Carleton Place Herald.

VOL XXIV. CARLETON PLACE, ONTARIO, JULY 22, 1874. NO 42

"TO WHOM SHALL WE GIVE THANKS."

"A little boy had sought the pump
From whence the sparkling water burst,
And drank with eager joy the draught
That kindly quenched his raging thirst;
Then gracefully he touched his cap—
I'll thank you Mr. Pump, he said,
For this drink you've given me!
(This little boy had been well bred)
Then said the pump: my little man,
You're welcome to what I have done:
But I am not the one to thank—
I only help the water run.
Oh then, the little fellow said,
(Polite he always meant to be,)
Cold water, please accept my thanks,
You have been very kind to me.
Ah! said cold water, don't thank me!
For up the hillside lives the spring
That sends me forth with generous hand
To gladden every living thing.
I'll thank the spring then, said the boy,
And gracefully he bowed his head.
Oh, don't thank me, my little man,
The spring with silvery accent said.
Oh, don't thank me—for what am I
Without the dew and Summer rain?
Without their aid I ne'er could quench
Your thirst, my little boy, again.
Oh, well, then said the little boy,
I'll gladly thank the rain and dew—
Pray dont thank us—without the Sun
We could not fill one cup tor you.
Then, Mr. Sun, ten thousands thanks
For all that you have done for me,
Stop! said the Sun, with blushing face
My little fellow, don't thank me:
Up from the Ocean's mighty stores
I drew the draught I gave to thee,
O Ocean, thanks! then said the boy—
It echoed back, not unto me
Not unto me, but unto Him
Who formed the depths in which I lie,
Go, give thy thanks, my little boy.
To Him who all thy wants supply.
The boy took off his cap, and said,
In tones so gentle and subdued,
O God, I thank Thee tor this gift:
Thou art the Giver of all good.

KEKWAHARKESS.

A STORY OF CANADA.

"A little help would come handy—where's that loon?"

But the thief had vanished ere this.

"If I can get him to mother Christie's, I'll warrant we'll get him round. Anyhow, here goes.

And the stalwart lumberman, wrapping the rescued in his jacket, lifted him as he might have lifted a child, and strode off rapidly towards the village.

Encountering a boy, he bade him run on to Widow Christie's and prepare the necessary materials.

An hour later, he had the pleasure of seeing the gentleman fully recovered albeit exhausted and weak to a degree. Laid in a warm bed, he gave hope of "coming round," and doing honor to the care and attention bestowed on him.

One thing bothered Joe. After Mr. Grove, (that was the name of the man he had saved), got well, he began to wonder who the ruffian was whom he demolished so suddenly and completely.

At the time his attention was altogether taken up by the strangeness of the scene, and subsequently by the sufferer, so that he had only a glimpse at the form of the night thief. Now that he reflected on the circumstances, he was tormented by a horrible doubt which he could not shake off.

He determined to talk the matter over with Dick, and accordingly as the two were returning from their work of burying the bodies a couple of days after the events narrated at the end of the last chapter, he broached the subject.

"They say lad that more than one man was robbed after he was washed up. What think ye of it?"

"I think, Joe," replied Dick, with much warmth, "that you'll never get rid of all the rogues in this world, and that there are bad fellows along this coast just as elsewhere. Not many that I know; but some of the hands on board these strange schooners that have have come are none of the best."

"But is there none in Hemskerk that would do it?"

"That I'll warrant, there isn't. None of our boys would do so mean a trick, Joe. They may be poor, but they're all honest, and not a hand of their's has touched the poor folks' gear."

"Well, well, I trust that's so, but my mind misgives me that I seen that rascal I told you of before."

"The one that robbed that Grove gentleman?"

"Ay! I've been fighting sorely with myself, Dick, to throw out a thought I have that I know the man, but I cannot do it."

"And who may you be thinkin' of?"

"Bill Bexley, God forgive me!"

"It's little love I have for Bexley, Joe, and you know it, but I'm sure of this—he wouldn't do such a deed."

"So I've been saying, but it looked like the man's shambling way."

"Did you see his face?"

"No. I was thoughtful of the dead, then. But I could most swear 'twas him."

"You're wrong for once, my man; Bexley wrought true and hard all the time. Ben Lawson says he thinks better of him for it."

"I must have been mistaken Dick; leastways in thinking it was him."

"He wouldn't do such a mean thing, man."

"I mistrust him, Dick: I mistrust him."

Rose was waiting for them by the open door.

"Well men," she said as they approached, "can you guess who's been here to-day?"

"No."

"Will Bexley."

"Him?" exclaimed Joe with a remnant of wrath and suspicion.

"Yes; he came to ask after Mr. Grove. Old Mr. Bexley wanted to know if he would not like to go to his house."

"And what did he say to that?"

"That if mother would keep him another day, till he was strong to go, he'd rather stay."

"I'm glad of it," said Joe and Dick together.

"And ill go in and tell him so," added the latter, leaving his sister and her lover by themselves.

"Rose, my girl," said Joe after a moment's silence, "we were to have been man and wife by now."

"I know that, Joe."

"And why should we wait."

"Because all those dead folks are not buried yet. You know, Joe," she added, impulsively, "I mind it as much as you, but I feel sort of scared at a wedding now with all this desolation round us."

"And you're right, Rose; right. We'll have it as soon as things is quieted down a bit."

"And they will be soon, in a week, Joe, we can get married."

But the week was to prove a long, long week, though neither suspected it.

"How's your health, sir?" asked Dermott, following Rose into the house, and catching sight of the guest seated by the fire.

"Oh! I am nearly right, thanks. Only I feel as weak as a kitten, and I don't like it. I can't understand it."

"Small wonder you feel that, sir. You were long enough in that sea to lose your life. It's a marvel to me how you came out of it."

"I've given up trying to understand that too. Indeed, my recollection of the latter end of the time is very vague.

"Maybe I can help you there: but, begging your pardon for the liberty, might you be willing to tell us about the first part of your story, sir?"

"Too glad, I am sure, to oblige you, Mr. Dermott. But you must let me begin my story a little way back; just at where the storm came on.

"We were caught in the hurricane, for a hurricane it was, while at sea and free from danger of land. Our captain was good, and we all knew we could rely upon him; so no one got over-anxious. We had had storms pretty near all the way across from home, and weathered them. Well, the ship stood the tempest bravely enough, and it looked as if it were going to be a mere matter of being hammered by the waves and taking it as quietly as possible, but towards the end of the first day, we broke the shaft of our propellor, and lay for a time like a log on the water. We managed, nevertheless, to pound on under partial canvas, and hopes were yet entertained of a successful issue. No precaution that could be taken was neglected; guns were fired; lights burned, and everything done to attract the notice of passing vessels. The wind's fury increased, and more than once the ship was thrown on her beam ends, gallantly righting herself, but masts went by the board, or had to be cut away. The crew was diminished by casualities; four men were killed by the falling of a spar; two others were washed overboard, and a number of us had to volunteer in order that matters should not grow worse for want of hands.

Our condition was now desperate. We had been blown completely out of our course, and were powerless to make headway against the raging sea. So we drifted on knowing full well that a hard shore was on our lee. Preparations were made for the catastrophe; the passengers divided into squads and assigned to each boat, should it be necessary to abandon the ship, for the captain, whose brave conduct filled us with admiration and confidence, still hoped to make a harbour. And it is probable that, spite of the heavy sea running after the storm abated, we should have done so, had we not been caught in that cursed fog which concealed everything so that from the stern of the ship you could not see the bow. The lead was used again and again; a sharp look-out kept, our guns fired, but all to no avail. Of a sudden we heard the roars of breakers, though the soundings showed deep water, and the next moment, a sharp shock threw down most of those on deck. We had struck that Devil's Rock of yours, aptly so named."

"You may well say that," interrupted Widow Christie; "I mind that rock has aye been a bad one. My brother John's schooner, Andrew McKay, was lost an' its now twenty years gone, and it's now four years since there was a fine barque wrecked there."

"Was your brother a McKay, Mrs. Christie?"

"Him? No; he was a Benson; an old family too, sir; all of them bred up to the sea. He was a bit of a scholar was Robbie, and liked to give his ships outlandish names."

"McKay is scarcely outlandish, at least I think so. I have relations of that name in Montreal. It is a good Scotch name."

"Oh? but this was a pagin name; some great woman's name."

It dawned on Mr. Grove that the Hemskerk pronunciation of Greek was not perfect, but he had tact enough to express a smile as he exclaimed:

"Of course; very stupid of me to forget. Andromache. I ought to have remembered it."

"We'd rather hear about Mr. Grove, mother," put in Dick, "than about uncle Robbie. We've not heard how you escaped, sir."

"I was coming to that. The moment we struck every one was ordered to the boats, but you know what a sea was running. Three of the boats were smashed to pieces ere they reached the water, and two others were swamped, and one into which I had got with a couple of the hands, was carried away by a huge wave before any of the women could be handed down. We did our best to reach the shore, but the billows were too much for us, and an enormous wave broke our craft and sent us adrift. I managed to lay hold of a life preserver and struck out. Unfortunately I had got caught in an eddy, and in a moment was swept away out. I did not cease struggling, however, albeit matters appeared hopeless, and for some hours I fought hard—hard, that is as hard as I could. I descried a rock rising out of the waters, and with immense difficulty succeeded in reaching it and climbed to the top. Then I was comparatively safe. I spent the night there, half dead with cold, hunger, thirst and exhaustion; able to see the fires on shore, yet so faint that I could not call for help.

I shall never forget the horror of these long hours.

When morning came, I determined to make an effort to reach the land. I had lost my life preserver, but there were plenty of spars floating about in the surge, and I supported myself on one. I speedily discovered that I had overrated my strength, and after some ineffectual attempts, gave up the contest, expecting death every moment. What happened further I do not know. I can merely guess that I was roughly handled by the waves, for I lost my pocket-book, my watch, and most of the money I had about me. But I can assure you I value these little now, thankful to have escaped with my life."

"I think, sir," said Joe, gravely, after a long pause, "that I can tell you something of them."

And then he related the way in which he had rescued Grove from the marauder's clutches.

Mr. Grove listened attentively to this recital, never interrupting, but keeping his eyes fixed on the young lumberman. When the latter had concluded, his listener rose, grasped his hand cordially, and with much emotion said:

"Mr. Dermott, you have doubly saved my life; saved it from the sea and from the murderer's clutch. Believe me that I shall never forget the debt I owe you, that my gratitude will be lasting, and to convince you of the deep obligation under which I labor, let me tell you that you have spared grief and sorrow to some who are very dear to me; to my mother and to my future wife, whose bridal dress, but for you and yours, would have had to be exchanged for a mourning one. You can appreciate my thankfulness, for I have learnt with pleasure that ere the week ends, you will be married to Miss Rose. Now I wan't you to remember one thing, and it is this; that if ever George Grove or any of his kin can be of the slightest use to you it will be your duty to make use of him and them, so that my gratitude may be proved. Your information is most valuable to me, for it may lead to the recovery of the pocket book; the money I can well afford to lose, but there are papers in that book of vital importance. Have you any idea of whom the robber might be?"

"Well, sir," returned Joe, "all I can say for certain is, that it's none of our boys. The lad Dick mistrusts the hands of some of the strange schooners hereabout, and then there's a lot of roughs turned up from the city. I could notsay for sure I knew the man."

"I shall put the matter in proper hands. Of one thing I am convinced, that none of the Hemskerkers would do this. I assure you I shall always be proud of doing a service to any one here. It is in my power to aid you materially in the matter."

"I'll do that, sir. It's not every day one has such a chance. But ye needn't trouble yourself about gratitude—we only did what was right. Ye wouldn't have Hemskerk see a ship wrecked and no try to help her crew, surely."

"It was heroic help you gave us."

"If ye set such store by the lads, sir," interrupted Mrs. Christie, "maybe ye wouldn't take it amiss to see our Rose married to Joe there. If ye can stay ye're right welcome."

"And nothing would give me greater pleasure. My excuse for refusing your kind invitation is that I myself was to have been married this week, had not this disaster occurred. As it is, love and business are at one in recalling me home. Else I should have desired to see this wedding and to have danced at it."

"Faith, sir," quoth honest Joe, "It isn't me as would be for keeping you now. Rose and me would have been honored by your staying, but Rose nor me would like you to keep that young leddy waiting. She must have been sore distressed on your account."

"Her distress is no doubt lessened now, for my telegram, must have reached Montreal. However, as I say, I must hasten home. My partner is so used to my attending to the work, that business is likely to accumulate. It is not every thing to fight your way up; you must keep your place at the top of the ladder."

"Then you know what struggling means, sir," said Rose.

"Indeed, I do. I began life in a very humble way indeed and every step gained I gained by strenuous exertion. My father was a poor man when he came out to Canada with his wife. He died shortly after my birth, and it was no easy childhood I had; every day I learnt better that I must work if I would live. In Europe, I fancy I should have drifted with the tide. In our dear country I found means of earning a livelihood. I learnt to read and write and figure. Then I became errand boy in the office of a grain-merchant; from that I rose to be a clerk, then bookkeeper, and now for two years, I have been partner, my old master keeping some of his money in the concern and taking a look at things now and then. I should not say it, perhaps, but now Macpherson and Grove are the heads of the grain trade in Montreal. We have our own ships and drive a fine business. Canada has made me, as it has made many another man, as it will make any one who chooses to work hard, to be honest, and to persevere. It is a great country, and will be a greater. Montreal will soon rival New York, and our Provinces be richer than the Kingdoms of Europe. It is the land for the emigrant—for the workman, for the agriculturist, but not the land for the idle. We want good men, but no drones."

George Grove went on telling his hosts much more about Canada and its wonderful resources, which make it a very "Land of Promise." He told them how cities grew up and flourished; how trade increased; how shipping was getting more numerous; how the great North-west must soon beceme the home of millions of emigrants, requiring but to learn what vast tracts of fertile land lay there, what forests, lakes and rivers. He had eager listeners, but none so interested as Dick, who, every now and then, would nod his head approvingly, ejaculating, "Ay! that's the country for me."

The next day, Grove left for Halifax, after parting affectionately with his saviours, as he persisted, spite of their protestation, in calling them. He pressed on Joe the acceptance of a trifling memorial, a valuable ring, and told him that his bride and he must be allowed to send some souvenir to Rose. No trace of the missing pocket book was found, but the magistrate was instructed to do all in his power to recover it. Dick promised that if he went West, he would go to see Grove in Montreal, and the latter held out hopes of visiting Hemskerk with his wife the following summer.

"She will not rest, Miss Rose, until she has thanked Joe for saving her husband's life."

There was quite a crowd assembled on the shore to watch the Montrealers embark on the tug, for Grove had not confined his gratitude to a few common-place remarks, or to the Christie family. Mr. Bexley, Will's father, the local magistrate, had received from him a handsome sum of money to be destributed among the fishermen and their families.

"I shall never forget Hemskerk," he said to Mr. Bexley, and I don't want Hemskerk to forget me."

Of the Beecher scandal, the *N. Y. Herald* remarks:—It seems to be the resolution of those who advise Mr. Beecher in the present painful and extraordinary affair that silence on his part is the highest wisdom. Silence means that every allegation made by Mr. Tilton is false: that the famous letter of contrition attributed to Mr. Beecher is a forgery or an effort of the imagination that no offence was committed against Mr. Tilton which could not be forgiven. Silence means also that the tremendous and world-embracing influence of Mr. Beecher's life and Christian work is so potent and has made such an impression upon the hearts of the people that no scandal, no accusation, no misrepresentation can destroy it, any more than the feeble rays of the polar sun can destroy the iceberg which sweeps out into the seas. Silence means an attitude of such invincibility on Mr. Beecher's part that all the powers of earth and hell cannot overthrow it. With this view silence is wisdom; other wise it is a crime, not only against the Christian world—which has a right to demand from the friends of Mr. Beecher a justification of the love and confidence with which they enfold his life and character—but against the illustrious and beloved clergyman himself. Is there any possibility that this silence may provoke Mr. Beecher's exasperated antagonist—who, whatever his mistakes, has shown consummate ability in his management of the controversy, who is a cool, skilled, wary antagonist, knowing how much of his battle to fight at a time—into further averments, the consequence of which cannot be foreseen? If such a possibility exists silence may not only be a crime, but a suicide.

HOME-MADE MANURE.—When on a visit to a brother and sister (2 families) in Orange County, I went to look for the hog pen. I could not find it, although my sisters's family milked about 36 cows, At length I discovered a small house or shed, and going to it I found three swine, but nothing in the shape of manure, except what the hogs had left, no litter to mix with it, and consequently very little manure. I don't believe in fattening pork for market. The corn is worth more than the meat, but every farmer, if not every family, when possible, should raise their own pork, no only to prevent waste in vegetables, &c., but in order to manufacture manure enough to raise vegetables, as well as her farm products, and thus be independent of the grocery and middlemen, and also have the satisfaction of eating the fruit of his own labor. I have read and heard of many Western farmers moving their barns to get clear of the manure that has accumulated around them, but I think if the manure had been used as made on their farms, it would not only have saved them the trouble of moving barns, but might have prevented their being obliged to move themselves and families further off.

The adulteration of tea has lately been a prominent subject of discussion in almost all the foreign scientific journals. One of the most reliable authorities regards the estimation of tannin in the leaves as a matter of first importance in determining the character of the commodity—that the amount of this in genuine black tea should be about 12.5 per cent.—and that any proportion much below this show that the article has either been exhausted and then dried, or that it is mixed with foreign leaves. The next point of importance is the amount of woody fibre, or rather of insoluble matter: this should not exceed 60 per cent. Green tea contains about 50 per cent. more tannin than black tea; the ash should be about 5 per cent.

The new process of iron making, which dispenses with the blast furnace, is pronounced by the *English Mechanic* to be an undoubted success. The bloom is made direct from the ore, which is ground, mixed with lime and pitch, and baked in a coke oven. This is treated as pig iron, and a furnace being charged with it, it is ready for the helve or squeezers in half an hour. The inventors of this process claim that by its use they can make a ton of finished iron from the ore at an expenditure of only two tons of coal; that they can make German steel as cheaply as cast iron, and that they can further-more make the latter equal in purity to charcoal iron.

The hardening of iron surface is now made very effective by applying a compound made by mixing in a melted form, three pounds tin, one pound iron, four ounces copper, one-half ounce aluminum, and one-fourth ounce quicksilver; and then from one-eighth to one-fourth of a pound of this compound is mixed with five pounds of cheap iron, in a melted form. The greater the proportion of the compound mixed with the iron, the deeper from the surface does the hardening effect extend; moreover, the surface does not rust, but retains its color and brilliancy.

"OUR EAGLE BIRD."

Two young Englishmen were coming down the Hudson River some time since, on one of the day boats, and one perceiving an eagle in gilt on the flagstaff, asked the other if that were An 'en." "No," said the other "'tis an awk." But there was a doubt about it being either, and finally a patriot was appealed to, who said: "That, gentlemen, is an eagle, the emblem of this country. The bird which flies higher than knowledge and intellect, which never took in his feathers for any nation, and which twice licked the English lion so badly that he hasn't even shown the tip of his tail since.' The blarsted Englishmen fell dead in their tracks.—*American Paper.*

A malicious person says that cotton sheets and newspapers alike in the respect that a great many people lie in them.

SANITARY HINTS.

This warm weather makes all careful housekeepers see to it that the entire premises of the household are thoroughly clean. Bedrooms are sunned and ventilated, bedclothes are at least once a week placed in the open air, the living rooms have abundant ingress of sun and air, and everything that can give birth to a disagreeable smell is put where it can do no harm. The illness in the royal family of England caused by an imperfect piece of plumbing which introduced sewage gases into the palace, should long serve as a warning to all those who have in their houses a bath-room, with the usual conveniences. Dilute carbolic acid, copperas water or lime water, will thoroughly purify all drain pipes and keep them inoffensive, if applied often enough. Abundance of dry earth will disinfect and deodorize all offensive substances. There is really no need of having any but pure air and pleasant smells about a country house.

The custom of taking down heavy woolen or silk curtains in the Summer, of replacing Brussels and Axminster carpets with matting, of using light Summer, furniture instead of that stuffed and covered with reps or brocatelle, has its foundation more in hygiene and comfort than in fashion or economy. Those who are familiar with recent discoveries which have given rise to what is known as germ theory of disease, will readily see why and how matting is so far more healthy Summer carpet than Brussels; why it is wise to remove in Summer all woolen articles which are such excellent absorbents and replace them with those easily cleansed and that do not readily absorb atmospheric substances. The Summer curtains, carpets, and furniture in daily use in our living rooms, if placed under the lens of a powerful microscope, would preach effective sermons to untidy housekeepers. Some of these by continued use become actually poisonous, and doubtless induce disease. The drinking water of the family needs looking after, and nothing short of certainty that it is free from taint should be accepted. Fatal cases of typhoid have arisen from drinking water which gave no sign to any sense that it was not pure. It is not safe to drink from springs and rivulets by the roadside or in the woods unless we know that all the sources of those waters are pure. Typhoid and typhus fever are a reproach to civilization, and cannot possibly occur except through violation of the laws of cleanliness and drainage. Where health is concerned there is less objection to the great failing of good housekeepers of spending so much valuable time on the "mint, anise, and cummin," with the risk of overlooking the weightier matters of the law, "justice, temperance, and the love of God."

PAT AND THE BEES.—In Charles Lever's delightful "O'Donoghue" there occurs a remarkably rich passage illustrating the relations subsisting between an improving English landlord and an untoured tenant. The scene is on the lawn of the O'Donoghue's castle in Kerry. The tenants have assembled to meet the worthy English baronet who has purchased the property, and who, with his agent, standing in the parlor window, watches eagerly for some result of the many "improvements" which, at great cost, has endeavoured to introduce to the untutored peasants of the district. The agent presents the tenants to the worthy innovator, who enquires into the condition of the grumbling and dissatisfied recipients of his favours. At length, on a tenant presenting himself whom the agent fails to recognise, the baronet turns to the figure before him, with face and head swollen out of all proportion, and showing distorted features, and fiery eyes through the folds of a cotton handkerchief, awaits his address in sullen silence. "Who are you, my good man? What has happened to you?" Faix an' it's well ye may ax; me own mother wouldn't know me this blessed morning; 'tis all your own doin', entirely." "My doing!" replies the astonished baronet. "What can I have to do with the state you are in, my good man?" "Yes it was all your doin', and well ye may be proud of it. 'Twas thim blessed bees ye gev me. We brought the divils into the house last night, an' where did we put them but in the pig's corner. Well, after Katty an' the childer an' myself was awhile in bid, the pig goes rootin' about the house, and he wasn't aisy till he hooked his nose into the hive, and spilt the bees out about the flure, and thin whin I got out of bid to let out the pig that was a-roaring through the house, the bees sittled down on me, and began stingin' me an' I jumped into bid agin wid the whole of them after me into Katty an' the childer; an' thin, what wid the bees a-buzzin' an' a-stingin' us under the clothes, out we all jumped again, an' the divil such a night was ever spent in Ireland as we spent last night. What wid Katty and the childer a roarin' and a-ballin' and the pig tarin' up an' down like mad, an' Katty wid the besom, an' myself wid the fryin'-pan flattenin' the bees agin the wall till mornin' an' thin the sight we wor in the mornin'—begor it's ashamed of yerself ye ought to be!"

BRIGHAM STILL COURTING.

It is said Brigham Young is now paying his addresses to a young lady in the Seventh ward, with the view of crowning her with a bridal wreath and a number somewhere in the list of wives. He is a most devoted lover at any rate, and dines daily at the shrine of his heart's adoration. I am not acquainted with the young lady, but I am told she is beautiful in her person and not over three and twenty, while the Prophet is seventy-four, and, since the Order of Enoch, is fast failing in looks, health and strength. It is hoped the Poland bill will prevent the realization of this scheme of Brigham's, and put a quietus upon all future attempts of the Holy Endowment House to celebrate any more of these celestial marriages.

On Thursday morning an insane inmate of the Elgin county goal named John White, was attacked with brain fever suddenly and died about eleven o'clock. Deceased was about 30 years of age.

THE COMET AND THE EARTH.

The following is Professor Parkhurst's letter, already mentioned by telegraph:

"To the Editor of the *Tribune*.

"SIR,—Since writing my communication in the *Tribune* of July 4, I have satisfied myself that the delay of the comet's tail from curvature will be about four days, during which time the earth will have moved so far that no probable errors of computation or of estimation would bring us within it. Having settled that point, I shall introduce an illustration which otherwise might have been too suggestive of danger. A tall man, having an india-rubber club too feet long, and three inches in diameter at the end, sees a spider running very rapidly across a table. He raises his club aloft at arm's length, and brings it down with a terrible blow. He aim's for a point two feet in advance of the spider, so as to allow for its motion, and strikes very nearly the point which the spider would have reached when the club struck the table; but in consequence of the club bending a little more than he anticipated, the spider escapes by one inch. This is an approximate representation on a small scale of what will take place within the next three weeks, with two exceptions. In the first place, the club, instead of being of rubber, is of such attenuated material that if the spider were hit he would not know of it; and secondly, an ordinary spider would be many thousand times too large to represent the earth. Perhaps I should add a third, that the size of the club is only known from estimates, since it may increase in thickness during the blow.

"On July 3rd I estimated the length of the tail of the comet to be 7½°, but the end of it was so faint that many persons saw it not much more than half that distance. On July 5 I estimated the length to be 5°, and a company of persons with me varied in their estimates from 12° to 14°, by comparison with stars known to me, and one "by the aid of a little imagination," could see it for length of 16°. Taking my own estimates, the tail had increased in length 60 per cent within these two days, although part of this may be due to unnoted haze in the atmosphere on the 3rd.

"The brightness of the comet on the 3rd and 4th indicates that it will have an equality on July 14 with the star Altair, the brightest star with three exceptions visible in the evening with it. As Donati's comet equalled Arcturas in brightness, I am by no means confident that the present will be equally bright.

"The motion of the earth is 1,580,000 miles per day; that of the comet 4,000,000 miles per day, and will continue about the same as long as the comet remains visible. The motion of that part of the tail nearest us is nearly 6,000,000 miles per day; that is 70 miles per second, which is 5,000 times faster than the motion of an express train. The thickness of the tail I assume at about 5,000,000 miles at the distance of 26,000,000 miles from the head, when it shall have reached that length. If the earth were to pass centrally through it, the passage would occupy 24 hours.—Passing through the extreme edge, as I at first thought possible, would not occupy more than four to six hours. My computations indicate that the nearest approach to the centre of the tail would be not less than 4,000,000 which would be a distance from the edge of the tail of 1,500,000 miles, which is six times the distance of the moon. But this will be sufficiently near to cause it to appear enormously large, if it can be seen at all, of which I hope to be able to speak more definitely in a few days. One thing is certain, it will be there whether we can see it or not.

"HENRY M. PARKHURST.

New York, July 6th, 1874."

The potato bugs are doing considerable damage around Kingston. It is said that a policeman had his plants stolen and devoured by those rapacious insects while on duty.

Slightly sarcastic was the clergyman who paused and addressed a man coming into church after the sermon had begun, with the remark: "Glad to see you, sir, come in; always glad to see those here late who can't come early," and decidedly self-possessed was the man thus addressed in the presence of an astonished congregation as he responded: "Thank you; would you favor me with the text?"

The following is a comparative statement of exports to the States from Ottawa during the quarter ending 30th June. 1873-4:—Statement for the quarter ending 30th June, 1873, 53,-864,724 feet of lumber, $84, 775.85; value of other goods, $19,640.48; total value, $704,416.33. The corresponding quarter of the present year shows a falling off of $213,483.03, which is indicative of the dullness of the lumber trade, as the decrease occurs in that branch only. The other goods showing an increase of $17,217.92. As will be seen by the figures given 36,420,664 feet of lumber, $453,373.90 cents; value of other goods, $37,258.40; total value, $490,952.30.

A London letter thus gossips about the Queen: "Her Majesty is now in the midst of her faithful Highlanders, and enjoying herself in her own way. As soon as she got to Balmoral she attended the funeral of one of her ghillies, going to the house of the deceased and laying a wreath of flowers on the coffin at the end of the service. A few nights after there was a servant's ball at the Castle, and in the course of the evening the Queen not only countenanced the proceedings by her presence, but took part in the dancing. She danced with Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, sons of the Prince of Wales, and afterward took part in a reel, with John Brown, her attendant, and Donald Stewart, the game keeper. It is easy to understand what a relief this must have been after the etiquette of an imperial reception. This is the first time that the Queen has danced since the death of the Prince Consort. I leave you to imagine the state of mind of society on the arrival of this interesting piece of news, and all the comments, rumors and conjectures to which it has given rise. Except at Balmoral her Majesty never attends a ball or even a concert."

CANADIAN AGENT-GENERAL ON CANADIAN EMIGRATION.

Mr. Hollings, a maker of agricultural implements in England, having stated at a public meeting that the Government of the Dominion of Canada had been engaged in stirring up strife between the English farmers and their labourers, and having made statements very disparaging to Canada as a field for emigration, Mr. Jenkins invited an audience to listen to his reply, which he made at Swindon. Mr. Jenkins, of course, flatly contradicted the charge against the Canadian Government, and then said among other things, that it was true that that Government did offer a home to the Agricultural labourers:

"When I say 'a home' in Canada, he added, I do not mean to say a place duly furnished, and a person ready to feed you with pap in a silver spoon, but I mean a chance of getting on, a hope of independence, as the result of thrift, sobriety, and diligence. What I have to offer you is good wages, decent prospects, education for your children, and the possibility of the acquisition of an estate which you can leave to your children, and the almost certainty of one of your family dying rich, and transferring these riches to the children to come after them." "Besides," he said, "there are social circumstances which make all the difference between the prospect and certainty of a man plodding on through life in exactly the same position, without any hope of a better state for himself or children, and a man being placed in the position where he knows that he can, with industry and thrift, build up for himself a decent fortune, and the prospect of an estate to leave to his children when he dies. Let us suppose that a man can look forward to be employed on the estate of a good landlord who does not overburden his tenants with rent, and by a good farmer, and that the cottages are all that the man can desire, and that the farmer—(selecting the best)—pays the highest rate of wages, and you may add to that some of the glowing accounts which one reads in the newspapers of scenes Arcadian—a little piece of land to cultivate for oneself; suppose we add that, and put it all together, and let a young man look forward to his fate—twenty, thirty, or forty years, morning, noon, and night, of work, at £40 or £50 a year, with a pound or two extra in harvest. Year by year this goes on, he has to feed his children, doctor them, educate them, and so it goes on for ten twenty, or thirty years, and then comes death and perhaps a simple wooden monument so put up by his respectable relatives, or else he goes into the workhouse and there ends his days. (Hear, hear.)

"I do not," he said, "want to deceive you. I do not want you to suppose that you will find it all rose-water. You will not find houses built and furnished for you to step into. We do not 'cradle' men in Canada. We want men of energy, men who will make some sacrifice for the future.

"Considering how much nearer Canada is than Australia—that in eight or nine or ten days at most you can put your foot upon its shores; considering how easily you can send home for your relations; considering that the Government is looking forward to undertaking enormous works, canals, railways, &c., which must open up a large field of employment for labourers; considering that Government will open up the rich fields of Manitoba and other Provinces, it seems to me in the face of all this, and of the fact that there are 4,000,000 people living there now and prospering—it seems to me almost idle to take a railway ticket and come down here and controvert such statements as those I have refuted. (Hear, hear.) I put it to you—I put it to you farmers—and I ask you not to look with jealousy upon the work we are doing. The half revolution which engages your attention, engages my sympathies on both sides. I sympathize almost as much with the farmers as with the labourers. Looking forward to the future, it may perfectly true that it is unpleasing for the farmers to see the colonies drawing away their labourers; but although we take them, there will be many a strong man left behind to plough and handle the spade. We shall take away a lot of those labourers whom the farmers think supernumerary. By-and-bye these things will settle down. In the meantime you will suffer. The farmers will suffer, but by-and-bye what will grow out of it? Why a great nation will grow out of it, demanding the manufactures of this country, increasing the production and the work of those who are at home, and at home there will be a better peasantry, better paid, and living I hope on better, and enduringly better, terms with their employers."

He was followed by Mr Paynter, who had before he emigrated to Canada been a farm labourer at twelve shillings a week:—"He had done well in Canada," he said. "He had brought up a large family there, all of whom were now out in the world doing well, whilst he himself had nothing whatever to complain of as to worldly possessions. With thrift and industry any man might do well in Canada, and there were very different kinds of ships in which they might go to the one in which he went out in from Gloucester. When coming back to his old home and finding men like Mr. Mollings, who appeared to be suffering from 'Drill on the Brain,' trying to prevent his fellow-countrymen going out and doing better in Canada, he hardly knew how to contain himself. It was no use going out and thinking of spending *an idle vagabond life. If you go out to Canada you must make up your mind to work, but if you do work you get well rewarded for it.*"

George Gregory, of Stratton, a man still a labourer, also spoke, and said:—"I don't know that I have anything to say about Canada, for I never was there, but I've got a son out there, and the other day got a letter from him. He tells us that he's getting six shillings and ninepence a day, and says we be all fools for stopping here now that we can get out there next door for nothing. That's all I've got to say." (Cheers and laughter.)

A girl arrested in Boston the other day for stealing an apple, was so weak for want of food that she fainted away in the court room.

A CHURCH IN TROUBLE

The tobacco chewers of Wooster, O., have a daily foe in the shape of the occupant of one of their pulpits. Sunday week he discoursed on the "hoggishness" of chewing in church, and after painting the offence in all its enormities, proving conclusively that everyone who chewed the weed in the church was a hog, a villain, a rascal and a knave, he paused in his sermon, looked his hearers steadfastly in the face, and said: "Now I want no more such dirt practices here. If any man chews tobacco in the House of the Lord next Sunday, I shall call him by name in open church." There will hereafter be some uneasiness in that church. There will be a contest between the influence of tobacco and the power of the pastor. They cannot listen attentively unless their mouths are half full of cavendish, and he cannot expound the Bible in an orthodox manner unless the disgusting spectable is removed from before his eyes. An attempt will probably be made to get him to use tobacco, beginning on cigarettes, passing on to Yaras, a meerschaum pipe and terminating with one side of the face bulged out with a quid. Should this fail, tobacco chewers must abandon the weed in church or abandon the church.

A New York young lady wants a cookery book full of pictures. She says: "What is the use of telling us how to make a dinner if they give us no plates?"

Of a housemaid who slipped from a table on which she was standing and fell headforemost into a barrel of flour, it was said that her hair became white in a single night.

What's in a name? We observe in a Philadelphia newspaper a call for a meeting of "Paradise Lodge of Journeymen Tailors." Considering that there were no Tailors in Paradise, and that no Tailors were needed until after Paradise Lost, it seems to us that the Philadelphia stitchers might have hit upon a more appropriate name.

Thomas Love has been married to Catharine Darling, both of that ilk.

Will she be his Katy "Darling,"
Will she prove a turtle dove.
Will she ne'er do any snarling
At her husband, Thomas Love?
If divorce don't part these starlings,
Throughout life from one another,
Lots of little Loves and Darlings
Tom and Kate may have together.

Barnum's big sea lion weighing some 4,000 pounds, and valued at $4,000, died on Thursday while being taken in a caravan from the Hippodrome to Central Park. It was one of the kind known as the howling seal, and neither stuffing it with food or anything else would stop its nightly habit of yelling and keeping everybody awake for a mile around. The remains will be properly preserved and presented to the Smithsonian Institute.

A priest, the other day, who was examining a confirmation class in the south of Ireland, asked the question, "What is the sacrament of matrimony?" A little girl at the head of the class answered, "'Tis a state of torment into which sowls enter to prepare them for another and better world." "Being," said the priest, "the answer for purgatory." "Put her down," says the curate, "put her down to the fut of the class." "Lave her alone," said the priest; "for anything you or I know to the contrary, she may be parfictly right."

The Morrisburg *Courier* says:—On Saturday last, the 4th of July, a deplorable accident occurred in Morewood. A young man named John Fetterly was driving a waggon frame, and was sitting upon the front axle, with his feet within the cleets joining the axle to the pole, when by some mishap the pin connecting the reach with the axlegave away, and the front became detached from the hind wheels. With the jerk he fell backwards, the horses starting, and he was dragged over a heap of stones and sustained such injuries that his death must have been instantaneous. His skull was fractured, his spine dislocated, and one of his arms shivered in pieces. The sympathy of all is much excited in behalf of his bereaved parents.

The Hartford Female Seminary has introduced some new features in the course of education hitherto pursued in that institution. Some months ago a gentleman visiting the seminary remarked that his wife, a graduate of the institution, was deficient in nothing save bread making, and, to prove how essential accomplishment he considered it to be, he offered a number of prizes for the best bread made by the young ladies; consequently a bread match came off at the seminary not long ago. The loaves submitted to three tests by the committee—without butter, and with butter and with milk. The result of this experiment was so successful that next year a prize will be given to the young who can cut, make, and "do up" a gentleman's shirt in the most approved manner.

DR. LIVINGSTONE AND CONSUL KIRK.—The brother of the late Dr. Livingstone has published in the Portland *Free Press* a letter, in which he attributes to the Consul much of the trouble and annoyance which the Doctor experienced in the prosecution of his task. Commenting upon this letter the *Free Press* says that naturally the officiousness of Mr. Kirk at the Doctor's funeral was very offensive to the relations of Doctor Livingstone. It continues that Mr Livingstone, of Listowel, Ont., says: That had timely notice reached him he would have gone over to the funeral and protested, with his brothers letters in his hands, against Kirk's acting as pall-bearer. The indignation of Mr Livingstone at these resumptions on the part of Kirk—who had represented that Dr Livingstone was living like an Arab and travelling aimlessly through Africa—and led him to consent to the publication in the *Press* of this letter, which shows the strong feeling of the writer at his ill treatment by one who was officially—as well as morally and humanely—bound to furnish the interpid explorer with all possible aid and comfort."

A GREAT HERESY

Heresy has in these latter days become almost a by-word. Men speak of it with a smile instead of a shudder. In truth, if by heresy is meant want of conformity to the philosophy of the sixteenth century, the word may well become a laughing-stock when men try to make it a term of reproach. It is like reproving a man for having outgrown his baby-clothes.

But, in the broad sense of dangerous departure from the truth, heresy is a serious matter. The name may fall into contempt, but the thing is very real and very bad. For, if truth is life-giving, if it is to the soul what light is to the body, then to miss the truth and accept falsehood in its stead is one of the worst thing that can befall a man. "If the light that is in thee be darkness, how great is the darkness!" And when this ignorance, instead of being self-confessed, plumes itself as true knowledge, and sets itself up as a religious faith, and seeks to draw men into it, it becomes indeed an engine of destruction. This is real heresy—error which saps the foundation of religious truth, in the name of religion.

There is one such form of error, so fatal, so persistent, and so wide-spread, that it may fairly be called "the great heresy." Its essence is this: Men regard religion as in some way a substitute for right living, instead of the highest form of right living. They seek a shorter and easier way to God's favor than by obeying his law. They reject the word spoken of old: "What do the lord require of thee but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?"—and put ceremonial, or sacrifice, or some other substitute, in place of justice, mercy, humility, and the whole sweep of right feeling and right action which constitutes character. So doing, they utterly pervert religion. They make of it an excuse, instead of an obedience, it becomes a shield to their wrong-doing, instead of an escape out of wrong-doing.

True religion implies man's recognition of the moral universe in which he is a part. It is the disclosure to him of the spiritual and eternal realm which enspheres his narrow and visible present. It shows him the transcendent consequences which attach to his action. He sees himself no longer a helpless and uncared-for atom, but the child of the Almighty and the heir of immortality. He hears the voice that called him into being calling him at every moment to choose the right and spurn the wrong, and he feels in himself the power to obey or disobey the call. He recognizes a law by which his wrong-doing works consequences of evil that he cannot measure, while every right action is the seed of far off harvests. True religion, in a word, brings transcendant motives, and appeals to the noblest capacities and highest energies of human nature, all centering in this: that men are set upon the most earnest effort toward goodness.

But the historial record of religion is largely the story of men's attempts to escape from this hard practical application. The great religious delusion of mankind has been the idea that the Deity was to be approached and placated in some other way than by the homage of the heart to perfect goodness and the effort of the life to reach it. So the ancient heathen sought to appease their gods by hecatombs of oxen or of slain enemies, just as they would have bribed an earthly monarch by similar gifts. So the Jews in the time of Christ, instead of making their ritual the mere symbol of spiritual worship, made it in itself the essential thing. So the earthly Christian church, relapsing toward darkness with a rapidity which presents the saddest spectacle in human history, found in baptism and sacrament the way to salvation. And so our Protestant churches sometimes have presented schedules of doctrine which, if they do not explicitly absolve men from the obligation of right living, yet place the condition of acceptance with God in right intellectual belief far more than is safe.

Thus we have known a preacher to speak in this way. He set forth in one of the noble Old Testament passages, the blessedness of the righteous and the misery of the wicked. And this was in substance his application: "Some of you feel yourselves wanting in this righteousness, and, you are uneasy about it. But a righteousness has been provided for you which is perfect, and which you can have this moment if you will. It is all ready, you have only to accept it. It is like a title-deed to vast possessions, signed and sealed, and you have only to hold out your hand and take it. Christ has provided a *righteousness for you*; will you accept it?"

Now mark, that this conclusion was a direct reversal and overthrow of the text, and of the whole teaching of both Old and New Testaments. If these books carry one thing on their very face and in their deepest heart, it is the blessedness of being righteous. The preacher's lesson was, Christ has spared you the necessity of being righteous. The message of the scriptures from first to last is: Strive by God's help towards goodness; be vigilant, be faithful, endure unto the end! The preachers comfortable doctrine was: You need have no trouble; full righteousness and sure salvation are yours this moment if you will accept them!

All representations of Christ's work which make it supersede in any way the necessity for good works in men, are radically false and dangerous. There is no trace of such an idea in the New Testament. It is safe to say that such a misconception never entered my mind. The thought that are them in Christ lifting men into goodness; not Christ saving men from the necessity of goodness. In him is disclosed the Divine forgiveness, but always with the added message: Go, and sin no more. He did not come bringing a signed and sealed pardon or title-deed. His work was to plant the Kingdom of God within men; to kindle in them his own spirit; to touch them with a longing for goodness, a divine love for men, a consciousness of their Father God, that should make them bud and blossom in all sweetness and glory of life. It was the thought of likeness to him, of participation in his spirit and very personal communion with him, that inspired his followers when he left them. They dwell on this with endless richness of expression: "That Christ may dwell in your hearts;" "Christ in you the hope of glory;" "Dying with Christ unto sin;" "If ye be risen with Christ;" "For me to live is Christ;" "Whether we live or die we are the Lord's;" "Your life is hid with Christ;" "Christ who is your life." The whole New Testament may almost be said to be a sublime expansion of this idea; the growth of the soul into likeness and at last into absolute oneness with Christ. Compared with this, how unspeakably poor and degrading is the view, that we come into the benefit of his life and death by some mechanical transfer outside of our own character, rather than by being transformed into his image!

Again, men so adhesive of the heavenly life that it makes them sluggards in this life. The idea is very common, that if one does but become a Christian here, however poor a one, at the gate of death he will pass instantly into full perfection and perfect happiness. The latent feeling that goes with this is very strong: If I am right on the whole, my future destiny will not be affected by the details of my conduct or the degree of my attainment. An immeasurable amount of spiritual indolence and failure are due to this fancy—for it is only a fancy—that the details of conduct will have no perceptible influence on the life of the next world. In truth, every choice between right and wrong leaves its mark on the soul; and the soul takes that disposition and character which is the result of its whole course of action, into the next world with it. So much is certain. What renovation, what sudden accession in its rate of progress, may come with the opening of the new life, we do not know. But we have every reason to believe that the moral equipment with which a man leaves this world will determine his beginning in the next. And the proper use of the belief in a future life is as a constant motive to right doing in this. Our actions do not perish in the doing, or when we die. They take hold on eternity. It is with this thought that the apostle ends his grand statement of the Christian expectation of immortality, in 1 Corinthians, 15. "Therefore, my beloved brethren, be ye steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord." Every attainment here is a step in a ladder whose summit is in the heavens.

All Christian truth, rightly apprehended, is a supreme motive to right living—to honesty, purity, truth, love, and whatsoever in character is morally lovely. Any conception which lessens the importance of right living, by offering something else as a substitute, or by under-rating the effect of character upon destiny, is heresy against Divine truth.—*Christian Union.*

ROWDYISM CHECKED.

For some time past Arnprior has suffered annoyances from the presence of a number of raftsmen, who have made it their business to go round nightly, creating disturbance, tearing down fences, uprooting shade trees, and doing what other mischief they could. The Council, determined to put a stop to these proceedings, made provision, at its last meeting, for calling out any required number of special constables to keep the peace. On Sunday night last a gang of raftsmen kept parading the streets up to a late hour, at the same time making use of profane and threatening language. Mr. Martin, the Enforcer of By-Laws, was attacked by one of these men, while in pursuance of his duty watching the movements of the gang. Constable Wilson was also attacked by a couple of the rowdies, whom he succeeded in beating off, without, however, making a capture of either of them. Thereupon a number of young men from the hotels and mills were called out as special constables, and, about one o'clock, under the direction of Constables Wilson, Lyon and Martin, they proceeded toward John street, where the rowdies were congregated in front of Foley's hotel. The gang, numbering about twenty, as if anticipating an attack, stood there in solid phalanx, ever and anon popping off revolvers and other fire-arms, and with the most frightful oaths threatening all manner of vengence on the constables. The number of specials at first obtained was not thought sufficient to attack the gang—and accordingly a halt was called in full view of the rioters, while some of the constables went in search of reinforcements. Just as these were approaching, however, the rowdies taking the alarm dispersed, going in various directions towards their encampment on the other side of the river. The constables, however, succeeded in capturing two of the fugitives, one John Denison, an employee of John Bell, Pembroke, and the other Peter Kearns, in the employ of Mr. Graham. These were at once conveyed to the lock-up, and next morning were tried by justices Craig and Wait, who fined them $10 and costs—amounting to about $4.50, each. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the regular constables for their promptness in this matter, nor on the young men, who assisted them, for the readiness and zeal with which they rendered their services. It is only to be regretted that more of the rowdies were not caught, but let us hope that the example made of the two got hold of, will be a warning to others of their class to respect the law in future.—*Review.*

AN OPERA TROUPE OF PARROTS.—An extraordinary public entertainment has been produced in Lima Peru, by an Italian named Contarini, who proposes to carry his exhibition to Europe. He has trained and taught by dint of great patience, and perseverance, an opera company, made up of 30 parrots and paroquets, which perform two of Bellini's operas, "Norma," and "Somnambula," on a miniature stage, with full chorus and recitative. The director and manager accompanies the artists on a piano harmonium, and the perfection with which each bird sings his part and the excellence of the chorus is prodigious. The debut of the lyrico-ornithological company in "Norma" was attended by the wealth and fashion of Lima. When the paroquet that sang the contralto finishing the allegro in the "Salutation to the Moon," such was the enthusiasm, the shouting and the applause at hearing a bird sing the "Casta Diva" that the bird company, affrighted, took flight and sought refuge among the side scenes. This interrupted the performance for nearly a quarter of an hour, and Signor Contarini had to tranquillize the "artists" by giving them bread soaked in wine. Thenceforth the expressions of approbation were moderated in order not spoil the play. It appears that the bird artists have now become accustomed to the applause. The correctness and propriety with which they give certain parts of the opera are wonderful. The primo tenore possesses all the airs and graces of the School of Mario, and the Ladies of Lima have named the prima donna Patti.

Toledo, O., July 16.—A cable despatch announces the safe arrival at Cork of the schooner C. B. Benson, which sailed from this port in May last, and from Montreal June 4th, with a cargo of 24,000 bushels of corn. This vessel together with the Pemlico of Chicago, was recently reported lost off the coast of Newfoundland.

IMMIGRATION.

We find the following interesting letter on the subject of "Immigration," in a recent number of the Halifax *Chronicle* which is deserving of attention:

MR. EDITOR,

It is conceded by every writer of note in the United States, and confirmed by the unanimous testimony of all travelers who have visited that country, that the unparelleled progress of the Republic is owing in great part to the ever flowing stream of immigration that has been directed to the States from Europe; while the Provinces composing the Dominion of Canada have thriven mainly by the growth of the native population, which has been constantly depleted by a constant out-flow of the rising youth of the country in the direction of the Republic, not because they are Republicans, but because the slow growth of their native country fails to satisfy the active energy of youth. In consequence of this state of affairs, the progress of the country is retarded; in the most flourishing districts there is not labor enough to work the available land, of which most of the farmers have too much, the prevailing desire being more in the way of owning land than in the thorough cultivation of it. There is hardly a family in Hants, Kings, or Annapolis counties from which the young men have not emigrated from Halifax or Boston, or taken to trading or other occupations without any provision being made to fill up the places vacant by the exodus of the native population; and in Pictou, Antigonish and Cape Breton, matters are in a worse condition. The metropolis is suffering in every branch of trade by reason of the depletion of the country. A city cannot thrive unless it is surrounded by a rural population. Manufactures cannot exist unless there is a population to use the product of labor and capital. This is strikingly demonstrated by a visit to St. John, where all is stir and bustle as compared with the unfrequented streets, increased competition, and almost stationary population of Halifax, once the trade importing centre of Nova Scotia, and other provinces who now import their goods direct instead of through Halifax firms. The opening of the outports as ports of entry has reduced the trade of the capital to a retail trade, for a city of thirty thousand inhabitants, and the wholesale trade, formerly in the exclusive possession of our merchants is shared in and to a large extent monopolized by Montreal firms, who penetrate into the most remote districts. With all these causes in operation, we are content to go on without an effort to recover our lost trade or fill up the gaps in our population. If you speak to a member of the Dominion Government he is either indifferent or will explain that the Government at Ottawa are looking into it, and have appointed Mr. Jenkins, M. P., to settle the question for us. If you approach the Local Government you are told it is no use; Mr, So-and-So has charge of that department, and in fact this is not a country for immigrants,—what can you do with them? That is the question I propose to solve—not by sending an immigrant into the wilderness telling him to look for a piece of land and apply for a grant, and the Government will give his application a favorable consideration. While waiting, his means are spent; he has neither the energy to clear a bit of land and erect a shanty; if he goes on the land he has either to starve or clear out, to sink in the city, or leave the country, and ruin the reputation of a district in which, with proper precautions, he might have become a valuable resident. This is the usual experience of most of the Government immigrants; even the railroad left but a few occupied clearings on the route, as the laborers followed their work. But I beg to suggest to the farmers and land-owners of society to take advantage of the present difficulty in England between farmers and laborers, by offering inducements to settlers under certain conditions. For instance lots varying in extent from one to five acres to be set apart, and small houses built on them. In case one person can employ one or more hands on his farm at a certain wage during the year, the laborer occupying the lot or for five years and working faithfully, for one or more persons as agreed upon, to receive a deed of the land he occupies, and which he is expected to cultivate in his extra time; if he has honestly done so he has acquired a title to the soil.—Should he leave before the term agreed upon, of course he would leave his improvements behind him. In this way the farmer might find useful labor, the Government do a great service at little cost, and the laborer be planted in a state of society suitable to his former life, having a certain and reliable wage, with a bonus for good conduct at the end of five years, or in a shorter term by payment of a stipulated price. An immigration of this nature would be more suitable to the country than an indiscriminate influx of unselected settlers; as such an association would have a choice of sober reliable men, who, with their families would have an inducement to remain in the country. In this way many new settlements would be formed, and a valuable class of men attracted to our shores. I ask the farmers to think of it, to look around the waste plains and see if there is not here and in every county in the Province a mode in which by assisting immigration, large numbers of useful laborers could be permanently settled in Nova Scotia, the Government paying their passage from Europe, and forwarding the immigrants to their destination. I propose that in every country or township there should be formed an immigration there a corner in which they could find room for a laborer and his family, or whether with the help of one neighbor it could not be done, or if there is not some leading man in his district who could form such an association to assist in filling up the waste places with men who will bring new modes of culture and information. I am sure that between the farmers and the Government such a scheme of assisted immigration as I have indicated could be organized as would be productive of much benefit to the country at large. Hoping that others may be induced to consider this important matter,

I remain, yours truly,
JOHN MCCULLOCH

Lowell, Mass., July 16.—A thunder storm and hurricane passed over the city to-day, doing great damage to chimneys, church steeples, fences, and insecure buildings, but, so far as known, no loss of life occurred.

Sand Point July 14.—A Frenchman employed as road repairer by the Canada Central Railway Company, was drowned on Sunday afternoon. He and another went out in a bark canoe, and it being windy at the time got upset. His name is Herbert Ritchie; his people live somewhere near Lancaster. The body has not been found.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

New Westmins[ter], June 23.—At a meeting to consid[er] the railroad question held on Saturday evening, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved—that whereas the people of Victoria protest[ed] in the name of the people of British Columbia against the non-commencement of the railroad on Vancouver Islan[d]; and, whereas, we do not consider the building of the railroad on Vancouver Island would be a commencement of the Canada Pacific railroad, and that Mr. McKenzie's Government is bound by the Order in Council, which named Esquimalt as the terminus, and—

Whereas the branch line from Esquimalt to Nanna[imo], if built at all, should not be commenced until such communication is established with the interior as will enable our own producers to supply the material created by the construction of the line—

Therefore be it resolved, that we repudiate the action of the people of Victoria, and deny their right to speak in the name of the people of British Columbia.

The second resolution read as follows:

Resolved that we reiterate the resolution passed at the meeting held in this city, on Saturday, 9th May last, and—

Resolved, that a committee appointed to draft a petition to the Dominion Government setting forth the substance of the resolutions; the committee to report to an adjourned meeting on Wednesday evening, and—

Resolved, that a synopsis of these resolutions be telegraphed to Mr. McKenzie.

Yale, June 23.—At a meeting held last night, it was carried unanimously that,

Whereas, it is expedient that public opinion should be expressed in regard to the railway policy of the present Government of the Dominion, and after a full discussion of the same, be it therefore

Resolved that in view of their great importance complete surveys should be made through the mainland before deciding the line of railroad, and that until such surveys are completed it would be impolitic to commence such a great national work without information as to the best route of the railway; and that the Government will be satisfied at an early date after the surveys are completed commence the actual construction of the railroad on the Mainland of British Columbia, this meeting is therefore of opinion that the railway policy of the Dominion Government is in the true interests of the Dominion, and that we unanimously endorse the same. Second[ly]

Resolved, That we condemn in the strongest terms the course pursued by the Local Government in their refusal to open negotiations with Mr. Edgar, the confidential agent of the Dominion Government, in regard to the extension of time, and

Further, we condemn the imprudent course they have thought proper to adopt in appealing to the Queen in Council. Thirdly,

Resolved that in view of the great importance to the Province, that the complete survey of the valley of the Fraser should be made in order that this summer the line may be located; as it is the opinion of many engineers that this route is preferable to any other, traversing the most settled portion of the Province, that a meeting therefore must strongly urge that the Dominion Government have such surveys commenced.

THE BEECHER CASE.

New York, July 17.—The Brooklyn "Eagle" says Beecher's statement is ready for Committee; He denies he ever made impu[ta]tions to Mrs. Tilton. He acknowledges Mrs Tilton complained to him of her husband, and spoke of him going with strange women, and proved her statement was true, and finally begged him (Mr Beecher) to advise her as a man and a minister what to do. Mr Beecher after long deliberation and considerable hesitancy, advised her, if she could not reclaim her husband, to leave him. After a time Mr. Beecher felt that he had made a mistake in giving this advice; he thought that perhaps if left to the impulses of his own generous nature, Tilton would have abandoned the strange women and returned to the peace of his own household. In this condition of mind he apologized to Mr. Tilton for what he had done, and promised to extend him the right hand of good fellowship in future and bury the past utterly. Mr. Tilton's forthcoming statement, will, it is said, disappoint the public greatly.

A RAID BY GRASSHOPPERS.

Washington, July 9—The following was received at the war department today:

St. Paul, Minn., July 9.

To the Secretary, Washington.

A terrible calamity has befallen the people of the several countries in north western part of the State. The locusts have devoured every kind of crop, and left the country for miles perfectly bare. They did the same thing last year in the same area. Many thousands are now suffering for food and I am using every public and private source that I can lawfully command to send immediate supplies of food. This State is entitled to two years quota of arms, estimated at $8,160. I respectfully request that the subsistence department be ordered to turn over to me in lieu of these arms a quantity equivalent in value rations or such parts of a ration as I may request. I should not make this request but for the gravest reasons, and to prevent immediate starvation. I have used every resource which this State has given. I earnestly hope that the obstacles of form will not be allowed to interfere. Please advise me by telegraph

(Signed,) O. K. DAVIS,
Governor.

The people of Toulouse must be a hard lot. A writer lately said of the city: "is a large town, containing 60,000 inhabitants built entirely of brick."

A WHOLESALE SUICIDE.—A very sad and peculiar suicide in Paris recently was that of a man who threw himself from the Point de Solfeune into the Seine, holding in his hand a bag wherein he had placed his cat, his dog, and two canaries. He was taken out terribly injured, though still in possession of his senses, but the poor animals were all dead. He declared, on being conveyed to the hospital, that, being weary of life, he had resolved to quit it, taking with him the only creatures that had not ceased to love him when misery and want became his portion. He died in a few hours after being rescued from the Seine.

AT PEMBROKE.

DISGRACEFUL OUTRAGE, PEMBROKE, July 11.

A very disgraceful occurrence took place in this town on Monday last. A dance in connection with a wedding was being held in the house of a respectable French family on Lake street that evening, to which a number of strange men endeavored to gain admittance. The occupants assured them it was a private affair, in which none but invited guests were to take part. At this the intruders took themselves off, but soon returned in greater numbers. Being again told that they could not be admitted they threw a volley of stones and sticks through the windows, broke down the door, and, forcing their way in, proceeded to smash up the furniture; and then, not finding any one to oppose them, and no more damage to be done, they went off. Several young men were promptly arrested by the town constable, and on the following day they were brought before Mr. Justice Thompson who committed four of them for trial, namely, J. Wilson, R. Burke and two Paynes. The prisoners elected to be tried summarily, and their trial before Judge Deacon took place yesterday, the 10th inst. The judgment rendered against them was twelve months in gaol in Toronto at hard labor.

The Herald,

CARLETON PLACE, ONTARIO.

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TO ADVERTISERS.—The large circulation of the Carleton Place HERALD, in the most prosperous, wealthy and intelligent sections of the Province of Ontario, renders it the best medium for all who wish to make their business or wants known to the public in a way which will insure prompt and profitable returns.

☞If you want a good family newspaper, free from disgusting, vulgar trash and indecent advertisements, a paper which you need not be ashamed to place in the hands of your family, subscribe for the HERALD. And if you desire to give general publicity to your business, advertise in the HERALD.

JOB PRINTING done in good style, and on the lowest terms.

JAMES POOLE,
EDITOR and PROPRIETOR

The Herald.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT $1 A YEAR

CARLETON PLACE, JULY 22, 1874.

The old fashioned test of personal morality and private individual decency of character being required in candidates for high educational offices is set at nought by the nomination of Mr. Sangster, at a convention in Toronto, by a majority of two votes to the educational council of the Province. Has it come to this that the school teachers of this Province have decided that the morals of candidates for public office are in no case legitimate subjects for discussion, and ought not to be taken as even an element in considering whether these candidates should be rejected or elected? If candidates may be drunkards, the most scandalous, and whoremongers; if it is never to be whispered as an objection to any of these gentlemen that they have violated the sanctities of private life, and seduced their friends' and neighbours' wives or daughters; if with brows of brass, that know not how to be ashamed, they, after setting all honour and decency at defiance, claim still to take their places among the rulers and councillors of the land; though they deserve to be lashed out of all decent society with a whip of scorpions, be it so. Let us only know that this is the new code, and that his is the proper way of proceeding, and then we shall understand how to deal with it, and how to characterize it in language appropriate and unmistakable. We, on the contrary, are old-fashioned enough to believe that personal morality and private individual decency of character and conduct are very important points to be considered when men are being chosen to fill offices of public trust, emolument and influence; and we hold that nothing can be more injurious to a nation's character and a nation's prosperity than that public offices should be filled on any other principle, whether these be connected with the legislative executive, or educational affairs of the country.

The new panacea for hydrophobia: "Fite the dog's teeth." This of course will be acted upon (as it has the sanction of the physicians), to the great inconvenience of the curs and the annoyance of their owners. It is curious how custom dulls people's perception of the greatest dangers, while they are at the same time so acutely sensible in regard to any irregular death. A dozen diseases could be mentioned which kill their tens of thousands where hydrophobia kills one. Yet these diseases excite no alarm, while one case of hydrophobia seems to affect the whole nation. Defective drainage causes more deaths in a month than all the mad dogs in Christendom do in a century. But no one thinks of being excited about bad drainage. Human folly is perennial.

The Rev. G. W. G. Grout begs to return sincere thanks to the members of L. O. L. 48, Carleton Place, for their most kind and handsome gift of $15 in acknowledgment of some very slight services.

TAKING IT COOLY.—One of the most disagreeable companions on a hot Summer's day is a hot stove, and yet how many women who read this article feel compelled to spend many hours out of every twenty-four with this black, silent, fiery, kitchen partner. Is there no escape? Suppose the kitchen door opens on an ample porch, with a roof over it and a honeysuckle in front of it, or a grape-vine, or a hop-vine, or morning-glories, or flowering beans clambering up a trellis and shutting out the ardent rays of the sun. What a nice place that would be for carrying on the various activities of a Summer's morning. One could wash there, spread the ironing table beneath the growing grapes, set the dinner table there, shell peas, stone cherries, and do a thousand other things in the open air while keeping an eye on all that goes on in the kitchen. If there is but a step to the ground, two or three large trees just at the door are better even than a porch.

It does not occur to a great many women that there is any better or easier way of doing than the one to which they have become accustomed. The tendency of housework is to settle into a fixed routine and wear deep ruts, to go out of which is no easy matter. But it is not a bad plan to start inquiries in every department of domestic industry, and try experiments until one finds out the easiest way of accomplishing the matter in hand. In the Winter of course the nearer the ironing and baking table is to the stove the fewer steps will be required but this is not the first consideration in Summer, and if one will have a high chair to sit in while ironing or baking on a low table, the distance from the stove will not amount to much.

There is another matter not very well understood by cooks. We use entirely too much fuel, we cook by too hot a fire, we eat too much hot food, we boil our soups and our vegetables furiously, when all we want is simply to raise the temperature of the liquid in question to 212 deg., which can be done with a moderate fire and no inconsiderable saving of stove-lining, and physical discomfort. It is calculated that one-third of the power generated in any machine is consumed in overcoming the friction, and one great problem with machinists is to reduce the friction to its minimum. Let us apply this problem to housekeeping, and begin by studying all the ways in which we can keep cool.

The Northern Colonization Railway Company of Montreal is displaying much energy. Last winter Mr. Charles Legge, in its service, made an exploration between Aylmer and the mouth of the French River. His report speaks favorably of the route traversed. He is of of opinion that it will be easy to construct a railway on the east side of the Ottawa as far as the Matawan, where the river will require to be crossed and the road continued to the Georgian Bay. This line is 414 miles from Montreal to the mouth of the French River; 115 of the distance, the line would traverse Ontario, and 229 miles would be in Quebec. A second line, by Carleton Place, is 406 miles; a third by Ottawa, Carleton Place and Pembroke, 413.35 miles; a fourth is 426.25 miles; and a fifth, by the Grand Trunk to Toronto, 563.75 miles. The Province of Quebec has granted 10,000 acres of land a mile from Quebec to the mouth of the River Creuse, a distance of 397 miles, and will give an equal proportion if the road be continued within that Province as far as the Matawan. The continuation would entitle the company altogether to 1,700,000 acres, much of it covered with valuable timber, and estimated to be worth from $1 to $5 an acre, on an average of $2; which would produce $3,500,000. The County of Pontiac has voted $150,000; the Federal Government $616,000, and $600,000 is expected from the cities of Montreal and Ottawa. When these amounts are obtained, the financial question will be resolved by issuing $1,734,000 in bonds.

It will be remembered that a furore was caused a few years ago by the velocipede in Canada. The excitement lasted several months, and everybody seemed to be provided with the skeleton two-wheeler. Suddenly, however, the machines disappeared from street and turnpike, and since then literally not one has been seen. In Europe the passion for this rapid mode of locomotion has by no means died out. The velocipede is used extensively on the mail routes of France, and a few months ago a great race took place between a bicycle and a horse, all the way from Paris to Lyons. Oxford and Cambridge have also just had a bicycle race. The start was from Oxford and the finish was at Trumpington, outside of Cambridge, a distance of eighty-four miles. The race began at 9.30 a.m., and was over a little after 6 p.m., Cambridge being the winner.

At the Quebec lunch Mr. Mackenzie said the proposed Reciprocity Treaty was as advantageous to Canada as could be desired. No doubt, he added, it would be said the Americans acquired new advantages; but what one side lost in one place, it gained in another. It was possible to be mistaken as to details; but, viewing the matter as a whole, he did not think we had made a mistake in the negotiation. The Quebec Press is far from being unanimous in accepting this view.

It is the intention of the Postmaster General that hereafter security for the faithful discharge of the duties of their offices will be exacted from all Post Offices employees holding positions of trust.

Free postal delivery will be begun in Montreal on the first of September; and as soon thereafter as possible the system will be extended to all cities with a population of twenty thousand and upwards

FRANKTOWN.—The Rev. A. Fisher, of Franktown, was lately presented by his parishioners with the handsome sum of $120, and requested to apply it towards purchasing a monument for his wife, whose sudden death in the midst of her usefulness they have not ceased to deplore. Their sympathy with their beloved pastor, during his severe bereavement, has been of the warmest character, and has taken this touching expression, than which nothing could be more gratifying to his feelings. Though amongst them for little more than a year Mrs. Fisher had endeared herself to her husband's parishioners, by her amiability and gentleness, and her death was keenly felt and lamented. The warm sympathy and kindness shown Mr. Fisher and his family, under their heavy trial, have been most consoling, and he can never forget that under his trying circumstances he has been sustained by their kind and loving hearts. The above is only one, of many tangible expressions of kindness, received by Mr. Fisher during his ministry at Franktown, and cannot fail to be of the most gratifying and encouraging nature to him in his labours amongst his people.

COM.

What we feared when the new contract was entered into for the carriage of passengers and freight to Manitoba has already happened. The carrying appliances are admittedly unequal to the work; and a great jam on the route is reported. There is a scarcity of everything necessary, even provisions, and passengers have been detained on the route twice and in some cases nearly three times as long as the trip had previously under more favorable conditions been made. It is no excuse to say that there is a great increase of passengers and freight; for this was to have been expected and should have been provided for. Under present circumstances, communication with Manitoba is difficult enough; and every facility possible ought to be obtained. Whether we can expect this under the contract now subsisting is almost more than we dare hope for. If the contractors find they cannot do the work, they ought to give the Government an opportunity of getting it done through other instrumentalities.

We have Health officers in Carleton Place. It was announced several weeks ago in the HERALD, that the council had selected several wise men of the place, and constituted them, a "Board of Health." An advertisment also appeared, about the same time, which gave indications of life and activity, and led people to believe, that something was going to be done. That vigorous measures were about to be adopted, to enforce sanitary regulations. Can anybody tell what that board has accomplished? Have they done anything? Was their appointment a mere farce on the part of the council, and accepted by them for the mere name of the thing, without any purpose of performing the onerous and responsible duties of the office? We pause for a reply.

Mention has been made in some of our recent telegrams of laborers out of employ in the United States returning to Europe in search of work. We do not know this may not be true in some instances; but we find in a New York journal a statement which may have helped to give rise to the report. It is said that the competition this summer between steamship companies has been so keen, especially for homeware steerage passengers, that tickets have been sold so low as $12.50. Many Germans and others are taking advantage of these rates to make a visit to their fatherland. The steamer *Britannic* is said to have taken out 800 cabin and steerage passengers, and the rush at the close of last week was very great. Probably among the crowd may be many who are discontented with the recent hard times, or desirous of change, who intend to try their luck again in the old world.

THE POPE A TEETOTALLAR

We think no church in America has of late surpassed the Roman Catholic in in zeal against intemperance. The Pope in his letter last winter to the Massachusetts Catholic Temperance Union planted himself amongst the foremost of reformers. He says:

In your zeal, consequently, to abolish this disreputable and promiscuous custom, you not only struggle against one vice, but in your efforts to stem the the numberless evils flowing from this source you also advance the interests of your religion, promote the welfare of your fellow men and the prosperity of your country. And should you with God's grace, prosecute the movement to success, you will call down manifold blessings on your own people. For Saint Augustine observes, "Sobriety is the mother of all virtues. . . It puts to flight sin and crime, shuns the danger, is faithful to duty, and rules over the home and family with care and moderation."

We exhort you, therefore, for the true welfare of your country, rigorously urge onward the total abstinence movement under the guidence of the church. Thus will you, beyond all contradiction, deserve well of God, of the church and of your fellow-men. We most cordially wish you the largest measure of success in your labors; and in token thereof, and as a pledge of our paternal tenderness, we most lovingly impart to you, beloved children and to all those who will engage in the same work with you, the Apostolic Benediction.

The comet is not very brilliant yet, and hardly fills the bill of promises; but still he is a rather interesting young chap, and grows finely.

The new Anglo-American cable is now ready, and the Great Eastern will soon begin paying it out. Every new telegraphic bond between America and England lessens the chances of a rupture of the *entente cordiale*, the hearts of the two countries being still more strongly grappled with hooks of steel.

SCHOOL PICNIC AT JAMES' SCHOOL HOUSE, LANARK.—We had the pleasure of attending a very interesting and successful Picnic on Friday last the 17th inst., in the grove in the immediate vicinity of the School House in School Section No. 12 in the Tonwship of Lanark. The picnic was got up under the auspices of the parents of the children attending the School in that section, and which is taught by their very estimable Teacher Miss Sinclair. The day was in every respect one of the finest that could be desired for the occasion. From the number of persons present and the interest taken by them evidence is conclusive that the people in that locality take a lively interest in matters connected with the advancement of the school, thereby shewing to the rising generation the importance which should be attached to the receiving of a good education. On arriving at the place selected for the occasion we were really surprised on seeing the long tables erected and most abundantly covered with the substantials and delicacies of the season to supply the wants of the inner man—all got up in the best style and variety. On a second consideration, however, we should not say we were surprised, as from a previous knowledge of the people in this place we are sensible that the ladies who contributed to the picnic well know how to prepare and make edibles to be relished on such an occasion. The number present including the scholars of the school considerably exceeded three hundred, amongst whom were several persons from a distance. We were specially pleased at seeing present from Enniville, A. Code, M.P.P. and Dr. Mostyn of Almonte. After ample justice was done to the good things thus provided, the chair was taken by Mr. Hugh Bowland in a convenient place prepared for that purpose, who in his usual eloquent style addressed the audience on matters connected with the occasion. He then called upon Mr. Code, M. P. P. and Dr. Mostyn who each gave lengthy and interesting addresses bearing upon matters connected with education and Educational Institutions of Canada. Their addresses were received with applause. During the day's proceedings the amusements were enlivened by vocal music led by Mr. Docherty and several lady vocalists of the place. The grounds were prepared with swings and other amusements which were well patronised by young and old. Too much praises cannot be given to the Teacher. Mis Sinclair, for the very satisfactory manner in which she has conducted this school for some six or seven years past. Great harmony between parents, teacher and scholars exists in this school section, hence the cause of the very happy day which was spent on Friday last, and which will be long remembered by the children who were on that day present. We have to say in conclusion that we have attended scores of picnics, and many very good ones too, but it seems as if the arrangement, harmony and general life which prevailed on this occasion made it the most interesting one we ever attended.

It seems strange that almost before the community has recovered from the painful shock of the Mill River disaster, and directly in the teeth of the terrible warning, two other reservoirs in the same neighborhood should break and sweep away bridges and mills and houses, and even strip the soil from the earth. No lives were lost, owing to the prompt warning given by an observant resident near the reservoir, but the escape was very narrow. The losses to individuals and corporations are estimated at from $350,000 to $375,000, but these will be increased by the enforced suspension of business for many months until the works are repaired and the mills are rebuilt. It is a heavy penalty to be exacted of innocent people and thrifty communities. But if they could not understand the meaning of the Mill River calamity they must take the inevitable consequence of their stupidity with the best grace they can command. The country is full of shoddy work, and the judgment of nature's inexorable laws has been passed on scores of bridges, dams, reservoirs, and buildings. People who continue to live at the mercy of shams, without so much as making or demanding an investigation of the flimsy and uncertain structures, must not expect a great deal of sympathy when the crises comes. They should be very thankful if they escape alive, and look on their losses as a fine on their folly. And if after this any more rotten dams, or half-built reservoirs, or make-believe bridges break, those who suffer in consequence will look in vain to the public for a sympathy they have no business to need.

We clip the following from one of our country newspapers:

"In pursuance of the statues and in accordance with the by-laws in such case made and provided, public fairs will be held [among other places] at Ballicroy, on the first *Tuesday* of January, April, July and October, except said fair fall on *Sunday*, then on the *Monday* following." (Sic.)

While it is impossible not to admire the piety which promted the addition of the proviso, it must be admitted that a superfluity of caution is displayed. Whether this perspicuity as to time is owing to the combined wisdom of our legislators, or whether the peculiarity arises, as the name of the locality would seem to imply, from an Irish atmosphere redolent of "bulls," we are not informed.

It is a remarkable fact that a man named Barbier, in Michigan, imagines he has been bewitched for five years by an old woman. Most men are bewitched by women under forty.

The Competitive Examination of the Public Schools of the Township of Ramsay was held in the School-buildings at Almonte on Wednesday the 15th inst. The Examiners were H. L. Slack, Esq., County Inspector, Irwin Stuart, Esq., formerly Head master of Carleton Place High School, John McCarter, Esq., Head master Almonte Public Schools and Rev. J. K. McMorine. The Rev. Mr. Bennett and many parents and friends were present throughout the day. Eleven out of the fourteen sections of the Township sent representative pupils, in all fifty-eight in number, and selected from the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th classes—the examination on the whole was a decided improvement on last year. The second class was particularly good. In Reading however there was no marked excellence. School section No. 10 Ramsay (Bennies Corners), T. B. Caswell Teacher, succeeded in carrying off the greatest number of prizes; the Clayton and Appleton schools Nos 4 and 11 being next in order, followed by Nos 15 and 12. All the schools were more or less successful. The best Prizes viz. 1st General Proficiency were taken in the 2nd class by Anne Neilson and Mary Cram both of S S 11, in the 3rd class by Robert McDonald S S 15; in the 4th class by John Anderson S S 10; and in the 5th class by Sarah Belton and Agnes Bellamy S S 4. After the presentation of the prizes remarks were made by Rev. Messrs. Bennett and McMorine respecting the successful issue of the examination, and by H. L. Slack, Esq., on the proper method of distributing prizes, viz, according to merit and to that alone. He explained to the children that if these competitive Examinations were to be carried out in their proper spirit the competition must begin first in each school as to who should be selected to represent it at the examination. This in itself was a mark of distinction, but would not necessarily secure the competitor a prize. It had to be fought for and won. He compared it to the Rifle contest of Wimbledon. Canada sent a team of her best marksmen every year, and it was an honorable distinction to be one of that number, but then laurels had to be won subsequently in competition with other representative shots. Many that day had gone away without prizes, they should not be dissatisfied, though it would be well if they feel disappointed.

The following is a list of the S. Section represented with their respective Teachers.

S. S. 1 Elizabeth McLaren.
" 3 Ellen Forrest.
" 4 F. B. Wilkins.
" 6,7 Sarah J. Wilson.
" 8 Jane Houston.
" 9 Mrs. Catherine Kellough.
" 10 T. B. Caswell.
" 11 John Park.
" 12 Kate Galbraith.
" 15 Sarah Todd.
" 16 Annie Rea.

Appended is the Prize List in full.

PRIZE LIST.

SECOND CLASS.

Reading.
1 Mary Cram, S. S. No. 11
2 Annie Neilson 11
3 Esther Coxford 10
Spelling.
1 Esther Coxford 10
2 Annie J. Weirs 1
3 Mary Cram 11
Writing.
1 Annie Neilson 11
2 Esther Coxford 10
3 Annie J Weirs 1
Arithmetic.
1 Mary Miller 11
2 Mary Cram 11
3 Maggie Young 10
Grammer.
1 { Annie Neilson 11
{ Mary Cram 11
3 Esther Coxford 10
Geography.
1 Mary Miller 11
2 Ellen Patterson 6 & 7
3 William Patterson 6 & 7
General Proficiency.
1 { Annie Neilson 11
{ Mary Cram 11
3 Esther Coxford 10

THIRD CLASS.

Reading.
1. Flora Campbell S. S. No. 8
2. Robert McDonald 15
3. Carrie Bowland 3
Spelling.
1. Robert McDonald 15
2. Annie Snedden 10
3. Ellen McLellan 16
Writing.
1. John Sullivan 11
2. Robert Neilson 11
3. Ellen McLellan 16
Arithmetic.
1. Robert Neilson 11
2. Robert McDonald 15
3. John Sullivan 11
Grammar.
1. Robert McDonald 15
2. Robert Neilson 11
3. Annie Snedden 10
Geography.
1. Robert McDonald 15
2. Robert Neilson 11
3 { Thomas E. Belton 4
{ Ellen McLellan 16
Composition.
1. Robert McDonald 15
General Proficiency.
1. Robert McDonald 15
2. Robert Neilson 11
3. John Sullivan 11

FOURTH CLASS.

Reading.
1. John Anderson S. S. No. 10
2. James Steele " 10
3. Mary E. Letang 4
Spelling.
1. John Anderson 10
2 James Steele 10
3. Cecilia Dulmage 11
Writing.
1. John Anderson 10
2. Cecilia Dulmage 11
3. Mary Neilson 12
Arichmetic.
1. James Steele 10
2. John Anderson 10
3. Cecilia Dulmage 11
Grammar.
1. John Anderson 10
2. Maggie Forgie 12
3. James Steele 10
Geography.
1. John Anderson 10
2. James Steele 10
3. Stewart Houston 8
Composition.
1: John Anderson 10
2. James Steele 10
3. Barbara Houston 8
General Proficiency.
1. John Anderson 10
2. James Steele 10
3. Cecilia Dulmage 11

FIFTH CLASS

Reading.
1 Anastasia Letang S. S. No. 4
2 Jane Philip 10
3 Agnes Bellamy 4
Spelling.
1 Sarah A. Belton 4
2 Agnes Bellamy 4
3 Anastasia Letang 4
Writing.
1 Agnes Bellamy 4
2 Anastasia Letang 4
3 Sarah A. Belton 4
Arithmetic.
1 Sarah A. Belton 4
2 Agnes Bellamy 4
3 Jane Philip 10
Grammar.
1 Sarah A. Belton 4
2 Agnes Bellamy 4
3 Anastasia Letang. 4
Geography.
1 Agnes Bellamy 4
2 Jane Philip 10
3 Sarah A. Belton 4
Composition.
1 Sarah A. Belton 4
History.
1 Jane Philip 10
2 Agnes Bellamy 4
3 Sarah A: Belton 4
General Proficiency.
1 { Sarah A. Belton 4
{ Agnes Bellamy 4
3 Jane Philip 10

The *Monetary Times* was last week full of portents of slackness of business in Canada. This is not the general conclusion at which our contemporary arrives, but from the facts stated no other can fairly be drawn. We are likely to have a good harvest, but the lumber trade, the chief source of our income from exports, is unusually dull. Three-fourths of our production of sawed lumber is of the inferior qualities, for which scarcely any market is to be found. With the present depression of railway and building interests in the United States, and in view of the fact that there has been in that country, of late years, much building in advance of the actual demand, it may be two years or more before any marked improvement in the lumber market there takes place. Added to this, again, comes the news that the South American demand for lumber has failed, and that some time must elapse ere that distant but profitable market recovers its former buoyancy. Raft after Raft of square timber arrives at Quebec, but not to find a market, there is no demand in England, and the greater part of the timber made last winter must lie over another year. The Bobcaygeon *Independent* says it is rumoured that five Canadian banks—those that chiefly supply the funds for carrying on lumbering operations, will decline to advance any funds for going into the woods with next winter. This intention, if carried out, would amount to a year's suspension of production from the forest, and how seriously that would tell on business prospects we can all imagine. The annual export of produce of the forest, exclusive of ashes is about twenty-three million dollars, and the suspension for one year of this income would be a gigantic calamity. Let us suppose, however, that it falls off by one-half only by no means an improbable anticipation, and the calamity would still be a most serious one. We may have a good harvest, and for our surplus farm produce fair prices may be realized, but even this would not make amends for the reduction by one-half of our annual income from the product of the forest.

Chicago has had a narrow escape from a repetition of the catastrophe of 1871. On the 14th instant a fire broke out which destroyed twenty-five blocks, most of them, however, inhabited by the poorer classes, and many of the abodes of vice. The fire had its origin in the hovel of two Polish Jews, who are suspected of having set it on fire for the insurance. The fire threatened at one time to destroy the city, but seems toward midnight to have been subdued by the heroic efforts of the Fire Department. The loss was variously estimated, some placing it as high as six millions. The principal buildings destroyed were the church in which the Post-Office was temporarily situated, Wood's Hotel, the Continental Hotel, Aiken's Theater, the First Baptist Church, First Methodist Church, two Jewish Synagogues, St. Mary's Catholic Church, Davis's sewing machine building, and numerous stores and residences. The estimated loss is several millions.

The ravages of the grasshoppers are restricted mainly to ten counties in Southwestern Minnesota. The belt of country devastated is about ninety miles wide and one hundred miles long. These winged grasshoppers fly in the air for a mile or more and then come to the ground in clouds. They devour first wheat and garden vegetables, except peas. They do not touch vines or oats. They destroy corn when more acceptable food is exhausted. The counties visited by this scourge being chiefly settled by comparatively recent German and Scandinavian immigrants, they are more distressed by the loss of a crop than would be the older settlers. Governor Davis, who is collecting contributions through the commissioners of the counties that have not yet suffered, deserves credit for activity and zeal in behalf of the sufferers from this calamity. But his earnestness leads him to make official statements which are gross exaggerations and to write and talk generally in hysteries.

Dr. Hinton thinks that though alcohol is a food it ought to be sparingly used. Probably he would say that the consumption of spirituous liquors far outruns their need or use. According to the official records $1,487,000,000 worth of such liquors were consumed in the United States, in 1870. There must have been an awful drought to require such expensive moistening.

There is profound sensation in Toronto over the loss of the yacht Foam, along with several young gentlemen occupying prominent positions in business and social circles. It is only about twelve months since a similar accident happened, involving very similar results and nearly the same number of families. Yachting may be a very fine sport, but it costs the country much in the way of valuable human lives, and still more to the families of those whose lives are sacrificed by it. In both cases referred to the yachts were what are known as "skimming dishes."

The missing yacht has been found. She lay about three miles out in the lake, with about thirty feet of her masts visible. The bodies of the unfortunate passengers have not yet been discovered.

It seems that some American emigration agents in England have had the dishonesty to announce that ten thousand persons might find immediate employment on the Centennial buildings at Philadelphia. The journals of that city protest against the untruthfulness of this statement, and declare that there is abundant labor at hand for all that is required without foreign assistance. We trust the impudent deception that dishonest agents have sought to practise will be immediately exposed by English journals.

It appears that there is an exception to every rule. Even the old adage, that "(W)right wrongs nobody," will not hold good in the case of an inflated gas bag, in the shape of an auctioneer at Almonte. We would recommend Barnum to secure him as an addition to his automaton curiosities. His empty head and glib tongue eminently qualify him for a lying machine.

"Talking he knows not why, and cares not what."

The writs for the elections to the House of Commons in Vercheres and Napierville have been issued, and the nominations are fixed for the 25th of this month. The voting, if any, will be by ballot, as the new election law has been in operation since the 1st inst., and copies thereof, with instructions how to carry out its provisions, are to be sent to the Returning-Officers. It is not thought there will be any opposition in Vercheres to Hon. Mr. Geoffrion, but that he will be elected by acclamation.

The Hon. Alexander Mackenzie just now figures in the classical character of Actæon, who tradition says was torn in pieces by his own dogs. The Premier is being buttonholed to death by the numerous applicants for the Halifax collectorship, which is being clamoured for by any number of expectant and hungry politicians.

Professor Swing is to have a tabernacle built for him that will seat three thousand people, and while it is building he will preach once a day in the largest hall Chicago can furnish. So much for Dr. Patton's gratuitous advertising. It is a pity that one or two of our ministers could not be tried for heresy.

It is rumored that the commercial world will, on an early day, be agreeably surprised by an announcement of a very large reduction in the telegraph tariff between England and America.

Disraeli in England, Gambetta in France, Castellar in Spain, and Laskar in Germany—here are four Jews who have made themselves the most powerful men in the governments of Europe.

Attempts are being made in several parts of the country to pass the worthless bills of the International Bank, which became insolvent over ten years ago.

Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, has deposed the seceding and reforming Bishop Cummins. This burns the bridge after him, and makes return to the old church impossible.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

DEAR SIR.—Having occasion to be in Goulbourn last week, and learning that there was to be a temperance picnic, held at Goulbourn Enterprising Temple a few miles from Munster P. O., I repaired thither in order to hear the speeches which would be delivered. When I reached the place dinner was over and all seemed satisfied that it was a good one. There were four good swings none of which were idle and I felt surprised to see so many carriages standing in the grove besides a great number were taken to the farmhouses around. The birds as if aware that there had been some disappointment in getting up a choir, were cheerily thrilling their notes as they sat in the green boughs over our heads thus as far as they could supplying the lack of the sweet voices of our female friends, whose melodious voices inspire our hearts with fresh courage, and urge us onward in the good cause as the bugle and drum do soldiers in the battle field. On the platform Mr. Louis Conley occupied the chair and spoke briefly on the object of the meeting and also of the financial result which was satisfactory. He then called upon Mr. H. McElroy who spoke of the success of the Temperance movement in the House, as the matter was now in due form brought to the table and the importunate demand made for a Probibitary Act. The Rev. Mr. May was next called upon, who stated that though he was not a total abstainer or teetotaler yet he claimed to be a friend of the temperance cause, but he thought moral suasion was played out, and what he thought was most needed was law; to which he referred as being most potent in keeping things as they ought to be, by which I would infer that he would rather have the evil restrained than totally eradicated. Perhaps he forgets what the Scripture says of what could not be done by the law in that it was weak through the flesh, &c. He will please read the passage through. He advocated circus going as a preventative of selfishness; he spoke of education and of his calling in connexion therewith, but there is a great deal of moral suasion in eduction and its importance is generally admitted, yes, even in purgatory for I saw a school there last Tuesday. Next called was the Rev. Mr. Smith who spoke well to the point, shewing the good results of temperance and the beauty of it and religion going hand in hand, also that intemperance is a fearful destroyer of the body and certainly excludes the soul from Heaven. Rev. Mr. Benson stated that variety was the spice of life and gave us a little "haggis", after which the chairman concluded by urging to duty and saying that some were deterred from attempting good through fear of failure, but we should work in Faith, be full of Hope, and exercise Charity and the end would be attained.

Wishing success to the temperance cause, I am, Sir,

Yours truly,
JOHN BAIRD.

Munster, July 9, 1874.

A TRIP UP THE OTTAWA.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

DEAR SIR,—

On the morning of July 7th, accompanied by the Rev. James Simpson, and his brother and sister, we repaired to the station at Pakenham. On the arrival of the train from Ottawa we got aboard, where we met the chairman of the Ottawa District, the Rev. W. L. Hunter, M. A., of Ottawa, and his two children, who completed our little party. We continued our journey to Sand Point where we embarked in the Prince Arthur, and proceeded to Portage Du Fort, up the Ottawa, the scenery on either side of which is truly magnificent, and the passage up the Cheneuix Rapids is very beautiful. Arriving at the village at 6 p. m. we were soon comfortably located in a carriage which was in waiting our arrival. We reached our destination, Westmeath village, at a late hour, all feeling somewhat tired after having such a variety of travelling accommodation during the afternoon. The forenoon of the next day was spent in sailing on the beautiful bay on which the village is situated. At 6 p m. the Rev. James Simpson was married to Miss Mary Huntington, of Westmeath, by the Rev. W. L. Hunter, M. A., in the Wesleyan Methodist Church. Immediately after the ceremony the following address was read, which is significant of the esteem in which she is held by the members of the congregation, besides many other warm friends.

To Mrs. James Simpson:—

Dear Friend,—Knowing that you are about to remove from our midst, we feel that we cannot allow this removal to take place without testifying that we have appreciated your self-denying labors in connection with the Church, the Sabbath School, and the Temple in this place. We have reason to believe that these efforts have been acknowledged by the Great Head of the Church, and that they have not been in vain.

We will fondly cherish the pleasant memories you are leaving with us of the hours we have so pleasantly and profitably passed together, and of which we did not feel the value till now. But we hope soon to see you again amongst us and if so we will have great pleasure in renewing old associations and in reuniting the ties that are now about to be torn asunder.

We wish you to accept this purse and its contents ($81) as a mark of the esteem in which you are held by us. It is not for its value we would have you prise it, but as its being the expression of love and respect of thankful friends. We sincerely pray that your life may continue happy and useful in the future, and that many shall rise up and call you blessed in your new field of labor.

Signed, on behalf of the friends, by
G. A. TUCKER.
E. THOMPSON.

REPLY.

The Rev. James Simpson then gave a reply verbally in behalf of the bride, as follows:—

Accept her hearty thanks for this expression of your love. I am sure words can scarcely convey the pleasure which she experiences from the knowledge of the fact, that she lives in your hearts, and that she has your well wishes for her future happiness and best of all, that your prayers to God, that our Heavenly Father will abundantly bless and make her instrumental in winning souls to Jesus, follow her.

I believe it has always afforded her much pleasure and happiness of soul to assist as far as her talents would allow, in the service of praise and thanksgiving to a kind and Beneficent Creator.

Farewell Friends, again receive her thanks, and should we never meet again on earth, God grant that we may meet in that better World where parting will be no more.

The Bridal party left Westmeath on Thursday for Long Island Locks, near Ottawa, it being the circuit on which Mr. Simpson is stationed.

Hoping I have not trespassed too much on your valuable space, I remain

Yours truly,
MEO PERICULO.

DR. SANGSTER'S "MORE LAST WORDS."

Not satisfied with the amount of damage done to himself by his pamphlet, Dr. Sangster again rushes into print, and makes his cause blacker, if possible, than it was before. Of course, more than half of the letter is taken up with violent abuse of THE GLOBE. But, in the midst of it all, there is no attempt made to controvert one statement that we have advanced, or to lesson the force of one argument we have employed. Not only so, Dr. Sangster acknowledges, nay, glories in the acknowledgment, that he NEVER OBTAINED A DIVORCE AT ALL, *but that he acted on the divorce which his wife sued out* AGAINST *him.* Dr. Sangster's bitterest enemy could not have said or done anything to him so cruel as he has said of himself. Our legal argument against the validity of any divorce sued out by Dr. Sangster in the circumstances, stands unimpeached and unimpeachable. There is not a lawyer in Ontario that would risk his professional reputation by calling it in question. But if the argument is impregnable as against a divorce sued out by Dr. Sanster, it is, if possible, infinitely more so as against any divorce obtained by Mrs. Sangster. *Mrs Sangster never lived in Illinois* at all, and consequently could by no possibility have been within the jurisdiction of the Chicago courts. So long as her husband *had his domicile in Canada she could have no domicile anywhere else.* While living in Batavia, in the State of New York, Mrs. Sangster was *not* under the jurisdiction of the United States Courts. But worse than all: If Mrs. Sangster sued out a divorce against her husband *she could not have brought forward her own sins and short-comings as arguments in favour of her being relieved from the consequences of her own offences.* Her confession of adultery, even supposing she had made it—which, as we have already stated, she solemnly affirms she never did—could not have had the slightest influence in securing her divorce from her husband on her own petition. Nay, it would have gone all in the opposite direction. The offender against marriage obligations *cannot* sue out a divorce, and a confession of adultery on the part of the guilty only secures more rigidly the refusal of such a divorce to him or her, however much it may help the case of the injured party. Dr. Sangster triumphantly says that the divorce his wife secured is "valid in all respects". As we have shown, it has not the first beginning of "validity," and before any one could say whether it is "valid" even in equity—though it is not in any case in law—it would be necessary to know on what grounds it proceeded. What has Dr. Sangster done to justify his wife getting him divorced? We want to know this. As the case now stands, we have to do *not* with the sins of Mrs. Sangster against her husband, but with the sins of Dr. Sangster against his wife. What *did* he do? What plea did his wife urge why he should be put away? Did he commit adultery? In his pamphlet (page 20) he acknowledges that *adultery is the only valid ground for absolute divorce.* Was that the ground his wife pleaded? If it was on this ground, then, according to Dr. Sangster's own principles, the divorce is of no force either in a Court of Equsty, or under the law of Christian morality.

Perhaps the most striking specimen of Dr. Sangster's matchless effrontery in his reply to Mr. Hillyard Cameron's repudiation of the forged and fraudulent "legal opinion" published as his by Dr. Sangster. He says:—

"The editor of THE GLOBE endeavours to make capital out of Mr. Cameron's letter, and seeks to give it a meaning Mr. Cameron never designed it to convey. I asked for a *short, non-technical* opinion which teachers could not misunderstand. When I received the opinion from Mr. Cameron's office, I found it longer and more abstruse than I thought desirable, and I vainly endeavoured to see Mr. Cameron to have it condensed. On my third call to see him I was told he would not return to town for some days, and as my pamphlet had already been delayed longer than I wished, I ventured to leave out what I regarded as merely extraneous matter, and to give in his own words what I and my friends regarded as the substance of Mr. Cameron's opinion. That I acted in good faith is shown by the fact that I mailed a copy of my defence to him as soon as it issued; and although Mr. Cameron may think there is an appearance of inconsequence about it for its not being fully set out, he cannot, I apprehend, regard it as not fairly representing his views on the statement of facts submitted to him."

What is this but a confession of deliberate forgery and fraud upon the public? He cuts out from Mr. Cameron's opinion all that he does not like, and gives what he thinks the substance, and palms that off on the public as the whole. And even now he dares not give us the full text of this "opinion," so that the public might see the extent of his imposition.—*Globe.*

A canal near Glasgow, Scotland, burst, causing a flood which damaged property to the amount of £500,000.

Boss Tweed is said to be suffering from want of exercise, and is to have more commodious quarters. The next thing, we suppose, will be his release.

Cincinati, O., June 16.—John Kaiser of Franklin, ended a spree last night by shooting his wife dead, and then shooting himself through the head.

Havana, July 16.—Many fatal cases of vomito have occurred among the shipping, and some in the city. Small pox is also present.

Three prisoners named Lent, Tracy, and Back walked out of Hampsted, Long Island prison in daylight and escaped. They had complained of the heat, and were allowed the freedom of the yard and corridors. All were awaiting trial for robbery.

Great enthusiasm prevailed on the occasion of the landing the shore end of the telegraph cable from the steamer "Ambassador" at Rice Beach. The townspeople, including a number of ladies, turned out to lend a hand in hauling the drag rope ashore.

A lady at Ocean Grove, N. J., a day or two since exhibited the daring of a Grace Darling in rescuing a lad from drowning. Being an expert swimmer she dove into the water after the little fellow had gone down, brought him ashore, and resuscitated him—all without assistance—and then calmly went about her business as though she had simply done her duty.

DROWNED.—A young lad named Muldoon was drowned from a boat a short distance below Hull on Thursday afternoon. It would seem that in taking a drink from the boat, he lost his balance and tumbled into the river. Some raftsmen who observed his perilous position were unable to rescue him owing to the distance off.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Brownlee, proprietor of the Victoria Livery Stables, Ottawa, is reported to have dropped dead in a fit of appoplexy yesterday evening in Hull. The body will be removed to the city this morning preparatory to burial. His fate is one of the most melancholy we have had to chronicle for some time.

ALMOST A FIRE.—As the Express train on the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway was coming to the city the passenger car took fire from a spark of fire from the locomotive. It was early noticed by the conductor who stopped the train and had it put out. Had it not been for this circumstance there might have been a very serious catastrophe to record.

ONE MORE OF THE SCOTT MURDERERS GONE TO HIS REWARD.—The muddy waters of Lake Winnipeg have closed over the body of one of the Scott murderers. He left this part of the country at the dispersion of the banditti from Fort Garry, and has been hiding about the country to the North-west ever since, and until the last trip of the "Chief Commissioner." He took passage on board that steamer from Mossy Portage, on the Saskatchewan, saying he was one of the murderers of Scott, wanted to come to Fort Garry and deliver himself up to justice. He seemed very uneasy from time to time he got on board the boat, and, probably relenting the step he had taken, jumped overboard on Monday night last and was drowned. We have not been able to learn accurately the name of deceased.—*Manitoba Free Press.*

A woman on being convicted of forgery, applied to a newspaper for the appointment of penitentiary correspondent.

BIRTH.

At Eastons Corners on the 26th of June, the wife of P. Nevens, of a son.

MARRIED.

At Brockville, on the 2nd of July, by the Rev. Mr. McGillivray, James Baxter, to Belle Camichael, both of Brockville.

At the residence of Mr. Robert Dow, by the Rev. John McEwen, on the 7th inst., Mr. James Walker, of Pembroke, to Miss Janet Beveridge, of Edinburgh, Scotland.

On the 30th ult., at Orillia, in the Roman Catholic Church, by the Rev. L. Gibra, Mr. James McDermott, Lumberer, Ramsay, to Miss Maggie Robinson, youngest daughter of Mr. E. Robinson, merchant, Washago.

DIED.

Suddenly at Brockville, on the 13th inst., Frances, wife of Mr. Charles McDermott, in the sixty third year of her age,

On the 14th instant, Caroline Louisa, only daughter of Charles Woolfield, of Carleton Place, aged 9 months.

At Carleton Place, on the 16th instant, Alfred Earnest, infant son of Mr. Abner Nichols, aged three months.

We are sure that he sleeps in Jesus,
And nestles upon his breast;
For 'He bears the lambs in his bosom,'
In God's everlasting rest.

On Tuesday evening, June 30th, 1874, at Thornton Cliff, Brockville, Ont., at the residence of her son-in-law, W. H. B. Smythe, Esq., Catherine Eliza, wife of the late David Jones, Esq., of Brockville, formerly Judge of the Johnstown district, and Registrar for the County of Leeds.

At Plympton, June 23rd, Mr. Peter Cram, in the 46th year of his age, universally regreated by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

The subject of this notice was driving homewards from Petrolia, and when descending a somewhat steep hill, the buggy pole became detached from the neck yoke, the horses in the meanwhile became unmanagable, he was thrown with great violence to the ground, receiving serious external and internal injuries.

Though suffering very severely still for several days sanguine hopes were entertained of his recovery. But God had determined otherwise, and to manifest his gracious power to support and comfort under the most painful and trying circumstances,

"He that believth shall not make haste."

Years before, when in the full vigor of his physical, and mental powers, he gave decided evidence of conversion to Jesus, and consecration to his service, now "the God of Jacob was his refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble." The peace of God which passeth understanding sustained and cheered his heart, while he descended into "the valley of the shadow of death."

He asked his beloved partner to read selected portions of sacred scripture, and to assist him in singing to the Divine praise. And when he had counselled his sorrowing family and had borne witness to the reality and power of the religion of the Bible when in conflict even with the King of terrors, he breathed out his spirit into the hands of his Saviour God. To whom be glory evermore.

The large funeral procession which conveyed the remains to the grave, evidenced the esteem in which the deceased was held. To us all the solemn admonition is reiterated "be ye also ready in such an hour as ye think not the Son of man cometh.

A few short years of evil past
We reach that happy shore
Where death divided friends in Christ
Shall meet to part no more.

COMMUNICATED.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Beef	6 50	@	7 00
Pork	8 50	@	9 00
Mutton, per lb	0 08	@	0 10
Veal, per lb	0 06	@	0 08
Fowls, per couple	0 00	@	0 00
Turkeys, each	1 50	@	2 00
Geese, each	0 60	@	0 00
Ducks, each	0 00	@	0 00
Feathers, per lb	0 65	@	0 70
Eggs, per doz	0 12	@	0 14
Butter, per lb	0 25	@	0 00
In prints, per lb	0 00	@	0 00
Potatoes	0 60	@	0 65
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	28 00	@	30 00
Oat Straw, per ton	9 00	@	0 10
Oats, per bus	0 55	@	0 60
Peas, per bus	0 80	@	0 90
Beans, per bus	2 00	@	2 25
Buckwheat, per bus	0 60	@	0 70

BROCKVILLE MARKETS.

Flour—Extra, 100 lbs	$3 00	to	$3 15
No. 1 Fall	3 50	to	3 75
Buckwheat Flour	1 90	to	2 00
Buckwheat per bushel	0 50	to	0 55
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	0.60
Peas	0 65	to	0 65
Oats	0 35	to	0 40
Barley per bush	0 00	to	0 00
Potatoes	0 35	to	0 45
Pork per 100 lb	6 50	to	7 00
Beef per 100 lbs	4 50	to	5 50
Butter in rolls, per lb	0 22	to	0 23

RENFREW MARKETS

Wheat, Spring	$2 00	@	$2 20
Oats	1 20	@	1 30
Peas	0 80	@	1 60
Beans	2 50	@	3 00
Flour	6 50	@	6 75
Butter, roll	0 22	@	0 00
" 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

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	21 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 01

FAIRS.

ALMONTE, last Thursday in April and Oct.
ASHTON, 1st Thursday in March and Oct.
ARNPRIOR, 1st Thursday in March and Oct.
BONNECHERE POINT, 2nd Tues. in April & Oct.
CARLETON PLACE, 1st Tues. in April and Nov.
CLAYTON, 3rd Wed. in April, 2nd Wed. Nov.
EGANVILLE, last Wednesday in October.
FRANKTOWN, 2nd Tues in May and Sept.
FERGUSON'S FALLS, 3rd Tues. May and Oct.
INNISVILLE 4th Tuesday in October.
LANARK, 2nd Tuesday in May and October.
MERRICKVILLE, 1st Thur. in Sep., Oct. & Nov.
PAKENHAM, 2nd Tues., May, 2nd Thur., Oct.
PERTH, 1st Tuesday in May and October.
PEMBROKE, 2nd Wed. March, 3rd Wed in Oct
RENFREW, 1st Wednesday in November.
ROSS, 4th Tuesday in April and October.
ROSEVILLE, 2nd Thur. in May and September
SMITH'S FALLS, 1st Friday in October.
SAND POINT, 1st Tuesday in May and Oct.

Two horses were struck by lightning and killed at Rondeau, while standing under a tree for shelter. At this time of year when thunder storms are so prevalent, it may be well to reiterate the oft-repeated caution as to the danger incurred by the proximity of trees under such circumstances.

TENDERS WANTED, Sealed Tenders for the erection of a Brick School House in the village of Renfrew, will be received by the undersigned on or before the fifth day of August, next, plans and specifications can be seen at Mr. P. Dougall's, Carriage maker Renfrew. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

JAMES WARD,
Chairman, Board of Education.
Renfrew 18th July, 1874.

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.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of Robert Little an Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given, that the above named Insolvent has deposited in my office a Deed of Composition and discharge, purporting to be signed by a majority in number of Creditors of said insolvent, representing more than three fourths in value of his liabilities subject to be computed in ascertaining such proportion, and if no opposition or objection to said Deed of Composition and discharge be made to me in writing by a Creditor or Creditors within three judicial weeks of the last publication of this notice, I, the Assignee, shall proceed to act upon said Deed of Composition and discharge according to its terms and said Act.

A. W. BELL,
Carleton Place, Assignee.
July 9th 1874 (41-a)



A Regular communication of St. John's Lodge No. 63, A. F. A. M. will take place on Wednesday evening, July 22nd, at 7.30 o'clock, sharp.

W. CARLEY,
Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Public Notice is hereby given, that sealed Tenders will be received by the undersigned at his office, in the Town of Perth, until Saturday, the 11 day of July, A. D. 1874, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, for the Tinning of the Roof of the Court House Building in the Town of Perth, Specification of work required to be done can be seen at the said office.

By order of Committee.
THOS. BROOKE,
C. Lanark.
LANARK COUNTY COUNCIL OFFICE, }
Perth 24th June, 1874 } (40-a.)

NOTICE. The Municipal Council of Beckwith will meet for public business at the Town Hall, on Tuesday, the 4th day of August, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Trustees requiring special taxation for School purposes are requested to make application at the said meeting.

Franktown, By order,
18th July 1874. EWEN McEWEN.
(42-) Town Clerk.

RAMSAY COUNCIL. A meeting of the Municipal Council of the Township of Ramsay, will be held in the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 1st of August, at 10 o'clock, for the transaction of general Township business. Trustees of the various School Sections will please hand in their applications for special assessments for School purposes at this meeting

July 18, 1874. THOMAS COULTER.
(42-a) Town Clerk.

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-a) Secretary.

STRAY MARE. Strayed from the premises of the subscriber a bay mare, stands about 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)

NOTICE. The Municipal Council of the Township of Pakenham, will meet at the Town Hall, of the said Township, on Saturday the first day of August, next at Ten o'clock, a. m. School Trustees are requested to hand in their applications for special rates at the above meeting.

Pakenham, JAMES CONNERY.
(40-g) July 3rd 1874. Township Clerk.

LOST. A note of hand, for $75, with $5 folded in it, note payable to the undersigned, who will be much obliged if the finder will return it. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing said note.

JOHN DOWDAL.
Beckwith, July 13th, 1874. (42-a*)

NOTICE.—The public are hereby warned not to give credit in any thing to Donald Stewart, Carleton Place, as he owns nothing to pay for it. JOHN STEWART.
July 13th, 1874.

HUNTERS 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)

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. A wet nurse also a General Cook, accustomed to Cooking. Apply to Mrs HENRY D. SHAW
Perth, July 1874. (41-a)

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

A GOOD BOY wanted, at this Office, to learn the Printing business. July 1st 1874.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Carleton Place Post Office, July 20th 1874.

Babcock, E A	Moffatt, Jas
Beck, Mrs M	Malloch, Geo
Bradley, J	Moore, John
Carmichael, D	McCharle, J M
Clark, Wm	McCrea, M J
Clark, Dr John (5)	McDermott, Ed
Comrie, Geo	McFarlane, Miss A
Cameron, Daniel	McGregor, Mrs P
Campbell Miss M A	McKim, H A
Crampton, M B	McNaughton, Peter
Code, Mrs John	McQuarry, D
Carswell, G A	Nesbitt, Miss M J
Cunningham, H	Neil, Miss E
Cameron, Mrs S	Pim, J P
Dorway, Geo	Rabilly, M
Dunn, Wm	Rooney, Samuel
Duley, Geo	Rodgers, E
Edgar, E W	Reid, Geo E
Fraser, Mrs E	Reid, Samuel
Gareau, Andrie	Shepherd, Chaffey
Girouard, Mrs Jos	Sinclair, J A
Griffith, Miss C J	Steen, R G
Gordon, Miss A J	Pope, Samuel
Johnston, Miss H J	Umpherston, Jas 2
Kelly, H J	Weedmand, Jno
Lee, Jas	Willows, Thos (2)
Moran, Austin	White, James (2)
Matheson, Joseph	Warren, Henry
Maines, Wm	Waugh, R
Morris, Jas	Weir, John
Mercier, D	Wright, John
Murray, Wm	

P. STRUTHERS Postmaster.

THE BROWN & PATTERSON MANUFACTURING CO. OF WHITBY.

HAVING fully established their business in this section of Eastern Ontario beg to inform their friends and customers that they are still prepared to fill their orders from their warehouse in *Carleton Place*, through their general Agent, Mr. R. D. Robbins, to whom all orders for Extras or for Machines where Agencies are not established should be addressed. Our stock embraces the "Johnson," (Single Reaper,) "Champion Combined," the Cayuga Chief, (Rearcut,) Mower and the "Warrior," frontcut mower, and the fact of our being the successful winners of the first prize for Reaping and Mowing at the great Provincial trial held at Paris, Ont., the 19 and 20th July 1871 with a Johnson Reaper cutting a 5½ ft. swath and a draft of only 200 lbs., and a Cayuga Chief, Jr. Mower, cutting a 4 ft. 2 in. swath with a draft of only 180 lbs. together with first prizes at Willbrook, Ont., in 1872 on Tweedie farm, South Ont., 1872. at Ramsay, 1872. and the First Prize Diploma, at the field trial at Bells Corners on our Johnson Reaper last season, should sufficiently prove to the Farmer the superiority of our Machines.

We beg also to state that we have several important improvements on the Johnson, covered by "Letter's Patent" and have more experience with the Machine, and being the first to make it in the Dominion—we do not hesitate to say, we can produce a better Reaper than can be found elsewhere.

To those in want of machines for 1874, we would say, send on your orders at once, as our supply will soon be exhausted. The following gentlemen are authorized to take orders for us, and will give any necessary information:—

Wm. Atkinson, Carleton Place.
Jas. Black, Almonte.
Jas. Cameron, Perth.
M. Burns, do.
Geo. McPherson, Pakenham.
Geo. Hunt, Mohr's Corners.
F. A. Holliday, do.
James Bell, Arnprior.
Henry Rose, Marlborough.
John Stewart, Portage du Fort
John Rielly, Richmond.
Thos. Tubman, Munster.
Robt. Moodie. Bell's Corners.
John Dawson, Bell's Corners.
W. Halpenny, Renfrew.
Jas Bowes, Douglas.
J & B Griffith, Eganville.
J McDowell, Shawville, P. Q
G Wilson, Allen's Mills.
W Trimble, North Gower.
T F Forfar, Ottawa.

Also on hand or got to order Ithaca Horse Rakes, Sulky Rakes, Steel Plows, Paris Horse Power Straw Cutter, Cumming's Patd. Straw Cutter, &c.

☞ Send for circulars.

BROWN & PATTERSON, Mfg., Co.
R. D. ROBBINS, General Agent.
Carleton Place, June 22nd, 1874.

TIN WARE! TIN WARE!

New Tin Shop.

WILLIAM DUNN, late of Kingston, where he has resided for a number of years as foreman in the largest manufacturing establishment in that city, has opened a Shop in

CARLETON PLACE,
NEXT DOOR TO JACOB LESSLIE'S,

where you will find a large and varied Stock of

TIN-WARE,
PUMPS,
SINKS, &c.

He is prepared to manufacture Milk Cans of every description and size; and having a long experience in this kind of work, and at the same time being a first class workman, feels satisfied any persons favoring him with their orders, he will be able to give ample satisfaction.

Three different kinds of Spouting and Conductor Pipe, manufactured and put up in the most substantial style—a sample of which may be seen at Mr. Cowan's Hardware Store, next door to Cornell's Hotel.

You will find my prices moderate and my work of the very best quality.

Don't fail to give me a call before placing your orders.

☞ All sorts of Jobbing and repairing attended to punctually.

Carleton Place, June 29, 1864.

THE DRY GOODS HALL.

GREAT CLEARING SALE.

FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.

The best opportunity for buying cheap goods ever offered in the place. The following line of goods to be sold at and under cost price.

Light Prints,	Muslins,
Grenadines,	Silk Umbrellas,
Parasols,	White Lustres,
Piques,	Dress Goods,
Shawls,	Silk Jackets,
Skirts,	Skirting,

LUSTRES AND LINEN COATS.

STRAW AND FELT HATS.

Parties wishing to buy any of the above line will positively save 25 cents on the dollar by purchasing from us.—This is no bogus sale, what we advertise we shall carry out to the fullest extent.

WILLIAM CARLEY.
July 20, 1874.

FOR THE PUBLIC. The Fremont Washer has been in use in the Dominion nearly 2 years, and has given general satisfaction, it is made by Messrs. Brenan & Sabra and A McCrea. It has a Rocket, and malable iron guard.

It is now sold by Martin Brenan, of Arnprior, John Steveans of Lanark, Mr. Laney and others.—

There is an Imitation called the Dangerfeld it has a single wire spring on the outside ends; anyone can see it will not last long or keep tight enough to do good washing; there is no name on it, and no guards on it.

W. C. READ,
Gen. Agent. (39-e)

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, Sheetlings, 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.

—o:—

MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE LEADS,

ZINC,

WHITE PUTTY,

COLOURED PAINTS,

GROUND SPICES,

Cream Tartar,

&c., &c.

—o—

TURNER'S PATENT BOILED LINSEED OIL

THE BEST OIL KNOWN.

98 & 100 MAIN STREET BROCKVILLE.

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 price 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

McCANN, House, Sign, Carriage, 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)

CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY. Co— Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Canada Central Railway Company, will be held in the Company's Office, in the City of Ottawa, on Friday, the Fourteenth Day of August next, at Twelve o'clock noon, for the election of Directors, and for other purposes, of which all persons interested will please take notice.

A. B. CHAFFEE, Secretary-Treas

CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY OFFICE, Ottawa, July 6th, 1874. (4-e)

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

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.

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

Ashton Jan. 16th, 1874.

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.

(40-tf) S. EDMUNDS.

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 ½ & ¼ 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

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. O. SOMERVILLE, Travelling Agent.

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.

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]

FOR SALE in the flourishing village of Arnprior, that well known Bakery, with a first class oven, quiet new, and shop and dwelling attached, also on the same lot, a two story house quite new, with seven rooms and Hall up-stairs, and three rooms and kitchen down stairs, well adapted as a boarding house, all will be sold cheap for cash Apply to the proprietor on the premises.

JOHN J. WHITE, Baker.

Daniel St. opposite Campbell's Hotel.

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, Violin Strings, Accordeons, &c. Repairing done and satisfaction guaranteed

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ROSEBANK WOOLEN MILL. The subscriber having removed to his New Factory at Rosebank, (Snedden's) would inform his old customers and the public generally, that he is now prepared to do all kinds of Custom Work as formerly, such as Spinning, Cloth Dressing &c. All kinds of work guaranteed well done. A variety of Tweeds Satinetts, and Flannels, constantly on hand. The highest price paid for Wool.

P McDOUGALL

SMITH & STEWART, Stationers and Bookbinders, Importers of Office and Fancy Stationery, School Books, Bibles, Church Services &c, 14 Sparks Street Ottawa. Opposite Russell House. 71y

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CENTRAL CANADA WHOLESALE COAL OIL DEPOT.

W. M. FULFORD, Chemist, Druggist, and Exchange Broker. Wholesale dealer in Coal Oil, Lamp Goods, &c., &c. Dealers supplied at Manufacturers prices. The highest price paid for Coal Oil Barrels.

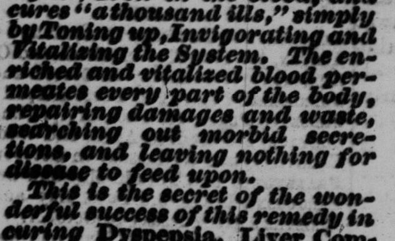
Brockville, Ont. 48tf

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.

Iron in the Blood



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.

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



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. 40

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 generaly prevails, in consequence of all sales being made for Cash.

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

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.

ROME WATERTOWN & OGDENSBURG RAILWAY. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. On and after Monday, Dec. 15th 1873, and until further notice, Passenger trains will run on this road as follows, [Sundays excepted.]

DAY EXPRESS

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

NEW YORK EXPRESS.

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. FRABY, 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

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CANADA CENTRAL —AND— BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAYS.

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

LEAVE		
Brockville,	9.10 a. m.	4.30 p. m.
Ottawa,	10.15 a. m.	5.20 p. m.
Renfrew,	9.10 a. m.	4.20 p. m.
ARRIVE		
Ottawa,	12.55 p. m.	8.00 p. m.
Renfrew,	2.00 p. m.	9.10 p. m.
Brockville,	1.50 p. m.	9.10 p. m.

☞10 15 a. m. train from Ottawa makes close connection with Grand Trunk Express train from the West at 1.50 p. m.

4 20 p. m. train from Brockville makes close connection with Grand Trunk Express train from the West, arriving in Ottawa at 8 p.m.

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

A. B. FOSTER, Managing Director.

Brockville May 11, 1874. 33

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

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

COSIER & SHORE.

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

JAMES HOPE & CO ,

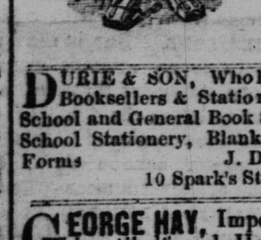
Manufacturing Stationers and Bookbinders, IMPORTERS OF GENERAL STATIONERY, ARTISTS MATERIALS, SCHOOL BOOKS, BIBLES, CHURCH SERVICES &C. CORNER OF SPARKS AND ELGIN STREETS, OTTAWA. 21-ly

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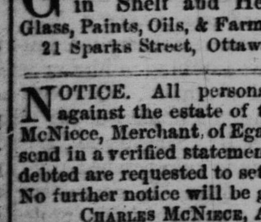
TANNERY FOR SALE.

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



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



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

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.

GEORGE HAY, Importer and Dealer in Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Glass, Paints, Oils, & Farming Implements.

21 Sparks Street, Ottawa (16-ly)

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

CHARLES McNIECE, Administrator.

Eganville, Feb. 21, 1874. 22

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.

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

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

WM. M. GLOVER.

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.

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, Commissioner for taking Affidavits in the Queen's Bench, &c. Office at Captain Brown's Store, Bridge Street 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 preferred.)

T. GREIG Solicitor.

Carleton Place. 22

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

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

SALT coarse and fine for sale at ALEX. STEWART'S.

Beckwith July 13, 1874. (41-a)

RICH FARMING LANDS ! For sale very cheap by the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The best investment ! No fluctuations ! Always improving in value ! The wealth of the country is made by the advance in real estate. Now is the time ! Millions of acres of the finest lands on the continent, in eastern Nebraska, now for sale, many of them never before in Market, at prices that defy competition.— Five and ten years' credit given, with interest at six per cent.—The Land grant Bonds of the Company taken at par for lands.

☞Full particulars given, new Guide with new Maps mailed free. The PIONEER, a handsome illustrated paper, containing the Homestead Law, sent free to all parts of the world. Address

O. F. DAVIS,

Land Commissioners, U. P R R.

Omaha, Neb.

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

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)

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

WM. LECKIE.

May 2, 1874. 31-a

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

WM REYNOLDS.

Renfrew, Feb. 1, 18-ly

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-eg)

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

SMITH'S FALLS AGRICULTURAL WORKS.



WE BEG TO CALL THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF FARMERS to our Harvesting Implements for the season of 1874. Sizes and variety to suit the wants of all classes.

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

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

THE DODGE MOWER AND SELF RAKE REAPER, which with valuable improvements made since last season, we offer to those who prefer a REAR CUTTING-MACHINE, as the most perfect Combined Machine of its class in the Market.

The JOHNSTON SELF RAKING REAPER we commenced to manufacture last season. Our patterns with all the latest improvements were secured from the patentees, and with our superior facilities and long experience in manufacturing, we claim for them that for quality of materials and style of finish, they will be found unsurpassed by any produced in the Dominion. At a field trial near Bell's Corners last July, the *score* of the Judges was for our Machine 120 points and the winning one 122—simply two points difference. Our machine went from the shop into the trial without any previous working, which was not the case with the other which had been worked in the field before. We were the first to put on steel-lined malleable guards on this machine, and we find that only since we commenced others have begun to do the same.

ITHICA HORSE RAKES.

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

☞ Send for circulars giving full information, or apply to our Agents.☜

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

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.