancied that he was surrounded by a troop of impudent boys but he was informed that they were men and warriors. Their height is a little over four feet, and their imperfect intelligence may suggest to the disciples of evolution a chance of finding the missing link between humanity and the chimpanzee. How far these wonderful narratives are to be relied upon we do not profess to say. Absolute veracity in travellers is a rare quality, and the honesty of a Livingstone is not to be met with every day. Perhaps, it will hardly strengthen our readers' confidence in Schweinfurth when we add that a fire accidentally destroyed, before he left the country, all the collections entomological and botanical, of years, including careful measurements of the bodies of the pigimies aforesaid.—*Montreal Gazette*.

The Owen Sound *Times* says:—A melancholy accident occurred last Friday 22nd inst., at the raising of a frame barn belonging to Mr. Geo. Stephens in the township of Sullivan, proving fatal to a young man named John Campbell about 18 years of age. It appears that the men had been racing, as is usually the case on such occasions, and that a number of rafters (being heavy balsam poles) had been reared up almost perpendicularly against the side of the building, ready to be drawn up to their places, when one of them jarred by the hammering on different parts of the building, began to fall, carrying before it several of the others. One struck young Campbell a heavy blow on the back of the head as he was running from them, felling him to the ground instantly when his head came in contact with a sharp corner of a block lying on the ground, the other rafters falling immediately on the back of his head, smashing the skull in, and forcing the sharp corner of the block up through his right temple, fracturing the forehead and the head a shapeless mass. Upon removing the rafters and raising his head, it was soon seen, from the streams of blood issuing from his temple, nose, and mouth, that all efforts to save him would be fruitless—he had been instantly killed."

The Brockville *Recorder* tells of an occurrence on the B. & O R. R. which separated a newly married couple for a whole day within a few hours after their marriage. It seems they were waiting for the train at Irish Creek, together with other passengers, and had a small valise with them. When the train came along they proceeded to find comfortable seats, which done, the husband returned to the platform for the valise. He could not find it, however, for a traveller had, by mistake, taken it to the car, thinking it his own. The newly made husband seemed determined to get the valise by hook or by crook, and while he was searching the sheds the train started, leaving him behind and carrying off his fair lady. He swore a little at first, but seeing there was no help for it finally settled himself down to await the next train. In the meantime the traveller had discovered his mistake and gave up the valise. The lady had to pay for a ticket to the conductor, her husband having the tickets he had bought at the station. There was quite a pretty little scene at the depot when the night train came in from Irish Creek with the husband on board. He was the recipient of more kisses, etc., than some husbands receive in a life-time.

The Southern Methodists have taken ultra ground on three questions which their Northern brethern would hesitate to answer in the same way. They voted unanimously that no person who makes, sells, buys, or uses intoxicating liquor shall be admitted to or suffered to remain in their church. They have voted to do away with all choirs, solos, interludes, operatic singing, and that sort of thing. Nothing but good old-fashioned tunes, with words to match, sung by the entire congregation, will satisfy them. Then they decided to prohibit all dancing under peril of excommunication. Who ever "trips it on the light fantastic toe," even though he execute the very dance David performed before the Lord, is to be summarily expelled from fellowship. This is not so much laying the axe at the roots of the tree as cutting them off altogether. The conditions of Southern society may possibly justify such a course; but the Northern church which should adopt such regulations would lose most of its members under fifty years of age and cut off most of its recruits.

"Gifts!" said a distinguished lady in Washington the other day, "why, Grant would take anything you would give him, if it was the small pox."

Detroit, May 30.—Two robbers broke into the American Express Company's car attached to the Michigan Central Railroad train which left Chicago at five o'clock last night. They are supposed to have on the train at Michigan City. While Spencer T. Heath, the express messenger, who had locked himself inside the car, was arranging his money packages, the robbers broke in the door and owing to the noise made by the train they were not discovered until they were standing over the messenger. One of the robbers struck Heath on the side of the head with iron knucles and knocked him off his chair. Both robbers then grabbed the money, and got possession of several packages. Heath retained consciousness enough to draw his revolver and strike one of the robbers on the head. He was then attacked by both scoundrels and a desperate struggle ensued. Heath shot one of his assailants dead in the car, and the other jumped off the train while it was running at full speed, taking about eight hundred dollars in cash with him, and dropping twelve hundred dollars on the floor.

This daring robbery occurred between New Buffalo and Niles. The messenger, after the escape of the surviving robber fainted from exhaustion, and when the train got to Niles he was found lying insensible in one end of the car and the dead robber who fell victim to his revolver; lay rigid in death in the other. The man was left at Niles, and Heath was brought on to Detroit arriving there this morning. He is not seriously injured, and will soon be able to be about again. The name of the robber is not known as yet, and there is no trace of his companion who escaped.

A later dispatch says the amount of money stolen by the robber who jumped off the car was $2,700.

The Herald,

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CARLETON PLACE. JUNE 10. 1874.

RECIPROCITY.—Recently a very important meeting of the Boston Board of Trade was held, at which the question of reciprocal relations with Canada was discussed. One of the leading speakers denounced the action of the late Senator Sumner, Senator Morell and others, who, in advocating the abrogation of the Treaty of 1854, had not acted from a commercial point of view, but had been influenced solely by antagonism to Great Britain and for political purposes. The speakers at this meeting deprecated the duty on coal, which was solely for the protection of the coal mines of Pennsylvania, and which cost New England over half a million a year; whereas, the Canadians admitted free from the mines of Pennsylvania some two hundred thousand tons. They denounced the present duties upon grain, as being prohibitory, to the great detriment of the trade and commerce of Boston, which would otherwise be the great entrepot for the produce of the Western States and Canada. If reciprocity were obtained Boston would be able to retain the Cunard and other steamers, which now threatened to leave the port on account of the scarcity of freights. It was also said that by abrogating the Treaty the United States had lost both the import and export trade of Canada, had made the Dominion independent and forced its people to enter largely into the manufacture of goods which they had been accustomed to obtain through the United States. The result had been that Canada had become not only independent of American manufacturers, but had been enabled to enter the markets of the world, and compete successfully with Americans who had formerly enjoyed a monopoly. It was said too that within the past year the prosperity of Canada had been unequalled. It was held that there was no reason why the lumber, agricultural and mineral products of Canada should not be admitted free in exchange for articles of New England production. Resolutions were thereupon adopted urging that the treaty of 1854 should be again re-enacted, if Canada would consent. Upon this subject the Boston *Post* says: "New England enterprise "has prepared for the return to reciprocity by adding numerous connections "by rail with Montreal to those formerly "existing. The energy which created "these connections was inspired with the "faith that the interests of the East demanded the freest and largest business "relations between this port and Canada "to develope its carrying trade and commerce. The outlet from Montreal to "the ocean closes sooner and opens later "than the canals that connect her with "the West; consequently, however she "may develope as a direct shipping point "during the summer, for more than half "the year, Boston and Portland are the "ports through which she must forward "the products of the forest that come to "Montreal, and draw the supplies for "her interior trade. Under reciprocity, "Boston would bear the same trade relation to Montreal that New York now "bears to Chicago, and another point in "our future prosperity would be secured. "The abrogation of the Reciprocity "Treaty forced on Montreal expensive "efforts for a direct foreign commerce; "the renewal of reciprocity will give the "outlet by the cheapest route the "prosperity it ought to have, and Boston fairly bears this relation to Montreal and Lower Canada. We have "not referred to the magnificent trade of "the Eastern Provinces, with their population of more than three-fourths of "a million, for whom such a treaty "would make Boston the entrepot." These remarks, as well from speakers interested in the prosperity of their country as from the press, should have some effect upon those among us, who are always crying out for protection, and quoting the example of the United States as an inducement for us to follow it. We do not imagine that Americans, as a rule, are very able political economists They have had to learn empirically because they would not learn scientifically. But experience is teaching those concerned in one department after another, how short sighted is the selfish policy, which is based upon the belief that any man or set of men can trade with others, except upon terms of mutual advantage.

There are several districts in Canada, and we hope that soon there will be many more, in which details of the working of the Factory Law of other countries are not without interest. Attention can not be too early directed to the question of the employment of women and children in factories. In this, as in many other instances, a colony such as Canada has an incalculable advantage over older countries, for we can utilize and guide ourselves by the experience of the latter, and being fore-warned, can take in advance the precautions which they have been obliged with difficulty to force upon reluctant employers after a bad system had almost attained unmanageable dimensions. Mr. Mundella, speaking in the House of Commons in support of his Nine Hours Factory Bill, showed that the demand for the labor of women and children was much on the increase and that, despite legislation in their favor, their position was bad and their health ruined by factory labor. He proposes to limit the labor of women to 54 hours, and that of children and half-timers to 33 hours a week. Nor is this proposal merely a humanitarian one, for he himself and others had proved by experience that 54 hours work yielded in many instances more productive results than the 60 hours. The same principle might, we suspect, be advantageously applied to others besides factory operatives. In many instances, though considerable improvement has taken place in this respect, it would be much better if school hours were shortened—better for the health and not worse for the attainments of the pupils. In some parts of Germany the experiment has, we believe successfully, been made of abolishing afternoon school altogether. Without going to the length of endorsing such an alteration without more consideration we may yet safely assert that the hours of confinement for the young animals yclept children are in many instances cruelly and wastefully long both in factories and schools.

It seems to be the impression in Chicago that Dr. Patton has the logic of the situation, but that Professor Swing has the religion. It is another illustration of the old idea embodied in the fable of the wind and the sunshine. Dr. Patton's blast made the Presbytery shiver, but Professor Swing's genial and effusive spirit put them in the best humour and gave them a new illustration of the power of kindness. When they heard Dr. Patton they said, "How smart he is!" After hearing Professor Swing they exclaimed, "How sweet and beautiful is Christianity." There is no question as to the discrepancy between the Professor's preaching and the Doctor's theology, but the practical issue is whether to alter the Confession of Faith or let its most popular preacher go. These are hard times for the old creeds, and only those which have a good deal of guttapercha in their composition stand the strains of modern thought and feeling without a deal of ripping and tearing.

The King of the Sandwich Islands doesn't want to tie to the United States. Thinks there's no danger of the islands sinking if they are not annexed to something right away. Would like to have steamboats run regularly to San Francisco, Australia, and other places. Has no objection to civilization if it comes in a mild form; but the burial of two sovereigns and the election of their successors, and the removal of lepers, and the visit of Mark Twain were rather too much blessedness to endure at one time. Hopes such things will come singly hereafter.

President Grant is credited with saying a good thing when asked if he was satisfied to part with his only daughter. He said, "Yes, if she can visit us often enough." "And how often would you like her to visit you?" said the lady. "I want her to visit us twice a year," said he, "and stay six months at a time." The answer was papaish if not Presidential.

Patronage is undoubtedly a nuisance to those who have to dispense much of it; and as the greatest trouble, as well as the greatest tendency to abuse, arises from the indirect influence which aspirants for promotion bring to bear upon the head of the Department, we neither wonder at, nor can do less than praise, the circular which the Postmaster-General has lately issued, in which he warns his subordinates that any one who shall hereafter make any such application through a member of Parliament, or in any other way than through the proper official channel, will incur his serious displeasure. This attempt at putting down the pernicious habit of bringing political pressure to bear upon ministers in favor of personal, but often incompetent, *proteges*, deserves commendation, and we shall be glad if it proves to be something more than a verbal declaration, put forth to be read and then to be forgotton.

At the exhibition of the Girls' Normal School in Philadelphia the other night the pupils went through a series of athletic exercises that proved them to be muscular and healthy as well as intelligent. If the development of the bodies of young women were made of equal importance with the development of their minds our female seminaries would be of inestimable value to the nation. The Philadelphia girls whose chests are broad and deep, and who can run, jump, and achieve all sorts of muscular miracles with clubs and dumb bells, ought to have a prominent place in the Centennial exhibition of specimens of home manufacture of which the U. S. can be justly proud.

The number of immigrants arriving in New York weekly is steadily increasing. But in the same city there are thousands of people out of employment, and thousands more are absolutely starving. The same may be said, too, of nearly every large city in the United States. The glowing picture presented to the eye of those who intend to emigrate from the old country proves too often a snare and a delusion, and the fact is soon found out that it is as difficult to obtain a situation and steady employment in New York or Chicago as in London or Manchester.

There has been a riot in the French quarter of Shanghai, the Chinamen attacking the foreigners and burning several of their houses. The origin of the trouble was the action of the French in laying out a road through a Chinese cemetery. Suppose a colony of Chinamen residing in Paris should calmly go to work to destroy a Parisian cemetery. Would it be an extraordinary thing if their conduct led to a riot? Foreigners in China will continue to be hated and to be exposed to riot and assassination so long as they refuse to treat the Chinese with the slightest regard to their rights and prejudices.

Colonel Egerton Leigh recently called the attention of the House of Commons to the frequency of wife-beating among the British lower classes, and the insufficiency of the punishment for the offence. Since a few week's imprisonment has no terrors for the wife-beater, Colonel Leigh suggested that flogging be made the penelty for assaults on women. The suggestion will command the warm approval of most men, and the fact that flogging put an end to garroting in London shows that it is an efficient punishment in deterring men from crime. The rod for the fool's back.

Quantities of unsafe dams have been discovered in Massachusetts since the Williamsburg flood. The latest discovery of the kind is that a dam near Worcester, which confines a body of water twice the size of the Mill River reservoir, has been in a dangerous state for eight years, and was six years since condemned by the County Commissioners and ordered to be removed. The order has never been complied with, and when the dam bursts the City of Worcester will vanish.

The Convocatian of the University of London has decided by a large majority that "it is desirable that women should be permitted to take degrees." This is not an authoritative decision of the question, but an indication that the demand of the women to be permitted to take degrees in the University of London cannot be much longer refused. A much stouter resistance will be made by the older Universities, but it is not impossible that girl graduates will yet be among the attractions of commemoration day at Oxford and commencement at Cambridge.

The new Hawaiian King has considerable of a notion of independence, and instead of asking the protection of some foreign government prefers to go it alone. He favors a commercial treaty with the United States, and would aid in furnishing facilities for steam navigation with San Francisco and Australia—which shows that he is wide awake.

It has been discovered that the cause of the present cool weather is the presence of a vast quantity of asteroids between the earth and the sun. The scientific people had better clear those asteroids out of the way at once, and take care that there is no more such meddling with our sunlight.

The Western Methodists at the Conference at Louisville expressed themselves very decidedly against the use of opera music in the churches. They want good old-fashioned singing of words that the people can understand. This shows their sound sense.

MUDDY MORALITY.

The investigation of the Mill River disaster proves to be anything but a formality. The men engaged in it have set about their business in real earnest and instead of scratching the surface with a garden rake to smooth down the roughness they have put in a subsoil plough and turned up astonishing facts. They have found one of the men, and his name is Bassett. He, with his partner, contracted to build the ill-fated dam, and superintend its construction. He was indisposed to remember much about it at first, but after submitting to the inquisition awhile his recollections began to flow and finally came in quite a little freshet. He confessed that he knew just how worthless the concern was while he was building it. He knew it was too cheap by half and would break some time. It was planted on mud, and violated every law of mechanics and every known principle of art. The mortar was good for nothing, and the whole thing was so flimsy that it hardly held together till it was finished. He knew that it would be swept away by a freshet, and would probably destroy a number of lives and a vast amount of property. But that was no concern of his. He did the job for the money. It was a matter of cash, and conscience had nothing to do with such things. If he had not taken the contract another man would have taken it, and he might as well have the money as anybody.

It was on such muddy morality that the fatal dam was built. It is easy enough to call the confessing contractor by the hardest names in the dictionary. Of course he is a conscienceless villain. A man who will coolly take a contract for a piece of work which he knows will prove a death trap and destroy a number of innocent lives is guilty of manslaughter in the first degree, and ought to be dealt with severely enough to advertise the fact that there are some things a man cannot do with impunity. But this man is not alone in his guilt. He is a specimen brick. For the last twenty five years the community has been turning out men of the same stamp. There is more mud than clay in the average morality of the time. His excuse has not even the poor merit of originality. The rumseller deals out drunkenness by the glass because some other man will sell if he does not, and he may as well make a profit as anybody. The legislator sells his vote because the rich corporation will buy all it wants, and he may as well pocket the price as let it go to some less needy member. The official peculator knows the stealing will be done by somebody, and why should not he take the benefit of his opportunity? The demagogue is sure that his rival will buy votes and bribe the counters, and so long as somebody is to be elected by fraud why should he not be the sccessful candidate? Mr. Bassett is rather a representative man after all, and while the community is crying 'hang him' it may be profitable to reflect that he belongs to a large and respectable company. It was his misfortune to deal with nature instead of men. And nature never shuffiles, never compromises, never relents. Violate her laws and the penalties are inevitable. Gravitation never meets human folly half way. The physics of the globe do not settle with their debtors at twenty-five cents on the dollar. Whoever leaps from a four story window finds that the sidewalk will not meet him half way. It is about time for people to learn that the moral laws govern society and make order and civilization and progress possible, are as inexorable as those of the physical globe.

Many of our readers have become tired and discouraged in trying to grow good cabbage. No sooner have the plants outgrown the attacks of the black flea than a more destructive and disgusting pest in the shape of a green worm which penetrates to the very heart of the cabbage. We believe the best mixture yet known to destroy them is made of 20 parts superphosphate, three parts air-slacked lime, one part carbolic powder. These three now mixed together and dusted over the heads, check the voracious habits of the green worms on cabbages better than any other remedy tried. As this compound acts as a fertilizer to the growing cabbage as well as a preventative against the insects, it may be used say once a week, and quite freely, while there are any worms on the cabbages. Rich ground, strong plants, and good culture are the best means of keeping off lice from cabbages. There is no reliable remedy that we know better than those named.

We have observed in several gardens in this village, in which a few neglected fruit trees are standing, that these are infested with caterpillars, and as a consequence, are almost denuded of their foliage and blossoms. These may be first seen by webs on the branches, which should be immediately destroyed with coal oil or some other substance. The most effectual way is to burn the branches. If neglected as we see many are doing, they will soon infest the whole country and gain such a footing that it will be impossible to get rid of them. Now is the time to see to their destruction.

Medical Notice.—We direct the attention of our readers in this place and vicinity to the advertisment of Dr. McCullough, who may be consulted at the Mississippi Hotel from the 16th to the 20th instant. The doctor has numerous testimonials and makes large promises. It will be a wonder if suffering humanity does not avail of the offered relief.

Church Union.—The annual religious gatherings at present being held, the one in Hamilton and the other two in Ottawa, appear likely to be productive of most important results in so far as the Church world is concerned. The General Assemblies of the Church of Scotland in Canada, and of the Canada Presbyterian Church are now discussing the question of Union, which for so long has been before the country. So far as the Church of Scotland is concerned, from a return submitted on Wednesday, it appears that out of 11 Presbyteries, 111, Kirk Sessions, and 127 Congregations, which had voted upon the question, 9 Presbyteries, 83 Kirk Sessions, and 107 Congregations had voted absolutely in favor, of Union, while only one Presbytery, 14 Kirk Sessions, and 11 Congregations had voted nay simpliciter, while the remainder of the Presbyteries, Kirk Sessions and Congregations, with the exception of one Kirk Session, had voted for Union, with various reservations as to terms. As Dr. Cook said the feeling of the people is evidently for Union, although, as some of the speakers suggested, the question may again have to go to the Presbyteries and congregations before being finally disposed of. Our Wesleyan friends are also earnestly seeking for Union, not only with their brethren of the Maritime Provinces, but with the other Wesleyan bodies which exist among us. As far as Union with the former is concerned, it only needs validation all the preliminaries having been settled and sanctioned by the present Conference of England. The Canada and Eastern British American Wesleyans, when united, will indeed be a powerful body having a ministerial staff of 841, and a church membership of 88,849. The union will necessitate, and will doubtless be immediately followed by a division of the Conference into five annual conferences, which will be represented at a quadrennial conference by an equal number of ministers and laymen. A basis of Union with the New Connexion seems to have been already arrived at, and that too with the sanction of the Mother Church, whilst union of all the branches of this powerful body seems likely to be a question of a few months at most. It cannot but be a matter of gratification to the Christian world to notice that the spirit of union so generally prevails, and it may be that the doings of 1874 will but be the prelude to a still closer union, not only sentimentally, but materially, between other Christian bodies.

Congress is trying to get up an inflation bill that the President won't veto. It might as well try to make a perpetual motion or discover a Northwest passage into Paradise.

An ingenious Frenchman has invented a thermometer to be attached to the bottom of a ship to give warning of the vicinty of ice-bergs. Every sailor knows that the presence of icebergs can be felt in the air long before they are visible. The Frenchman's invention may prove useful on board French ships, and he might also provide them with an instrument which will tell the officers when the wind blows.

It is nearly four months since the General Election was held. The number of elections contested in Ontario this year is much larger than at any previous period, and, although we have in force a law which it has been held is a terror to the evil-doers and a speedy means of unseating one who got into the House of Commons by corrupt means, not the first case has yet been tried in Ontario.

The Southern papers generally oppose the Civil Rights bill. It looks toward mixed schools, and black and white ideas don't shoot together yet. We haven't seen the white multiplication table nor the colored grammar, but suppose they are in press. The question seems to be whether the schools supported in whole or in part by general taxation shall be shut against a portion of the children. This bill says they shall not. The mixing is another matter.

Reciprocity.—We are glad to lear from both sides of the line that the prospects of a new Reciprocity Treaty are much better than we at first supposed. Our American exchanges are full of the disadvantages which have been brought upon the United States by the repeal of the old treaty, and those of them which speak most authoritatively for the trading classes, express openly their gratification at the probabilities of a change in policy. In fact, the firmness with which Canada has adhered, in the main, to her policy of free trade, or, what is the same thing, of a tariff constructed only for revenue purposes, has offered a contrast to our neighbours, to which, in spite of prejudices and prepossessions they have not been able to blind themselves. It is largely admitted that our system has been a success, and their own a failure, and we may say that this admission now comes from quarters from whence, a short time ago, a very different profession was to be expected.

The old controversy between Admiral (then Captain) Wilkes, of the American Exploring Expedition, and Sir James Ross, of the British Navy, in regard to the existence of an Antarctic continent which Wilkes claimed to have discovered, will be revived by the letter from Leiu. Hynes, Challenger, to Dr. Hayes. Sir James Ross claimed that he had sailed over the very spot where Wilkes placed his Antarctic continent, and now Leiu. Hynes asserts that the Challanger, after faithfully searching for the same curious continent, has failed to find it. Captain Wilkes ought to have taken means to anchor his land safely so that it could not drift away. What possible use is there in a continent which declines to remain in the same position for any length of time?

Ontario Type Foundry.—It is now proposed to form a company in Toronto for the purpose of starting a Type Foundry. Mr. W. G. Stetham, who has acquired the Hagar Type Foundry, of New York, is the projector. We wish Mr. Stetham success, believing there is great need of such an enterprise, and hoping that he will be cordially supported.

In the United States Senate a Bill was introduced directing the Secretary of War to cause a survey to be made of the Susquehanna River from Chesapeake Bay to the New York State line, and from that line through Seneca Lake to the New York Canal and to Lake Ontario, with a view to ascertaining the practicability of steamboat navigation between those points by dams, locks, and canals.

The custom of preaching without notes is rapidly gaining ground among the dissenters in England. Some of our ministers who have had a compulsory experience of preaching without notes think that they would do better with a fair supply of greenbacks or some other good notes. An empty pocket, like an empty stomach, is a bad machine to produce an impression with. Human nature seems to abhor a vacumn. If your minister is dull try the effect of a ten-dollar bill on him of a Saturday night.

Henri Rochefort is in New York and a number of the French Communists are laying in wait to entertain him and his friends. Rochefort is a brilliant paragraphist, a bitter assailant of the party in power, whatever it may be, a disorganizer by instinct, a revolutionary rocket whose mission and delight it has always been to make a great splutter and emit countless sparks and spangles, with an occasional flash of red light. A chronic agitator and troublemaker, useful only as aquafortis and such things are useful, on occasion he is the legitimate child of Napoleonism, and, like Othello, will find his occupation gone when the republic is once fairly established. His deficiency of Judgment and conscience is quite as conspicuous as his billiancy and daring. But a lancet has to be as thin as it is sharp, all edge and no back.

A negro in Lynchburg, V. a., killed his wife with a crow bar, and then poured kerosene oil over the body and set it on fire. The villain narrowly escaped lynching.

Serious disturbances are apprehended in Philadelphia from a number of Italians offering to work on the new reservoir for half a dollar a day, the men now employed receiving from $1 50 to $2. The latter threaten to exterminate the intruders.

The National Christian Association of Syracuse, N. Y. has obtained an act of incorporation under the laws of Illinois. Their object is the extermination of all secret societies, and Free Masonry in particular.

Mr. Moody, the Chicago revivalist, has caught the prevailing distemper, and is boldly accused of heresy. It is getting to be as common among ministers as epizooty was among the horses a few years ago; but, strange to say, it has the effect of making them draw better than ever.

Troy, N. Y.—A heavy thunder storm, with lightning and rain, visited this place this afternoon. During its continuance one span of the new iron bridge across the Hudson to the west of Troy was either blown down or struck by lightning, and falling into the river, sunk four canal boats lying at the dock under it. There were fifteen persons in the boats, all of whom are supposed to have escaped. The boats were loaded with iron ore. The span of the bridge was 240 long. The loss is $40,000.

Whether to take the Washington Monument down or put it up seems to be the question. At present it is a standing monument of national imbecility and ingratitude. If it can't be finished in any other way perhaps Mr. Andrew Johnson could be induced to stand on the top of it. There he would be out of harm's way if not where he could do most good. And then he would be so superior to anything Clark Mills might perpetrate! Indeed, at that height it would be difficult to distinguish merry Andrew from the immortal George.

It is doubtful after all whether the Queen will visit Ireland. The latest London papers contain this mysterious and dubious announcemont:—"Allusions have been frequentiy made to a visit which it was supposed their Royal Highnessess the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh intended paying to Ireland in the course of the present year. It is, no doubt, probable that the Duke of Edinburgh will take the first convenient opportunity of making Her Royal Highness acquainted with the sister island, where it is certain they would receive a most loyal and cordial welcome, but no plans have yet been formed for a visit to Ireland, and the engagements already undertaken by their Royal Highnesses are sufficient to occupy the whole of the present year.

Narrow Escape from Drowning.—On Wednesday last, a party of two left Carleton Place on a fishing excursion; No. 1 a carter and No. 2 a shaver, and in Co. hired a boat from J. Moore. The parties above mentioned got on board and command being given by No. 1 they set sail for Mississippi Lake, where they arrived in safety; but, sad to state, at a distance of three quarters of a mile from either north or south shore, a swallow flew by, the wind of whose wing blew off the hat of No. 2, who for fear of loosing his "cow's breakfast", made a wild effort to secure it, and in doing so lost his balance, and to the great consternation of No. 1, upset the water witch. Then came the grand struggle for life. Shaver went to view the bottom but as it did not suit his constitution he returned to the surface when Carter caught him by the flowing locks and held his head above water. As soon as Shaver got wind enough, his wild and frantic screams attracted the notice of the crew of Mr. McLaren's steam boat. Capt. J. M. ordered steam up and to the rescue, but before they they reached them, two men in a small boat came to their assistance. We are happy to say they came home that same evening, nothing the worse but a little wet.

Snooks.

WESLEYAN CONFERANCE.

The following are the stations of the Wesleyan Methodist clergymen at the following districts.

BELLEVILLE DISTRICT.

Belleville—William Briggs, Charles A Hanson; A D Miller, D A Johnson, (S Huntingdon) superannuated.
Consecon—William J Hewitt.
Wellington—Garret J Dingman.
Ameliasburg—Isaac Weldon, (F McAmmond.)
Picton—Edwin Clement; Daniel McMullen, Gilbert Miller, superannuaries; Edward Harris, superintendant.
Bloomfield and Cherry Valley—Joseph H Chant.
Milford—Wm Richardson, Arthur B Hames.
Sidney—Thomas Cullen; John Lever, superannuated.
Thurlow—William Ryan.
Marmora—William Cook, S. McAnley.
Stirling—William Scales, James Henderson.
Frankford—J A Chapman, B A
Trenton—J E Howell, M A, (S J Shorey,) William Young, superannuated.
Demorestville—Wm J Young, (H Richardson.)
Shannonville—Joseph Kilgour, (Edward Olivant), who shall reside at Mill Point.
Moira—Isaac Tovell, (Thomasburg.)
Tweed—Archelaus Doxsee.
Bridgewater—William Tomblin.
Flinton and Addington Road—John Tozeland.
Madoc—Samuel Sing.
L'Amable—One to be sent, (W B Brown.)
Denbigh and Abinger—J B Wass,
Maynooth—One to be sent.
Brudenell and Carlow—Samuel Salton.

PERTH DISTRICT.

Perth—Wesley Casson.
Smith's Falls—James C Slater, Joseph Ward.
Almonte—Wm McGill; W Creighton, Superannuated.
Carleton Place—Wm Raney, Samuel Shibley.
Pakenham—John Walton.
Arnprior—John Holmes.
Merrickville—William Sheridan.
Elgin—John Stewart.
Newboro'—Robert Robertson.
Glentay and Moberley—John A Dowler. One to be sent.
Playfair—William Sanderson.
Fitzroy Harbour—Brock Rose.

BROCKVILLE DISTRICT.

Brockville—George McRitchie; Luther Haughton, supernumerary.
Prescott—James A Gordon; Sylvester Hurlburt, superannuated.
Lyn—William R Dyre, John Webster, 2nd, (Mallorytown); Samuel B Phillips, superannuated.
Farmersville—Daniel V Lucas, J C Garrett.
Maitland—Thomas Atkinson.
North Augusta—Ed H Taylor.
Spencerville—Thomas W Constable.
Kemptville—Stephen Bond; Henry Shaler, superannuated.
South Mountain—Jabez B Saunders, (Heckston.)
Edwardsburg—A L Peterson.
Matilda—M L Pearson, one wanted; John B Armstrong, superannuated.
Morrisburg—Ebenezer Robson.
Winchester—J Masson, W Person.
Aultsville—Wm D Brown.
Cornwall—Alex Campbell.
Martintown—Joseph Hill.
Moulinette—Wm W Miller
Avonmore—Wm Tayler

OTTAWA DISTRICT.

Ottawa Centre (Metcalf-street)—Wm J Hunter
Ottawa East (King Street)—William Hall, M. A.
Ottawa West (Richmond Road)—Robert Mark, M. D.
Aylmer, (P Q)—J W Sparling, B A, B D.
Bell's Corners—Jabez B Keough (W H Sparling.)
Richmond—John Hoyes, W S Jamieson.
North Gower—B M Hammond (Joseph Carr.)
Long Island Locks—James Simpson.
Osgoode—Samuel Teeson.
Bearbrook—Job Roadhouse.
L'Original—Thos G Williams.
Point Fortune—E C Reynolds.
George's Lake—One to be sent.
Grenville—John Corbett.
Thurso—Peter Ker.
North Wakefield—G G Huxtable.
Chelsea—B Franklin.
Aylwin and Victoria—S S Phillips) (T E Smith.)

Cincinnati, June 7.—Mrs. Ann Vanderburg was mortally burned while kindling a fire with coal oil to to-night. Her father, mother and husband were badly burned while tearing the burning clothes off her. The victim was only 17 years old, and was married last Tuesday.

Utica, N. Y., June 7.—It is reported here that 20 persons were drowned while sailing and fishing on Onida Lake to-day, and 7 persons in Onondaga Lake during one of the most terrific thunder storms ever known, which prevailed in this vicinity this afternoon and evening. The telegraph wires are down between here and Syracuse.

Renfrew, June 5.—A very sad accident happened at Mount St. Patrick on the afternoon of the 4th inst. The Rev. Father John McCormack started after his dinner for a short walk. A party having called on him, an waiting a considerably time, the housekeeper went in search. He was nowhere to be found, and she gave the alarm. The neighbours traced him along the Mousta Creek where it is supposed he had been fishing. They came to a place where his tracks stopped, and found him lying on his face drowned in about four feet of water. No further particulars yet.

Ottawa, June 5.—Col. Jackson, D. A.G., is here making arrangement for a brigade camp for this military district. The volunteers to the number of 1,500 or 2,000 will go under canvas on the 20th of this month. The ground selected is a portion of the By and Stewart estates, on the south side of the city.

The scarcity of labor in this part of the country has become a matter of serious consideration with persons engaged in large contracts; reliable parties say that from 300 to 400 persons could find immediate employment in this city.

A terrible accident occurred in this city at J. W. Currier's mills to-day. A young man named Reddick was drawn on to the roller of a new planing machine and literally cut into mince meat.

The exports of sawn lumber from Ottawa during the month of May were 17,093,584 feet, 5,320,874 feet less than in May, 1873. There is also a falling off in the number of Canadian vessels employed in freighting, and a proportionate increase of United States barges. In May of last year 180 Canadian and only 29 United States vessels cleared the Chaudiere. Last month there were 100 Canadian and 76 United States vessels.

CORPORATION OF CARLETON PLACE.

BY-LAW, No. 10.

For the regulation of the streets, side-walks and thorough fares of the Village of Carleton Place, and for the preservation of order and suppression of nuisances therein, and for other matters.

Passed, Feb. 15th, 1871.

Whereas by an Act passed in the thirtieth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An act respecting the Municipal institutions of Upper Canada" power is given to Municipal Councils for certain purposes therein mentioned.

Be it therefore enacted and it is hereby enacted by the Municipal Council of the Village of Carleton Place:—

1st. That no person shall erect or cause to be erected upon the side walk of any leading road or street, within the limits of the Corporation, or within twenty feet of any road or street, any privy or other nuisance of this kind, nor shall they deposit any boxes, barrels, packages, logs, stone, timber, materials, or any refuse or rubish, cleansing of cellars or other places, nor pile slabs laths or firewood nor empty carts, wagons, sleighs or packages of any description, except when they are about to remove the same immediately, on any of the side-walks or streets of the said corporation, nor shall any waggon, cart, or other carriage be allowed to remain on the streets or side-walks after night, nor shall they suffer stagnant water to remain on their premises, or refuse to drain it away or remove it on being notified by an officer of the corporation to do so nor shall they obstruct the water channels on or under any of the streets or side-walks. Provided always that all parties about to build or repair any house or building shall be permitted to occupy the space of the street to which the front of their property extends, and in breadth, one half of the street, for the deposit of their building materials, &c; but under all circumstances the footpath or sidewalks, crossings, gutters or water tables shall be unobstructed, and such occupancy shall only extend for a reasonable time to complete such building or make repairs thereon.

2nd. That no person or persons shall lead drive or ride any horse or other animal, along or across any sidewalks, (except where there shall be a crossing) nor shall any person or persons use the side-walks for wheel-barrows, or hand carts or sleighs, nor shall any teamster or other person, at any time, or under any circumstances (except in case of fire) occupy any portion of the side-walks or crossings with his team, or teams.

3rd. That if the Constable cannot discover the owner of brick, stones timber or other materials, encumbering the streets as aforesaid, he shall nevertheless bring his complaint before the Reeve or any Maigstrate who may, and he is hereby empowered to grant a warrant for the seizure and sale of such property, the Constable giving at least five day's notice of such sale, and after deducting the costs of such preceedings and sale, and a reasonable remuneration to the Constable for his trouble, and any outlay that he may have nessarily incurred, the balance shall be paid into the village treasury, to be accounted as part of the funds of the Municipality.

4. That every proprietor of a house shall, within two months after the passing of this By-law, provide a good and sufficient ladder, to be appended to such house of which they are proprietors, and to be of sufficient length to reach the roof, and also a ladder of sufficient length to reach from it to the chimney.

5. That no fire, composed of wood, shavings, or other combustibles, shall be made on any public street, within ten yards of any building nor on any private property within twenty-five feet of any building.

6. That no ashes be deposited at a distance of less than ten feet from any building, wooden fence, wood or lumber, or any combustible materials, unless the same be placed in some structure of an incombustible nature. And that no stove-pipe be permitted to pass through the roof or side of any building.

7. That no person shall discharge or fire any gun fowling piece, or firearm, or shall set fire to any fireworks within the village, unless specially authorized by the council of the said corporation. And no person or persons shall light, set off or throw any cracker, squib or serpent, or other noisy offensive or dangerous substance or firework, in any of the streets of the said village or in any place in the said village, where, or near to which, there is any crowd or any assemblage of people, or where there are any animals liable to be frightened thereby.

8. That no person or persons shall place or leave a team of horses, (wagon, sleigh or said village, or to any case or box around any such tree sapling or shrub. growing or which may hereafter be planted in any street square or public place in the cart, either loaded or unloaded), or any horse saddled or otherwise, in any street of the said village, without being properly fastened, in order to prevent accidents. And no person driving any carriage, cart wagon sled, sleigh or other vehicle, or riding upon any horse, mare or gelding, shall cause permit or suffer the beast or beasts he shall ride on or drive, to go on a gallop or other immoderate rate, or faster than a moderate trot, in the said Village.

9. That every person who shall keep any swine, horses, cows, dogs, goats or other such animals on their premises in the said village, shall maintain the houses building, or pens in which the same shall be kept, in such a clean state that the neighbors and passers-by may not be incommoded by the smell therefrom. And that no person shall keep, have own or possess any dangerous or vicious dog, or other dangerous or vicious animal, unless properly secured by being chained or otherwise, nor shall any such animal be allowed to run at large, and the Reeve or magistrate convicting any person of a breach of this clause may direct at the time of the conviction, that such animal may be destroyed.

10. That all persons who by reason of erecting buildings shall remove injure or destroy, any side-walk or any other public property, or any portion thereof, or shall remove, injure or destroy any of the timbers or boards connected therein, shall, in addition to keeping the walk passable, replace and restore the same to as good a state and condition as it was before removal or injury.

11. That no person shall tear down, deface, or destroy any hand bill, public notice or advertisements, which have been or may be posted up in any public place, for general information or benefit.

12. That no person shall climb, bark, break, peel, cut, deface, remove, injure or destroy the whole or any part of any tree sapling or shrub now growing or which shall hereafter be planted by any person or persons or by the corporation of the said village of Carleton Place, in any street square or other place in said village, nor may any such tree be cut down or removed unless by permission of the said council. Nor shall any fence box or paling erected for the protection of such tree or trees be injured destroyed or removed.

13. That it shall not be lawful to block or stop up the streets by any machine, engine, railway carriage or car, or by anything appetaining to a railway, so as in any way to prevent or interfere with the free and easy passage of, and for, any team or conveyance, or of foot passengers, along the said streets and across the railways.

14. That no person shall run or race on the streets or sidewalks of the said village or crowd or jestle other foot passengers, so as to create any discomfort, disturbance or confusion; and that three or more persons shall not stand in a group or near to each other on any street or sidewalk in such a manner as to obstruct a free passage for foot passengers, after a request to move on, made by the Reeve of the said village or by any Constable or other officer of the said corporation, duly authorized by the said council.

15. That no person shall break in or train any horse mare or gelding, or exhibit any stud horse in any street, square or public place, nor let to mares any stud horse within the said village.

16. That no person, (except at or opposite to his own premises) shall permit his horse, carrage cart, wagon, sled or sleigh, or other vehicle, to stand upon any street in the said village longer than is absolutely necessary for the owner driver or person using the same, to transact his business with the person opposite whose house he shall stand; and no person shall tie his horse to any post, hook or ring or in any way across any pavement sidewalk or crossing so as to obstruct the ordinary traffic of the street, or leave any carriage cart, wagon, sled, sleigh or other vehicle standing opposite to any other person's door than such as the owner, rider, driver, or occupant may have business with; and no person shall in any-wise obstruct the free use of the streets and side-walks of the said village.

17. That no person shall place any carriage, cart, wagon sled, sleigh or other vehicle without horses, upon any street of the said village.

18. That no person shall deface or disfigure any public or private building or buildings, wall, fence, railing, sign, monument, post, or other property in the said village, by cutting, breaking, daubing with paint or other substance, or shall in any other way injure the same.

19. That no person shall fasten any horse or other animal to any tree sapling or shrub

20. That no person shall cast project or throw any stones or balls of snow or ice or other missiles dangerous to the public, or use any bow and arrow, in any of the streets, squares or public places in the said village.

21. That any person who shall make or keep open, or cause to be made or kept open, any excavation for cellars and other purposes, in the line of any street in said village or so near thereto as to endanger the safety of foot passengers, shall cause such excavation to be well and properly secured by a substantial railing or covering during the prosecution of the said work.

22. That every entrance or flight of steps descending immediately from any street or public way, into any cellar or basement story of any building, where such entrance or flight of steps shall not be safely and securely covered, shall be enclosed with a railing on each side, permanently put up at least three feet high from the top of the side-walk or pavement, together with, either a gate to open inwardly, or two iron chains across the front of the entrance way, one near the top and the other half way from the ground to the top of the railing, and such gate or chain shall, unless there be a burning light over the steps to prevent accidents, be closed during the night.

23. That all steps, door steps, porches, railings, platforms, or other erections projecting into or obstructing any sidewalk, street, lane or highway within the said village shall be removed by the proprietor of the real property on or connected with which such projections or obstructions shall be formed, within forty eight hours after the said proprietor shall have been notified, by the Reeve of the said village or by a constable acting under orders of the said Reeve, to remove the same, (provided that conductors from water spouts, and window guards not projecting from the face of the wall more than six inches shall not be taken or considered as projections, or obstructions within the meaning of this section); and any person owning or occupying a house or tenement in the said village shall keep the yard or premises therewith connected in a clean state and free from filth or offensive substances, and shall collect in one place in such yard or yards all the house dirt or offal, and when the accumulation of such dirt or offal shall be equal to a load or become offensive such occupant shall cause the same to be removed.

24. That the owner of every animal that shall die, or be found dead in the streets, squares, lanes or highways or on any enclosed or unenclosed ground in the said village, shall immediately cause such animal to be buried, at least, three feet below the surface of the earth.

25. That it shall be the duty of all the constables and of the Commissioner or overseer of roads and highways, to see that the provisions of this By-law be duly enforced and to prosecute to conviction before the proper authorites all persons offending against the same.

26. In construing this By-law, unless it be otherwise provided, or there be something in the context or other provisions thereof indicating a different construction, all words importing the singular number or the masculine gender only, shall include more persons parties or things of the same kind, than one, and females as well as males and the converse, and notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary.

27. The Reeve of the said village or any Justice or Justices of the Peace having jurisdiction therein, may try and determine any prosecution or charge for any alleged offence committed against or contrary to any of the provisions of this By-law, and in default of immediate payment of fine and costs imposed for any such offence, may cause the same to be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattles of the offender; and in case of non-payment of the said fine, and there being no distress found, out of which the same can be levied, may commit every such offender for such offence, to the common jail of the County of Lanark for a period of twenty-one days, with hard labor, or without labor as such Reeve or Justice may determine.

28. When any pecuniary penalty has been levied by virtue of this By-law, one moiety thereof shall go to the informer, or prosecutor, and the other moiety to the Corporation of the said village, unless the prosecution is brought in the name of the said Corporation in which case the whole of such pecuniary penalty shall be paid to the said Corporation.

29. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that any person or persons guilty of a violation of any of the provisions of this By law, shall upon conviction as aforesaid be liable to a fine of not more than twenty dollars with costs on conviction, such fine and costs to be collected as aforesaid.

30. And be it further enacted that all informations and complaints for any offence against, or breach of any of the provisions of this By-law must be made or laid within 3 months from the time when the matter of such information or complaint arose, and no person shall be convicted of any such offence or breach unless such information shall be so laid or such complaint shall be so made within such 3 months as aforesaid; and that this By-law shall take effect from and after the publication thereof.

Given under the seal of the said Corporation of the Village of Carleton Place and passed the fifteenth day of February. One thousand eight hundred and seventy one.

James Poole, Clerk. Robert Crampton, Reeve.

COUNCIL CHAMBER.

December 6th. 1871.

It is moved by Mr. Wilson and seconded by Mr. Graham that clause first of the By law for the regulation of the streets, sidewalks, and thorough-fares of the Village of Carleton Place, and for the preservation of order and suppression of nuisances therein, and for other matters, be amended by having the following clauses added thereto.

1. A privy placed within a few feet of a domicile is unquestionably a great annoyance and an insufferable nuisance, be it therefore enacted and it is hereby enacted by the aforesaid Council, that no person shall hereafter be allowed to erect or place one in the municipality of Carleton Place, within thirty feet of a dwelling-house occupied by a neigbour, provided there be sufficient ground available, and if any privy, in said municipality, is now less than thirty feet from a dwelling house occupied by a neighbour, and if any property, in said municipality, is so situated that there is not sufficient vacant ground to allow a privy vault to be placed thirty feet from a dwelling house occupied by a neighbor, that the owner thereof be required and is hereby ordered to use a deodorizing agent twice or thrice weekly to neutralize any disagreeable effluvia arising from the contents, and should he either neglect or refuse to comply, within fourteen days, after being notified, he shall thereby render himself liable to a fine of not more than twenty dollars and costs.

2. That every Tanner or Lessee of a tannery is hereby required to keep his tannery-yard free of noxious or offensive substances.

3. No Tanner shall be allowed within said municipality to macerate hides in the Mississippi, or in a box or any other mechanical structure which permits free ingress and egress of the water of said river, and should either the 2nd. or 3rd. clause, or both, be violated, the guilty party shall render himself amenable to a fine of not more than twenty dollars and costs.

Carleton Place, Dec. 6th. 1871.

James Poole, Clerk. Robert Crampton, Reeve.

BY-LAW.

To amend the By-law, passed on the 15th. of February 1871, intituled a "By-law for the Regulation of the Streets, the prevention of Nuisances and for other purposes."

Passed May 22nd. 1872.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the By-law above recited, be it therefore enacted and it is hereby enacted, by the Municipal Council of the Village of Carleton Place.

1. That it shall be unlawful to erect, keep have or use, any Privy, Privy Vault or Necessary, on, over, or connected with any of the waters of the river Mississippi, at high water mark, or on or over any of the branches, streams, flumes, or mill-races of or on said river, or to deposit or throw, carcases offal or filth of any description or kind in the said waters, within the limits of this Corporation.

2nd. That any person or persons guilty of any violation of the foregoing clauses of this By-law, shall, upon conviction thereof, be liable to the fines, penalties and costs imposed for any violation of the By-law above recited.

3rd. That this By-law shall come in force from and after the passing thereof.

James Poole, Clerk. Robert Crampton, Reeve.

BIRTH.

At 9th line Ramsay, on the 5th inntant, Mrs. John Houston of a son.

At Mount Blow Cottage, Ramsay, on the sixth instnnt, Mrs. John Paul of twins, a son and daughter.

In Upper Pakenham, on the 4th instant, the wife of Mr. Wm. Moffatt, of Carleton Place, of a daughter.

In Beckwith on the first of June, the wife of Thomas Hawkins of a daughter.

In the township of Darling, on the 25th of May, the wife of Mr. Archibald Boyle, of a daughter.

In Carleton Place, on the 8th June, the wife of Mr. William Hudson, of a son.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. Robert Brown, of Middleville, at the Congregational Parsonage, Lanark Village, on the 3rd inst, the Rev. John Brown, resident pastor, to Miss Mary Ann Brooke, of Brockville.

DIED.

On the the 17th inst., at McClure, County of Hastings, Elizabeth Owen, aged 39 years, (the beloved wife of Joseph Kelly, leaving a husband and eight children), after a short illness of ten hours, which she bore with christian fortitude.

"Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.

James Lick, of San Francisco, has bequeathed to public institutions, &c., over $2,000,000.

The Pope's illness has again became serious, and the physicians in attendance are alarmed at his condition.

The citizens of Georgetown, Texas, lynched nine prisoners to prevent their anticipated release by their friends.

Steps are being taken to procure a commutation of the sentence passed on George Schmidt, the murderer.

The sanitary condition of Ottawa has been pronounced by the authorities, after inspection, satisfactory.

McDermott's saw mill and shingle factory at Palmerston were destroyed by fire on Saturday. Loss, $6,000.

A Deputy sheriff was murdered at Memphis for the sake of $150 which he was believed to have about him.

Reports from Lake Temiscamingue as late as the 25th of May were to the effect that the ice was still on the Lake, and the timber could not be moved.

The Premier proposes to visit British Columbia this summer, in order to become more thoroughly acquainted with the people and requirements of that Province.

A reliable North Shore correspondent informs us that the small force now at work on the Shuniah or Duncan mine have made an amazing strike. Captain Nichols assured him that at the depth of one hundred and seventy feet in No. 3 shaft they met with a true sixteen-inch vein of rich silver, which he would, in mining phrase, have commenced to stope at once, had not his instructions, which are to sink, and sink only, prevented him. Our correspondent says that he himself saw a large piece from this vein, weighing at least thirty pounds, which yielded at least five thousand dollars to the ton, and which Captain Nichols stated was only an average specimen from this vein. This looks like another Silver Islet mine on the main shore, which is "good news" indeed for Prince Arthur's Landing.

Every one knows that races in a neighborhood acts like a large blister to draw all the blackguardism of the country from a circuit of many miles round to the spot where these are to come off; and that every district where such races are held is afflicted for weeks thereafter, with a series of assaults, thefts, and housebreakings, by which the "fancy" make their living. We care not for what may be theoretically urged in defence of the turf and its more legitimate doings. What we have referred to is the universal practical result. We are not at all surprised, therefore, that a more than usual light-fingered and other disreputables should be about Toronto at the present time. There is no use of expecting that when the cause is there the natural effects won't follow.—Let cautious house keepers then, and the mercantile community, be on their guard. Their stores or homes may be visited in a way that is not at all pleasant.—*Globe*.

PLANTS. A fine lot of Tomatos, Cabbage, Cauliflowers, Cucumbers and Melons—also a quantity of fine Flowering Budding Annuals—for sale at George Tait's Gardens.
Carleton Place, May 30. 35

NOTICE. The Municipal Council of Beckwith will meet at the Town Hall, for public business, on the 11th of June, 1874, at ten o'clock, a. m. The surplus funds of the municipality will be laid out for the improvement of the highways and bridges at the said meeting.
By order,
Ewen McEwen, Town Clerk
May 30 1874. 35-a

RAMSAY COUNCIL The Municipal Council of the Township of Ramsay will meet in the Council Room in the village of Almonte, on Saturday, 13th June, at 10 o'clock a. m., for general Municipal business.
Thomas Coulter, Tp. Clerk.
May 30, 1874. 35

NOTICE TO THE AFFLICTED. The Subscriber will treat successfully the following diseases; Cancer, without the use of the knife; Scrofula, such as Evils, Salt Rheum, and all kinds of Scurvy; a sure cure for Neuralgia, Dropsy, Gravel, &c.
JOHN TENNANT, Botanist.
Clayton P. O., June 6, 1874. 36-ly

WANTED. For Union School Sec. No. 10 Beckwith and 14 Drummond, a teacher holding a third class certificate. School to commence on the 1st of July. Apply to
Thos. Code, Sec'y.
(35-g*) Carleton Place P. O.

NEW COOPER SHOP AT APPLETON.

THE Subscriber begs to inform all persons requiring anything in the Coopering line, that he has opened a shop at Appleton, and intends keeping on hand a good assortment of Barrels, Butter Kegs, and Tubs, of all kinds, and of the best quality.
Richard Green.
Appleton, June 8th 1874. (36-a)

THE GREAT LYRIC STAR,

ROSA D'ERINA!

ERIN'S PRIMA DONNA will give a Grand Concert in the Town Hall, Carleton Place, on Friday evening, 19th of June.
☞ Programmes will be issued shortly.
June 9th, 1874.

TOWN HALL

ONE NIGHT ONLY

FRIDAY, JUNE 12th.

4TH ANNUAL TOUR OF THE BOSTON THEATRE COMIQUE.

THIS MAMMOTH ORGANIZATION will appear for one night only, in COMEDIES, DRAMAS, *MINSTRELSY*, BURLESQUE, SONGS, BANJO SOLOS, DANCES &c.

Price of admission 25 cents; Reserved Seats 50 cents.

Tickets to be had at Dr. McEwen's Drug Store, four days in advance.

J. E. Ogden, Agent.

COUNTY LANARK TEACHER'S EXAMINATION.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION for Public School Teachers' SECOND and THIRD CLASS CERTIFICATES, for the year 1874, will be held (D. V.) in the Town of Perth, commencing on MONDAY, 20th JULY, at 1.30 p. m., for Second Class; and on TUESDAY, 21st JULY, at 9 a. m., for Third Class.

The Examination of Candidates for FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES will be held at the same place, commencing on MONDAY, 27th JULY, at 1.30 p. m.

Candidates must notify the undersigned not later than the 24th of June, of their intention to present themselves for Examination. Forms of notice to be previously given by the Candidates can be obtained on application to the Inspector, or to the Head Master of the County High School.

All Teachers holding Third Class Certificates which expire this midsummer, must present themselves for examination or be prepared to discontinue teaching.

Henry Lloyd Slack, M. A.,
Inspector of Public Schools,
Co. Lanark.
Perth, June 8, 1874. 36-e

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Court of Chancery made in the matter of the estate of William Morphy late of the village of Carleton Place, in the County of Lanark, gentleman, deceased, and in a cause "Morphy vs. Morphy," the creditors of the said William Morphy, who, died on the ninth day of October, A. D. 1873, are, on or before the second day of July, A. D. 1874, to send by post prepaid to E. G. Malloch, Esquire, of Perth, the Solicitor of the plaintiff, Margaret Morphy, the administratrix of the deceased, their Christian and Surnames, addresses and description, the full particulars of their claims a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities [if any] held by them; or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before me at my chambers, at the Town of Perth, on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1874, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudication on the claims.

Dated this fifth day of June, A. D. 1874.

E G. Malloch, Solicitor for plaintiff Margaret Morphy. Edward Elliott, Master. 36-e

NOTICE. At a meeting of the Board of Health of this village held on Saturday, 6th instant, Mr. Lowe in the chair, it was moved by Mr. Carley, seconded by Mr. Sibbitt, and resolved:—"That a motion be inserted in the Herald calling on all owners and occupiers of property in the village to have their premises put in a thorough state of cleanliness with the least possible delay."

Such notice is hereby given, and the Board grants until Saturday, the 13th inst., for this purpose; after that date, any parties allowing any nuisance to remain on their premises will be dealt with as the law directs.

Carleton Place, June 6, 1874. 36

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

IN the matter of Peter McVicar, of the township of Drummond, and County of Lanark, Ontario, as well individually, as a partner with Richard Haley, an Insolvent.

The Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at Hollinger's Hotel, in the village of Ferguson's Falls, on Thursday the 18th of June next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to receive statement of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

John Sumner, Interim Assignee.
Carleton Place, May 29, 1874. 35-a

TANNERY FOR SALE.

THE Tannery situated at Rosebank, (Snedden's) lately occupied by Robert Gomersall, is offered for sale. It is within half a mile of Snedden's Station on the Canada Central Railway, and has a water power. This if a good spportunity for any one wishing to engage in the tanning or wool pulling business, as the Tannery is fit for immediate occupation. Apply to J. Jamieson.
Almonte June 6, 1874. 36-tf

NOTICE. Public notice is hereby given that the List of Voters for the Municipal Corporation of the Township of Beckwith for the year A D. 1874, was first posted up in my office on the 3rd day of June 1874, of which all interested are respectfully requested to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

Ewen McEwen, Town Clerk.
Beckwith, May 5, 1874. 36-c

THE Compound Elixir of Phosphates and Calisaya has become a great favorite on account of its perfect reliability in treating derangement of the stomach, liver complaint and diseases of the kidneys, which are the causes of poor blood and breaking down of the general health.—It restores vitality to all the organs, removing suppressions, irregularities, and exhausting discharges and every description of humors which disfigure the body. It is adapted to all ages and conditions of life, being a blood food and nutritive tonic. Sold at $1.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

IN the matter of Thomas Warren an Insolvent. The Insolvent has made an Assignment of his Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at the Law Office of Thomas Greig, in the village of Carleton Place, on Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of June, 1874, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

A. W. Bell, Interim Assignee.
Carleton Place, June 8, 1874. (36-a.)

THE SUBSCRIBER in returning thanks for the patronage so liberally bestowed on her late husband, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Carleton Place and vicinity, that she intends carrying on the Business at the old stand, where by keeping a first class article and moderate price, she hopes for a continuance of patronage.

Margaret McKay.
June 7th, 1874. 36-c

IMPORTANT TO THE SICK!

DR. McCULLOUGH, the celebrated European and American Physician, Itenerant of the Hospitals of the chief cities of England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada, will personally visit the Village of Carleton Place, professionally, and may be consulted at the Mississippi Hotel, from Tuesday, June 16th, till Saturday, the 20th June, 1874, by all who are suffering from Chronic, lingering diseases, such as Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, and all affections of the Chest, Throat, Heart, Nervous Debility, Scrofula, Ulcers, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases of all kinds, no matter how long standing. Chlorosis and Cancers of the worst stage cured without the use of the knife.

All Blood Diseases, Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia, Epileptic Fits, or Falling Sickness, Appoplectic Fits, or loss of sense and motion, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Chera or St. Vitus Dance, Scurvy, Goitre or Thick Neck, Abscess, Tumors.

All diseases of the Eye and Ear treated successfully.

Female complaints of all kinds and descriptions, whether acute or Chronic, will be treated successfully.

N. B.—If you are suffering from any of the above diseases, do not delay but visit the Doctor at once, so that you may have the benefit of his care and treatment, and be restored to health at once.

See testimonials and postal bills.

Carleton Place, June 1, 1874. 35-a

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)

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

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.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

IN the matter of Peter McVicar, of the Township of Drummond, and County of Lanark, Ontario, as well individually, as a partner with Robert Haley, an Insolvent

The Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate to me, and the creditors are notified to meet at Hollinger's Hotel, in the village of Ferguson's Falls, on Thursday the 18th day of June next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to receive statement of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

JOHN SUMNER, Interim Assignee

Carleton Place, May 29, 1874. (35-a)

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

B. 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.

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



GEORGE REID Importer and Dealer in British, American and German hardware, Brockville, Ontario. Iron, Steel, Nails 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

ARNPRIOR

Marble Works!



P. T. SOMERVILLE,

—MANUFACTURER OF—

Monuments, Headstones, Mantle Pieces Table Tops, Fonts, &c.

Office and Workshop near the B. & O. Railway Station, Arnprior.

T. G. SOMERVILLE, Travelling Agent.

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 & good.

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

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)

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

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,

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

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-a

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.

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

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 disappointed 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) 2¼ 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-cg)

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 in the future 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 Bellevue 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, concession, 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 RAILWAY.

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, Millinry, &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.

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

Grocery, Provision, AND FANCY STORE!

THE SUBSCRIBER being thankful for past favors, wishes to inform the Public in general that he still keeps on hand a large and well assorted stock of

Groceries AND

PROVISIONS,

which he will sell for cash; besides the largest and best assorted stock of

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS

in town, which he is selling at small percentage on cost.

Parties will find it to their advantage to call and see for themselves.

Trade taken in exchange

F. HOLLINGSWORTH,
Bell St., Carleton Place.

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. COBB.

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

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.

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

ALLAN TURNER & CO'

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DEALERS IN AND IMPORTERS OF

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

—:o:—

MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE LEADS,
ZINC,
WHITE PUTTY,
COLOURED PAINTS
GROUND SPICES,
Cream Tartar,
&c., &c

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, 18[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. 32

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-cg)

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

Smith's Falls AGRICULTURAL WORKS.



WE BEG TO CALL THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF FARMERS TO OUR HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS FOR THE SEASON OF 1874. Sizes and variety to suit the wants of all classes.

The **BUCKEYE,** (built in four sizes), of which we are building a much larger number than any previous year, still stands pre eminent in the confidence of farmers as the most PERFECT, the most RELIABLE, and the most DURABLE Mower.

The SELF RAKING REAPER can be attached to the "No. 1" and "Harvester" sizes.

THE DODGE MOWER AND SELF RAKE REAPER,

which with valuable improvements made since last season, we offer to those who prefer a REAR CUTTING MACHINE, as the most perfect Combined Machine of its class in the market.

The JOHNSTON SELF RAKING REAPER we commenced to manufacture last season. Our patterns with all the latest improvements were secured from patentees, and with our superior facilities and long experience in manufacturing, we claim for them that for quality of materials and style of finish, they will be found unsurpassed by any produced in the Dominion. At a field trial near Bell's Corners last July, the *score* of the Judges was for our machine 119 points, and the winning one 120—simply *one* point difference. Our machine went from the shop into the trial without any previous working, which was not the case with the other which had been worked in the field before. We were the first to put on sheet-lined malleable guards on this machine, and we find that only since we commenced, others have begun to do the same.

ITHACA HORSE RAKES.

Owing to the great demand for our Steel Tooth Horse Rakes the past two years, and the general satisfaction given, we have been encouraged to manufacture for this season more extensively than ever, which we warrant made of the best materials, while for *ease of management* and *perfection* in *their operation* they are unsurpassed.

Send for Circulars giving full information, or apply to our Agents.

Smith's Falls, May 30, 1874. FROST & WOOD.

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 WATCHMAKER & 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

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

Carleton Place, May 23, 1874. 34

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.

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

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.