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THE NEW CHURCH ORGAN.

"They've got a bran new organ, Sue,
For all their fuss and search;
They've done just as they said they'd do,
And fetched it into church.
They're bound the critter shall be seen,
And on the preacher's right
They've hoisted up their new machine
In everybody's sight;
They've got a chorister and a choir
Again my voice and vote,
For it was never my desire
To praise the Lord by note."

"I've been a sister good and true
For five and thirty year,
I've done what seemed my part to do,
And prayed my duty clear;
I've sung the hymns both slow and quick,
Just as the preacher read,
And twice when Deacon Tubbs was sick
I took the fork and led,
An' now their bold, new-fangled ways
Is comin' all about,
And I right in my latter days
Am fairly crowded out.

"To-day the preacher, good old dear,
With tears all in his eyes,
Read—'When I can read my title clear
To mansions in the skies.'
I always liked that blessed hymn,
I 'spose I always will,
It somehow gratifies my whim
In good old Ortonville.
But when that choir got up to sing
I couldn't catch a word;
They sung the most dog-gonest thing
A body ever heard.

"Some wordly chaps was standin' near,
And when I seed them grin,
I bid farewell to every fear,
And boldly waded in,
I thought I'd chase their tune along,
An' tried with all my might;
But though my voice is good and strong,
I couldn't steer it right;
When they was high then I was low,
An' also contra-wise,
An' I too fast or they too slow
To 'mansions in the skies.

An' after every verse, you know,
They played a little tune,
Didn't understand, an' so
I started on too soon;
I pitched it pretty middlin' high,
I fetched a lusty tone,
But oh, alas! I found that I
Was singin' there alone.
They laughed a little I am told,
But I had done my best,
And not a wave of trouble rolled
Across my peaceful breast.

"And sister Brown—I could but look—
She sits right front of me,
She never was no singin' book,
An' never meant to be;
But then she always tried to do
The best she could, she said,
She understood time right through,
And kept it with her head;
But when she tried this mornin', oh!
I had to laugh or cough,
It kept her head a-bobin' so,
It e'en a'most came off.

And Deacon Tubbs—he all broke down,
As one might well suppose,
He took one look from Sister Brown,
And meekly scrathed his nose;
He looked his hymn book through and through
An laid it on the seat,
An' then a pensive sigh he drew
An' looked completely beat;
An' when they took another bout,
He didn't even rise,
But drawed his red bandanner out
An' wiped his weepin' eyes.

I've been a sister good and true
For five and thirty year,
I've done what seemed my part to do,
An' prayed my duty clear;
But death will stop my voice, I know,
For he is on my track,
An' some day I to church will go
An' never more come back;
And when the folks get up to sing,
Whene'r that time shall be,
I do not want no patent thing
A-squealin' over me.

May Milleo, Charing Cross.

KEKWAHARKESS.

A STORY OF CANADA.

Early spring in Vancouver's Island Ships lying at anchor in Victoria Harbour others in Esquimalt, The streets of the capital thronged with men of all nationalties, elbowing and jostling each other. Lanky Americans, with decided nasal twang, driving bargains with shuffling Jews; swarthy Mexicans smoking the cigarette and eyeing with calm indifference bearded miners from Frisco and Australia; Kanaka fishermen skurrying hither and thither and breaking in upon groups of stolid Scotchmen; Chinese slipping noiselessly along, gazed at by some fresh arrival from England; Italians and Greeks transplanted from their own sunny clime; some few Indians; numbers of Canadians.

All manner of tongues spoken; all manner of languages on the numerous sign boards. On most of the faces, feverish anxiety; on every tongue, one word Gold. Parties of *gambusions* starting daily for the *placers* on the Fraser; single adventurers, too poor to afford a mule, singling their packs on their shoulders and leaving for Cariboo, magic Cariboo, where fortunes were made in a day, where glittering masses of gold opened up at the first blow of the pick, where every creek, every tiny water course was auriferous.

The stores of the place driving a roaring trade; fortune smiling on the wiser men who, in preference to prospecting among the canyons of the Rocky Mountains, awaited in Victoria the return of the successful miners who true to their character, hastened to waste in a few days the wealth they had amassed during the four months of the mining season.

There was no staying the rush.—Every one hastened off to the diggings. The gold fever possessed the masses, and the hope of speedy fortune, made without much trouble, lured them off. Ships came into the harbour, and lay there with undischarged cargo, for their crews deserted and ran off with the crowd that steadily travelled up the Fraser to Queensvile. Prices were high, for money was abundant. These were great times for Victoria.

Two men were seated in a resturant, watching a small party of miners who were taking a last drink preparatory to starting.

"Its a kind of queer, too," quoth the taller of the pair, "to see all these folks rushing off to the diggings. There'll be no doing anything with the ship now, captain."

"I'm most 'feard not. The hands are all gone up the country. It's just as it was in Frisco in '48. There was ships on ships in the harbour when we got to the *placers*."

"And did they make money?"

"You bet they did. Some came back rich in a month or two. It's the same here, I'm told."

"Was you ever gold hunting yourself, Jake?"

"Ay that I was and made a good lot. But I was foolish them days, and *monte*, champagne, and such like notions cleared me quick."

"Could one make money in this Cariboo business, think ye?"

"Joe!" his companion, slapping the table with his big horny hand, "It's my belief ye hev the fever."

Joe wriggled uneasily in his chair, emptied the ashes out of his short pipe—

"Not 'xactly but I'd kind o' like to try my luck. It would be something to get back to old Nova Scotia with a pile of gold dust."

"It would that, my man, and none likelier than you to keep if you made it. But it's risky, and Cariboo's a long way."

"How far may it be to the diggings, mate?" asked Joe of a tanned and brawny member of the separating party.

"Good five hundred miles friend," replied he.

"And a rough road at that," added another.

"But ye're an able looking cuss, anyhow," put in a stalwart Californian. "And yer friend's a fit man."

"Ye ought to know 'bout that Jose," answered Joe's companion. "You and me had a turn at prospecting down in Californey if ye mind.

"Dern ye Jake, is that you. Come and hev a drink. Boys drink all round.

The recognition was complete; the happy meeting was celebrated by numberless draughts of liquor, and ere the party took their leave, Joe was resolved and promised to "try his luck" at Cariboo.

A few days later he and Jake were travelling along up the Harrison River, on their way to Lilloet. They were able to make use of stage and boat at times, for they were neither of them poor. Joe had saved most of his earnings, remembering Rose, who, he felt sure, was waiting for him. He had meant to ship at Victoria San Francisco, thence make his way across the continent and ship again at Halifax, but, like every other man who reached Victoria during the time of the gold excitement, he found himself unable to resist the temptation to make a rapid fortune at the diggings. He would be all the richer he thought and Rose would have greater comforts.

Joe was a man who could appreciate the beauties of nature, and as the pair plodded up some the steep grades of the road, he would stop to admire the sublime scenery which spread out on every side. The mighty mountains rising abruptly from the shores of the lakes, that lay in the deep valleys, calm, blue profound; the snow clad peaks lighted up with rays of the sun; green of the young foilage of the trees bracing the air of those high regions—he was never weary of. At times the road would take them along the side of precipitous cliffs, at the bottom of which, thousands of feet down, roared and seethed a boiling torrent, dashing madly over and against gigantic boulders, or it would plunge them into dark and gloomy canyons, whose lofty walls obscured all view, save a glimpse of the sky above and the glittering ice of some lofty cone.

It was hard work, this forging along through Cascade ranges, work that had proved too much for many a stout heart, But Joe and his companion pushed steadily on, pack on back, through Douglas and up to Lilloet Lake. The way was through a sort of gulch, the mountains of the Cascade range rising up on either side of them, in some places almost perpendicularly, and the snow clad peaks shooting up to a great height. Yes; the scenery was wonderously grand, and beguiled fatigue. On Lilloet Lake, they saw the mighty cliffs rent sheer down to their base by hideous fissures, at the foot of which brawled mountain torrents, and these torrents, they knew carried gold mixed in the sands and gravels from the mountain sides.

Sometimes they camped in the bush, under the spreading canopy of heaven all o'erstudded with stars by the side of the Harrison River, sheltered by dense foilage of many trees; at other times they turned into one of the numerous "mile houses," always doing so when they availed themselves of the stage, but this could not be relied on, owing to the number of miners who were going up to Cariboo.

Still they went on. Now through a confused mass of mountains, now through the pleasant "meadows" beyond Pemberton; rising higher and higher, but with the exception of the eight miles of prairie and a few patches of land round Lilloet, never seeing level ground or arable land.

At Lilloet they again struck the Fraser and observed the marvellous terraces of the mountains, that looked like old lake levels and on one of which a thousand feet in height, stands the town of Lilloet surrounded by the grandest scenery man can imagine. Then up the steep Pavillion Mountain and across the table land on its summit, shooting down by the famous Rattlesnake Grade, where the road is in places supported over the abyss by projecting beams, through Clinton on the "Cut-off Valley." Beyond Clinton the road continues to ascend till it reached a great table land, barren, sandy, with no growth save small spruce, and surface of the country diversified by small lakes.

"This is no just easy work," quoth Jake to his friend, as they drove on past Lake Lastache, towards Soda Creek.

"A mighty deal easier than it was, I guess," interrupted the driver, ever ready to impart a little information, whether desired or not. "It's a bully road we've got now. But afore it was made, it was kind o hard to reach There's many started there that never reached the place; the Lilloet route wasn't known, and men as tried it had cut through the wood's. More'n one gave in."

"But the road made a difference surely?"

"I reckon it did. Ye could foot it in about a month on the Indian trail. It takes less now with the road, and if you stage it, as you boys are, why it's no time before ye reach Cariboo."

The driver entertained them with accounts of the scenes in Victoria when the "yellow fever," as the gold excitement was called, first broke out, and told how the early disappointments drove rowdies and loafers out of the country. These tales Jake supplemented with recollections of California, relating many a stirring episode and many a story of lawlessness and disorder. Joe was proud to think that there was such a difference between the two lands, and mentioned the fact to his companion that their earnings, whatever they might be would be safe.

"Depend on that," returned the driver. "Plenty of gold goes in the express down to Yale, and there's never bin a robbery to this day. It's the boys themselves that waste the dust when they reach the settlements."

At last they got into the wild country of Cariboo, a perfect sea of mountains and rocks, intersected by creeks and gulches Mighty peaks arose on all sides, sheering up to six and seven thousand feet and more From the base of these radiated other ranges, some bare and bleak, others thickly wooded. Tremendous cliffs, profound abysses met the eye all around. Torrents streams and brooks wound through the canyons, gold bearing every one of them. They were in El Dorado.

At the favorite places were countless tents and huts of miners; the occupants busily engaged in sinking shafts washing pay dirt, prospecting, and in all the other processes of gold mining.

Placers or surface, mining was the rage. It was the easiest way of getting gold and every bar swarmed with eager *gambusinos*. But there was room for all. Some of the wiser heads, better acquainted with auriferous localities, abandoned the bars to the crowd, and pushed into the mountains in search of the sources of the sources of the ore, well knowing that the streams brought it from the parent rock.

"Joe," said his mate to him one day when they had pretty well exhausted their claim, "its no use talking about it. We'd do better further up the gulch."

"This claim has paid us handsomely, though, and there's more gold in the bar."

"Ay, but it's fine gold we want; it's the big nuggets and lucky heads. They are only to be had up the gulch, Joe, where Crane Bill and his mates have gone. I know summit 'bout the ways of gold. It's all in the rock, and the water brings it down. We might fetch it down for ourselves.

"I reckon we are doing well now, Jake, to have a thousand dollars in gold dust among us two.

"And what's five hundred dollars when ye can get ten and fifteen thousand apiece in the same time?" exclaimed Jake, excitedly. "There's been as good as that done in Cariboo, and why shouldn't we?"

"What 'ud we do with it!"

"Man! Do with it? Go it bald headed down in Victoria! Go home and be rich and grand ever after! Build a shanty with a coopilow, and buy a trotter! There's heaps of things ye could do with it!"

"I'm afeard harm would come o' so much gold Jake."

"Harm! no harm! Ye're safe in Columbia; it's not old Californey—thar I wouldn't have give much for yer chance of ever seeing home if it got known ye had a pile o' dust."

"It'll take a long time to get so much."

"Happen on a lead and ye're a made man in a day, Joe. It's worth while trying."

"I'm thinkin' more o' home than o' gold now. The fever has quit me," replied Joe, Smiling.

"Home? And won't your folk be a darned sight better pleased to see you come back rich than poor?"

Joe did not answer. In imagination he saw the peaceful village of Hemskerk, where he had spent his chilhood and had hoped to pass his life. He saw the cottage next to Widow Christie's where he and Rose were to have lived when married. He saw her face, mournful and imploring, and thought that to see these again sooner worth all the treasures of Antler and Williams's Creek.

But a thought of Bexley came across him and cast a shadow over his visions. What of that man? Should he ever meet? Should he ever be able to satisfy his thirst for revenge? He might if he were rich. He might if he had plenty of gold—and there was Jake urging him to go where there was more gold—where the precious metal lay in masses glittering and resplendent.

He rose and walked to the door of the hut; looked out on the scene before him, counted the tents and huts and camp fires; the numerous forms still flitting here and there; heard the singing and revelling at the saloon—his mind was made up.

"I'm your man, Jake; we'll go."

"Ye're wise," was the concise reply of the old *gambusino*.

So the pair once more set off prospecting, and weary and sore they were ere they reached, after two days tramp, the place where Jake had resolved on trying his luck. For more than a week they worked assiduously, getting about as much gold as they had obtained at their former location, but not more.

The spot was solitary enough. Surrounded on all sides by rocks and cliffs, clothed in parts with a thick growth, it formed a natural amphitheatre, the bottom of which was comparatively level and clear. The stream, a rapid brook, ran swiftly down the centre, turned the angle of a projecting hill and hurried away into some canyons, which form so prominent a feature of the district.

Jake believed in that stream, and their comparative ill-success did not in the least shake his faith.

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A nice state of affairs exists in Jefferson, down in the "Lone Star" The whole police force of the city were arraigned recently before the Mayor on the charge of vagrancy; the charge was preferred by the families of the policemen on the ground that the officers had no visible means of support, as they had received but $12 from the city in the last five months.

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The official declaration of the poll in the East Elgin election has been made by the Returning officer. Mr. McDougall's majority is slightly lager than was at first reported. The numbers stand as follows:—Good, votes, McDougall, 1,738; Jenkins, 1,523; majority for McDougall, 215.

"CAST YOUR BURDENS ON THE LORD."

As familiar as the passage is, "Casting all care upon him who careth for you," or that other passage, "Cast your burdens on the Lord;" it is one of the rarest things I think that is done. I think a person is a great deal more likely to mount up into ecstatic joy when he is singing hymns, and praying, and having good times generally, in conference-meetings, than he is to simply cast his care on God. There is no trouble whatever in casting other peoples cares on God. We all do that. Neither is there any trouble in casting our own troubles upon God when we have none. We can cast upon the Lord those cares which we had twenty years ago; and we can cast any number of imaginary cares on the Lord.

For example, a person is [illegible], proud, and he does not care what other people say about him. Another person is very approbative, and suffers at [illegible] under what other people say of him. The proud man gives advice to the sensitive man, and says: "My dear, I am surprised that you cannot cast such little things as these upon the Lord. I am surprised that you cannot act according to your Christian profession, and cast these burdens upon God. I never let them hurt me. I cast them all on the Lord." The fact is, he does not feel them, and they are not cares to him.

If an ox should talk with a horse, he would say to him: "What are you quivering for all summer, when a fly touches you? I carry five hundred flies on me and do not even swing my tail to hit them." It is because he does not feel them. But the horse does feel them. That is the difference. It is easy for a tough hide to give advice to a sensitive hide. It is easy for muscle to talk to nerve, and for nerve to talk to muscle.

Now the point where people should test themselves in the point where they are sensitive. It is of no account that you cast your cares on the Lord if they be those that do not trouble you; but if they be cares that waste, that irritate, that provoke fear, or that are as gravel in machinery, then it is worth while to cast them on the Lord. There are some things about which people say, when Christian teachers are urging them upon them. "That is a point beyond which patience is no longer a virtue;" and these are just the things which they ought to lay on the Lord.

It seems to me that if you look at it from an interior standpoint, a true Christian experience is one in which a person is so accustomed to associate each part of his nature with the conscious presence of God, that every faculty, first and last, had the habit of leaning on God for companionship.

There ought to be, when a Christian has really got out on to the firm ground of faith, a difference between the way in which he meets care and anxiety and sorrow, and the way in which others meet them. There ought to be such a lighting up of his face, and such a strengthening of his heart, that men shall know that he is a Christian as you know a person that sings for one that does not sing.

* * *

One hears occasionally, even yet, in this democratic age, when Emperors are shot or die in exile, and when kings and queens, by half dozens have lost their occupation, that fragment of proverbial philosophy—"as happy as a king." There is quite as much truth, under any circumstances, if we take an impartial survey of monarchical history in Shakspear's line—"Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown"—from which it must not be supposed that monarchs never wear night-caps like other people. Unhappy royal personages start up in our memory by hundreds, and of those who live and enjoy all the pomp and state that is attached to sovereignty, there are really none with whom any sensible man or woman, blessed with health, competency and an ordinary share of general mundaute happiness, would change places. We certainly would not exchange our chair for the throne of the King of Burmah. This orental potentate is deeply in debt and persistently dunned. He is like other gentlemen so situated, under the constant necessity of making promises which only by a stretch of imagination he can believe it possible to fulfil. His Majesty is spoken of by one of the Rangoon papers as "that miserable potentate King of Burmah." He is said to be unpopular with his subjects and afraid to ventuere outside the precincts of the palace. He is said to be slightly easier just now as regards financial matters, having received a lakh and a quarter from a commercial firm at Rangoon. The Burmese officials are said to be supported by bribes. The King's exchequer, is replenished by plunder, and his subjects systematically squeezed. It is not considered unlikely by the writer in the Rangoon paper that the death of the present potentate, the discord which the question of the succession will create, may induce the British Government to take the country under its protection.

* * *

It Didn't Grow.—A mathematical person writes to one of the papers to say that "if Columbus, when he first came to America, had put away one cent, and had not disturbed it until to-day, it would have amounted to the sum of $687,089,909,76." If this be true, it is a great pity the idea never occurred to Columbus. He might have had a nice fortune to comfort him in his old age. But is it true! that depends, of course upon where he would have put it. Old Starbuckle, of Berks County, Pennsylvania, several years ago read in an almanac that money would double itself by compound interest in 11 years if it were put away and left untouched. Accordingly, Starbuckle put 900 in a tin box and buried it in his cellar, He permitted it to remain there 11 years, and then he dug it out with the confident expectation that the amount in the box would be $1,800. But it wasn't and Mr. Starbuckle now only considers the science of arithmetic a transparent fraud, but he don't repose any confidence in the almanac when it says Sundays comes on the first day of the week.

COLLEGE BOAT RACES.

"Irenæus" in the *N. Y. Observer*, says:—

Of course the grand argument in favor of the system of athletic competition is, that it developes the physical man and helps to preserve a sound body for a sound mind. We have lectures and sermons and books on the importance of "bodily exercise" for sedentary students, and the sentiment has become popular that "muscular Christianity" is a superior order of religion. It is largely believed in our colleges and professions that a literary man must "take exercise" by doing hard work of some kind, daily, or he will become puny, sickly and the inmate of an early grave. Hence, as young men will not "work" at sawing wood or digging the ground, they must have gymnasiums, constructed at great expense; and they are besides engaged in those athletic sports and contests which develop muscle and invigorate the physical powers;

Exercise is good. It is important for every man of studious life to spend a portion of his time daily in the open air, in such recreation as will divert his mind from books and fill his lungs with frequent draughts of oxygen. But it is not true that severe physical exercise is essential to bodily health, while it is true that to literary men such exertion is silly and dangerous. Studious men need play more than work the exercise they take should be that which diverts the mind from its labor and makes agreeable recreation. The moment when exercise goes beyond that point, and begins to be wholesome, and becomes injurious. The gymnasium is a delightful theatre for pleasant and healthful exercise. But when the principle of muscular competition is encouraged and gentlemen seeking collegiate education are trained to be acrobats, and professors have salaries to fit boys for a circus, and exhibitions of agility on bars and with boxing gloves are made part of the entertainment at Commencement, then the strained muscles, the broken limb, the hemorrhage of the lungs, the overtasked physique, show that the proper use of the gymnasium has given place to an abuse of it, which is condemned by all experience and reason, and the sound principles of physiology.

The same is true, and may be urged with far greater force, of boating and boat racing. The former is good; the latter is not. Rowing comes naturally under circumstances peculiarly favorable to health. On the water, in the open air, in good weather, buoyant exhilerating, tempting to song and shout and play; arms, legs, chest, back, the whole man being made to move to the music of the oars, it is the best of all exercise for the sedentary. Carry it beyond this object, and set the students into a fever of competition for the honour of being the crew picked for the annual race, and then to be trained for the contest, and then to row in the race, under the pressure of an excitement that thrills the whole country, and brings tens of thousands of people from their homes to look on while these young men risk their lives in a struggle for success in mere physical endurance; and the boat race is a positive injury to all engaged. The use of the oar has become abuse, and that makes it an unmitigated evil.

MR. BEECHER'S FORTUNE.

Attention is naturally called to the ministerial and literary life of Mr. Beecher, and to the probable profit of his works. He came, a young man and poor, to Brooklyn more than twenty-five years ago and was glad to preach

FOR A SMALL SALARY.

He made Plymouth Church. It is as much his production as any child of his brain. There was a strong Congregational sentiment and feeling in Brooklyn, and this naturally gathered around the young and eloquent preacher. He "shook" creeds and forms. He condemned the trite ecclesiastical utterances which the ordinary pulpit mouthed, and he set up standards of his own. His was emphatically a

"BROAD CHURCH."

It believed more in heaven than in hell. It advocated freedom and temperance, and spread a table at which widely discordant views had equal hospitality. So as the church grew, and Mr. Beecher became its central figure, his salary went on progressing, until it now may be stated at the sum of $25,000. He lectures frequently during the year, and at the highest prices. Probably from this source he earns not less than $10,000. His ordinary literary work should bring him in $5,000, and out of his valuable newspaper the *Christian Union*, he may draw another $25,000.

THESE SUMS AGGREGATE $65,500,

to which may be added marriage fees and the numberless perquisites that fall into the lap of the popular preacher.

Mr. Beecher's works are the novel of "Norwood;" the "Star Papers," for many years enjoying an immense popularity; the "Lectures to Young Men;" the "Yale Lectures," three volumns; "Fruits, Flowers, and Farming," and "The Life of Christ," of which one volume has been published and sold to the amount of 50,000 copies. It would have sold more largely, had the second volume been sure of publication within a reasonable period. But Mr. Beecher sends his work out piece-meal and cannot be hurried: The second volume is two-thirds printed. The rest abides the event. Mr. Beecher was for years editor of the *Independent* on a large salary.

HE NOW WRITES BOOKS

for J. B. Ford & Co., edits their paper—the *Christian Union*—and supplies them the sermons which are printed in the "Plymouth Pulpit." From all these sources—the industry of a busy life—Mr. Beecher ought to have made a fortune. But he is reported to be careless in money matters, and not sharp in looking after the profits of his works, which go to his publishers. His writings are in great demand.

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The privilege enjoyed by the inhabitants of neighboring countries, exempting them from the necessity of showing passports on entering France has just been extended to citizens of the United States.

THE COMET DISSECTED.

George M. Seabroke, the astromer of "Temple Observatory," Rugby, writes to the London *Times* as follows:—

Sir: As no account of the constitution of this comet has yet appeared in your columns I think it may be interesting to some of your readers to learn something of the teachings of its spectrum. It was examined on Wednesday night at the Temple Observatory, Rougby, with the following results:—The neclues, or bright point of the comet gave a continuous spectrum, or light of all colours The fan shaped part preceding the necleus gave also a faint continuous spectrum crossed by three bands, showing the presence of light of three different colours only. From the faint part preceding the fan there was a spectrum of the tail, now some five millions of miles long, the same bands appeared, together with a faint continuous spectrum shows the presence of either a solid, liquid, or gas at high pressure, so the necleus consists of one of these three, most probably of a solid—whether a solid ball or a thick cluster of small bodies does not appear, but the later is more probable. The faint continuous spectrum shows a constitution similar to that of the necleus, and it is probably a more diffused cluster of small bodies, but the bright bands from it show the presence of a gas consisting of carbon and hydrogen, such as the blue base of a gas flame; so there is evidence here of a hydro carbon in a gaseous state mixed with these small bodies forming the fan. The bands only from the part preceding the fan show the presence of the gas extending beyond the solid particles. The spectrum of the tail is evidence of its gaseous nature, but it also contains a certain quantity of solid particles sufficient to give the faint continuous spectrum. Of late years it has been shown that certain comets and clusters of meteorites, such as give us those showers of August and November, travel on the same paths through space, and it is highly probable that some of the large comets mentioned by the ancients are now represented by flocks of meteorites, and now we have another clue to the constitution of comets—namely, that they are clusters of meteorites surrounded by hydro carbon gas. How this gas obtains its luminosity it is difficult to say, but it seems possible that a gas need not always be heated in our ordinary sense, in order to render it luminous.

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The Economy of Beer.—Prof. Max von Pottenkofer, the eminent Munich chemist, states that, to make a quart of good beer, there is required, at least, a pint of good barlely, besides hops, etc. The product contains not a single trace of albumen. and only a very small percentage alimentary principles: in short it is not only a *condiment*, not a food stuff properly so called. The question now arises, would it not be better to send to the mill, and make bread stuff, instead of brewing from it a costly beverage, which contributes little or nothing to the system! Or, better still, would it not be advisable to grow, in place of barley and hops, wheat and rye, either of which would give better bread than barley!

Prof. Pottenkofer holds that the need of mere condiments is no less imperative than the need of food stuffs, properly called. "Butter and cheese," saye he, "are neither as good nor as complete food stuffs as milk, and yet butter and cheese are made and will continue to be made, even though it were possible to transport milk in good condition to considerable distances." The same is to be said of barley and beer. Prof. Pottenkofer observes that the consumption of beer is steadily increasing in spite of the advance in prices, and he is convinced that this state of things will continue, no matter what weight of argument may be brought against it. "Condiments of this kind," says he, "are often, no doubt, the occasion of real waste, but yet the majority of mankind can always, to their great profit, find, by observation and self-control, the proper amount of them to consume."

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Transplanting.—Many farmers imagine if they can plant the seeds of vegetables in the bills where they are to grow, they will gain some time which is lost in transplanting. But in some vegetables this is a mistake. Lettuce, cabbage, and tomatoes are especially benefitted by transplanting. And if they are carefully transplanted twice they are improved. It makes them more stalky and robust in their growth. Florists have also found that it improves flowers to transplant. And trees especially evergreens, are benefitted by yearly removal for two or three years. In this removal we do intend to imply that bruising and breaking of plants or trees of any kind will improve them. Plants and trees must be removed with the dirt adhering to them protecting the fibrous roots. Celery, cabbage and tomatoes should be cut around with a knife from one to three inches from the stem according to age, and carefully transplanted without checking their growth. Garden vegetables do not grow wild and without care and labor, but when carefully nursed they always pay the bill. It is all wrong to permit a bed of cabbage plants to grow up so crowded that they produce so slender a stem that it would be folly to ever look for them to bear large heads. so soon as they produce the second leaves they should be set out at least two inches apart, and the ground cultivated for them, which will ensure strong and vigorous plants.

* * *

A young widow advertises in a Cincinnati paper that she has an income of three thousand dollars a year, and will marry any man, young or old, who possesses the same means, and can produce a certificate of good character.

We hear of men confessing on their death-bed to the crimes on murder, abduction and incendiarism, but whoever heard of a dying man confessing to stealing papers? Nobody, Death cannot scare that man.

A negro boy was driving a mule in Jamaica, when the animal suddenly stopped and refused to budge. "Won't go, eh?" said the boy. "Feel grand, do you? I s'pose you forget your fadder was a jackass."

DARLING COUNCIL.

Darling, 1st August, 1874.

The council met pursuant to adjournment, present the Reeve and Councillors Caldwell, McIlraith, and Murphy:

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, approved, and signed.

The following documents were presented and read.

Account of non-resident land taxes received from County Treasurer, $172.63; Account from James Poole, for printing voters lists $4, ordered to be paid; Division Registars account, Registration of 10 births, 3 marriages, and 7 deaths for the half-year ending 30th June last, $3, ordered to be paid.

Circular from Ontario Institution for the blind.

From County Clerk, amount to be levied and collected for County and School purposes, County rate $180, general school rate $118.

Letter from Joseph Barrie suggesting the transmission of $9 to James Ritchie, Esq., surveyor, for tracing the original allowance for road betwixt lots 20 & 21, in the 10th, 11th, and 12th concessions of this Township, ordered to be paid.

Petition of Thomas Hutton, asking permission to perform his Statute Labour, on the boundary line betwixt Darling and Pakenham.

Report of Edward Foster of $8 expended on the boundary line road, report adopted.

Report of the Merchant's Bank of Canada. Petitions from the several School Sections, for the following sums to be levied by special rates, Section No. 1, $108, No. 2, $150, No. 3, $124, No. 4, $80, No. 5, $118.

Account from Wm. J. Rintoul, and John Caldwell, $1 each, for investigating the action taken by the Council of Lanark in establishing a road on lots 7 and 8 of this Township, ordered to be paid.

Petition of Thomas Kells and others, for a grant of money to improve the Calabogie road on lots 13 and 14 in the 3rd concession.

Notice by Mr. Caldwell of a by-law, for levying and collecting County Township, and general school rates.

Notice by Mr. Murphy, of a By-law for levying and collecting special School Section rates, on motion of Messrs. Murphy and Caldwell, the By-law for levying and collecting County Township and general School rates, was read a first time.

On motion of Messrs. Caldwell and Murphy, the same By-law had the blanks filled as minuted below, and was then read a second time and third time and passed.

Viz County rate two-seven-tenth mills in the Dollar, General School rate one-eight-tenth mill in the Dollar.

On motion of Messrs. Caldwell and Murphy, there was $30 granted to improve the 6th line road at lot No. 5, and Robert Schoular appointed to expend the same.

On motion of Messrs McIlraith and Murphy, there was $45 granted to improve the California, Road at lot No. 13 in the 8th con., and Robert Affleck appointed to expend the same.

On motion of Messrs. Caldwell and McIlraith, there was $25 granted to improve the Calabogie road, on lots 13 and 14, in the 3rd concession, and Patrick Corbett appointed to expend the same.

On motion of Messrs. Murphy and McIlraith, the by-law for levying and collecting special School Section rates was now introduced and read a first time.

On motion of Messrs. Murphy and McIlraith, the same by-law had the blanks filled as minuted below, and was then read a second and third time and passed. Viz. Section No. 1, a rate one-eight-tenth cent in the dollar, Sect. 2, six-five-tenth mill, Sect. 3, nine mills, Sect. 4, one-four-tenth cent, Sect. 5, 1 cent in the Dollar.

On motion of Messrs. McIlraith, the By-law for forming a new School Section on the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th cons., was now introduced and read a first time.

On motion of Messrs. Murphy and McIlraith the same by-law was read a second and then a third time and passed.

Mr. McIlraith moved, seconded by Mr. Caldwell, that the Clerk is hereby required to apportion $69 of the Township school fund, to the schools which were open during any part of the year, ending the 30th June last. Carried.

Mr. Caldwell moved, seconded by Mr. McIlraith, that there be $4 granted to the Trustees of School Section No. 2, for occupation of the School-house by Council meetings, during the current year. Carried.

Adjourned until further notice.

James Watt, Clerk.

* * *

It is said that Highlanders have or had once upon a time, a habit of using the third personal pronoun, not only to take the place of a noun, but also for the purpose of strengthening or adorning it, as, for instance, "Peter, *he* is gone a-fishing." "John, *he* is an early riser." The effect of this in some cases was rather ludicrous, especially where there was occasion for frequent repetition. A gentleman tells a story of a clergyman, of Gaelic origin, who used his reduplicate mode of speech in the pulpit. It happened that on the occasion in question he had chosen for the subject of his discourse the oft-quoted words, "The devil goeth about like a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour." "Now," said the reverend preacher, "with your leave, my friends, we will divide the subject of our text to-day into four heads. Firstly, we shall endeavour to ascertain, 'Who the devil he was.' Secondly, we shall enquire into his geographical position, namely, 'Where the devil he was,' and 'Where the devil he was going.' Thirdly—and this of a personal character—'Who the devil he was seeking.' And fourthly and lastly, we shall endeavour to solve a question which has never been solved yet, 'What the devil he was roaring about.'

* * *

Riot, robbery and murder prevails in the coal districts of Pennsylvania. People have been murdered and their bodies horribly mutilated. Ku-Klux notices have been served on numbers of citizens, who, in self defence, have organized vigilance committees.

THE VICTORIA RAILWAY.

The Victoria Railway is projected to leave the Toronto and Nipissing Railway somewhere in the township of Reach in a north-easterly direction to Lindsay, with a drop line south, to connect with the Port Perry Railway at Port Perry.

From Lindsay the part now placed under construction is located through the township of Fenelon to the village of Fenelon Falls, where it crosses the Gull River Waters; thence in a north-easterly course along the valley of the Burnt River to Kinmount, in as straight a line as possible, through the townships of Snowden and Dysart, and the village of Haliburton. Thence in a north-easterly direction through the English Land Company's lands to a point on the Ottawa River, thirty or forty miles of Lake Nipissing.

At Lindsay the railway will connect with the Midland, and the proposed Grand Junction Railways.

The financial arrangements are being completed, and the iron agreed for for the section from Lindsay to Kinmount; and it is expected that the further arrangements for the next section will be completed this fall

The road, when completed, is intended to form a Trunk line from Lindsay to the Upper Ottawa, to intersect the Pacific Railway; affording access to all the railways of the Midland district of Canada between Belleville and Toronto, to the interior of the northern part of the Province and the Pacific Railway. It is to be built on the four-feet eight-and-a-half-inch gauge, and laid with steel.

The preliminary arrangements have taken about three years to settle, in consequence of the rivalrics and jealousies of the various municipalities concerned.

* * *

Prescott, Aug. 10.—A serious accident occurred here this afternoon, about 4 o'clock. A boy about 4 years old, son of Mr. John Hughes, butcher, of this place, went into his father's stables and was kicked on the forehead by one of the horses. He was shortly discovered lying insensible in the stable. Medical aid was procured, and two large bones were taken out of his forehead. His recovery is thought very doubtful.

Lindsay, Aug. 10.—A court for trying appeals against the voters' list of the township of Mariposa was opened at Oakwood to-day, under the new law, by Deputy Judge Hudspeth. Mr. W. J. Ketchum appeared for the Conservative appellants, and Mr. D. J. MacIntyre for Reformers. Fifty-one Conservative protests were tried. Thirty-one were held good; twenty were dismissed. Court will be held to-morrow and Wednesday.

Ingersoll, Aug. 11.—Last night the store of Mr. R. W. Powter, hatter, etc., was robbed of articles worth $250. The thief got in through the cellar. The door entering into the shop was locked and bolted on the inside. He cut a hole through the panel of the door, about five inches below the bolt, large enough to admit his hand, and then withdrew the bolt. He cleaned out two show cases of plated jewellery, shirts, scarfs, &c., and then set off for parts unknown. No clue to the perpetrator of this robbery has been found.

Windsor, Aug. 10.—A desperate effort was made on Saturday morning last by a number of the prisoners of Sandwich Gaol to make their escape. A conspiracy was formed by them to attack the Governor, Mr. Leech, led by Omand, who severely attacked him when opportunity presented itself, and stabbed him in several places with a pair of scissors. The Governor's head was badly cut with a piece of crockery. The noise caused by the attack brought the turnkey to his assistance, who also received several wounds. None of the prisoners got away. Mr. Leech now lies in a critical condition.

London, Aug. 9.—A terrible discovery has been made! The Archbishop of Canterbury—the Primate of all England—has never received the sacrament of confirmation, and it is doubtful whether he has ever been lawfully baptized! I do not make these assertions on my own authority—these are themes too high for me—but they are plainly stated in the Ritualistic journals and are the subject of horrified conversation in High Church circles. The Archbishop was born a Presbyterian and remained so until he grew up. Presbyterian parents, it is said, do not always have their children baptized; and often what passes among them for baptism is, in the eyes of High Church informants, no baptism at all, as they often perform the rite without the proper "intention," and still oftener without the proper "form." How this may be I know not, but the Ritualists have discovered that it cannot be shown that Archbishop Tait was ever baptized, and they assert that it is certain he was never confirmed. An unbaptized bishop is certainly an unheard-of thing, while a bishop who has neither been baptized nor confirmed is an abomination in the eyes of all High Anglicans, They draw from these discoveries the most alarming conclusions. They say that Archbishop Tait is no bishop; that he is not even a Christian; that his orders as deacon, priest, bishop, and archbishop are all invalid; and that, as consequence, all the persons whom he has confirmed are not confirmed, and that all the priests he has ordained are not priests and have not been ordained. You may imagine the distress and dismay which these alleged discoveries have caused, but you can scarcely imagine with what glee the Ritualistic clergymen and journals gloat over them. They seem to hate their archbishop worse than the devil himself, and to rejoice over everything that can be said to his disgrace, without regard to its consequences to themselves or to others.

* * *

A New York paper tells of a Vermont bachelor who one day set the table in his lonely abode with plates for himself and an imaginary wife and five children. He then sat down to dine, and as often as he helped himself to food he put the same quantity on each of the other plates, and surveyed the prospect, at the same time computing the cost. He is still a bachelor.

MR. BEACHER'S STATEMENT.

The following is Mr. Beecher's written statement:—

Gentlemen of the Committee,—To the statement addressed to the public on the 22nd of July last, I gave an explicit, comprehensive, and solemn denial to the charges made by Mr. Tilton against me. That denial I now repeat and reaffirm. I also stated in that communication that I should appear before your Committee with a more detailed statement of the facts in the case. For this the time has now come. Four years ago Mr. Tilton fell from one of the proudest editorial chairs in America, where he represented the cause of religion, humanity and patriotism, in a few months thereafter he became the associate and representative of Victoria Woodhull, and the friend of her strange cause. By his follies he was bankrupt in reputation, in occupation, and in resources. The history of which I am now to give a brief outline, is the history of his attempts to so employ me as to reinstate him in business, restore his reputation, and place him again upon the eminence from which he had fallen. It is a sad history, to the full meaning of which I have but recently awakened in a wilderness of complications. I followed until lately a false theory and delusive hope, believing that the friend who assured me of his determination and ability to control the passionate vagaries of Mr. Tilton, to restore his household, to rebuild his fortunes, and to indicate me, would be equal to that promise. His self confessed failure has made clear to me what for a long time I did not suspect—the real motive of Mr. Tilton. My narration does not represent a single standpoint, only as regards my opinion of Theodore Tilton. It begins at my cordial intimacy with him in his earlier career, shows my sorrowful but hopeful affection for him during the period of his initial wanderings from truth and virtue, and it describes my repentance over evils befalling him, of which I was made to believe myself the cause, of my persevering and friendly but despairing efforts to save him and his family by any sacrifice of myself not absolutely dishonorable, and my growing conviction that his follies and blunders rendered his recovery impossible. I can now see that he is and has been from the begining of this difficulty a selfish and reckless schemer, pursuing a plan of mingled good and hatred, and weaving about me a net work of suspicious misunderstandings, plots and lies, to which my own innocent words and acts—nay, even my thoughts of kindness towards him—have been made to contribute. These successive views of him must be kept in mind to explain my course through the last four years That I was blind so long as to the real motive of the intrigue going on around me, was due partly to my own overwhelming public engagements, and partly to my complete surrender of this affair and all papers and questions connected with it into the hands of Mr. Moulton, who was intensly confident that he could manage it successfully. I suffered much, but I inquired little. Mr. Moulson was chary to me of Mr. Tilton's confidence to him, reporting to me occasionally in a general way Mr. Tilton's words and outbreaks of passion, but only as an element of trouble which he was able to control, and as additional proofs of the wisdom of leaving it to him. His comment, on the situation seemed to me at the time complete, immersed as I was in incessant cares and duties, and only too glad to be relieved from considering the details of a wretched complication. The origin and the fact of which remain, in spite of all friendly intervention, a perpetual burden to my soul. I would not read in the papers about it; I would not talk about it. I made Mr. Moulton for a long period my confidante and my only channel of information. From time to time suspicions were aroused in me by indications that Mr. Tilton was acting the part of an enemy, but the suspicions were rapidly allayed by his own behavior towards me in other moods, and by the assurances of Mr. Moulton, who ascribed the circumstance to misunderstanding or to malice on the part of others. It is plain to me know that it was not until Mr. Tilton had fallen into disgrace and lost his salary that he thought it necessary to assail me with charges. In regard to the domestic offence with which he charged me, he was very quickly and easily pleased, yet in such a way as to keep my feelings stirred up in order that I might through my friends be used to extract from Bowen $7,000, the amount of action is disputing among them. Got the check for that amount on hand. Mr. Tilton signed an agreement of peace and concord, not drawn up by me, but accepted by me as sincere.

The *Golden Age* had been started; he had the capital to carry it on for a while; he was sure that he was to head a great social resolution with returning prosperity: he had apparently no griefs which could not be covered by his signature to his articles of peace; yet the change in that Covenant made by him before beginning it, and represented to me as necessary merely to relieve him from the imputation of having originated and circulated certain old and shameless slanders about me, were really made, as now appears, to leave him free for future operations upon me and against me. So long as he was, or thoubt he was on the road to a new success, his conduct toward me was as friendly as he knew how to make it His assumption of superiority and magnanimity, and his patronizing manner, were trifles at which I could afford to smile, and while I live with the greater humility since I still retained the profound impression made upon me as explained in the following narrative: That I have been accused of an overwhelming occurrence to him, and that his complete restoration to public standing and household happiness was a reparation justly required of me, and the only one which I could make, but with a peculiar genius for blunders, he fell almost at every step into new complications and difficulties, and in every such instance it was his policy to bring coercion to bear upon my horror, my consience and my affections, for the purpose of procuring his extrication at my expense. Tilton knew me well. He has said again and again to his friends that if they wished to gain any influence over me, they must work upon the sympathetic side of my nature and even my old affection for himself—not blind to his fault—but resolved to look on him as favorable and hopeful as possible, and ignorant of his deeper malice I labored earnestly, even desperately for his salvation, For four years I have been trying the insatiable egotism to make the man as great as he considered himself to be. To restore to prosperity and public confidence one who in the midst of my efforts, in his behalf patonized disreputable people and doctrines, and refused when I besought him to separate himself from them, ascribed to my agency the increasing ruin which he was persistently bringing upon himself and which I was doing my utmost to avert. It was hard to do anything for such a man. I might as well have tried to fill a sieve with water! In the latter stages of the history he actually incited and created difficulties apparently for no other purpose than to drive me to fresh exertion. I refused to endorse his wild views and associates. The best I could do was to speak well of him, mention those good qualities and abilties which I still believe him to possess in his higher moods, and keeping silence concerning the evil things which I was assured and believed had been greatly exaggerated by the public. I trusted to the germs of good which I thought in him. The appearance of the first open attack from Mr. Tilton immediately called for a thorough examination by the Committee of my Church. I am not responsible for delays publicity, or details of investigation. The time has arrived when I can freely speak in vindication of myself. During four years singularly burdened with labor I find myself in a position where I know my innocence without being able to prove it. Mr. Beecher says that Tilton was first known to him as reporter of his sermons, and he gives his history up to the time Tilton became his assistant editor of the *Independent* in which relation he (Beecher) became greatly attached to him during vacations while my family were at the farm. I became so familiar with the families of my friends and their children, that I went in and out daily as my own house.—Tilton often alluded to this and urged me to do the same at his house, speaking extravagantly of his wife's esteem for me. On returning from England I paved the way for him to become sole editor of the *Independent*. The violent assault on me by Tilton in 1866 on account of my Cleveland letter broke off my connection with the *Independent*. Social relations with Tilton continued very kindly until 1868-'69, but on political matters there was coolness. During all the time of my visits to Mr. Tilton's house there never was the slightest hint from him or any member of his family, of any dissatisfaction with my familiar relations to his household. I gave copies of my book to Mrs. Tilton. I sent flowers from my farm to dozens of families, which she occasionally shared, and, I only once gave her a present, a broach of little value—as one of the Souvenirs on a European trip. Beecher refers to the affection shown him by the children of Tilton and Mrs. Tilton seemed to be an affectionate mother and devoted wife; looking up to her husband, so far from supposing that my prescence and influence was attaining Mrs. Tilton from her family. During the late years of our friendship Mrs. Tilton spoke very mournfully to me about the tendency of her husband to great laxity of doctrine. In religion and morals she gave me to understand that he denied the divinity of Christ, the inspiration of the scriptures, and most articles of orthodox hidden, while his views as to the sacntity of the marriage relation were undergoing constant change in the direction of free love in the latter part of July 1870. Mrs Tilton was sick, and at her request I visited her she seemed much depressed but gave me no hint of any trouble having reference to me, I cheered her as best I could and prayed with her just before leaving, this was our last interview before the trouble broke out in the family. I describe it because it was the last of its character and has a bearing upon a later part of the mystery. Concerning all my other visits, it is sufficient to say that an interview never took place beween Mrs. Tilton and myself nor did anything occur which might not have occurred with perfect probity between a man of honor and the wife of his dearest friend, nor did anything ever happen which she or I sought to conceal from her husband. After giving reasons for the removal of Tilton from the editorial chair of the *Independent*. Beecher proceeded after Mrs. Tilton's return from the West in December, 1870, a young girl who Mrs. Tilton had taken into the family and educated and treated like an own child. Her testimony, I understand, is before the committee. It was sent to me with an urgent request that I would visit Mrs. Tilton at her mothers. She said that Mrs. Tilton had left her home and gone to her mothers, in consequence of ill treatment of her husband. She then gave an account of what she had seen of the cruelty and abuse on the part of the husband that shocked me, and yet more, when with a downcast look she said that Tilton had visited her chamber in the night and sought her consent to his wishes. I immediately visited Mrs. Tilton at her mothers, and received an account of her, life and of the disposition of her husband and of the management of a woman whom he had made house-keeper, which seems like a night dream. The question was whether she should go back or separate forever from her husband. I asked permission to bring my wife to see them whose judgment in all domestic relations, I thought better than my own. and accordingly a second visit was made. The result of the interview was, that my wife was extremely indignant towards Tilton, and declared that no consideration on earth would induce her to remain an hour with a man who had treated her with an hundredth part of such insult and and cruelty. I felt as she did, but hesitated as I always do at giving advice in favor of a separation. It was agreed that my wife give her final advice at another visit The next day when ready to go she wished a final word, but there was company and the children were present, and I wrote on a scrap of papar, I incline to think that your view is right, and that separation and settlement of support will be the wisest, and that in his present despeate state your presence near him is far more likely to produce hatred than your absence. Mrs. Tilton did not tell me that my presence had anything to do with this trouble, nor did she let me know that on the July previous he had extorted from her a confession of excessive affection for me. On the evening of Dec. 27th 1870, Bowen on his way home called at my house and handed me a letter from Tilton. It was as nearly as I can remember in the following terms:

Henry W. Beecher,—For reasons which you explicitly know, and which I forbear to state, I demand that you withdraw from the pulpit and quit Broklyn as a residence.

(Signed) THEODORE TILTON.

I read it over twice and turned to Bowen and said, this man is crazy, this is perfect insanity, and other like words. Mr. Bowen professed to be ignorant of the contents of the letter, and I handed him the letter and we fell into conversation about Mr. Tilton during which Mr. Bowen stated that Mr. Tilton had been reduced from the position of editor of the *Independent* to a contributor because his religious, social views were ruining the paper, the conversation resulting in the opinion that Mr. Bowen then derided Mr. Tilton's letter and promised his friendship to Beecher, and Tilton was subsequently removed from the union. Beecher says he felt unhappy at Tilton's disaster, as his affairs did not promise that sympathy and strength which makes one's house as mine has been at times of adversity a refuge and tower of defence. Beecher continues: On the 20th of December, 1870, Tilton having learned that I had replied to his threatening letter by expressing such an opinion of him as to set Bowen finally against him, and bring him face to face with immediate ruin, extorted from his wife then suffering from a severe illness, a document criminating me, and prepared an elaborate attack on me on Tuesday evening December 30, 1870, about seven o'clock, Mr. Moulton called at my house and said I wish you to go with me to see Tilton. I replied that I could not then, as I was just going to my prayer meeting. With the amount of positive manner he said, You must go, somebody else will take care of the meeting. I went with him, not knowing what trouble agitated him but vaguely thinking that I might now learn the solution of the recent threatening letter. On the way I asked what was the reason of this visit, to which he replied that Tilton would inform me, or words to that effect. On entering his house Moulton locked the door, saying something about not being interrupted. He requested me to go into the front chamber over the parlor, I was unable; the impression that Tilton was going to pour upon me his anger for colleaguing with Bowen, and for the advice of separation given to his wife. I wished Moulton to be with me as a witness, but he insisted that I should go by myself, Mr. Tilton received me coldly but calmly. After a word or two standing in front of his hose, he began a short oration. He charged me in substance with acting for a long time in an unfriendly spirit; that I had sought his downfall; had my place and influence to undermine him; had advised Mr. Bowen to dismiss him, and much more that I cannot remember. He then declared that I had injured him in his family relation; had joined with his mother-in-law in producing discord in his house; had advised separation; had alleviated his wife's affections from him; had led her to love him more than any living being had corrupted her moral nature, and ended by charging that I made wicked proposals to her. Until this I had listened with some contempt under the impression that he was attempting to bully me; but when he made the last charge he produced a paper purporting to be a certified statement of a previous confession made to him by his wife. Of her love for me and that I made proposals to her of an impure nature, let it be said this confession had been made to him in July. Six months previous to that, his sense of honor and affection would not permit such document to remain in existence, that he had burned the original and should now destroy the only copy, and then he tore the paper into pieces. If I was shocked at such a statement I was absolutely thunderstruck when he closed the interview by requesting me to repair at once to his house where he said Elizabeth was waiting for me and learn from her lips the truth of his stories in so far as they concerned him. This fell like a thunderbolt upon me. Could it be possible that his wife whom I had regarded as the type of moral goodness should have made such false and atrocious statements, and yet if she had not, how would he dare to send to her for confirmation of his charges. I went forth like a street walker, I believe that Moulton went with me to the door of Tilton's house. The housekeeper, the same woman of whom Tilton has complained, seemed to have been instructed by him, for she evidently expected me and showed me at once into Mrs Tilton's room. Mrs. Tilton lay upon her bed white as marble, with closed eyes as in a trance with her hands upon her bosom, palm to palm, like one in prayer. She made no motion and gave no signs of recognition of my presence. I sat down near her and said Elizabeth, Theodore has been making very serious charges against me and sent me to you for confirmation. She made no reply or sign, yet it was plain that she was conscious and listening. I repeated some of his statements that I had brought discord to the family, had alienated her from him, sought to break up the family, had usurped his influence, and then as well as I could I added that he said that I had made improper suggestions to her, and that she had admitted this fact to him last July. I said, Elizabeth, have you made such statements to him. She made no answer. I repeated the question, tears ran down her cheeks, and she very slightly bowed her head in acquiescence. I said you cannot mean that you have stated all that he has charged. She opened her eyes and began in a very slow and feeble way to explain how sick she had been, how wearied out with importunity, that he had confessed his own alien love, and said that he could not bear to think that she was better. I received them impatiently; I spoke to her in the shortest language of her course; I said to her, have I made any improper advances to you. She said no. Then I asked why did you say to your husband. She seemed deeply distressed. My friend, by that designation she almost always called me, I am sorry, but I could not help it. What can I do. I told her she could state in writing what she had now told me. She beckoned for her writing materials, which I handed her from the secretary near by, and she sat up in bed and wrote a brief counter statement, a sort of postscript. She denied explicitly that I had ever offered any improper solicitation to her, that being the only charge made against me by Mr. Tilton, or sustained by the statement about the confession which he had read to me. I dreamed of no worse charge at that time, and the mere thought that he could make it and could have extorted any evidence on which to base it was enough to take away my senses. Neither my consciousness of its falsehood nor Mrs. Tilton's retraction of her part in it could remove the shock from my heart and head, indeed her admission to me that she had stated under any circumstances to her husband so wicked a falsehood was very wrong. It seemed to me as if she was going to die, that his mind was overthrown, and that I was in some dreadful way mixed up in it, and might be left by her death with this terrible accusation hanging over me. I returned like one in a dream to Mr. Moulton's house, where I said very little and soon went home. It has been said that I confessed guilt and expressed remorse, this is utterly false.

Is it likely with Mrs. Tilton's retraction in my pocket, I should have thus stultified myself. On the next day at evening, Moulton called at my house, and came up to my room. He said Mrs. Tilton, on her husband's return to her after our interview, had informed him what she had done, and that I had her retraction. Moulton expostulated with me, said the retraction under the circumstances would not mend matters, but only awaken fresh discord between husband and wife, and great injury to Mrs. Tilton without helping me. Mrs. Tilton he said had already recanted in writing the retraction made to me, and of course there might be no end to these contradictions. Meanwhile Tilton had destroyed his wife's first letters acknowledging the confession, and Moulton claimed that I had taken a mean advantage and made dishonorable use of Theodcre's request that I should visit her, in obtaining a written contradiction to the document not in existence. He said that all difficulties would be settled without any such papers and that I ought to give it up. He was under great excitement, he made no verbal threats, but he opened his overcoat and with some emphatic remark showed a pistol, which afterwards he took out and left on the bureau near which he stood. I gave the paper to him, and after a few moments talk he left.—Beecher then refers to the great distress of mind caused him by the action of Mrs. Tilton on this matter, but finally supposed she had been overborne by sickness, shattered in mind, and was no longer responsible for her acts. His soul went out to her in pity, and he blamed himself for imprudence and want of foresight, for he thought it was the result of her undue affection for him, and he could have borne any punishment if that poor child could but emerge fr[illegible] this cloud. He judged from Tilto[illegible] anger and fury that the charge which was made by him, and supported b[illegible] accusation of his wife, was to be publicly pressed against him, which might result in great disaster if not absolute ruin. He considered his name, his church, everything connected with him involved. He says. "My earnest desire to avoid public accusation and the evil necessarily flowing from it has been one of the leading motives that must explain my action during these three or four years." Moulton visited Beecher at this time finding him in a sore distressed condition. Moulton seemed convinced Beecher had been seeking Tilton's downfall; had argued with Bowen against him, and by his advice had nearly destroyed his family.

Beecher said he needed no arguments to do or say anything to remedy the injury he believed he had been the active cause of.

Moulton assured Beecher of Tilton's purity and faithfulness to his wife.

Beecher felt convinced of slander in its meanest form, became excited, he felt his mind giving way, and poured forth his heart in unrestrained grief and bitterness of self accusation, but denying any intentional wrong.

Moulton said if Mr. Tilton could feel assured of Beecher's friendliness there would be no trouble in making a reconciliation. 'I gave him leave to state to the elder my feelings.' He said that I should write. I declined, but said that he could report our interview. He then prepared to make a memorandum of the talk, and sat down at my table and took down, as I supposed a condensed report of my talk, for I went on still pouring out my wounded feelings over this great desolation in Mr. Tilton's family. It was not a diction of sentence after sentence, but a mere amenuensis and I composing for him. Mr. Moulton was putting into his own shape part of that which I was saying in my manner, with profuse explanations. The paper of Mr. Moulton was a mere memorandum of points to be used by him in setting forth my feelings. That it contains matter and points from me is without doubt, but they were put with sentences by him, and expressed as he understood them, not as my words, but as hints of my figures and letters to be used by him in conversing with Mr. Tilton. He did not read the paper to me, nor did I read it, nor have I ever seen it or heard it read that I remember until the publication of Tilton's recent documents. And now reading it, I see in it thoughts that point to the matter of my discourse, but it is not my paper nor are those my sentences nor is it a correct report of what I said, it is a mere string of hints hastily made by an unpractised writer as helps to his memory, in representing to Mr. Tilton how I felt towards his family. If more than this be claimed, if it be set forth as in any sense my letter, I then disown it and denounce it. Some of its sentences and particularly that in which I am made to say that I had obtained Mrs. Tilton's forgiveness, I never could have said even in substance. I had not obtained nor asked any forgiveness from her, and nobody pretended that I had done so, neither could I ever have said that I humbled myself before Tilton as before God, except in the sense that both to God and to the man I thought I had deeply injured, I humbled myself, as I certainly did so; but it is useless to analyze a paper prepared as this was.

He replied that the paper had been destroyed: On my putting the question again, he said, that paper was burnt up long ago and during the next two years in various conversations of his own accord he spoke of it as destroyed, I have never asked for nor authorized the destruction of this paper, but I w[illegible]ot allowed to know that the documen[illegible]s in existence until a distinguished [illegible]or in New York, within a few weaks past assured me that Mr. Moulton had shown him the original and that he had examined my signature to be sure of the genuineness. I know there was a copy of it since that statement was in preparation- While I rejected this memorandum as my work or an accurate condensation of my statements it does undoubtly correctly represent that I was in profound sorrow, and that I blamed myself with great severity for the disasters of Tilton's family. I had not then the light that I now have. There was much then that weighed heavily on my heart. I met Tilton at Moulton's either Moulton was sick or was very late in rising, for he was in bed. The subject of my feelings and conduct toward Tilton was introduced. I made a statement of the motives under which I had acted, in counseling Bowen of my feelings in regard to Tilton's family, disclaiming with horror the thought of wrong, and expressing a desire to do whatever lay in human power to remedy any evil I had occasioned, and to re-unite his family. Mr. Tilton was silent and sullen. He played the part of an injured man, but Moulton said to Mr. Tilton, with emphasis, that is all that gentleman can say, and you ought to accept it as an honorable basis of reconciliation. This he repeated two or three times, and Tilton's countenance cheered up under Moulton's strong talk. We shook hands and parted in a friendly way. Not very long afterwards Tilton asked me to his house, and said that he should be glad to have the good old times renewed. I do not remember whether I ever took a meal after this under his roof, but I certainly was invited by him to renew my visits as formerly, I never resumed my intimacy with the family but once or twice I went there soon after my reconciliation with Mr. Tilton, at his request." Beecher gives an account of a reconciliatory scene at Tilton's house, in the presence of Tilton's wife, which Beecher now thinks was for effect, in order that he (Beecher) could be used to get money out of Bowen for Mr. Tilton, which the latter claimed was due him. Moulton lost no opportunities of presenting the kindest views of Tilton, but declared that Mrs. Tilton did not trust her husband now. Moulton and the latter urged Beecher to inspire confidence in Mrs. Tilton, and lead her to take kinder views of Theodore. A letter with such intent was accordingly written to her on February 17th, 1871. The copy was furnished the committee, Beecher said he had no recollection of seeing or having read the letter of Tilton of February 7th, 1872, in explanation of the saying in the letter to Mrs. Tilton that he did not expect to be alive many days. Beecher then details the action of the church, relative to the expunging Tilton's name from the rolls, and said Victoria Woodhull advertized in May, 1871, an article shadowing an account of a disturbance in Tilton's family, but this was delayed till November, 1872, ostensibly by Tilton's influence. During this time Moulton and Mr. Tilton made a heroine of Woodhull and invited her to their house.

Beecher had three interviews with W[illegible]hull, at the last of which she threatened him because he declined presiding at one of her lectures at Steinway [illegible], and both Tilton and Moulton made most strenuous exertions to induce Beecher to indentify himself with her. Woodhull is denounced heartily by Beecher as the centre of everything that was foul or vile, and he persistently resisted all efforts to indentify him with her. Beecher says he gave a letter to Moulton which Mrs. Tilton wrote him, in which she states her husband and herself were going west, and expresses a hope that an interview between Tilton and Beecher would be productive of good. This letter Moulton did not allow Beecher to see. Beecher then gives an account of the tripartite treaty of concord, peace and amnesty between Bowman, paying Tilton the $7,000 claimed. Subsequently after Woodhull had endeavoured to obtain money out of Beecher and his wife, that woman published her version of the Tilton scandal, at which Tilton was believed to be in connivance. Beecher refers to letters written by him, one of which was to Moulton, in which he refers to his approaching death. He says it has been published by Tilton in a garbled form. The tripartite treaty was against Beecher's judgment and was a patched peace. He continues:—That I have grievously erred in judgment with this perplexed case no one is more conscious than I am. I took the wrong path and accepted a disasterous guidance in the beginning, and have indeed travelled on a rough and rugged path edged in by prolonged efforts to suppress this scandal, which has at last spread so much desolation through the land. But I cannot admit that I erred in desiring to keep this matter out of sight. In this respect I appeal to you and to all Christian men to judge whether almost any personal sacrifice ought not to have been made, rather than to suffer the morals of an entire community, and especially of the young, to be corrupted by the filthy details of scandalous falsehoods daily iterated and amplified for the gratification of impure curiosity, and the demoralization of every child that is old enough to read. The full truth of this history requires that one more fact should be told especially as Mr. Tilton has invited it. Money has been obtained from me in the course of these affairs in considerable sums, but I didn't at first look upon the suggestion that I should contribute to Mr. Tilton's pecuniary wants as savoring of blackmail. This did not occur to me until I had paid perhaps $2,000. Afterwards I contributed at one time $5,000. After the money had been paid over in $100 bills, to raise which I mortgaged the house I live in, I felt very much dissatisfied with myself about it. Finally, a square demand and treat were made to me of my confidential friend, that if $5,000 more were not paid, Tilton's charges would be laid before the public. This I saw was blackmail in its boldest form and I never paid a cent of it, but challenged and requested the fullest exposure, but after the summer of 1873, I became inwardly satisfied that Tilton was inevitably a ruined man.

HIS CROSS EXAMINATION.

New York, August 14.—The following are the most interesting points of Beecher's examination:

Q. Can you tell how you came to write that letter of despondency dated February 8, 1872, to Mr. Moulton? A. I would come back from a whole week's lecturing and would be perfectly fagged out, and the first thing on getting home there would be some confounded developement opening on me. In this state of mind in which I had no longer any resistency or rebound in me, I would work the whole week out and this is the way it happened time [illegible] time again. On [illegible] of these occasions I went to Moul[illegible]s store, Moulton had always treated me with the greatest personal kindness, he treated me as if he had loved me on this occasion. I went down to the store to see him and his face was cold towards me. I proposed to walk with him and he walked with me in such a way that it seemed to me as though it was irksome for him to have me with him as though he wanted to shake me off, now anything like that all but kills me. I don't wish to push myself upon anybody.

With reference to the acquaintance with Moulton, Beecher said he only had a casual acquaintance with until he came to his (Beecher's) house on this business. He came as an agent of Tilton.

Q. Do you suppose that you or the community would have heard anything of these troubles of Tilton with his family had he been a successful man? A. I am morally certain that the thing would have been deeper buried than the bottom of the seas if Tilton had gone right on in a prosperous career, and he had had the good fortune which he had been accustomed to. But Mr. Tilton is a man who starves for want of flattery, and no power on God's earth can ever make him happy when he is not receiving some incense.

Q. Did Moulton say anything when the so-called apology was written, to the effect that there was nothing about the case but what an apology might cover?" A. He made the impression on my mind, not only that Tiltion had been greatly injured, but that Tilton was saturated with the conviction that I was using unjustifiable power against him. When any disclosure of my real feeling was made to him, he listened with a kind of incredulity, as if I was acting a part; but when I shed tears, and my voice broke, and I walked up and down the room with unfeigned distress, he seemed to be touched, and finally he said, if that is the way you feel, if Mr. Tilton could he made to see it, this whole thing could be settled.

Q. If you used these words: "He would been a better man in my circumstances than I have been"—what did you mean by them? A. I do not know I am sure, the conversation was hypothetically in respect to the betrayal of a friend in an hour of emergency. In respect undermining Tilton just at the time when Bowen and all the world were leaving him in respect to want of fidelity; and there is one thing there that you are to bear in mind—a thing that I have never mentioned to any of you, and that had a very strong influence upon me. I never can forget a kindness done to me. When the war broke out my son went into a Brooklyn regiment, and after being in camp at Washington he played a series of pranks on the officers and got himself into great trouble, and then Colonel Adams recommended him resign, and he come to me. Well it broke my heart, I had but one son old enough to go that I could offer to my country, and I told Theodore, who was in the office with me—he made the case his own—he has a great deal in his upper nature, if he could be cut in two and his lower nature separated from the upper. There is a great deal in his upper nature capable of great sweetness and beauty; at any rate he took up my case. He suggested himself that the best thing to do would be to get him transferred in the regular army. He said that he knew Sam Wilkeson a correspondent of the Tribune, who was at that time in Washington, and had great influence, and that he would go right on that very night. He did so without a moment's delay and he secured through Sam Wilkeson from Simon Cameron, then secretary of War, the appointment of Henry as a Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Artillery Service. I have felt ever since that in the doing of that thing he did me most royal service. I have fet it exquisitely. There has not been a time when I have done anything that has hurt Tilton that that thing has not come back to me, and when it seemed as though I had in an hour of his need and trouble stepped aside and even helped to push him down I felt it very acutely.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

New York, Aug. 14—The morning papers comment on Beecher's statement. The *Tribune* heads its article, "At last the Truth" and closes, "The statement will measurably clear away the clouds that have been dark and thick about Mr. Beecher's name. If he had come sooner it would probably have ended the scandal, for that we must look now to cross-examination. The people will probably regard his course as unwise, his friendships as unworthy, his heated language in critical moments as unsafe, and his course through the whole miserable business, as weak but not wicked.

A thirty-horse power boiler recently put in one of our factories, was rendered almost useless by twenty-eight of them being taken down with the epizootic.

The Herald,

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In a few weeks more we shall commence volume XXV, of the HERALD. When we began its publication in this village we were laughed at by some and encouraged by others; and some of the knowing ones limited our existence to six months, in their imaginations. Our enterprise, however, has kept steadily on, and will complete A QUARTER OF A CENTURY, in a more flourishing condition than ever, with a regular circulation of over three thousand copies. With the rise in labor, provisions and everything connected with living our price remains the same—$1 a year in advance. We have made arrangements with our paper makers to supply us with any required amount of good printing paper for cash. Send in your dollars and we will give you a paper worth reading. A paper which you need not be ashamed to place in the hands of your families.

At a Meeting of the Bathurst and Rideau Medical Association, held at Carleton Place, according to adjournment, on Aug. 14th. There were present, the President, Vice-President, and a number of the members. The minutes of the former meeting were read and adopted. Dr. Pickup reported that the Executive Committee met and arranged Tariff for rural Division, and solicited concurrence therein, but deferred the final report on Rules and Regulations, until such documents as were necessary could be obtained. It was then moved by Dr. Patterson, and seconded by Dr. Wilson, that the Executive committee be requested to arrange the final report with referrence to the requisite Rules and Regulations for the association, and report at next meeting. Carried.

Moved by Dr. Pickup and seconded by Dr. Patterson, that the Tariff as anounced by the Executive committee for the rural District be adopted. Carried.

Moved by Dr. Hill, seconded by Dr. Pickup, that in the opinion of the Medical Association of Bathurst and Rideau Division, that the fee for life assurance examination, should be never less than $5.00: for the certificate from ordinary or regular Medical attendant, should always be chargeable to the company, to the extent also of $5.00, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to each life assurance company in Ontario and Quebec. Carried.

Moved by Dr. Hill and seconded by Dr. Bell that each member resident in the Rideau and Bathurst Division contribute annually the sum of $1.00, to meet the necessary expenditure in carrying into efficient operation, the working of the association. Carried.

Moved by Dr. Preston and seconded by Dr. Patterson that the names of the officers of this association be printed in connection with the Tariff of fees and with a postscript to the effect that such Tariff has been ratified by the Medical Council of Ontario. Carried.

Moved by Dr. Pickup, seconded by Dr. Patterson that at least 500 copies of the Tariff be printed and distributed amongst the medical men of the Division in order that the public may become more intimately acquainted with the charges as to medical fees, recognized by the Ontario Medical Council. Carried.

Moved by Dr. Hill and seconded by Dr. Preston, that a copy of the Tariff of fees be sent to each County Judge in the Division, for his guidance in adjudicating on medical charges. Carried.

Moved by Dr. Hill and seconded by Dr. McEwen, that the meetings of the association be Biannual; to be held in the months of June and January, and that the next meeting take place in Ottawa, on Wednesday, January 20, 1875, and that notice be given by postal card to each medical man in the Division. Carried.

Dr. Hill in behalf of the meeting called on Dr. Grant. The President in compliance with the request, said it now afforded him pleasure to render an account of his stewartship since the previous meeting of the association in May last. The Medical Tariff for the Rideau and Bathurst Division and Ottawa as well, was presented at the recent meeting of the Ontario Medical Council and so soon as engrossed and signed by the registrar, Dr. Pyne, will be printed in due form and forwarded to each medical man in the Division. It is of considerable importance that the public should become acquainted with these changes, coincident with the rise in general expenditure. The medical profession was only endeavoring to place itself right and in accord with the spirit of the age in which we live. The meeting of the American Medical Association at Detroit, which he had the pleasure of attending on behalf of the Dominion, with other medical men from the west, numbered fully 700, and was a magnificent medical gathering from all parts of the neighboring Republic. From this meeting, an outsider had an excellent opportunity of forming an opinion of the magnitude of their country; the scientific advancement of its people, and the rapid strides being made in medical education, within the last half century. In the morning of each day, the whole meeting assembled in the public hall of the Theatre and various medical and surgical addresses were delivered, such only as were defined and considered worthy of especial notice, by the various sections. The Surgical and Gynæcological sections attracted the greatest degree of attention and in fact resembled small Parliaments in their way. Gross, of Philadelphia and Marion Sims, of New York, were surrounded by numerous admirers, anxious to catch a glimpse of those who had done so much for medical science on this continent. Dunlop, Parvin, Sayer, White of Buffalo, Moore of Rochester, Hodgkin of St. Louis and Gunn of Chicago, also occupied positions, as lights of no minor importance.

In the surgical section, the two subjects of especial interest were syphilis and fractures; discussed with lively interest, and at considerable length by various members of the association. In the Gynæcological department, Dr. Marion Sims, of New York, gave a most interesting address, on the subject of silver wire ligature, and with that ease and elegance so characteristic. After many years of practical experience, he was willing to take back the greater part of what he had said and written on that subject. With reference to the treatment of uterine pedicle. Professor Gross, of Philadelphia, gave an admirable address on syphilis and advocated strongly its attempted restriction by legal enactment so as to prevent, if possible, the present wide-spread physical degeneracy. During each evening of the medical session, the members of the association were most sumptuously entertained by the Governor of the State, the Mayor of Detroit, and other prominent citizens, and contrary to the Canadian System no spirituous liquors were served up, in fact the advanced American idea is that the avoidance of such beverages, is justly in keeping with the progress and enlightenment of the age. The question of medical education is attracting a considerable degree of attention, and it is not unlikely that ere long, each state will adopt the present *Ontario System* and have an examining board outside of the schools in order if possible to correct the system so extensively in operation at present. During the meeting many valuable suggestions were thrown out, all of which tended materially to the best interests of the profession. Dr. Davis of Chicago, the master of the American Association said it always gave him pleasure to attend these, and all other medical meetings. Altho many years in the practice of the profession, he was always, by coming in contact with other medical men, gaining new ideas and obtaining valuable facts, the acquirement of which stimulated him towards renewed energy and vigorous enquiry. Such is doubtless the case, and even our local division meetings are the germs of thought, and the free interchange of ideas, and thus of value reciprocally to one and all.

The Canada Medical Association met at Niagara on the 5th inst., and was well attended, although not so numerously as on former occasions. Dr. Marsden the President occupied the chair and delivered an admirable address. The By-laws were revised, *de novo*, and a considerable degree of fresh life thrown into the association. Various excellent papers were read; Hingston, Howard and Trenholm of Montreal, as well as Malloch and Mullen of Hamilton were all active in the production of original thought, much to the gratification of those present. A novel feature in medical meetings, is the one recently proposed at Niagara and accepted by the association. A suggestion was thrown out that the American and Canadian medical associations should meet, on one common basis, and at some point which would be acceptable to both. Such would doubtless be productive of beneficial results, no dividing lines should exist between those working with one common object in view; the amelioration of human suffering and the advancement of science.

Dr. Patterson, of Almonte extended the hospitality of his locality to the members of the Division at our next country meeting. Almonte is a small Manchester in its way, and he hoped there would be a good attendance of all interested in the welfare of the Rideau and Bathurst Division. By respecting our association, we respect ourselves, gain public confidence and establish the name and reputation of our profession, in the valley of the Ottawa.

Moved by Dr. Hill and seconded by Dr. Leavitt, that Dr. Grant leave the chair and Dr. Pickup take the same. Carried.

Moved by Dr. Hill and seconded by Dr. McEwen, that the thanks of this meeting be tendered to Dr. Grant, for his excellent address and for his urbane and gentlemanly conduct in the chair. Carried.

The Meeting now adjourned to meet at Ottawa, on the 20th of Jan. 1875.

JAS. P. LYNN, M. D.
Secretary.

The Beecher-Tilton affair has unearthed a new species, the male gossip. Henceforward women cannot be charged with a monopoly of that hitherto supposed to be exclusively feminine weakness. From first to last the male gossip figures more conspicuously in the Brooklyn scandal than his female *confrere*. The women in the case seem indeed, with a very few exceptions, to have had a remarkable faculty for holding their tongues. It is the men who have kept it going and going, who have been the mutual friends and confidants, who have stepped in between husband and wife, and displaced even the ubiquitous mother-in-law. It is too bad to drive women from this stronghold, but it really seems as if men, superior in so many other things, might become the champion gossips if they would only give their minds to it

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The cession of the British Parliament just closed has been comparatively tranquil. Mr. Disraeli has acted throughout mainly on the defensive, and has successfully piloted his party through the dangers which menaced it. Using his power discreetly, he introduced no measure likely to divide the ranks of his supporters or awaken the energies of his opponents. He showed no desire for experimental laws, and carefully avoided disturbing the legislation of his liberal predecessors. The Public Worship bill provoked opposition among High Church men, but it was cordially sustained in the House and readily passed by the Lords. The Factory bill, being based upon humane principles and of limited operation, afforded no opportunity for measuring party strength. There was, accordingly, nothing to fight about, and the Premier maintained intact the majority which the general election had secured him.

It is reckoned that in Great Britain and Ireland there are 6,000,000 acres of peat land, which, on an average of 12 feet depth of peat, would yield 12,000 tons of fuel per acre, a very powerful auxiliary to the supply of fuel, and one which will materially stave off the day of the exhaustion of the coal fields.

The Canada Central Railroad Company met at Ottawa, and elected the following Board of Directors:—W. S. Redhead, A. McGillivray, John Smith, Hon. Jas. Skead, Duncan McIntyre, H. O. Noel, J. Ashworth, Hon. A. B. Foster, Nathan Rettis, Jas. O'Halloran. The Directors will elect their President next week.

The Governor of Texas complains that Mexican Indians are constantly raiding upon the people of Texas, murdering and plundering wholesale; that the United States troops are utterly inadequate to protect the Texans, and that they are obliged in self defence to protect themselves.

News from Sioux City confirms the report of the discovery of gold at Black Hills, and though "Spotted Tail" considers the Cuslar expedition a violation of the Indian Treaty, he doesn't care to fight about it.

NOT WHOLLY EVIL.—Whatever may be the final end of the Brooklyn scandal, and sad and sickening as it has already proved to be, its results will not be wholly evil. It must inevitably teach lessons to which we cannot close our ears. And the more terrible and revolting its revelations may be the more forcibly will its lessons be brought home to us.

The danger of the slightest loosening of the marriage tie has never been made plainer than it is to-day. The actors in this tragedy were surrounded by men and women who had adopted the pernicious theories of free-love. It is not necessary to assume that either Mr. Beecher or Mr. Tilton are themselves believers in a doctrine that does away with the crime of adultery by the simple process of declaring the act an innocent and proper one, but the whole atmosphere in which these men moved was tainted by the presence of the avowed enemies of marriage. The public, recognizing this fact, will regard the scandal which has already worked such deadly ruin as the legitimate fruit of free-love heresy. Decent people will become more than ever intolerent of a theory that strikes at the very organization of society. Those who have been half inclined to place its teachers on a plane with other well-meaning but mistaken reformers will recognise that free-love is merely the excuse coined by vicious men and shameless women to paliate their disorderly lives. Its advocates will hereafter be more odious than ever, and a score of years will pass before the opponents of marriage will be able to stem the strong tide of nearly universal reprobation which has already set against them.

And besides this warning against loose theories of marriage, the Brooklyn scandal will have a direct tendency to draw husbands and wives closer together. There will be less of that apparent indifference and lack of sympathy on the part of the husband which is too often bred of busy work, and which, although it is no true indication of the decay of affection, is wounding to any sensitive wife. And women who find or fancy that their husbands do not thoroughly appreciate them will be less inclined to seek elsewhere that illegitimate even if outwardly innocent sympathy which builds so rapidly and surely a wall of separation between husband and wife. We need not credit any part of Mrs. Tilton's repulsive story to be reminded that those who love each other may yet drift hoplessly apart, when the very confidence born of perfect trust renders a man careless of the quick sensibilities of his wife, and when she is prone to morbidly fancy that she is lavishing her love where it is not fully returned. No part of this foul drama has awakened more horror than has the utter profanation of the sanctity of married life involved in the publication of Mrs. Tilton's "cross examination." If we grant the absolute truth of her every statement and fully admit its necessity, it is none the less true that it was unspeakably shocking in its public display of what is held to be sacred among all decent people. But the horror which it has awakened will strengthen the idea of the sanctity of married life, and men will more than ever recognize that the relation thus profaned is the most sacred that can exist between two human beings.

If from the blackness and foulness of this Brooklyn mire we can yet pluck these two shining jewels, a new reverence for marriage and a more thoughtful and closer intimacy between man and wife, its influence upon society will not have been altogether poisonous. The result of the Plymouth investigation is close at hand, and it may yet prove a more powerful sermon than any ever preached from Plymouth pulpit.

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Now that the British Parliament has got through its work, and that the French Assembly has adjourned to the very last day of November, what will the world do for excitement material? Matters were dull enough before, but from this time, and for months, they'll be duller than ever,—which seems impossible. It is some consolation to know that Disraeli, who ought to be an authority on such a point, says that, dull as matters are, there is ground for expecting that there will be a grand European row in a short time. He is supposed to mean that there will be a religious war in Germany, which would be a grim piece of work to look upon,—from a great and safe distance. A new edition of the Thirty Years' War, edited and issued by Bismarck, would be a strange production. But any excitement would be preferable to sensational scandals of the Beecher-Tilton sort. War! Is it war or peace? Tilton's "God of battle" is not so terrible as Bismarck's, but he is far meaner and more devilish.

◆

This is the season when the ardent Methodist betakes himself in large numbers to the woods and the seashore to worship God after the traditional Wesleyan method, and to thus combine spiritual good with the benefit of camping out. But the Methodists do not this year have a monopoly of camp-meeting pleasures. The spiritualists are holding a camp-meeting at Silver Lake, Mass., and are accompanied by any quantity of lively spirits who revive in grim New England the classic stories of dryads and nymphs. According to the statements made by the mediums present the camp is crowded with spirits who prophesy to a perfectly unlimited extent and make no requisitions for tents or food. A pleasanter entertainment—for a Spiritualist—than to spend a week in the woods with courteous and communicative spirits roosting in every tree could hardly be imagined.

Application was recently made to the Court of Queen's Bench, Manitoba, before Chief Justice Wood, by Mr. Royal on behalf of Andre Nault, charged with complicity in the Scott murder, for liberation of the prisoner on bail pending the trial. On the 23rd ult., His Lordship delivered judgment in the premises, refusing the application, and accompanying his refusal with a very concise exposition of the law and the practice in such cases. The chief ground upon which bail was refused was, that a grand jury having found a true bill for a capital offence, and no undue or extraordinary delay having taken place in the courts having jurisdiction, liberation under any pretence would be unprecedented and against the spirit of the law. Nault was accordingly held in custody, pending his trial at the forthcoming assizes in October.

◆

Lieut.-Governor Morris prorogued the Legislature of Manitoba on the 22nd ult. In his "Speech from the Throne," the bills for the re-distribution of seats, registration of voters, enlarging the boundaries of the Province, defining the powers of the Court of Queen's Bench, defining the boundaries of counties for registration purposes, and the incorporation of the city of Winnepeg, are referred to with approval, and we are also told that a large increase in the population of the Province has recently taken place by immigration. A hope is expressed that the railways intended to connect the Province with the United States and the other Provinces of the Dominion will be commenced in time to afford relief to those who may suffer from want of employment—a hope which it is unnecessary to say will be fully gratified.

◆

There is a prospect that the production of lumber will for some time, undergo a decrease till the equilibrium between supply and demand is restored. The lumberers have resolved to produce this result by "shutting down" their mills altogether or placing them on short time. The resolution did not come till a financial dead lock had been arrived at; the banks having actually "shut down," or determined to do so, on the lumberers. In lumbering, more than anything else in the country, over production runs in cicles, the rule is, a great crash follows. This time, American operators, whose affairs came to a crisis last year, were the chief sufferers. But the consequences of over production were of course felt by all concerned.

◆

KISS NOT, THAT YE BE NOT EXPOSED.—A Columbia clergyman, who, while preaching a sermon one Sunday evening, perceived a man and woman under the gallery in the act of kissing each other behind a hymn-book, did not lose his temper. No, he remained calm. He beamed mildly at the offenders over his spectacles, and when the young man kissed her the fifteenth time, he merely broke his sermon short off in the middle of "thirdly," and offered a fervent prayer in behalf of "the young man in the pink necktie and the maiden in the blue bonnet and gray shawl, who were profaning the sanctuary by kissing one another in pew 78." And the congregation said "Amen." Then the woman pulled her veil down, and the young man sat there and swore softly to himself. He does not go to church as much now as he did.

◆

The laws against the adulteration of groceries in England are not only very strict, but what is still better they are strictly enforced. Recently a London tradesman was arrested for having sold green tea painted with gypsum and Prussian blue. His plea that the tea had been subjected to this treatment in China before it reached him did not save him from a heavy sentence, the Court holding that it was his duty to expressly warn every purchaser of the tea in question that it had been adulterated with gypsum and Prussian blue. In this country the extent to which every article capable of adulteration is adulterated is enormous.

◆

In Iceland there are not more than 2,000 miles of railway, but these are under the management of fifty-six companies, each with an average length of forty-three miles. They are managed by not less than four hundred Directors, and the solicitors, engineers, etc., are a large company. The Directors are chiefly taken up in watching and counteracting each other, and among them unnecessarily subject the companies to an expense of from fifty to a hundred thousand pounds a year.

◆

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada will meet at Napanee on Wednesday, the 26th inst. It is the quadrennial legislative Conference. Important at all times, this session is invested with more than usual interest. It will elect a new bishop. The question of lay representation is to be decided, that is, lay representation in the General Conference. Other constitutional questions affecting the action of the body for time to come will also be decided.

◆

The total number of recruits raised in Great Britain for the army in 1873 was 17,194. This was rather less than in 1872. The physique and stamina of the men were very satisfactory. More men could have been had if necessary, as the condition of a soldier is now better than it ever was before. Five feet five inches is at present the infantry standard. In no other European army is the standard so high.

◆

Bazain is at present in Belgium. A Paris despatch says the French Government will not demand his extradition.

We observe with profound regret that the proposed Reciprocity Treaty is, with very few exceptions, being discussed from a party point of view; and this is true alike of advocates and opponents. The real merits of the question are sure to be lost sight of, under such a mode of treatment. The questions to which the draft properly gives rise are economic and, in a national sense, political; but they do not not, in any way, appeal to party politics. The economic questions are numerous and not extremely complicated; the political question is, what effect the treaty is likely to produce on the relations of the two countries; whether it will cement friendly relations and prevent causes of difference, or whether it will not lead to embarrassing estrangements; whether, for instance, the old objection to our raising our tariff on articles not included in the Treaty, is not in danger of being revived; whether it is possible that in spite of our best attempts to carry out to the full our undertaking to enlarge our canals to the stipulated depth, some difficulty might not arise, or some objection be taken as to the way in which it was done. These are some of the questions the Treaty involves, and the temperate discussion of which is most desirable. It is unfortunate that the public gets instead little else than party views, looking mainly to party objects.

◆

The annual report for 1873 of accidents on English railways has been published. The total number of accidents was 247, being one more than the year previous. The total number of persons killed was 1372 and of injured 3110, but these figures include all killed and injured at crossings, as well as servants and employes. There were 40 passengers killed and 1522 injured from causes beyond their own control. As there were 455,272,000 passenger trips taken during the year, it appears that one traveller out of every 2,845,450 was killed, and one out of every 260,155 was injured. The year previous only one of eleven million passengers was killed, so that the number of fatal accidents in 1873 was almost four times as great in proportion. As to the remaining statistics they are practically worthless. Railway companies do not and will not report accidents befalling those employed by them, but even the number reported shows that one out of every 323 railway servants was killed and one out of every 213 was injured. If it is borne in mind that the real number of accidents cannot be ascertained, and that a great proportion of the employes of railroad corporations are not brought into positions of peril by their occupations, it will be seen that the dangers of the rail to those concerned in the running of trains is very great.

◆

The weather has been extremely dry here for several weeks past, and the ground is parched. On some farms cattle can scarcely find enough to eat. Grain crops are ripening prematurely with the excessive heat and drought. Rain would be a great blessing. Let every one pray for rain, and the heavens will be opened.

◆

We understand that the Messrs. McLachlin Bros., Arnprior, have shut down their mills.

◆

Aylmer, Aug. 16.—A fire originated in the woods in the vicinity of this village last week by a raftsman's camp, and it has spread so rapidly that the village is now in danger, and the inhabitants have been all day fighting the flames. If the wind rises to-night it will be difficult to save the place,

◆

GUELPH, ONT., August 14.

A case of shooting occured here last night which may prove fatal. A man, named Hazel, mistaking another woman for his own daughter in the company of a man named Hurley, while walking on the W., G. and B. railroad shot first at Hurley and then at the woman. Hazel was quite close to the parties, his first victim being Hurley, at whose head he fired, the bullet entering above the left eye. He then turned to Miss Calver, whom he supposed to be his own daughter, and fired, the ball entered her mouth and pasing out through her right cheek. She fled and was pursued and fired at again, the second ball entering her neck. Hazel then disovered his mistake. He assisted her to a neighbouring house and made off before she reached the door. He has not been heard of since, although every effort is being made to procure his arrest. Dr. Herod has extracted the bullet from Hurley's head, who is in a very critical state. Miss. Calver remains very low, and all attempts at extracting the bullet have so far proved futile,

◆

ARTFUL APOSTLE.—A one-legged soldier, a Mormon, recently asked Brigham Young to supply, by miracle, the missing limb, but the apostle, not to be caught, made this reply: "I can in an instant produce a new leg in the place of the old one; but then you see, if I do, it will cause great inconvenience to you in heaven; for after your exaltation to glory the original leg will come back to the spiritual body; mine also, being of divine origin, becomes immortal, and in this case, observe how very awkward a three-legged angel from Utah would appear among the inhabitants in the eternal world!"

◆

A young man named Alexander Watson, son of Mr. George Watson, of the Scotch Bush, Grattan, met with his death in a sudden and shocking manner on Monday afternoon. About 4 o'clock he was driving a waggon, loaded with rafters for a barn, and had just entered the yard,—one of his horses being rather wild. Owing to this, one of the rafters tilted forward, striking the horses which at once started on the run. They had hardly gone fifteen yards before the waggon was upset, and the young man, who was seated on the load was thrown to the ground. The pile of rafters fell heavily on to him, crushing him so frightfully that although he breathed for a short time, he never recovered consciousness, or spoke a word afterwards. The deceased was about twenty-one years of age, and a very steady, industrious young man, and his sad fate is much lamented by his neighbours.—*Mercury*.

THE OTERS LISTS.

F om the Globe.

The act of he Ontario Legislature providing for he final revision of the lists of voters requires that, in order to establish cl ims or objections under the Act, noti should be served immediately or the opportunity for the present year will e lost. The importance of securing a lear register is enhanced by the fact th t, on the lists now to be finally settle the election to the Local Assembly ne year will be held. And if Reformers eglect to use the necessary effort to prev nt the abuse of the electoral privileg now, they may rue their apathy and i difference when it is too late to reme y the mischief.

We have eason to believe that in not a few c nstituencies bogus votes were freely anufactured in the Tory interest, wh st, on the other hand, our Reform riends in the confidence of strength, h ve barely secured the registration of ll those members of their party who a legally entitled to be upon the roll. T is has been the case especially in some ounties where the victory gained at th polls in the recent general election for he Dominion was very decisive. Me ntime, exasperated by defeat, their o ponents have been secretly working, re dy to retrieve by means no matter how unscrupulous the ground lost in fair nd open conflict.

The new aw is entirely in favour of those who d sire to see the franchise honesty enj yed by all entitled to it, and members el cted by lawful, not fr ulent votes. And every honest politician, no matter w at his particular st owes it to h s country to see that the end design d by the new law is accomplished.

For the inf rmation of all parties interested, we q ote the clauses in the Act specially a plying to the raising of claims or o jections.

5. The aid list of voters shall be subject to evision by the County Judge at the insta ce of any voter or person entitled the ein, or of names of persons being inser d on the list who are not entitled to ote; and upon such revision, the assessm nt roll shall not be conclusive evidence in regard to any particular, whether th matter on which the right to vote dep nds had or had not been determine by that Court; and the decision of he Judge under this Act, in regard to t e right of any person to vote, shall be fin l so far as regards such person.

6. A p rson complaining of any error in the said list shall within thirty days after the cl rk has posted the said list in his offic and transmitted or delivered the said opies, give to the clerk of the munici ality a written notice of his complaint nd intention to apply to the judge in re pect thereof; and the proceedings th reafter by the clerk, and the judge, and arties respectively, and the respective p wers and duties of the judge, clerk, and her persons, shall be the same, as in he case of an appeal from the Court o Revision; but no deposit shall, be re uired to be made before any such compl nt is heard or disposed of.

8. Any arty may obtain from the County Co t a subpœna requiring the attendance t the Court for hearing complaints aforesaid, at the time mentioned in su h subpœna, of a witness residing or ser ed with such subpœna in any part of this rovince; and the witness shall obey s ch subpœna, provided the allowance fo his expenses according to the scale all ved in the Division Courts is tendered him at the time of service: and a y person complaining, or any person i respect to the isertion or omission of hose name a complaint is made, shall, resident within the municipality upo being served with a subpœna, they o ey the same without being tendered or id any allowance for his expenses. I any person, whose right to be a voter s the subject of enquiry, do not attend in obedience to such subpœna, the ju ge may, if he think fit, on the ground o the non-attendance of such person, strik his name off the list of voters, or ref e to place his name on the list of voters, as the case may require, or impose a r asonable fine on such person, accordin to his discretion.

It is well at all persons who may contemplate y attempt by fraudulent or colourable retences to secure the insertion of heir names on the register should e reminded of the possible consequences o themselves. Clause 14 reads as follo s:—

14. No per on shall make execute, accept, or bec e a party to any lease, deed, or oth r instrument, become a party to any erbal arangement, whereby a colourable terest in any land, house, or tenement s conferred, in order to qualify any p rson to vote at an election, and any pers violating the provisions of this section besides being liable to any other penalty rescribed in that behalf, shall pay and orfeit the sum of one hundred dolla s, with costs of suit, to any person su g therefor in any court of competent risdiction; and any person who indu es or attempts to induce another to co mit an offence under this section, shall cur a like penalty.

Once more e remind the Reformers of Ontario tha the magnitude of their victory in 187 will depend upon their vigilant scruti y of the voters' lists of 1874.

◆

ONTARIO ENTRAL RAILWAY.

Stouffville, Aug 12.—A favorable meeting was h ld here this evening. Mr Edward Whee r occupied the chair and expressed hims lf in hearty terms in favor of the project. The other speakers were the Hon. Mal lm Cameron. Mr. Draper and Dr. Hunt r. The following resolutions were pas d unanimously:—

Moved by D . Hunter, seconded by Mr. McDouga , that in the opinion of thi meeting the projected Ontario Central Railw y presents advantages as a local and thr ugh line which should commend it to he best considerations of the people inh biting the section of country throug which it is proposed to run it, bein the shortest route by which the Pen sula can be crossed to the Georgian B y to Lake Ontario and connecting as i will with the Grand Trunk Railwa and the waters of Lake Ontario at Wh tby, thirty miles nearer the eastern ma kets than any existing lines of commu ication.

Moved by M . Johnston seconded by Mr. Law, that his meeting is pleased to learn that the irectors have determined that stations or the line of the Ontario Central Railwa are to be established at Stouffville and ewmarket, and feeling as we do that om their geographical position these p nts must in the future become great c tres of trade and commerce, we ther ore pledge ourselves to give this un ertaking our hearty support.

◆

—We are sor y to hear that Skead's Mill, at Ottaw was burned down last night.

MANUFACTURERS' MEETING.

Hamilton, Aug. 13, 1874.

The following report was submitted by the Committee:—

Your Committee beg leave to report that, comparing the reports presented by the various special committees, it appears evident that the manufacturers' also in a unit, object to the proposed reciprocity Treaty; First, on the ground that it is a departure from the policy, for many years maintained in this country of upholding home industry—a policy almost unanimously upheld by both agricultural and commercial interests in Canada, as well as by the manufacturing interest. Should this Treaty go into operation, it would certainly bring about a social and commercial crisis, attended with disastrous ruin to many. The admission of both English and American goods into this country free would have a most serious effect on many of our institutions, closing up many manufacturing establishments, thereby reducing our population and certainly the general trade of the country, affecting unfavorably the agricultural as well as the commercial interests.

The proposed sliding scale would be most unfair to Canada, and it is strongly objected by all Canadian manufacturers, as far as yet known. Its effect would be ruinous on either side, so our manufacturers are all agreed.

The effect the Treaty might, have upon the supply and remuneration of labor, also upon the expense of living—supposing it to operate all its advocates anticipate—would be to reduce the cost of production in the United States, while adding materially to the cost of production here, thereby destroying the advantage—if there is any such to come—we are supposed to possess at present in cheapness of manufacturing. Our revenue tariff would require alteration, and if the falling off in revenue were large from the admission of free goods from both England and the United States, while at the same time we are involved in heavy expense for public works—to which we are already pledged, or to which the Treaty would pledge us—heavy direct taxation would be inevitable, and this—were we compelled to resort to it—would by our agricultural, population, be felt as a hardship far more than counterbalancing the benefit from the treaty in other respects.

The American patent laws will come between our manufacturers and those of the United States, and many of our manufacturers will find themselves as effectually excluded from the American market by the patent laws as they could be by prohibition duties levied at the Custom House.

Several of the Treaty claims are vague and indefinite, and apparently capable of conflicting interpretations. It is asked, for instance, whether spades and shovels made in Canada from English iron or steel, would pass the American Custom-house free; whether Canadian Tweeds made from Cape or Australian wool would certainly be free under the Treaty, in schedule C, mention is made of some kinds of cotton goods in terms unintelligible to the trade in the connection in which they occur. What the terms "Cotton plaids" and "Cottonades" may be construed to mean, parties in the trade are unable to explain: Your Committee believe it will prove to be the case that certain terms and trade designations of goods have not the same significance on both sides of the border, thus creatig uncertainty which, would be a source of serious difficulty were the Treaty adopted. Remembering how strictly the American Government always construes doubtful points in favour of its own citizens as against foreigners, we are of opinion that it would be most unwise on our part to leave any opening for conflicting the interpretation of Treaty clauses.

While the design on our part is to improve our canals to the extent that may be practicable at any cost within our means, it is to be considered; but being bound by the the treaty to deepen the canal to 12 feet, without regard to contingencies, would be an exceedingly vast undertaking on our part, more especially as the American Government does not bind itself at all in the premises, but engages merely to make recomendations to the authorities of certain States.

In conclusion, we would say that, taking the Treaty altogether, we object to it most decidedly. It would cause great disturbance to business, weaken the manufacturing interests, seriously injuring the farmers' home market, bringing loss on merchants' through the failure of this accustomed market. The Caughnawaga Canal would tend to direct trade from the St. Lawrence to Boston and New York, thereby increasing the cost of freight to and from the seaboard ports, and would cripple and diminish our direct trade with countries beyond the sea.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES WATSON,
Chairman.

On motion to adopt the report, an amendment was moved by Mr. J. M. Williams, seconded by Mr. Alex Fraser, of Cobourg, approving of the Treaty in general terms, but expressing the hope that the sliding scale might be amended.

Several addresses were made by prominent manufacturers, Mr. Williams being alone in his entire approval of the Treaty.

Mr. Fraser, while seconding the amendment, saw several clauses that were fatal to its usefulness if adopted to its present form; among them, the admission of English goods free to this market, the possible interpretation of the Treaty to exclude Canadian manufacturers of imported raw or partially manufactured material, as used in their manufacture, and the two years' sliding scale.

After an exhausted debate, the report was adopted, two gentlemen disagreeing from it.

◆

A British Publisher wrote lately to the *Leisure Hour* protesting against the doctrine that periodically people should make a bonfire of all their old papers. "To burn paper," says this worthy man, "is inhuman and wasteful. Every "year the consumption of paper increases, "rags rise to a famine price, and new "materials are sought as substitutes. "Jute, straw, and grasses innumerable "replace cotton (a return by way of analogy to the ancient papyrus): wood "even will serve. Thus it has become "a matter of importance for paper waste "which, when filled, it may sent to the "mill. It being paper, its value is beyond that of any mere raw material, and is easily re-converted into pulp. "The money return to each individual "is small, but every little helps." There is a good deal of force in this. We should think it would be worth while for people to make a business of buying old paper rags.

Editor C. P. Herald.

SIR,—I have been waiting patiently to see what our County School Inspector had to say in defence of his conduct relative to the Sangster question, and now that his letter has come to hand, I can assure you, sir, that I am not a little disappointed in it. I thought probably that he, like Mr. Tilley and many others whom I could mention, had been labouring under a misapprehension of the Doctor's case, and that he would "strike out" so soon as he became acquainted with facts; but instead of this he coolly endeavours to justify his conduct all the way through, and attempts to vindicate his innocence of deeds, after admitting the commission of them, in a manner that is at once characteristic of simplicity and impudence. He acknowledges having distributed fly-sheets—he does not know where they came from though (?)—and maintains that he has a right to do so. I maintain that he *has not* a right to do so. If he wished to make a worthy exhibition of his devotion to the teachers' interests, why did he not go about it honestly, by mailing them copies of the *Globe* also, containing the charges against Sangster, and which these Sangster sheets, so carefully mailed them, were meant to refute? Such a course, we think, would have savoured more of justice than the one pursued, as the teachers would then have been in possession of both sides of the question, and, seeing there were breakers ahead, would have taken the trouble to enquire into the fitness of the candidates before committing themselves to either. He tells us "he will continue to circulate, till the election is over, any papers sent to him anent the subject no matter whose interests they represent." Does the man think the people are tadpoles, or what, to believe that one who would lend his services to a piece of corruption like Sangster, would circulate papers favoring Goldwin Smith's election? Too thin Mr. S., entirely too thin. I never did think you were a very *large* man at any time, but really sir I did not suppose that you, in your anxiety to escape the odium and contempt which must necessarily be attached to the Dr's satellites,—self constituted or not—would attempt to draw yourself out through such a small hole as this. That you have the misfortune to find yourself in a very dirty puddle I admit, but such efforts as these to impose on the creduality of the teachers must only tend to lower you in their estimation, and thereby settle you more hopelessly fast in the gutter. But where he says "he has most scrupulously avoided interfering with the teachers franchise," beats anything we ever read in the way of nonsense. What more could he do than he has done to interfere with their franchise, unless he were to take them by the nose and compel them to vote for Sangster, which fortunately he cannot do however?

If he is innocent of "throwing dust and filth into the teachers' eyes" it is simply because their intelligence would not allow him to; and I am of the opinion that in endeavoring to dust their eyes, he dusted his own badly—a fact that he will probably realize at no distant day.

If our Inspectors cannot find sufficient employment in properly attending to their own business, I would suggest that the County Councils send them out into the country to hoe turnips until the election mania blows over. This might have the effect of diverting their thoughts into a purer channel, for the time at least, and would furnish them with occupation both healthful and honourable.

Yours truly,
NOT A TEACHER.

Almonte, August 15, 1874.

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To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

DEAR SIR.—The very dry season has had considerable effect all through this section of the Ottawa, and all have felt its effects, none more so than those in the dairy line, in which business, as you know, I have been for some years engaged and am proud to say with some profit. Today a gentlemen from Massachusetts, U. S., paid me a visit, and seeing the extent of my dairy, at once offered me one thousand dollars. Seeing hard times ahead I accepted, as such sums don't grow on every bush. I write this that your subscribers and friends may see, that with industry and perseverance there is money in every thing, especially in a diary.

Yours truly,
JAMES ELLIS.

Pakenham, August 13, 1874.

◆

The British Registrar General estimates the population of the United Kingdom in the middle of this year, 1874, at 32,412,010, being 600,000 more than double what it was in 1801. The contrast, however, in the different countries that form the United Kingdom is very marked. The population of Ireland in 1874—viz., 5,300,485—is only 84,000 more than it was in 1801. The population of Scotland in 1874 is 3,462,916, or 212,000 more than double what it was in 1801; while the present population of England and Wales in 23,648,607, or about five and a half millions more than double what it was in 1801.

BELLEVILLE & NORTH HASTINGS RAILROAD.

Belleville, Aug. 12.—The Provincial Directors of the Belleville North Hastings Railroad organized here to-day by electing Mr. A. F. Wood, Warden of County, President, James Brown, M. P., Vice-President, N. B. Falkner, Solicitor, James Young, Manager Royal Canadian Bank, Treasurer. Stock books were opened, and stock was taken to the amount of $170,000, ten per cent of which has been paid into the Royal Canadian Bank. The survey is to be proceeded with at once. This road is to connect with the Grand Junction Railroad at some point east of Stirling, and from thence to Iron Mines at Madoc and Pardee. A large proprietor of coal and Iron, Lehigh Valley, Penn., has taken $100,000 stock in the road. This Company will run fifteen miles over the Grand Junction at Belleville, upon which road work is now being pushed ahead as fast as possible, the track being already completed through a portion of the town. They also have upwards of 15,000 tons of rails now at dock ready for laying, and their own docks are being rapidly pushed to completion.

◆

A serious accident occurred at the new bridge, Warside, on Tuesday last. Mr. Johnston, of Newbury, was engaged driving piles when the rope carrying the large weight broke, crashing through the scaffold on which Mr. Johnston was, throwing him to the ground, some 40 feet beneath. Mr. Goolding, of Bothwell, and others were also on the platform at the time, but fortunately were able to escape. Mr. Johnston was at once conveyed to the Western Hotel, and placed under the care of Dr. Couse, who pronounced his injuries of a very serious nature.

LANARK COUNCIL.

Lanark, 8th Aug. 1874.

The Municipal Council of Lanark met at 10 o'clock; present, the Reeve and Messrs. Thomson, Halpenny, and Fleming; minutes read, approved, and signed.

Documents presented, read, and fyled.

Petitions from Trustees of Schools noted below, for certain sums to be levied and collected as special School rates. S S No. 3, $200; S S No. 4, $258; do. No. 5, $200; do. No. 6, $350; do. No. 8, $250; do. No. 9, $180; do. No. 10, $145; do. No. 11, $240; do. No. 12, $400; do. Union No. 3, $64. Petitions of Robert Somerville, and Robert Lennan, for appointment to the office, Collector. Petitions of Edward Ball and others for $25, to improve the road leading from Middleville to Hopeton.

Reports, and Accounts of road Commissioners:

Of Thomas Graham,	amount	$42
" John Stephenson,	"	40
" Peter Lawson, sr.,	"	2
" Adam Craig,	"	25
" John McIlraith,	"	43
" Robert Affleck,	"	8
" David Rodger,	"	20
" Richmond Miller,	"	20

Reports adopted and accounts ordered to be paid.

Account of John Affleck for $5, expended for gravel to repair road, ordered to be paid.

Report of George Affleck of the progress he has made in improving the road for which he is commissioner; also statement of the inadequacy of the sum granted to complete the necessary repairs.

Petition of James Phelan, (a resident of the Township of Drummond,) but isolated by the river Mississippi, from the roads thereof, praying council to open the 5th con., line of Lanark to the extent of 9 acres, to afford egress from his home; not founding his petition upon right of claim upon council, but appealing to the sympathy thereof in his unfortunate location.

Note from County Clerk stating the amount to be levied, in Lanark, for County rates:

County, $733.97, School purposes $335 Account of Town Clerk for 6 months Salary $50. Account of Division Registrar, for 6 months fees, $9.20, ordered to be paid.

Notice by Mr. Halpenny for a by-law to provide for levying and collecting certain sums of money for special School rates.

On motion of Messrs. Thomson and Halpenny the petitions to the office of Collector, were laid over to next session of council.

On motion of Messrs. Fleming and Halpenny, $25, were granted on the petition of Edward Ball; John Taylor to apply the grant.

On motion of Thomson and Halpenny the Reeve was directed to procure legal opinion on the matter in dispute between Wm. S. Miller and others, and James McKettrick as to the legality of a change, (by request of the Public who are instructed in travelling thereon) of route from a survey, for road by Mr. Robert Currie; and also if the width of route, so changed, can be maintained, as that of the survey of which it is in leiu.

On motion of Messrs. Thomson and Halpenny, the Clerk was directed to engage the service of James Ritchie, Esq., P. L. S. to survey an allowance for, between lots No. 15 & 16 in the east half of concession No. 10, with a view to the construction of a road thereon in a true position.

On motion of Messrs. Halpenny and Thomson, $30 were paid to Commissioner G. Affleck, on account; and $10 in addition to the original grant placed at his disposal to finish the improvement.

On motion of Messrs. Thomson and Fleming, the Surveyor of roads was directed, in conjunction with the road surveyor of Darling to visit the surveys indicating the departures from the boundary line between Lanark and Darling, and extend the pickets, making each change of course in said surveys from 40 to 66 feet apart, and report to this council at next session thereof.

Adjourned to the 5th September.

WM. SCOTT, Clerk.

◆

COUNCIL MEETING.

Carleton Place, August 14th 1874.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment, present the Reeve, Dr. Wilson, Taylor and Cram.

A communication from the Clerk of Beckwith, stating that the amount of assessment in the township of Beckwith and belonging to the Carleton Place School Corporation was $29,12.

Mr. Cram gives notice that he will at the next meeting of Council introduce a by-law to provide for levying the necessary rates in this village for the present year.

Moved by Dr. Wilson and seconded by Mr. Cram, that the By-law approving of the survey of section "O" in this village be now read a third time short and passed. Carried.

By-law was read and passed.

Moved by Dr. Wilson and seconded by Mr. Cram, that the claim of the County Attorney for legal opinion on the by-law respecting slaughter houses, amounting to two dollars, be paid, and that the Reeve grant an order on the Treasurer for the same. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Cram and seconded by Dr. Wilson, that the account of J. Graham, amounting to two dollars, be paid, and that the Reeve grant an order on the Treasurer for the same. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Taylor and seconded by Dr. Wilson, that Colin McLaren be notified to attend the next meeting of Council to give an account of moneys collected from young men, on Statute labor account. Carried.

The Council adjourned, to meet again on Friday, the 28th inst, at the hour of 7 o'clock p. m.

ROBERT CRAMPTON,
Clerk.

◆

PROTECTION FROM YELLOW FEVER.

It a report on yellow fever, recently published in the United States, it is shown that this disease has never appeared in any climate at the hight of 2,500 feet. In the island of Dominica, a hill top not more than 1,500 feet high is always healthy, even when the fever is epidemic at its base. In San Domingo, similar observations have been made. The highest elevation at which yellow fever has occurred in the United States is 460 feet, in Arkansas; and the medical men of that country now hold that the stratum of air infected by the poison is heavier than pure air, and therefore sinks, and they recommend that in unhealthy districts houses and hospitals should be built on tall piles, so as to be above the fever stratum. But where hills are near, the best remedy will be to carry the patients up to a hight of 500 feet.

A Dahlonega (Ga.) paper says that the first nugget of gold found in Georgia was found on Duke's Creek, in 1829. It weighed three ounces, and the place of its deposit was afterwards known as Nacoochee mines. Other discoveries soon followed then came great gold excitement. From the best data that can be obtained, it is believed the mines in Georgia yielded about $18,000,000 before the establishment of the United States Mint at Dahlonega in 1838. The mint coioned $6,000,000 more before it was closed by the breaking out of the war. The greater parts of these large amounts was obtained from the alluvium of the Streams, vein mining having been disregarded in the days of gold mining in this State.

◆

Notwithstanding that the enclosure of commons in England has been going on more or less rapidly for many years, it appears that the common land in England and Wales is still equal to one-fourteenth of the entire area of the country. This does not include "waste land," which is altogether different from land held in common. The latter is approximately estimated at 2,632,772 acres.

BIRTH.

At Perth, Ontario, on the 12th inst., the wife of the Rev. Thomas Hart, M. A., Winnipeg, Manitoba, of a daughter.

At Perth, on the 13th inst., Mrs. James Bell, of a son,

At Middleville, on Wednesday, the 6th August, the wife of Mr. Robert McDiarmid, of a son.

At Carleton Place, on the 15th inst., Mrs. Geo. Crozier, of twin daughters.

DIED

At his father's residence, after a lingering illness, Elmour Green, aged 28 years. His end was peace.

At Perth, on the 13th instant, in the Communion of the Anglo-Catholic church, in the confidence of a certain faith, and in the comfort of a reasonable, religious, and holy hope, Mary Elizabeth Harris, wife of W. O. Buell, Esq., Barrister, &c., aged 52 years;

At Carleton Place, on the 16th instant, Mary Ann Catharine, infant daughter of W. K. R. Graham, Barber, aged 5 months.

At Carleton Place, July 30th, 1874, Augustine M. Murphy, son of James L. Murphy, aged 5 months and 7 days.

At Carleton Place, Aug. 4th, 1874, Francis P. Murphy, son of James L. Murphy, aged 5 months and 12 days.

On the 15th instant, Alexander Peter James, son of Archibald Campbell, Esq., Beckwith, aged 3 years, 4 months and 20 days.

"There's a home for little children
Above the bright blue sky,
Where Jesus reigns in glory,
A home of peace and joy;
No home on earth is like it,
Nor can with it compare;
For every one is happy,
Nor can be happier there.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Beef	7 00	@	7 50
Pork	8 50	@	9 00
Mutton, per ℔	0 08	@	0 10
Veal, per ℔	0 08	@	0 10
Fowls, per couple	0 00	@	0 00
Turkeys, each	1 50	@	1 75
Geese, each	0 50	@	0 60
Ducks, each	0 00	@	0 00
Feathers, per ℔	0 65	@	0 70
Eggs, per doz	0 16	@	0 20
Butter, per ℔	0 23	@	0 25
In prints, per ℔	0 00	@	0 00
Potatoes,	0 60	@	0 70
Tomatoes	0 00	@	0 00
Onions, per bus	1 75	@	2 00
Turnips, per bus	0 40	@	0 50
Carrots, per bus	0 45	@	0 50
Parsnips	0 40	@	0 50
Hay, per ton	13 00	@	17 00
Oat Straw, per ton	9 00	@	0 10
Oats, per bus	0 52	@	0 55
Peas, per bus	0 70	@	0 80
Beans, per bus	2 60	@	2 25
Buckwheat, per bus	0 60	@	0 70

PEMBROKE MARKETS.

Flour, No. 1 per bbl	$ 7 00	to	$ 7 50
Do. do. in bags	6 00	to	7 00
Fall Wheat	1 35	to	1 40
Spring Wheat	1 30	to	1 35
Rye	0 70	to	0 00
Peas	0 80	to	0 00
Beans	1 80	to	2 00
Oats	0 50	to	0 60
Pork, Mess, per bbl	21 50	to	00 00
Prime Mess	19 00	to	20 00
Hay, per ton	14 00	to	16 00
Butter, per lb	0 17	to	0 20
Hides, per 100 lbs	5 00	to	0 00
Oatmeal	6 50	@	6 00
Cornmeal, bolted	5 00	@	5 00
Potatoes	0 45	@	0 50
Barley, per bus	0 00	@	0 00
Apples, per barrel	5 00	@	5 00
Cabbage	0 05	@	1 00
Wool	0 60	@	0 56
Peaches	4 06	@	4 00
Bears	18 00	@	24 00
Deers	6 00	@	10 10

BROCKVILLE MARKETS.

Flour—Extra, 100 lbs	$3 00	to	$3 10
No. 1 Fall	3 25	to	3 50
Buckwheat Flour	1 90	to	2 00
Buckwheat per bushel	0 50	to	0 00
Oatmeal, # 100 lbs	3 00	to	3 25
Wheat—Fall, # bush	0 00	to	0 00
Spring	0 00	to	0 00
Rye per bush of 56 lbs	0 65	to	0 67
Corn	0 55	to	0 65
Peas	0 65	to	0 67
Oats	0 40	to	0 41
Barley per bush	0 00	to	0 00
Potatoes	0 40	to	0 40
Pork per 100 lb	6 50	to	7 00
Beef per 100 lbs	4 50	to	6 00
Butter in rolls, per lb	0 25	to	0 26

RENFREW MARKETS.

Wheat, Spring	$2 00	@	$2 20
Oats	1 20	@	1 30
Peas	0 80	@	1 00
Beans	2 50	@	3 00
Flour	6 50	@	6 75
Butter, roll	0 22	@	0 20
" keg	0 00	@	0 00
Cheese	0 12½	@	0 00
Pork, Mess	21 50	@	22 00
" Prime Mess	23 00	@	00 00
Hogs, dressed	6 50	@	7 00
Hay	13 00	@	15 00
Eggs, per doz	0 12½	@	0 00
Apples, per bbl	3 00	@	4 00
Hardwood per cord,	4 00	to	5 50

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Carleton Place Post Office, August 17th, 1874.

Abbott & Campbell
Bell, Dr Alex. (2)
Cardinal, Matilda (2)
Campbell, Thomas
Clark, Dr. John
Cavanagh, Alonzo
Crampton, Samuel
Docherty, Pajrick
Douglas, Miss D-
Duley, George
Drake, E
Enwood, Edward
Fisher, John
Ford, Thomas
Gorman, S. J. (2)
Gemmill, James
Graham, G.
Griffith, Miss Eliza
Hanoman, John
Lockhart, Elizabeth
Mathews, Joseph
Moulton, Geo.
Moffatt, Jas. Jr.
Munroe, Robt.
McCallum, Miss E.
McCaffry, Henry
McDougal, John
McDonnell, Bella
McGinnis, W. R.
McLaughlin Mrs John
McLean, Thomas
Nesbitt, Miss M. J.
Nichol, Thomas
O'hern, Edward
Sample, Mary M.
Simmons, Chas.
Stevenson, J.
Stewart, Donald
Sullivan, Mrs Maurice
Weir, Miss Margaret
Woodward, John
Weedmark, John
Wilson, Nicholas
Willis, Mrs. Jas.
Wilkie, Miss

P. STRUTHERS,
Postmaster.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of David P. Bogart, an Insolvent.

I, the undersigned Andrew Wilson Bell, of the village of Carleton Place, in the County of Lanark, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month. A. W. BELL, Assignee.

Aug. 10, 1874. (45-a)

OUT DOOR PREACHING. The Wesleyan Methodists of Carleton Place intend (D. V.) holding divine service on Sabbath 23rd August, in the grove close to the "Old Station." Preaching at 10½ a. m. and at 2½ p. m. in the Church. Rev. Mr. Holmes of Arnprior, will preach morning and evening.

Aug. 17, 1874. W. KERR.

NOT LOST.

Being rooted like trees in one place,
  Our brain-foliage tossed
Like the leaves of the trees that are caught
By the four winds of heaven, some thought
Blows out of the world into space
  And seems lost.

We fret, the mind labours, heart bleeds;
  We believe and we fear,
We believe and we hope, in a lie
Or a truth; or we doubt till we die,
Purblindly examining creeds
  With a sneer.

To life we apply an inch rule
  And to its bestower;
Each to self an infallible priest,
Each struts to the top of the feast;
And says to his brother "Thou fool!
  Go down lower."

But fall'n like trees from our place—
  Hid, embedded, embossed—
Our dead leaves are raked up for mould;
And some that were sun-ripe and gold,
Blown out of the world into space,
  Are not lost.

It is shrewdly observed that sawdust pills would cure a great many diseases if the patient would only make his own sawdust.

Woman's rights are being gradually recognized everywhere. In St. Louis female convicts are made to blast and pound rocks.

"My son," said a tutor of doubtful morality, but severe aspect, putting his hand on a boy's shoulder, "I believe Satan has got hold of you." "I believe so too," was the reply.

It is said that there are only two men in the United States who can manufac-hand-organs. What a pity that the number of those who can play them is not equally limited.

Eli Love, of Wayne county Ohio climbed a tree to shake out a coon. The dogs heard something drop and went for it, but it was not the coon. It was Eli.

A sick man on George Street "safely passed the circus in his complaint," on Monday night—at least that was what the servant reported to the caller Tuesday evening.

A stranger who threw a ten-dollar bill into the contribution-box of a Savannah church got trusted for five hundred dollars' worth of goods next day on the strength of it.

The world is full of men who will cheerfully "boss a job" for a dollar and a half a day, when five dollars a day for actual work would not be the slightest temptation for them.

A printer wanted at this office immediately who can make up the paper so that every man's advertisement will be at the top of the column. No other kind of a printer need apply.

A small boy in New Haven made a sensation for a short time by quietly transferring a card bearing the words "Take one," from a lot of handbills in front of a store to a basket of oranges.

Of all jokes says a Salem *Gazette* that of the legislature passing a law to prevent young men under eighteen from hurting themselves by overwork, is the greatest. Won't young America enjoy the laugh?

The reason an urchin gave for being late at school Monday was that the boy in the next house was going to have a dressing-down with a bed-cord, and he waited to hear him howl.

A miserable looking wretch got on the cars this noon to go to Norwalk. He sat by himself as everybody appeared to shun him. He was the man that paints signs on the rocks.

La Mothe was not a great writer but he understood human nature. Finding that his book had a slow sale, he procured a prohibition against the reading of it and every copy was disposed of.

The Western editor who asked if confessing one's self a donkey is auricular confession, has met his quietus from a brother of the goose-quill who reminds the former that nobody should know better than he.

The Dunkers, a sect of German Baptists have decided in their national convention that no member of that church should keep a piano or other ungodly instrument of sound in his house. A Dunker family would be a good place for boarders of quiet tastes.

It was an editor in Utah that asked his subscribers to pay him, in order that he might play the same joke on his creditors; but the same straw that tickled the Utah man has gone the rounds of the press, and now animates the editors of lots of papers.

A John Bull, conversing with an Indian, asked him if he knew the sun never sets on the queen's dominions "No," said the Indian. "Do you know the reason why?" asked John. "Because God is afraid to trust an Englishman in the dark," was the savage's reply.

"Fred," said a young man, walking up State street in Chicago the other day, after listening to his wonderful story, "do you know why you are like a harp struck by lightning?" "No," says Fred: "I give it up." "Because a harp struck by lightning is a blasted lyre."

A firm dealing largely in coal in one our western cities had in their service an Irishman named Barney. One day endurance at one of Barney's blunders told him to go to the office and get his pay, and added: "You are so thick headed I can't teach you anything." "Begorra;" says Barney, "I larnt wan thing since I've been wid ye!" "What's that?" asked his employer. "That seventeen hundred make a ton."

A man has been fined ten dollars for attempting to assist divine worship in the Second Advent Church at New Britain, Conn., a few Sundays ago, with a jewsharp, though he defended his action by quotations from the Bible. A Cincinnati seamstress uses a gray squirrel as a motive power for running her machine, and well he does his work—not only sewing straight seams, but hemming and gathering a ruffle as neatly as could be done by human hands.

PANAMA, July 20.—The rainy season was never known to be so severe as this year, not only in the Isthmus but all along the Pacific coast north and south of Panama. Wherever rain falls it has been in excess. Telegraph communication has been opened with Salvador, and common roads are being constructed to facilitate trade with the Atlantic ports. The coal mines on the coast of Izabal are about to be worked.

TENDERS FOR GRADING, Pembina Branch, Canadian Pacific Railway.—Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Pembina Branch," will be received at this office or at the office of the Lieut. Governor at Winnipeg, up to Noon of the 25th instant, for Grading the Pembina Branch of the Pacific Railway, between the International Boundary and a point opposite the Town of Winnipeg. Forms of tender, specification, and other information will be furnished in a few days.

By order,
F. BRAUN, Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, Aug. 8, 1874.

HOUSE TO RENT. Apply to
DR. R. W. BELL.
Aug. 10, 1874.

JAMES L. MURPHY.

The East End STORE.

—o—

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.

ALLAN TURNER & CO.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DEALERS IN AND IMPORTERS OF
DRUGS,
CHEMICALS,
DYE STUFFS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
VARNISHES,
BRUSHES,
WINDOW GLASS
LAMPS, &
CHIMNIES.

—:0:—

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.

EXHIBITION! North Lanark Agricultural Society. The annual exhibition of the North Lanark Agricultural Society, will be held on the Agricultural Grounds in the Village of Almonte on Tuesday & Wednesday, 29th and 30th September, 1874. The Prize List which has been very much enlarger can be had on application to the Secretary. As the Directors are endeavouring to do all that is necessary in keeping up to the reputation which this society has so justly earned, it is to be hoped that the members will put themselves to a little extra trouble and inconvenience to bring to the exhibition all and such samples of produce as they have, during the year, endeavored to cultivate, grow or manufacture. There are many articles of a domestic nature made by our farmer's wives and daughters which, if brought out and placed on Exhibition, would attract attention. We hope to see them brought forward in every variety, on this occasion. If the members do their duty on this occasion, as the Directors have done, this will be one of the most successful exhibitions ever held by this Society.

Remember—Special Prizes given to such articles as are worthy of merit, though not placed on the Price List.

THOMAS COULTER,
Secretary.

TRADE NOTICE.

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

3 to 6 inch cut nails, best,	$4 12½	per keg
Lath & Shingle " in proportion "		"
Best Pale Boiled Oil	80	per gall
" Coal Oil	25	" "
" No. 1 Furniture Varnish	1 20	" "
" No 1 White Lead	2 00	25 lbs
Good Putty in quantities	3½	per lb
First Class Grind Stones	1½	" "
Strong Blasting Powder	3 80	25 lbs
2 Good Patterns Steel Mould Boards Ploughs	12 50	each

Cooking and Box Stoves at nearly Cost.
Tinware, Wholesale & Retail, very Cheap.

Jobbing in our line done with neatness and despatch. Please call and examine for yourselves at the undersigned Hardware Store.

WILLIAM TAYLOR.
Carleton Place, August 12, 1874.

ABNER NICHOLS, Dealer in window sash, doors, floring, grooved clapboards, feather edge clapboards, varanda roofing battens; (stock doors, and sash made of kiln dried lumber,) constantly on hand—Other styles and sizes made to order at the shortest notice. Particular attention paid to filling orders Call at the Factory, next door to the grist mill, or order by mail.

ABNER NICHOLS.
Carleton Place, Aug. 10, 1874.

STRAY COW. Came on the premises of the subscriber, about the 1st of June last, a whitish cow, about 6 years old, one horn turned down. The owner will please call, pay expenses and take her away.

PATRICK McDERMOTT.
4th con. Ramsay, July 30th,
Carleton Place, P. O.

LOST. A two year old heifer, all red large size, strayed about three weeks ago Information of the same will be thankfully received and may be left at the P. O. Carleton Place or given to the subscriber.

PATRICK McDERMOTT.
4th line Ramsay, July 30th, 1874.

WANTED. A female Teacher for a School in the Municipality of Bristol, with a 2nd or 3rd class Diploma, Salary $140 a year. All applications to be in the hand of the undersigned on or before the 22nd instant.

WM. SHIRLEY, Sec'-Treas.
Bristol, Aug. 1st, 1874.

WANTED. A respectable single woman or widow without encumbrance for a lumberman's Depot, a suitable person will find a comfortable house in a suitable country, a knowledge of plain cookery required. Apply, giving address to
McD. B, Carleton Place Herald.

WANTED, a teacher for Union S. S. No 10, Beckwith, and 14 Drummond.

Carleton Place, Aug. 3rd.
THOS. CODE, Sec.-treas.
(44-tf)

WANTED. A female Teacher holding a third class certificate for S. S. No. 14, Ramsay. Apply to
JOHN McROSTIE. Sec., Treas.
Ramsay Aug. 10th, 1874. (45 cf)

WANTED. A middle aged experienced person to take charge of a small family. Apply at this office.—Reference required.
Carleton Place, Aug. 10, 1874.

WANTED a good smart boy as clerk. WILLIAM TAYLOR.

1874. SPRING. 1874.

John Brown's NEW GOODS

Having arrived, and 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 & FANCY GOODS
of every description.
PRINTS,
GREY COTTONS,
TICKINGS,
DENIMS,
BLEACHED AND 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 2, 1874.

JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE
NEW FRUIT
AND
FRESH GROCERIES

Valencia Raisins, old and new,	Salt, Coarse & Fine,
Layer Raisins,	Coal Oil & Candies,
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 and 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,	Spittoons,
Cups & saucers in white stone,	Tea Pots,
	Sugar Bowls,
	Soup Dishes,

BOOTS & SHOES
A 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 25, 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 directed 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, 1774. 34-tf

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.

R. W. BELL, M. D. C. M. Graduate of McGill University, Montreal, will take charge of Dr. McVean's practice during his absence. Surgery—opposite the Post Office, Bell Street, Carleton Place.

GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE. The undersigned subscriber being thankful for past favours wishes to inform his friends and public in general that his shop having undergone a thorough repairing is again opened for business, where will be found a good assortment of fresh groceries & provisions just received which will be sold cheap for cash.

Remember the place second door east of McIntosh's hotel, Bridge St. Produce taken in exchange for goods.

N B. All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and pay up their accounts without further notice.

(49 tf) S. EDMUNDS.

REMOVAL. The undersigned would respectfully intimate to his numerous customers, and the public generally, that he intends to remove his own shop on Bridge street, next door to McIntosh's Hotel, on the 19th inst., and that he has entered into partnership with his father, Geo. Douglas, late of Harriston, Ont. We intend to keep a good stock of Boots and Shoes constantly on hand, of our own manufacture, made of the very best English and French leather, the public will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we intend to sell fifty per cent cheaper than ever, we guarantee good work and a good fit, repairing done with neatness and dispatch, sole leather for sale in large or small quantities, sewed work made a specialty. Cash paid for hides, calf skins, and sheep pelts.

☞ Dont forget the place, next to McIntosh's Hotel, sign of the big red boot.

DOUGLAS & Co.
Carleton Place, June, 15th 1874. [37]

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.

Moffat & Bro.,

—o—

SUCCESSORS TO MOFFAT & 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 Clapboard, Feather Edge Clapboards, Coved Clapboards, Verandah Roofing, Verandah Battens, Stock Doors and Sash made 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.

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. HOLLINGWORTH,
Bell St., Carleton Place.

LOOK HERE

—o—

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.

NEW BUTCHER'S SHOP.

THE SUCTCRIBERS 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 lot 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.

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 53-ly

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.

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.

LOOK HERE—The undersigned, thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since his 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.

COMPLETION OF SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK.

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

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)

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 immediately, a School Teacher for School Section No. 10 in the Township of Lanark. Apply if by letter to
ARCH. MANSON,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Galbraith, P. O. Lanark.

HUNTER'S GRAIN & Seed Cleaner will separate grain of all kinds. Trials of the machine can be made at the Almonte House.

WILLIAM GILMOUR, Agent.
Almonte, July 16th 1874. (42-tf)

LADDERS FOR SALE, all sizes and lengths on hand or made to order by
J. S. ANABLE.
Carleton Place, July 27. 1874.

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

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 8.20 p m connecting at Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, for all points West.

NEW YORK EXPRESS.

Leave 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 connection made at Buffalo and Suspension Bredge for all points West. Sleeping Car attached to this 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 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 principle points in the Eastern Western and Southwestern States and Europe.

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 23, 1874. 23-tf

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having purchased from Mr. P. L. McKenzie his right of the premises occupied by him up to this date as a Cabinet Shop, on Bridge Street in the village of Carleton Place, next door to P. Tucker's Boot & Shoe establishment, intends keeping constantly on hand and on reasonable terms, a complete Stock of Furniture, comprising in part of
PARLOUR AND BED ROOM SETTS,
SOFAS, CHAIRS, TABLES,
SIDEBOARDS, &c.

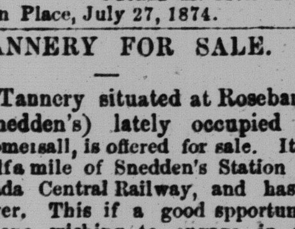
Also picture framing of every description done on the shortest notice. All work warranted. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere and you will find it to be to your advantage. All orders promptly attended to.

GEORGE K. McEWEN.
Carleton Place, July 27, 1874.

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 opportunity 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



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

PSYCHOMANCY OR SOUL CHARMING. How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and the 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.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE PUBLIC. Thomas Arthurs has decided on retiring from business, and on that account will sell off at cost price, the whole of his well assorted stock of Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, and Crockery, Haying tools and Grain Cradles. Among the Dry Goods may be found quite a specialty in Dress Goods; a complete stock of mourning Goods and Trimmings; Ribbons in good variety; Gloves and Hosiery, Ready Made Clothing, Coats, Vests, Pants and Shirts, Cloths and Tweeds, and thousands of other articles too numerous to mention.

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

THOMAS ARTHURS.
☞ Appleton, June 10, 1874. 37-tf

NOTICE. The undersigned offers for sale the east halves of lots Nos 21 and 22 in the 7th concession of the township of McNab; there is 40 acres cleared and fenced, with a dwelling house, barn, stable, granary and good well upon lot 21; the soil of both lots is of the best description. Parties desirous of purchasing a good farm can apply to the owner on the premises, or if by mail, address Stewartville P. O.

JOHN TOUGH.
McNab, June 6, 1874. 37 tf

M. McCANN, House, Sign, Carriage, and Ornemental 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 white-washing will be promptly attended to.

Carleton Place, March 18 1874 (24)

ROSEBANK WOOLEN MILL. The subscriber having removed to his New Fac 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.

GO TO THE BEST. Important to young men. A sound solid Business Education can be obtained at a reasonable cost at the Ottawa Business College, Ottawa, Bookkeeping in all its Branches and Commercial Arithmetic taught thoroughly and practically in this Institution. For further particulars send for circulars, or call upon D. McArthur, Proprietor. (43-eg)

FARMERS! If you want good sleighs and cutters, go to Ashton where you can buy cheaper for cash, than in any other shop, in the country. A few good waggons and buggys on hand will be sold very cheap for cash, to make room for winter work. All orders promptly attended to. COSENS & SHORE,
Ashton, July 21st, 1874. (43-)

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, 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.

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

J. A. GEMMILL. DONALD G. McDONELL.
N. B., Money to lend on real estate. 21-ly

F. M'EWEN, M. D., C. M.,

Graduate University McGill College, Montreal.	Licentiate & Mem. Col, Phys. &c Sur. Ontario.
Carleton Place, Ont.	22 ly

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

DR FERGUSON—late of Lanark—has commenced the practice of his profession in Carleton Place. Office over Mrs. McKay's Grocery.

J. MANN, M. D., Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucher, 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. Mc FARLANE, M D. C. M. Graduate of McGill College, Montreal, late of the Bellevene Medical College, New York; Also of the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Office and residence opposite Davis' Hotel, Almonte.

ROBERT ANDERSON, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, Conveyancer, Commissioner for taking Affidavits in the Queen's Bench, &c. Office at his residence, Bell Street, Carleton Place.

MARRIAGE LICENSES issued by John Brown at his Store. Corner of Bridge and Mill streets, Carleton Place.

MARRIAGE LICENSES issued by WILLIAM TAIT, Pakenham.

MARRIAGE LICENSES issued by JOHN PATTERSON, Almonte.

J. F. KENEDY Dentist,—Perth.

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

WM. FULFORD, DRUGGIST AND EXCHANGE BROKER, Wholesale jobbing 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. Hardware Merchants and Manufacturer's Agents. Offices and Warehouses. Rideau Street and Canal Basin, Lower Town, and Wellington Street, Upper Town, Ottawa. 3ly

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GEORGE MAY. Dealer in Sole and Upper Leather, French Calf Skins, Enamelled Leathers, Kids, Morocos, Roans, Binding, Valises, and Carpet Bags, Sussex Street near the British Hotel, Ottawa.

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

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

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

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; Mortages paid off and patents obtained; 11 per cent per annum in 20 years pays principle and interest. For further information, and forms of application for advancees, appy to

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

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.

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

T. W. RAINES L. D. S. Dentist will visit Carleton Place, the first Tuesday of every month. Office at Cornell's Hotel.

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

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

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.

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.

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, Voilin Strings, Accorrdgons, &c. Repairing done and satisfaction guaranteed.

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

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SEASONABLE GOODS.

DRY CRUSHED SUGAR,
8 lbs for $1.00 cash.
BRIGHT YELLOW SUGAR,
10 lbs for $1.00 cash.
Lower Prices For Larger Quantities.
PRESERVE JARS AND BUTTER CROCKS,
All Sizes, CHEAP.
CHOICE FRESH LARD,
GROCERIES,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
CLOTHING,
BOYS' COATS A SPECIALITY.
Low prices and good value in every line. Inspection invited.
Two Large Rooms for Rent, suitable for an Office.

ALEX. H. TAIT.
Carleton Place, July 15, 1874.

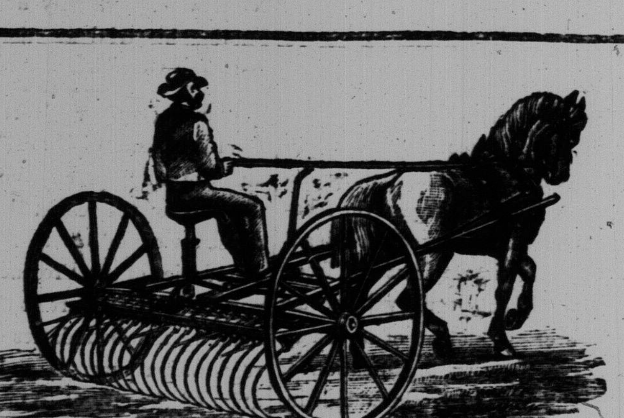
MALLOCH & ADAMS,

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.

—o—

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 would 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.

ALMONTE IRON WORKS.

FARMERS, ENCOURAGE LOCAL MANUFACTURE!

ITHACA HORSE RAKES,

PLOUGHS,

CULTIVATORS,

2 Horse Power Drag Saws,

Fanning Mills, *Separators, &c.*

WE GUARANTEE all machines manufactured by us equal to any other makers in the Dominion. We would also call the attention of the Farmers to

McCALLUM'S POTATO DIGGER,

Patented January 1874, and for which we have purchased the right for the Province of Ontario. We place this machine before the Farmers of Ontario, feeling satisfied that it will enable them to cultivate ten times the quantity of Potatoes that they now do, and with less labour to themselves.

This machine was tried in the County of Carleton, and elsewhere, and pronounced by practical farmers to be a complete success. It will easily dig from 2 to 3 acres per day, completely revolutionizing that most laborious work to the Farmers,—*Digging Potatoes.*

☞ For further particulars, apply to our agents, or at the works, Almonte. ☜

ROSAMOND, MILLER & SCOTT.
WM. ATKINSON, Agent, Carleton Place.

Iron in the Blood

PERUVIAN
AN IRON TONIC
SYRUP

MAKES THE WEAK STRONG.

The Peruvian Syrup, a Protected Solution of the Protoxide of Iron, is so combined as to have the character of an aliment, as easily digested and assimilated with the blood as the simplest food. It increases the quantity of Nature's Own Vitalizing Agent, Iron in the blood, and cures "a thousand ills," simply by Toning up, Invigorating and Vitalizing the System. The enriched and vitalized blood permeates every part of the body, repairing damages and waste, searching out morbid secretions, and leaving nothing for disease to feed upon.

This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing **Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhœa, Boils, Nervous Affections, Chills and Fevers, Humors, Loss of Constitutional Vigor, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Female Complaints,** ***and all diseases originating in a bad state of the blood, or accompanied by debility or a low state of the system. Being free from Alcohol, in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, infusing strength, vigor, and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an Iron Constitution.***

Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy, from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

See that each bottle has **PERUVIAN SYRUP** *blown in the glass.*

Pamphlets Free.

SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors,
No. 1 Milton Place, Boston.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Annual General Meeting of the Brockville & Ottawa Railway Company, will be held at the Company's office, in the Town of Brockville, on Wednesday the 12th day of August, next, at twelve o'clock, noon, of which all persons interested are hereby required to take notice.

Brockville & Ottawa, R. R. Office, Brockville, Ont. 3rd July, 1874. J. H. REDHEAD.
(40-u) Secretary.

STRAY MARE. Strayed from the premises of the subscriber a bay mare, stands adout 15½ hands high, one of the hind feet is white, and a star on her forehead; a swelling on one of her front knees. Information of the same will be thankfully received by the subscriber, who will pay expenses.

Pakenham, JAMES E. CUTHBERT.
July, 15th 1874. (42-tf)

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.

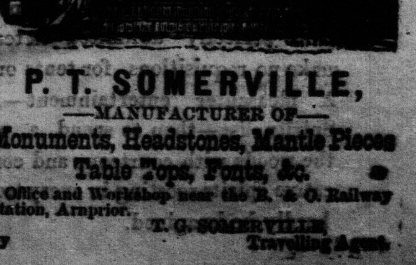
M. BRENNEN, Proprietor.
Appleton, Nov. 3rd 1873.

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.

NAPOLEAN LAVALLEE.
Carleton Place, March 1872.

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.

1-y
T. G. SOMERVILLE,
Travelling Agent.