

THE SENATE.

There seems to be a general feeling amongst Canadians, that the respectable and venerable institution known as the Senate of the Dominion is a sort of fifth wheel in our government machine, added and tolerated for the sake of ornamental, rather than the useful. Unless, however, some more brilliant exhibition of Senatorial prowess be given in the future, than has been furnished in the past, we must confess, we fail to see where the ornamental part of the affair "comes in," any more than the useful.

The present Ministry seem to have recognized the practical inactivity of this body as hitherto constituted and are trying to infuse new blood and new energy into the institution, but if, as is the general opinion, we do not need a Senate at all, this attempt to galvanize it into life, will only be the means of prolonging an existence otherwise soon to be numbered among the things that were.

We in Ontario have most thoroughly and conclusively demonstrated, in our Local Legislature, that a second Chamber is quite unnecessary. The experiment has been tried and found quite satisfactory. Neither Tory nor Radical in Ontario will advocate a return to the old system of things.

Why then do we need for the Dominion, what has been shown worthless in the by far most populous and wealthy member of the Confederacy? Almost the only argument we have ever heard in its favor is that the second Chamber acts as a check upon hasty and ill considered legislation; but when has this wonderful safeguard been exercised for our benefit? Has it not rather proved in many cases an obstruction to needed legislation? It is true it generally in the end acquiesces in all the doings of the Commons, feeling in fact in view of its precarious existence that it dare not do otherwise. Last year furnished two instances of its "checking of hasty legislation"—one the throwing out by the Senate of Quebec of the Bill passed by the House abolishing dual representation, and the other the history of the Oath's Bill in the Senate of the Dominion. We think the evidence goes to show that such institutions check all legislation, hasty or otherwise.

Then there is the expense of maintaining an extra Legislative body. With the prospect before us of such vast public works, with an increase already of our customs and excise duties to meet current expenses, it is evident that our resources will be taxed to the utmost, and it behooves us to economize in every possible direction. The yearly cost of the Senate would pay the interest on no small portion of the Public Debt, and we feel satisfied that no great number of our people would sympathize with the respectable old ladies who would find "their occupation gone," were the money appropriated for that purpose.

The fact is that in receiving our institutions from the mother country, we have imported, with some of the good, some of the evil also pertaining to the government of that country. A second Chamber in England may be considered a necessary evil, as society is at present constituted there, being the representative of a distinct, wealthy and powerful class, and of course wields a corresponding influence on the government and policy of the country. But here, we have no such class to be represented, and in borrowing a system of government from British institutions, we have also left this part at home. Our neighbors across the line feel in the same error, but we have not succeeded in making both branches of our Legislature of as much real use as they have. There, the Senate is the more important body and is elective like the other branch—the House of Representatives—but what, is gained by having two such establishments instead of one is more than we can see, except to make the governmental machinery more cumbrous.

We would not advocate a sudden abolition of the Senate. It does not accomplish a great deal of harm, beyond delaying public business and costing what we cannot very well afford to spend on such old-fashioned luxuries, and therefore all we would ask is, let it die a natural death. Let no new members be made, let the present members vegetate in elegant inactivity. In a few years the question would solve itself.

But if we must keep the "white elephant," let the members, by all means, be elected, either by popular vote or by the Local Legislatures, and then, even if we have twice as many establishments as we need, to do our law-making, they will be at least, both representative bodies. Besides, our Governments have now too much patronage in their hands, and the more this is increased, and the more this is put directly in the hands of the people, the better for our liberties, and the more likely that our laws and institutions will correspond with the popular will.

SENTINELS EXTRAORDINARY.—The Government during the sixteen preceding their resignation made hundred and fifty appointments from Lieutenant-Governors to Storekeepers. Of those made after the expiration of want of confidence had been received, the present Administration has called seventy. Many of those thus appointed held their seats in the House, and ready to vote their endorsement of the Pacific Railway Charter.

MORRISBURG TOLL ROAD.

It would be hard to find anywhere a road, on which there is a pretence of collecting toll, and at the same time so scandalously out of repair, as is the road leading from Morrisburg to Bell's Corners. Filled with ruts, horribly muddied, obstructed in many places by the remains of old "crossways" in the shape of logs, over which the wheels jolt, it is not only, in places almost impassable at any pace, and unsafe to life and limb, but there is not a mile of good road in the whole six. It would take six thousand dollars to put it in even tolerable repair. And yet the proprietors of this road draw yearly three or four thousand dollars, in the shape of tolls from people of this County for the privilege of travelling over a road which it would seem only a lively sense of an overruling Providence, would induce them to pass over. Verily these people must be possessed of patience to a degree where patience almost ceases to be a virtue, to be content to toll at a mail's pace and with but half a load over such highways to reach a market. Their benevolence, too, must be something extraordinary, to be willing after all this labour, loss of time, and risk, to pay thirty or forty cents a trip for the liberty of the road! It is a matter of importance to the welfare of any community, to have a direct and good road at all seasons of the year to a good market. And there are few places, go as far back in the country as you please, where the people are content with a poor one, and very few can be found that are worse than the one under consideration. It is a of vital importance to the people of Morrisburg, that this road be put in the best of order. Having built up a good trade, having secured the produce of the County in a channel in this direction, having one of the best, if not the best market along the front, it is highly necessary to their prosperity that this road do not prove a means of diverting trade to other parts.

There is no doubt, that if a first class road—especially a free road—were opened from the rear of the County either to a point above or below Morrisburg, or to Ottawa, it would tap the trade coming here at present and draw off a large part of it.

If the people of Williamsburg have not the energy or wisdom to grapple with this matter, there is no doubt that some other section will, and then attention to the subject will not make up the loss. The people of Williamsburg should insist on the road being immediately renovated, or better, the Township should purchase the road and repair it.

The Con. Statutes U. C. 1859. Cap. 49 Section 48 reads as follows:

"After any road, bridge, or other such work, constructed or acquired by any Company or Municipality, under this or any former Act, has been completed, and tolls established thereon, the Company or Municipality shall keep the same in repair."

Sec. 85. "If any such Company or Municipality suffers any portion of their road on which tolls have been taken to get out of repair, the Judge of the County Court, in which such road is situated, may upon the requisition of twelve freeholders residing within such County, stating that such road is so much out of repair as to impede or endanger Her Majesty's Subjects and others travelling thereon, direct the Engineer of the County, and if there be no such County Officer, then any competent Engineer to examine the road."

(86.) The Engineer so appointed, shall upon receiving directions, immediately inspect and examine the road, and if upon examination it be found so much out of repair as to impede or endanger Her Majesty's Subjects and others travelling thereon, as stated in the requisition, he shall notify the President of the Company or Head of the Municipality to whom the road belongs, by leaving a written notice with any of the keepers of the Toll Gates, belonging to such Company or Municipality stating that in pursuance of directions from the Judge of the County Court, he has inspected their road and found it to be out of repair, and requiring them to take notice thereof, and to cause the same to be repaired within a certain time to be named in such notice, and the time shall be such, as in the opinion of the Engineer, will be sufficient for making the required repairs."

(Sec. 87 is repealed by Cap. 31, Sec 1 of Ontario Statutes 1868 which reads as follows):

"If the Directors of the Company, or Municipal Council after the service of such notice, refuse or neglect to put the road into such repairs that Her Majesty's Subjects and others may not be impeded or endangered, travelling thereon, within the period limited in the notice, then from and after the expiration of such period and until such repairs be completed, neither the Directors nor the Council nor any person authorized by them shall demand or take any toll from any person travelling with or without any beast or vehicle, for passing through the nearest Toll Gates on either side or portion, or portions of road so reported to be out of repair."

It is thus seen that the remedy is easily obtained. Let the proper steps be taken at once—let the twelve freeholders get up the requisition necessary. If this be not done let us not hear any more complaints about the proprietors of the road. If the people who travel the road are satisfied to continue to travel it and pay the toll, the owners of the road would be very foolish to refuse to take it. But if the evil is beyond endurance, in the name of common sense go to work and compel the Directors to put the road in thorough order even if it costs them ten thousand dollars.

They have made money enough out of it to afford it. But do not let us have any patchwork—a few loads of gravel here, and a few there, it wants grading and graveling from end to end.

MORRISBURG HIGH SCHOOL.

For some time past, reports, highly derogatory to the character of the Head Master of this school, have been in general circulation, and some parents have withdrawn their children from the school on account of alleged improprieties on the part of the Principal. The Board has heretofore refrained from taking any action in the matter, alleging that there is always more or less scandal in circulation, which, when investigated generally proves baseless. They have further objected that no formal complaint has been made, and that if the Head Master discharges his duties efficiently in school, they have nothing to do with his conduct outside of the school room. We think their reasoning on this point is defective and liable to serious objection. If the charges are untrue it is their duty to do justice by the Head Master and by the school by making proper investigation, and establishing their untruth. If they are true, they certainly are imperatively called on to ascertain the facts and apply the remedy.

If he is guilty, the reputation of the school suffers, the attendance declines, and the school loses position. But there are higher considerations than these. It is true that the education sought in these institutions is secular, not religious, at the same time it is not intended that it should be irreligious. If in acquiring a secular education our youth are to be exposed to examples of immorality, if they are to be taught to make light of virtue and religion, it would be far better for their welfare, and that of society, that they should forego the opportunities of superior education. Parents ought not and will not subject their children to risk of contamination, in this respect either by precept or example. It matters not how high the attainments or successful the ability to teach, if the teacher's moral character is impure or his principles loose, he is a dangerous man, and unfit to be placed over our youth who are just forming habits and characters for life. If a clergyman were guilty of immorality, what would be thought of the defence "that his sermons were eloquent and orthodox?" These reports are so rife, and so scandalous, that when added to the disgraceful affair of last Thursday evening, we wonder how any Board can brave public opinion by ignoring them.

It is essential to the good name of the Principal and the success of the school that a thorough investigation take place, for already the school is attaining an unenviable notoriety abroad, that months—perhaps years may fail to remove.

Let it be understood that the Board by inaction in this matter, endorses the conduct of the Head Master, not by saying that the charges are untrue, for they have not investigated them, but that they are not objectionable.

SANITARY STATISTICS.

We give below a synopsis of a very eloquent speech by Dr. Brouse, M. P. for Grenville, in moving for a Committee on the above. The subject is of vital importance to the people of the Dominion, and it is high time action was taken, ere our reputation of possessing one of the healthiest climates in the world, be compromised. We commend the speech to the careful perusal of our readers.

Mr. Brouse moved for a committee to consider the expediency of asking Legislation with a view to constitute a Bureau of Sanitary Statistics in connection with one of the Public Departments; said Committee to consist of the Hon. Mr. Holt, Mr. Paquet, Hon. Mr. Robitaille, Messrs. Mills, Ferguson, Forbes, Burpee (Sanbury), DeCosmos, Dymond, Cameron (Huron), Cunningham, De St. George, Dr. Tupper and the mover.

The honorable gentleman who spoke slowly and distinctly said:—"The importance of the subject for which I have asked this Committee must constitute my excuse for it before this House. A daily increased interest is manifested in the subject of Sanitary science; not only the Physician, but also the Divine, the statesman and the man of literature, desire to investigate the general laws of hygiene, in the teachings of our Universities constant reference is made to the wide range of its influence, and the graduates not alone of Medicine, but of Arts are systematically lectured to make this study of their after lives; individual interest yields already to the impulse of communities, and I trust are long to the voice of our young Dominion, Montreal has caught the inspirations of the teachings in her University and has established a Board called the Sanitary Association. The results so far as they have added the municipal institutions in that city have been highly satisfactory. Other cities are desirous of establishing similar boards, but the field of their isolated action is limited, and a desire is felt that some central board should be established, such as is expressed in the motion now placed in your hands. If beneficial results accrue from the organization and working of these isolated boards, how much more may we hope to derive from an organized system that will combine all their teachings verging to a common centre, a common store house of the most valuable information. The simple association is but the individual link of the chain, whereas the establishing of the central board will be the uniting

link that will not only give strength but also form that connection which will convey an uninterrupted current with accumulated power and affect. In the olden countries of Europe much has been done to develop Sanitary science. France assimilates its teaching with her laws, and exercises a controlling influence in the organization of her Government. England has felt the necessity of action, and through the Registrar General has already accumulated sanitary statistics, which up to this hour has done much to ameliorate the physical condition of her working classes. I have asked for this Committee more with the hope that if allowed to be appointed, it may place such facts before this House and the country as will induce the Government to give the subject their most favorable consideration. We propose to combine such evidence as will, if not at the present, prompt the Government eventually to take into consideration the necessity for establishing a Central Board of Sanitary Statistics in connection with one of the public departments. It may be with that of the Interior, or with the Agricultural Department. It is not my province to discuss which, but leave it to the consideration of the Government. I will now place before the House a synopsis of what in my humble opinion the formation and working of this Central Board would reasonably be expected to accomplish. First, we should endeavor to collect and disseminate among the people of the Dominion useful information on subjects relating to public health. Much ignorance prevails on this subject; and then I would remark that the truths of sanitary science should be made so plain, and yet so thorough as readily to be understood, and should be taught in our schools. A mistake too generally prevails among parents and teachers that we should train the infantile brain with a knowledge of the dead languages, while the practical truths of physical development and the prolongation of life are left unexplained. I need not push this idea to its ultimate conclusion, but am satisfied all will agree that the consideration of this subject comes within the range of the proposition made. Secondly, it should be made imperative to acquire information by means of works on hygiene, correspondence and practical scientific experiments. The many discoveries made by the practical use of the microscope and the many facts that are daily given the public by the crucible of chemistry, make this the most progressive study of the age. While at the same time they add a practical result and bear with them more than ordinary interest. Thirdly, we should endeavor to promote and encourage the formation of auxiliary boards. In the fourth place there should be combined with the sanitary branch of the Bureau of Agriculture or other Departments, the collection and compilation of statistics, and all information relative to zymotic diseases, epidemics of every nature, and the best means to prevent their spreading. This proposition is more than of ordinary consideration to us in this Dominion. Our population depends largely upon our immigration and probably the history of the past will be multiplied in the future, as stronger and wider influences will bring additional numbers to our shores to meet the wants of settlement from all the Provinces of our Dominion. It will be recollected that the cholera first appeared in 1832 and next in 1834. Then there was no preparation to meet it. Every town and village did as it pleased and took such crude measures and precautions as occurred to them. There was no organization, and a general panic added to the immense mortality which occurred. It was the same when the immigrant or ship fever broke out in 1847. The quarantine station at Grosse Ile did not stay the progress and spread of the disease. The marine hospitals became crowded, people died upon the wharfs, in the streets, and in the sheds, which had been humanely provided for them. The disease extended among the inhabitants of all our towns and cities, physicians, clergymen, and philanthropists felt victims, and, in a word, death stalked through the land. The physician could not devise sanitary measures. It was his business to cure, and in attending upon the sick, he frequently sacrificed his life to his humane and zealous exertions. It is the business of the sanitary Commission composed of men of the highest intelligence, men of great learning and science to prevent the extension of disease. Then as regards diseases common with artisans, resulting from confinement in shops, from overcrowding, and from want of ventilation. I would here remark, that at different periods England has found it necessary to take action to consider this proposition. In 1819 a Commission was appointed in Ireland to consider the sanitary condition of her people, and the results proved the wisdom of that action. In 1844, England again felt the necessity to legislate and ordered a Sanitary Committee to inquire into the hygiene of large towns and populous districts, with a view to a practical result. Allow me to give the words of Professor Guy, one of the most distinguished men of his age and who constituted one of the Commission:—"That this enquiry has taught me that a great saving of human life may be confidently looked for in an unexpected quarter. That out of 36,000 deaths a year in England and Wales, which were attributed to true pulmonary consumption, 5,000 could be saved by increased space and ventilation in shops, workhouses and factories." Again, the drainage of cities and the analysis of the soils should receive attention, for instance in Brockville, which stood

upon a stratum of granite rock, typhoid fever had never made its appearance. The hygiene of our own homes, our schools, hospitals and public institutions, required to be examined, and the ventilation so improved that zymotic diseases, pneumonia, erysipelas, small pox and the like should be unknown. All may have recollected the consternation that was produced in this country, as well as throughout England by the terrible illness which prostrated His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, a year or two ago, and it was clearly ascertained that that illness was the result of defective drainage in a house in which he had been temporarily staying. The very Parliament Buildings, in Ottawa, the Chamber in which we sat was not free from zymotic influences. He had pointed out some years ago that the heated air of the buildings passed over a complete chain of cess-pools, and to their honor be it said the late Government caused an investigation to be made, and some improvements to be effected. The crowding and employing children in manufactories, is a field of exploration for the philanthropist. Thousands of children are sacrificed yearly through the sordid hope of gain. The object contemplated in my resolution has been done, and will still continue to do much to preserve human life. He would now proceed to the consideration of alimentary substances, but—

It being 6 o'clock the House rose.

After recess, Dr. Brouse said, relating to the adulteration of liquors and the baneful effects of their use—"The friends of temperance will find in these Sanitary Associations connected with this Bureau the most valuable co-operators for the suppression of the ravages of this destroyer of human life. The strong arm of the law alone will not reach the cure. But the combined facts that would reach the Bureau of Sanitary Statistics would overwhelm the people by the truths elicited. The cry of the widow and the orphan for legislative consideration here arose with overwhelming force. In the matter of vital statistics and the system of registration—The consideration of this question is closely allied to emigration. One of the most important points for the emigrant is to know that he will locate in a healthy locality. Compared with England, France, or any other of the European countries the vital statistics showed that Canada was an essentially healthy country. The pure air of British Columbia was unsurpassed, the salubrity of the Rocky Mountains, and the great North West territory are known to be particularly favorable to longevity, and a healthier climate than that of Ontario, and indeed the whole of the Dominion could not possibly be conceived. People who were ill emigrated oftentimes to other countries to recruit their health and save their lives. Many persons who could not live in England at all could live here, but it was, nevertheless, an especial duty to this country to take means to prevent overcrowding in houses and factories, to prevent the introduction here of a zymotic atmosphere, which could scarcely be said to exist at all. It was well known that measures of this sort had been made use of to encourage immigration to Minnesota, by showing that the climate of that State was hostile to consumption, and to Colorado by showing that its climate was a health giving one for invalids. He believed that we had within our Dominion localities in which the climate was most healthful; and this being the case, it would tend very much to encourage immigration to our shores if steps were taken to make the fact known. He considered the subject a most important one, and hoped the Government would give it their consideration. The consideration of hygiene presents itself in two branches—that which relates to private individuals, and that which treats of nations. It is of the national that I address myself to this House, for it is the national consideration to which my motion refers. Public hygiene is a large and comprehensive subject—may, by a science. It has to do with persons of every rank, of both sexes and of every age. It takes cognizance of the houses in which we live, of our occupations and modes of life—of the food we eat, the fluids we drink, and the air we breathe. It follows the child to his school, the laborer to his field, the miner to his pit, and the artisan to his factory and his workshop; the sick man to the hospital, the pauper to the workhouse, the lunatic to the asylum, the thief to the prison. It is with the sailor in his ship, the soldier in his barracks, and it accompanies the emigrant to his home beyond the seas. The consideration of this subject is one of the most ennobling to which the mind can be directed. It is for the elevation and improving of the human race. It was this consideration for which a Wilberforce devoted his life to improve and ennoble the human race. It was this that caused Howard to traverse Europe and travel from prison to prison, to make himself familiar with the condition of his fellow-men, under hope of improving their unfortunate position, and it was learning this noble work that he lost his life and his bones now bleach on the plains of a distant Tartary. Feeling as I do the deepest interest in the future greatness of our young Dominion I desire to urge the formation of this committee, and a favorable action of the Government.

Not bad.—A Hawaiian newspaper says:—"It is of no use to exhibit unflinching friendship for a man and the cause he advocates, when after he triumphs, enemies are rewarded and friends left out in the cold."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(Continued from fourth page.)

April 23. Mr. Laird, at the opening of the sitting, introduced a Bill to supply certain omissions in the Manitoba Act, with respect to extinguishing the title of half-breed heads of families, and the Selkirk and other early settlers on the land now forming that Province.

Mr. Mills resumed the discussion on the Elections Bill. He showed the inconsistency of Dr. Tupper's opposition to the adoption of the Provincial franchises in Dominion elections, and exposed the partisan manner in which the late Government had selected the time for holding the elections and the Returning-officers engaged in those elections. He pointed out how unfairly those officers had acted, and how different had been the results of elections fairly conducted. The Government was by the new Bill rightly divested of powers so open to abuse. Although Dr. Tupper professed to rejoice over the adoption of simultaneous elections as a compliment to the precedent set by his own Province, he had more than once voted against a proposal in favour of simultaneous elections in the Dominion Parliament. The same remarks applied to the opposition of Dr. Tupper to the Controverted Elections Bill and the ballot, both of which he was now supporting. He (Mr. Mills) was himself in favour of a manhood residential suffrage, but as that could not be adopted he believed no better arrangement could be made than to leave the settlement of the franchise to the Local Governments. He was not in favour of abolishing public nominations, and feared that the nominations in writing would lead to useless contests, although the exaction of a sum of money from the persons nominating a candidate would perhaps check this evil.

Mr. Palmer, approved of the ballot, and would give the right to vote to widows and single women, who at present had no one to represent them. He approved of the adoption of the Provincial franchise.

Mr. Mitchell congratulated the Government on the general character of the Bill, and in order to make it as efficient as possible might move some amendments at a future stage. He approved of the ballot, as he had experienced its working in his own Province, but did not desire to see the Federal suffrage at the mercy of local political parties. He would however be satisfied if the Provincial franchise, as at present existed in the several Provinces, were permanently adopted.

Mr. Kirkpatrick would strike out the clause prohibiting women from voting. He was glad to see the property qualification abolished, and heartily approved of the adoption of the ballot and would like to see cumulative voting.

Mr. Cameron (Huron) congratulated the Minister of Justice on the approval accorded to the Bill from all sides of the House. He was, however, unfavourable to the abolition of the property qualification so long as property was the basis of the franchise. He did not approve the abolition of the public nominations, which he believed were useful in bringing the candidates face to face.

Mr. Laird defended the abolition of public nominations, and mentioned certain cases within his own knowledge to show they did not discourage sham candidatures. Nor did he think that in other respects public nominations were particularly useful. He briefly noticed other criticisms of the measure, and was followed by

Sir John A. Macdonald, who urged the retention of public nominations. Once abolished them, and no election would be uncontested. In the case of Ministers it was very important they should not be needlessly opposed on going for re-election. He showed that in this particular the English precedent did not apply, owing to the very different state of things existing in the mother country. He preferred a uniform franchise, based on property. If the Provincial franchise were adopted it should be the one in force at a definite time, in order that the electoral vote for the Dominion should not be subject to local changes. The ballot had gone beyond discussion. He thought, however, that means should be provided for conducting a scrutiny in case of an election being contested. With respect to the clauses for preventing corrupt practices, he feared they erred on the side of too great stringency.

Mr. Jones (Halifax) from personal experience could speak to the salutary effect of the abolition of public nominations, which had worked well in Nova Scotia.

Mr. Trow would not object to the abolition of public nominations, if the number of electors required to sign the nomination paper were largely increased. He also approved of compulsory voting. Mr. Trow expressed himself generally favourable to the measure, but would prefer that public nominations were not proposed to be abolished. He was opposed to the opening of the ballot boxes by Deputy Returning-officers and advocated compulsory voting. He also considered it somewhat anomalous that a voter should be required to have a property qualification, while a candidate for Parliamentary honours did not need to own a foot of real estate.

Mr. Goudge was also opposed to the abolition of public nominations, advocated an assimilation of the franchise in all the Provinces, and thought it was unfair to disfranchise Dominion officials in Nova Scotia on the whole he approved of the principle of the Bill.

Mr. Davies advocated manhood suffrage.

Mr. Macdonnell (Inverness) advocated manhood suffrage, and pointed out

several provisions in the Bill which he thought should be amended in Committee.

After a few words from Dr. Schultz, the Bill was read a second time, and the House adjourned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM THE CAPITAL.

From our Special Correspondent.

Ottawa, April, 27th, 1874.

Those political prophets who did not expect to see an opposition before the third Session have been mistaken. Fortunately for the Administration there is an opposition not significant or numerous it may be, but withal an opposition. It is represented by the dauntless three, Sir John, Dr. Charles and Peter the Little. It may have been the intention of this opposition to allow matters to go on quietly, but it is now evident that their old instincts have overcome the little modicum of decency and judgment supposed to have been reserved by them when they made a virtue of necessity and resigned. But the very idea of the opposition having to remain in opposition is repulsive to the men who make up this triumvirate. Whatever resolutions they have made with the few followers whom they met in Caucus, have been scattered to the winds, and the best evidence we have of their factionism is the resistance which they are offering to the passage of items in the estimates which they themselves introduced last year. The violence with which they oppose re-votes is marvellous, especially when it is borne in mind these items passed through the Committee last year without any unreasonable opposition from those who then occupied seats on the left. Your readers must dismiss from their minds all charitable impressions, as to the purity of the motives which are actuating the present opposing party. To be an opposition without prospects is almost like being an Insurance Company without capital or profits—you must remember that the violence is in proportion to the absence of rhyme or reason.

Mr. Dorion's Election Bill has already passed two stages. The House is now engaged in passing the various clauses serially. The views which the Second Reading evoked were more in the form of a debate than a discussion. The opposition was chiefly offered to the private nomination and Ballot Clauses. The arguments advanced against private nominations, and the Ballot would not reflect credit on a Debating Club. These were for the most part advanced by inferior members, many of whom must not be held responsible for their utterances. The opposition to the private nomination clause on Friday night, was of a more practical form. Mr. Cameron (Huron) divided the House on an amendment moved by himself, that the nominations be public instead of private. His amendment was defeated more than two to one. The vote being 98 to 42.

As you have not given any provisions of the Bill, permit me to condense a few of its chief clauses. Any ten electors may nominate a candidate as may be as or as many candidates required to be elected for the Electoral District for which the election is held, by producing to the Returning Officer, at the time and place indicated in the proclamation—a writing in the following form. We the undersigned Electors of the Electoral District of..... hereby nominate..... as a candidate (or candidates) to represent the said Electoral District, in the House of Commons of Canada.

I (or we) the said..... nominated in the foregoing Nomination Paper, hereby consent to such nomination.

Each candidate must be nominated by a separate nomination paper, but the same electors, or any of them, may subscribe as many nomination papers, as there are members to be elected.

The ballot paper of each voter shall be a paper in this Act, called a ballot paper, showing the names and description of the candidates alphabetically arranged in the order of their surnames, or if there be two or more candidates with the same surname, in the order of their other names, and the ballot paper must be of this form:

1	DOE	
	John Doe, Township of Grant, County of Northumberland, Esq.,	
2	ROE	
	Richard Roe, Town of Parkhill, County of Middlesex, Editor Telescope.	X
3	STILES	
	Gregory Stiles, 10 Spark Street, City of Ottawa, Physician.	
4	STILES	
	Henry Stiles, Stamp Street, Ottawa, Barrister.	

The names of the candidates will be as in the nomination paper. The elector is supposed to have marked his ballot paper in favor of Richard Roe. The poll when granted, must be held in each polling district in a room of convenient access with an outside door for the admittance of the voters, and having if possible another door through which they may leave after having voted. One or two compartments must be made within the room, so arranged that each voter may be screened from observation, and may without interference or interruption mark his ballot paper. The elector on receiving the ballot paper and envelope, shall forthwith proceed into one of the compartments of the polling station, and then mark his ballot paper, making a cross on the right hand side, opposite the name of the candidate for whom he intends to vote, after which he shall fold it up and place it in the envelope and close

the same, and shall hand the envelope containing such ballot paper to the Deputy Returning Officer, who shall immediately and in the presence of the elector place the same in the ballot box. The various clauses will be adopted this evening, and the third reading of the Bill will be completed late to-night.

IN SUPPLY.

The House in Committee have passed all items under Financial Inspector's requirements amounting to \$68,000. Civil Government Departmental Salaries, \$739,815; Immigration and Quarantine, \$357,710; Pensions, \$15,178.25; Militia, \$1,313,500. Thanks to Reform, this item has been reduced nearly half a million of dollars. The force is to be smaller, and better disciplined and equipped, and the Major-General who will make the army in the field, is to be an officer of the British Army. Items under Public Works and Buildings \$11,606,625.

The various Committees are doing nearly as much work as the House. Tache before the North-west Committee is the commencement of another scandal. The late Government requested the Hudson Bay Company, to pay Mr. Riel \$3000 to clear out. Louis took the money and did clear out for a time. Letters from Sir John Macdonald, of a vastly important character have been put in as evidence, and more disclosures are in course of evolution.

THE TARIFF.

The number of deputations which are here asking for a modification in the Tariff is almost countless. It is not believed that they will succeed, though there are some reasons for believing that the sugar duties will be relaxed.

LOCAL ITEMS.

NEW STORE.—Mr. Chester Casselman, of Winchester, is about opening out a stock of Groceries, Stationery, &c., in the store at present occupied by Mr. W. Casselman, on Main Street.

A Committee has been appointed with the view of getting up a celebration on the 24th of May, at Granby.

Miss Ann Flynn, one door south of Gormley's Block, announces the new Spring styles in Millinery. See Adv.

MOVED WEST. What? Why Messrs. Meikle's Store, about sixty feet, to make room for the new brick building they are about putting up.

Spring suits are going off immensely at Mr. Tom Bell's. The reason is obvious—he sells cheap, does his work well and don't keep it a secret. Read his new advertisement. Suits of Aberdeen mixtures, only \$13.

MORE ENTERPRISE.—Messrs. Jas. L. Allison & Co., of Morrisburg, have now on the stocks a very handsome model of a Steam Tug, designed by Harris of Brockville. It is 50 feet keel, 12 feet beam and 56 feet over all. The engine, 12 inch square, is now in process of construction at the Nash Machine Shop. We wish them a successful launch and a profitable business with their steamers.

We would call the attention of our readers in Iroquois and vicinity to the great inducements offered by Mr. J. Murray in the Clothing Department. See advertisement.

DON'T FORGET James Taylor's Comic Opera Troupe! The greatest combination of talent travelling. James Taylor is noted for being the Champion Comique of the world. Anyone who wishes to have a "roaring" laugh, at them attend James Taylor's entertainment, which will be held one night only, in Bradford's Hall, Friday, May 1st.

Last Monday afternoon Mr. Cheely attempted to send his horse home, by tying up the lines and starting him off at a smart canter down street, walking along himself leisurely behind him. The horse had only gone a short distance when two men rushed out rancidly in front of the run away with spread arms and quite a fluster and stopped him. When the owner came up he told them if they were done looking at his horse, they might just start him on towards home again. This was done not very gleefully however, and the animal "again struck a canter, but had only gone three or four blocks, when he was again stopped. The owner on arriving, very pleasantly told the boys who held the horse that "if it was for fun they were doing it they might let Pete travel," so off started the horse again. The scene was repeated three or four times. till at last the equine "disappeared around McMartin's corner and the owner began to think he would that time reach his destination. But, had hardly got around the corner himself, when he was met by a man out of breath with haste, who eagerly informed him he would find his runaway horse tied to post at Deneshaes Store. This was too much for Levi. He gave up the trial and led the horse home.

The Committee on the North-west difficulties is securing some startling disclosures. Archbishop Tache has presented a letter written by Sir John A. to Tache in reply to the latter's application for an amnesty to Riel. Sir John declines to grant the amnesty but encloses \$1000 to be given to Riel to leave the country. This sum being thought too little, Mr. D. A. Smith furnished \$2,000 more on the guarantee of the Minister of Justice, for the departure of Riel and Lepine. More than that, Lepine and Riel's families were maintained during their absence by the same parties. This was done very shortly before the arrival of the Red River expedition under Olof Wolsely at Fort Garry.

The Smith American Organ is quite a favorite. Mr. W. A. Nash is the sole agent in the United Counties for these Celebrated Instruments.

Clarke gave a second instalment of the "Hedge Schoolmaster." It is a recent prize to say that he sustains his reputation. If we may offer a criticism, perhaps there was too much Irish in the selections. It would be impossible to do justice to the musical part of the programme, which was unusually good. Mr. Gray's "British Lion" was very effective. Master Forward sang with fine effect a patriotic song: Miss Aggie Sharr, Miss McCullough and Miss Dillan sang very sweetly. Mr. Anderson and Mr. Brownell brought down the house by their comic singing. The Messrs Logan and Pailon gave us a fine sentimental song. The public interest in these entertainments seems to increase as we draw near the close of the season. Hoping to see you regular reporter present next Wednesday evening.

Answers to Correspondents.

H. Y. Z. wishes to know the cause, symptoms, and treatment of Influenza, commonly called Horse Distemper or Epizootic. Following is taken from the best authority on the subject: Cause.—Unknown, but suspected to be generated by close contact. It is also epizootic. Symptoms.—Weakness and stupor, local swellings; heat and pain in the limbs. Loss of appetite; rapid wasting; cough; part of the body is diseased. You must expect, but no age exempt. Spring-time the general season, but attack may ensue at any period of the year. The following symptoms are somewhat uncertain: Pendulous; short breath; inflamed membranes; swollen lips; dry mouth enlarged veins; copious tears; sore throat; ticked-up flanks; compressed tail; file legs; big joints; lameness and fit. Auscultation may detect a grating sound at the chest, or a noise like rickets falling down stairs, with in a whiplike. When the last is auscultation is always a copious discharge, sometimes one foot is painful; traction has been seen; but constipation generally present, and the horse usually stands throughout the disease. Always suspect influenza when it is in the neighborhood, and the membranes yellow or inflamed. Treatment.—Move to a well-ventilated, warm, loose box. Suspend a pail of gruel from the wall; change the gruel thrice daily; sprinkle on the top of the gruel morning, calomel, one teaspoonful; wash this down with sulphuric ether one ounce, and add one ounce water; half a pint. If weakness increases, double the quantity of ether and of laudanum. When the pulse loses all wiry string, and the discharge becomes copious give from the hand some bread on which there is a little salt; when the cough appears, give a pot of stout, daily. Beware of purgatives or active treatment.

Narrow Escape.

A young man named Connor, who resides near McIntosh's Mills, assisted in preparing for his last resting place the remains of a neighbor who died on Tuesday from typhoid fever. By accident a small quantity of blood from the mouth came in contact with Connor's hands; in a few minutes the cords of his arms began to contract, closing his hands; sharp pains were felt ascending his arms; hands and arms began to swell, and it was only after the constant application of a strong solution of soda for some time, that the swelling was reduced and the pain relieved. It is supposed that the poison entered the system by absorption only, as there was not a scratch on either hand.—*Re. Recorder.*

The Stewards.

The stewards in this village have been in a wretched state for several days. The crossings too are in a plume condition. Whose duty is to look after these things?

The Imperial Parliament re-assembled on 19th.

The Royal Speech embraced a variety of topics, among them foreign relations, which were described as most friendly; the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh, referred to as a pledge of friendship between the two empires; the Ashantee war, in alluding to which Her Majesty highly complimented the forces which have been operating on the Gold Coast on their courage, discipline and endurance; the Indian famine, to alleviate which no rest is to be spared; the necessity of facilitating the transfer of land in England and Scotland, and kindred matters; the liquor question, and the two affecting Provident Societies. In amendment to the address was proposed, but afterwards withdrawn. A complimentary dinner was given on evening of 19th in Montreal to the Lord E. G. Penny, of the *Herald*. The guests, numbering about two hundred, comprised prominent gentlemen of all shades of politics.

Menford, March 19.

This morning, about four o'clock, a thunder storm passed over this place. The lightning struck a barn belonging to Mr. Sanford Blanchard, setting fire to it and destroying the building and sleds attached, with four fine horses and a quantity of hay, oats, and wheat, loss about \$1,800; no insurance.

A horse worth \$400, and a buggy, which with the articles contained in it, was worth over \$100 was stolen from the porch of Boland's Hotel, Dundas, on Thursday last. Word was received from Ancaster that an Indian had passed through that village with the case and buggy. The case and the thief.

Mr. Williams first gave a signal production purporting to be a range of Lady Macbeth. She was the piece, and the recitation, in most every one thought it was his own Shakespeare. Mr. W. repeated "Upon the Rhine" but the audience was so noisy that they prevented him from doing so.

Shannonville, March 11.
A man by the name of J. Simmons was knocked down and robbed last night between Milton and Shannonville. He was sound senseless on the road, with his pockets emptied. There is no clue to the perpetrators of the act.

Mr. Nelson Dean's house on the Belleville road was broken into, and a large quantity of pork, flour, and butter was stolen.

Collingwood, March 19.
A heavy thunder storm passed over here this morning. The lightning was very vivid and rain poured in torrents.

Births.
At Iroquois, on the 22nd inst., wife of Wm. Redmond, of a daughter.
At Morrisburg, March 6th 1874, Mrs. John Fetterly of a son.

Morrisburg Markets.

Flour per cwt	\$3 00 to 3 25
Buckwheat Flour do	2 25
Commeal, do	1 60
Oatmeal, do	2 30
Corn per bush	65 to 70
Spring Wheat, do	1 00 to 1 20
Fall Wheat do	1 20 to 1 35
Barley, do	1 10 to 1 20
Oats, do	30 to 40
Peas, do	60 to 65
Beans, do	1 00 to 1 10
Mess Pork per lb.	17 00 to 18 00
Butter in rolls per lb.	24 to 27
Butter in tubs do	25 to 30
Eggs per doz.	16 to 17
Potatoes per bush	30 to 35
Hay per ton	10 00 to 12 00

Money Market.
REPORTED BY THOMAS DARDIS, BANKER, MORRISBURG.
Called 124. Greenbacks bought at 11 discount, March 26th 1874.

Iroquois Markets.
REPORTED BY THOMAS DARDIS, BANKER, MORRISBURG.
Called 124. Greenbacks bought at 11 discount, March 26th 1874.

Refrigerated Goods.

Fall Wheat per bushel	20 to 1 30
Spring do do	1 20 to 1 25
Barley, do do	1 00 to 1 20
Oats, do do	30 to 40
Peas, do do	70 to 75
Beans, do do	1 00 to 1 25
Pork, per lb.	16 00 to 18 00
Butter, per cwt	4 00 to 5 00
Mutton, per lb.	10 to 11
Butter, Rolls do	25 to 28
Butter, Tub do	25 to 30
Eggs, per doz.	14 to 18
Potatoes, per bush	35 to 38
Hay, per ton	10 00 to 12 00
Hard Wood per cord	2 50 to 3 00
Soft do do	1 50 to 1 75

WANTED.
A dwelling house to rent in Morrisburg. Apply at this office.

WANTED.
A boy to learn the printing business. Apply at this office.

Harness and Saddlery.
The undersigned have opened a Harness Shop in connection with their Carriage Factory, and are prepared to furnish all customers with

FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE.
EITHER IN
HARNESS OR CARRIAGES.

at modern prices. Also, all kinds of Trimming done to order—from Open Buggies to the latest Top Buggies.
A call solicited.
CHAMBERS & ROSS.
West Winchester, March 25th, 1874.

CASH! CASH!
For any quantity of Saw Logs and Shingle Bolts delivered at West Winchester Mills.

The Subscriber will pay the Highest Prices for the following description of logs:
Oak, Rock and Soft Elm, Hard and Soft Maple, Birch, Beech, Pine, Hemlock, Ash, Basswood, &c. Pine and Cedar Shingle Bolts. Also a few hundred Cords of Hard and Soft Wood.

Custom Sawing done so as to enable parties bringing Logs to take their Lumber home with them. Custom Grinding, Sawing, Planing, Matching, etc., promptly attended to.
A general assortment of Lumber, including matched Flooring, Fence Posts and Shingles constantly on hand, also Rustic, a new material for outside sheathing for buildings. Cheese Boxes manufactured. Flour and Feed bags. Agents for the celebrated C. W. Williams & Co's Family Sewing Machines—the best in use. Always awarded First Prize wherever exhibited.

M. F. BEACH & CO.
West Winchester, March 26th, 1874.

Insolvent Act of 1869.
In the Matter of
ALEX. S. CAMPBELL,
An Insolvent.

The Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate to me, that creditors may hereby notified to meet at his place of business, at South Finch, on Tuesday, the 7th day of April, 1874, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to receive a statement of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee.

S. K. MATHEWS,
Interim Assignee.
Morrisburg, March 23rd, 1874.

Photograph Gallery
FOR SALE.
A Portable Photograph Gallery will be sold or less than half its value.
Any person purchasing, and not understanding the business, will be instructed gratis.
For particulars apply to
J. S. WELLS, Photographer.
Morrisburg, March 26th, 1874.

MOLSON'S BANK.
After 1st of April this Bank will close at 3 o'clock, p.m., and on Saturdays at one o'clock, promptly.
GEO. K. MORTON, Manager.
March 26th, 1874.

THOS. DARDIS,
BANKER AND BROKER
MORRISBURG - ONTARIO.

The Highest Price paid for Greenbacks, Drafts on Boston, New York and Montreal Bought and Sold.
Gold and Silver Bought and Sold at City Rates.
Notes Discounted and Interest allowed on Deposits.

U. S. States Securities Bought and Sold.
Collections made in all parts of the U. S. and Canada.

FYLYNN'S
Canadian Marble Shop,
MORRISBURG.

Marbles Sold
TEN PER CENT CHEAPER
Than any Other Shop in Canada—
Qualities being Equal.

STONES
Of any Size or Thickness, of
GRANITE, MARBLE
OF ALL VARIETIES.

Sandstones
and Ohio Stone
FURNISHED PROMPTLY.

RAILINGS
of all descriptions,
POSTS
Of Limestone or Marble
&c., &c.,
Give us a Call.

WILLIAM FLYNN,
Morrisburg, March 26th, 1874. 1-4f



TIN SHOP - MORRISBURG.
G. A. HOLT,
TOM BELL'S COLUMN

Manufacturer of, & Dealer
Stoves, Stove Furn
and Glassware, Plate
Iron Pipes, Sheet Lead
Eaves' Spouts, Saps
Sap Buckets, &c.

NEW SPRING GOODS
AT THE
Mammoth.
TOM BELL

Would respectfully intimate to his friends, that he is now receiving and opening out the bulk of his Spring Stock, and would feel obliged for a call when coming to town.

I am prepared to Retail my products at
MONTREAL
WHOLESALE PRICES.
A Call will convince you that I am in earnest.

WHITE STONE CHINA
Only \$3 per Set—44 pieces
CHAMBER SETS—9 PIECES,
ONLY \$2.75.

YOU WILL FIND THE LARGEST
ASSORTMENT OF HATS
IN THE COUNTY
At the Mammoth
Hats that
Call and
Co.

CABINET FACTORY
is yet in full operation, and that, in addition thereto, he has begun the manufacture of
MELODEONS & COTTAGE ORGANS.
AND H. H. HOLES I SCURING
THE BEST OF WORKMEN
to furnish a superior article, both as regard Material, Finish and Tone.
In The CABINET DEPARTMENT
Will be found a large stock of all kinds of Household Furniture.

Coffins Kept Constantly
A supply of Picture Mounting styles, always ready.
Morrisburg, March 26

Merchant
ESTABLISHED
The Subscriber has a large and well

Public Speaking.

HALL'S JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

A man can speak easier when he is full of his subject than when he has little or no heart in it. A man can speak easier if his audience is intensely interested than if they must be worked up to the subject. To interest an audience the very first necessity is enunciation. So speak that every word shall be clearly, fully, and so distinctly spoken, that it requires no effort to hear it; for, in proportion as it does, the mind is diverted from the subject proper. There should be perceptible interval between every word and every syllable. Three clergymen out of four fail to meet the requirements of the case; they neither know how to read a chapter or to make an address with correctness and distinctness. The most eminent and respected clergymen of the age—men who "win souls"—have, to a remarkable degree, the gift of a sharp, clear, distinct enunciation; with this a man may speak in a conversational tone and be heard by five thousand people, where a mumbler will not be heard 50 feet away, although he may have a "thundering" voice. But one minister in the city of New York can be comfortably heard in all that he says fifty feet away from his person; even at that distance many words have to be guessed at, either from the habit or from the grievous fault of lowering the voice at the end of long words, and at the of every sentence, the last word of, although amenable, should with as much distinctness as a Sunday afternoon try, preached in, to a picked every stand, yet within nees were y of dis-

Importance of Correct Spelling.

The importance of spelling correctly is seen by the following, especially the necessity of spelling lager beer as it should be. Mr. Todd wishing a supply of Fourth-of-July beverage wrote as follows:

"Messrs Blotch & Drinker sen me up as soon as possible a cask of Brandy and one Large Bear for fourth of Juli sen the Bear by express in Haist. REUBEN TODD.

The answer comes as follows: "Mr. TODD—Dear Sir: We send you to-day one cask of brandy and the bear, by express, as you requested. You must feed him on raw meat, and be very careful that he does not escape, as he is very savage. He cost \$400, and we let you have him for the same. Please forward payment.

Yours respectfully,
BLOCH & DRINKER.
The consternation of Reuben Todd was complete when the furious animal was landed at his shop door, with a half-scared curious crowd around it, and it was only by a sacrifice of the cask of brandy for a keeper, and a couple of trips to New York, that he got rid of his ugly property and learned how to spell lager beer.

A Daring Attempt at Theft.

Last evening at about half past 7:00 Mr. James Smart discovered a light in his stable which he could not account for. He immediately called his man and went to the stable window when they saw a man with a lantern going up the left stairs. The scoundrel was evidently aware that he had been discovered as he left a horse blanket behind him and made his exit through a small aperture at the rear of the loft. By the time Mr. Smart reached the other side of the building the would be thief had made good use of his legs and was almost out of sight. They made chase, but it was of no avail, the thief escaped them. The object of the plunderer was undoubtedly to help himself to the horse feed stored in the stable. Mr. Smart has a good idea of the owner of the blanket, and may yet bring the culprit to justice.—Recorder.

MURDERLY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER IN YORKVILLE.—A Mr. Joseph Dain, owner of Bloor and Yonge streets, is feared fatally injured. He had gained a reputation as a recent

Two young misses, discussing the qualities of some young gentleman, were overheard thus: "Well, I like Charley, but he is a little girlish; he hasn't got the least bit of a beard." "I say Charley has got a beard, but he shaves it off." "No he hasn't, either, any more than I have." "I say he has, too, and I know it, for it pricked my cheek." That's how she knew it.

A newly-married couple found themselves in a railway carriage with only one fellow-passenger, who appeared to sleep profoundly. Soon the lady commenced to call her young husband, all the endearing names that natural history can supply. The traveller, roused up, begged the lady to call her partner a "Noah's Ark" at once and allow him to sleep quietly.

"Humph!" said an Englishman to a Scotchman, as they were walking over the fields, "oats are very well in their way, but in England we feed them to our horses, while here they are food for men." "An' just see what fine horses there are in England, and what fine men we have in Scotland."

SCENE.—During the last election. Agent—"Why, Sandy, my dear fellow, how do you do; I am so glad to see you." Sandy, coolly, "Ye need na be; I have just voted for Gibson."

The Ashantee war is over, the treaty signed and 1,000 ounces of gold, the first instalment of the indemnity paid over to the victors. The troops are embarked for home.

Toads are sold in Paris at the rate of fifty cents a dozen, and are used for protecting vineyards, and gardens from the ravages of the insects that escape the birds.

A LITTLE girl in a Sunday-school was asked by a teacher: "Mary, do you say your prayers night and morn?" "No, Miss, I don't." "Why, Mary, are you not afraid to go to sleep in the dark without asking God to take care of you and watch over you until morning?" "No, miss, I ain't afraid, 'cause I sleeps in the middle."

DURING the first battle of Bull Run a Brigadier-General discovered a soldier concealed in a hole in the ground, and ordered him to join his regiment. The man, looking him full in the face, placed his thumb upon his nose and replied: "No, you don't, old fellow, you want this hole yourself."

At a country town in New Jersey, a little boy, who was jumping about and bawling loudly, was asked why he wept. The following reply touched hearts: "I want my mammy; what's the matter, I told the thing she'd lose me."

returning the other, "noting pite me too."

A witness being interrogated as to his knowledge of the defendant in the case, said he knew him intimately—he had supped with him, sailed with him, and horsewhipped him."

The children's kingdom—Lap-land. Truth crushed to earth will rise again, but it isn't so with eggs.

"That's my impression," the printer said when he kissed his sweetheart.

What kind of presence does a young man like when he pops the question?—Acquiescence.

"Well, Robert, how much did your pig weigh?" "It didn't weigh so much as I expected, and I always thought it wouldn't."

Over the shop door of a pork-butcher in a village in the eastern counties may be seen a signboard representing a man in a black coat, brandishing a hatchet, the inscription: "John Smith is like his father."

A boy was sent to a store for an answer to his mother "if you break any?" "I ain't break any, but some of them."

old said the employed at the family of wit- God I

FLYNN'S
Canadian Marble Shop,
MORRISBURG.
Marbles Sold
TEN PER CENT CHEAPER
Than any Other Shop in Canada—
Qualities being Equal.
STONES
Of any Size or Thickness, of
GRANITE, MARBLE
OF ALL VARIETIES.
Sandstones
and Ohio Stone
FURNISHED PROMPTLY.
RAILINGS
of all descriptions
POSTS
Of Limestone or Marble
&c., &c.
Give us a Call.
WILLIAM FLYNN.
Morrisburg, March 26th, 1874. 1-4f

Competition Defied!
—AT—
DORAN & SON'S
IROQUOIS.
GOODS GOING LIKE HOT CAKES
DRESS GOODS!
IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
Prints for the Thousand
TWEEDS,
TICKINGS,
DENIMS,
LINENS,
HATS, &c., &c.
FOR ALL THE REST,
Sold So Cheap
THAT EVERY ONE CAN BUY.

OUR
HARDWARE DEPART
BE FOUND COMPLETE.
SPRING STOCK
—OF—
and Shoes
and being
LOW.
Attention to our
OCK
ockery

Yer Books, Hymn Books, Juvenile Books and all other kinds of Books.
A fine Stock of Jewellery of exquisite designs and rare beauty, comprising Ladies' Full Sets, Ear-Drops, Brooches, Rings, Bracelets, Lockets, and Chains.
Full sets, Shirt Studs, Collar Buttons and Sleeve Buttons, &c.
Sent to all. Come and see for yourselves.
W. A. PLANTZ.

DAIN'S STEAM FOUNDRY
MORRISBURG,
Manufactures and Repairs all kinds of Machinery and Agricultural Implements such as
Plows, Plow-points of various size
Cultivators, Dairy Kettles and
Coolers of all sizes.
COOKING, BOX & COAL STOVE
of all sizes and the latest styles. and
Hollow Ware constantly on hand.
RAILINGS
for Houses, Gardens and Cemeteries, made to order
Railroad Horse-Powers made
and repaired
and all orders promptly attended to.
In the PROVISION STORE
WILL BE FOUND A GOOD ASSORTMENT
Of Groceries,
Provisions
Crockery, &c.
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.
One Iron and Produce taken in exchange at highest market rate.
OFFICE AND STORE—LYLE'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET, MORRISBURG.
N. B. "Store Cheaper than the Cheapest."
MORRISBURG March 26th, 1874. 1-ly

BOOK AND FANCY GOODS STORE.
W. A. PLANTZ,
PROPRIETOR,
Bookseller, Stationer,
and Fancy Goods Dealer
LOCK STREET, MORRISBURG—OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.
The Stock comprises Books, Stationery, Periodicals, Toys, and Fancy Goods in great variety, Groceries, Fruits, Confectionery, and all the delicacies of the season.
Oysters a specialty. Canned Lobsters, Salmon, Mackerel and Sardines.
Canned Fruits in fine variety.
Green Apples by the barrel at all seasons, a fine assortment.
Musical Instruments and Instruction Books.
A large Stock of Goods to suit all.
School Books, Miscellaneous Books, Bibles, Church Services, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, Juvenile Books and all other kinds of Books.
A fine Stock of Jewellery of exquisite designs and rare beauty, comprising Ladies' Full Sets, Ear-Drops, Brooches, Rings, Bracelets, Lockets, and Chains.
Full sets, Shirt Studs, Collar Buttons and Sleeve Buttons, &c.
Sent to all. Come and see for yourselves.
W. A. PLANTZ.

THE JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT
OF THE
Ondas County Herald
Folds out unralleled inducements, being entirely under the direction of Mr. MOORE, whose
Long Experience,
Ambition to Excel
and Desire to Please
TOGETHER WITH THE IMMENSE ADVANTAGES OF
All New Te---entirely modern in style
New Presses and Fast Presses
WILL ENSURE
Plain and Fancy Job Printing
IN A STYLE THAT MUST SUIT.
To openly solicit a trial from parties having work which they wish to have executed a little "extra nice"
GARVEY'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET, MORRISBURG

HUMAN NATURE.

To the Editor of the Herald.

DEAR SIR.—Will you kindly allow me space in your columns for some remarks on a few "characters" whom I have observed lately, and who may be considered, to a limited extent as representative "beings." I have noticed these creatures more particularly since the Herald first bowed itself into public favor, an event of this kind generally bringing out *small* as well as great minds.

Permit me congratulate you on your success so far in your work, and the large number of staunch and true friends you have secured. Of these however I have nothing to say just now, but shall direct my remarks to some others who are decidedly "peculiar."

My first character may be styled "windy gabbler." He is very profuse in his professions and very lavish in his smiles at the outset of any enterprise, and can wag his tongue equal to any talking machine extant. In vulgar parlance he is "good at the bellows," and loud in his promises of what he will do, but when he is put to the test, when some action is required from him, he proves to be—wind, only wind—and nothing more.

The Showmen sometimes exhibit what they call a "boneless man." From the resemblance in a moral and mental point of view, I shall call my second character "the boneless man." You have no doubt, already found, not a few of such beings in our town. They have not sufficient back-bone to come out squarely on any side in politics, religion or any thing else, but think they show their superior independence by pretending to lean a little to all sides and adhering to none. They are so afraid of hurting somebody's feelings or incurring somebody's censure, that they cannot assume still less maintain, an upright position, but crawl all their days. To use a common but somewhat forcible expression it is "Good Lord, good Devil" with them. It is to be feared that their position hereafter may remain as doubtful as in the present life, for assuredly the Lord will not own them, and his Satanic Majesty will certainly be ashamed of them.

My third character is the "weak kneed man." He is so fearful of being accused of favoring his friends and of throwing a good thing into their hands, that he actually neglects them, and helps to build up his enemies. He is willing to reap the benefit of whatever favors his friends can throw in his way, but such a thing as turn is an act of which he is never found guilty. Not but what his disposition is friendly enough, but he is too timid to say his soul is his own, for fear some one else may have a better fear.

My fourth character is the "weather-cock." He is always ready to take hold of an undertaking, when it is a success, when the wind is in its favor. Until then he holds aloof, perhaps bestows his frown, looking as powerless for evil as his smile is for good when success is secured. When the battle is fought and the victory won, then he is very apt to assume a great deal of credit to himself for bringing it about. In the words of Josh Billings,—"from all such Good Lord deliver us."

The fifth and last character I shall mention at present is the "Amateur Critic." The qualifications necessary for the proper maintenance of this position are a compound of ignorance, conceit and prejudice. Add these qualities to an individual who has a little smattering of knowledge, and who has a few vacant lots in the upper story, and there will result the best "amateur critic" this town affords. You, Mr. Editor will probably find yourself the target for the exercise of the small wit of characters of this stamp. Another of the traits of this critic is the propensity of meddling with other people's business. The man who finds most fault with your paper, has most to say, and says it with an air of profound wisdom, (albeit surrounded by a fool's cap) does not take your paper at all, but borrows his sapient opinions on a paper borrowed from his neighbor. As you do not publish the Herald for the benefit of such people, I can well understand your complacent laugh at their silly twaddle and their puny attempts to play critic.

I am afraid I have encroached too much upon your space, and will therefore close my remarks. Trusting you will again favor me by the use of your columns at some future time, I remain yours &c.,

LEVEL.

Morrisburg, April 24th 1874.

I. O. G. T. RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in the mysterious administration of his Providence to remove from the earth of our Lodge in this the hour of her bereavement and sorrow, and pray that she may find consolation in the exercise of faith in Him who has promised "When thou passest through the waters I will be with thee."

Resolved 1st.—That while we bow with submission to wisdom which cannot err and the love which cannot be unkind, we desire to place on record our high estimation of the personal character and many virtues of our late lamented brother, and the sense of sorrow which fills our hearts in contemplation of his removal so early and suddenly from amongst us.

Resolved 2nd.—That we do most affectionately tender to our esteemed Sister Common our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in this the hour of her bereavement and sorrow, and pray that she may find consolation in the exercise of faith in Him who has promised "When thou passest through the waters I will be with thee."

Resolved 3rd.—That we attend in a body the funeral obsequies of our departed Brother, and thus give some slight expression to the sentiments of respect, with which we cherish his memory.

Moved by Brother Rev. E. Robinson, W. C., and P. D., seconded by Brother Wm. Carlyle, C. D., and carried unanimously.

Arkansas has two rival claimants for the Gubernatorial Chair—Brooks the Democrat representative, and Baxter the Republican. The latter party succeeded in manipulating the election machinery so as to get possession, while the other claims the majority of votes. The quarrel had gone so far at one time that bloodshed seemed imminent. Soldiers were marshalled, streets barricaded, and old field pieces hunted up, but it now seems likely to come before a civil tribunal, and a trial of titles give a peaceable solution to the trouble.

Insolvent Act Of 1869.

In the Matter of
A. L. CASSELMAN,
of Morrisburg,
an Insolvent.
Assignee.
A first dividend sheet has been prepared open to objection until the twentieth day of May next, after which dividend will be paid.
S. K. MATHEWS,
Assignee.
Morrisburg, April 29th, 1874.

BRADFIELD'S HALL,
One Night Only,
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 1st.

JAS. TAYLOR'S
Comique Opera Troupe, in an entire new and novel entertainment. For the accommodation of families all Reserve Seats Tickets purchased previous to and up to 12 o'clock day of entertainment will be sold for 25 cents, after that time 50 cents for Reserve and 25 for Back Seats. Tickets are being sold at Plantz's Book Store.
G. W. CLINE,
Agent.

FOR SALE.
The subscriber offers for sale the well known Dark Bay Stallion "Glenelg," 5 years old and over sixteen hands high. For terms apply to the subscriber.
PETER MCINTOSH,
Cass' Bridge, P. O., April 25th, 1874.

HORSE TRAINING.
The undersigned desires to inform his friends that he is now prepared to receive horses for training either for the road, saddle or race track. Having arranged for the use of the Driving Park in Morrisburg, he enjoys every facility to test the speed of horses; and from his long experience in handling horses, he feels warranted in guaranteeing satisfaction. Careful attention given to the breaking of young Colts, and vicious habits in horses.
W. M. KINGSTON,
Morrisburg, April 22, 1874.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, for the purpose of carrying on saw-mill business in the Township of Winchester, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
JAMES DEWAR,
JOHN McLAUREN,
Winchester, April 21st, 1874.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Arrangements are being made for the Erection of a Church Edifice in the Village of Morrisburg. For information, Masons and Carpenters will please enquire of Mr. George Reid, or Rev. Lewis Hippen, between this and the 15th of May. Bidding to be completed by November next.
Morrisburg, April 30th, 1874.

Court of Revision.
The First Meeting of the Court of Revision or the
VILLAGE of IROQUOIS
will be held at the Inn of Daniel Bowen, on
MONDAY, MAY 4th, 1874,
at 2 o'clock, p.m.
JAMES TINDLEY,
Iroquois, April 13th 1874.

NO IMPOSITION.
E. Tuttle's Great Medical Compound is an important medicine, no family should be without it. It is useful in all fevers and inflammations, internal and external, and wherever pain may locate. Full directions accompany each bottle. Price 25 cents per bottle.

The Podophyllin or Mandrake Pill.
E. Tuttle's Antibilious and Liver Pills. The very best pill known for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver and the affections of the kidneys. Being a complete alternative possessed of all the benefit of the mineral calomel without entailing any of its evils. Price 25 cents per box.

W. A. NASH
Is the only authorized agent in the united counties for these celebrated
ORGANS.
All other agents are only sub-agents, consequently you cannot buy as cheaply of them as you can of
W. A. NASH,
Morrisburg, April 23rd, 1874.

R. MILLER, LATE OF BOSTON, BARBER
AND HAIR DRESSER, Bernard's old stand, opposite the Post Office, Lock Street, Morrisburg. Ladies' Hair Work done in the latest style. Switches, Braids, Curls, Puffs and Comings made to order. Highest price paid for hair. Kid Gloves Cleaned. Also manufacturer of Miller's Celebrated Hair Restorative. Travellers are reminded that this is the only first-class establishment of the kind in the place. Give him a call. If he fails to give satisfaction no charge is made.

MOLSON'S BANK.
After 1st of April this Bank will close at 3 o'clock, p.m., and on Saturdays at one o'clock, promptly.
GEO. K. MORTON, Manager.
March 26th, 1874.

LUMBER! LUMBER!
The undersigned keeps constantly on hand Tongued and Grooved Flooring 1, 1 1/2 and 2 inch, of various grades. Also, Grooved inch Clapboards, Tongued and Grooved Sheeting, Lath and Shingles.
Hemlock Lumber from 12 to 36 feet—to be sold at the most moderate rates.
CAMERON & McINNIS,
Iroquois, April 23rd, 1874.

Merchant Tailoring
ESTABLISHMENT.
The Subscriber would call attention to his large and well selected stock of
CHOICE SPRING GOODS
CONSISTING OF
Broadcloths, Doeskins, Fancy Coatings and Tweeds.

FOR SALE.
Spanish Jack.
MULES! MULES!
Farmers wishing to improve their stock, may call at the subscriber's stables in Morrisburg during the season, on and after May 10 1874. After the present season the "Jack" can be bought, providing the purchaser keeps him for stock—in the United counties of Dundas, Stormont and Glengary.
T. W. H. REDSTEAD,
Morrisburg, April 23rd, 1874.

Competition Defied!
—AT—
DORAN & SON'S
IROQUOIS.

GOODS GOING LIKE HOT CAKES

DRESS GOODS!

IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

Prints for the Thousand

Tweeds, Tickings, Denims, Linens, Hats &c., &c.,
For all the rest, sold so cheap that every one can buy.

Our Hardware Depart
WILL BE FOUND COMPLETE.

OUR SPRING STOCK OF
Boots and Shoes

Just Arrived, and Being Marked Low.

We would call special attention to our Fine Stock of

GROCERIES AND CROCKERY.

Having bought a Job Lot of Crockery, we are prepared to almost give it away.

Call Early and Secure Bargains.
Iroquois, March 25th, 1874.

CASH! CASH!

For any quantity of
SAW-LOGS & SHINGLE BOLTS

AT THE
Winchester Mills.

The Subscriber will pay the Highest Prices for the following description of logs: Custom Sawing done so as to enable parties bringing Logs to take their Lumber home with them. Custom Grinding, Sawing, Planing, Matching, etc., promptly attended to. A general assortment of Lumber, including matched Flooring, Fence Pickets and Shingles constantly on hand, also Rustic, a new material for outside sheathing for buildings. Cheese Boxes manufactured. Flour and Feed for sale Agents for the celebrated C. W. Williams & Co's Family Sewing Machines—the best in use. Always awarded First Prize wherever exhibited.
M. F. BEACH & CO.
West Winchester, March 26th, 1874.

HO! FARMERS, HO!

Here's just what you've wanted.

FRENCH CHAMPION

was brought from Lower Canada, March 26th, 1874, by the undersigned. He was bought in Longueuil, south of Montreal, from a stock raiser. Bred by import of Black Bayon Pershaw and from the Canadian mare, both being pure French bred. The Champion is a coal black, heavy mane and tail, girls six feet, is 13 hands high, weighs 1260 pounds, and will be only 5 years old in July. For style and action he cannot be surpassed. He will stand for the improvement of stock at North Williamsburg and vicinity the present season.

FIRE INSURANCE.

CHEAP AND RELIABLE.

MONEY SAVED

By Insuring in the Royal Canadian, the Isolated Risk of Canada, or the Agricultural.

W. A. NASH, Agent.
Morrisburg, April, 1874.

THE "SMITH"

AMERICAN ORGAN!

W. A. NASH

Is the only authorized agent in the united counties for these celebrated

ORGANS.

All other agents are only sub-agents, consequently you cannot buy as cheaply of them as you can of

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Hemlock Lumber from 12 to 36 feet—to be sold at the most moderate rates.

CAMERON & McINNIS,
Iroquois, April 23rd, 1874.

Merchant Tailoring

ESTABLISHMENT.

The Subscriber would call attention to his large and well selected stock of

CHOICE SPRING GOODS

CONSISTING OF

Broadcloths, Doeskins, Fancy Coatings and Tweeds.

A Fashionable Cutter from the City kept constantly Employed.

Suits made promptly to order.
GILBERT SMITH
Morrisburg, March 26th, 1874.

IROQUOIS
Clothing Mart

THE

Cheapest and Best Place

TO BUY YOUR CLOTHING.

The undersigned has just received a very

Large and Choice Stock

—OF—

Summer Tweeds,

ENGLISH & FRENCH

COATINGS,

BLACK & BLUE

Doeskins and Venetians

&c., &c.,

Which will be made up on the Shortest Notice and in the Latest Styles, at prices that will

DEFY COMPETITION.

Also, a Lot of

Linen and Alpaca

COATS & VESTS

SHIRTS,

COLLARS,

NECKTIES,

&c., &c.

JOHN MURRAY.

King St., Iroquois, April 23rd, 1874.

W. FORD.

North Williamsburg, April 6th, 1874.

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CHEAP AND RELIABLE.

MONEY SAVED

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Morrisburg, April, 1874.

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Hemlock Lumber from 12 to 36 feet—to be sold at the most moderate rates.

CAMERON & McINNIS,
Iroquois, April 23rd, 1874.

Merchant Tailoring

ESTABLISHMENT.

those Celebrated Aberdeen Mixtures, in 7 different colorings, the choice of which he

OFFERS FOR

\$13.00

PER SUIT,

WELL TRIMMED AND MADE.

The reputation this department has

earned under the able Superintendence of

for comment. Suffice it to say that all Orders entrusted to him will be carefully and

promptly filled. Cloth bought at the Mammoth Cut Free of Charge.

Don't forget the spot—Bradfield and Barry Block, Main-st, Morrisburg.

MR. MONTGOMERY,

renders it

unnecessary

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MORRISBURG
BOOK AND FANCY GOODS STORE.

W. A. PLANTZ,

PROPRIETOR,

Bookseller, Stationer,

and Fancy Goods Dealer

LOCK STREET, MORRISBURG—OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

The Stock comprises Books, Stationery, Periodicals, Toys, and Fancy Goods in great variety, Groceries, Fruits, Confectionery, and all the delicacies of the season.

Oysters a specialty. Canned Lobsters, Salmon, Mackerel and Sardines.

Canned Fruits in fine variety.

Green Apples by the barrel at all seasons, a fine assortment.

Musical Instruments and Instruction Books.

A large Stock of Goods to suit all.

School Books, Miscellaneous Books, Bibles, Church Services, Prayers, Hymn Books, Juvenile Books and all other kinds of Books.

A fine Stock of Jewellery of exquisite designs and rare beauty, comprising Ladies' Full Sets, Ear-Drops, Brooches, Rings, Brace-locks, and Chains.

Gents' full sets, Shirt Studs, Collar Buttons and Sleeve Buttons, Chains, &c.

Important to all. Come and see for yourselves.

W. A. PLANTZ.

DAIN'S STEAM FOUNDRY

MORRISBURG,

Manufactures and Repairs all kinds of Machinery and Agricultural Implements, such as Plows, Plow-points, Cultivators, Dairy Kettles, and Coolers of all sizes.

COOKING, BOX AND COAL STOVES

OF ALL SIZES AND THE LATEST STYLES.

Hollow Ware constantly on hand. Railings for houses, gardens and cemeteries made to order. Railroad Horsepowers made and repaired and all orders promptly attended to. In the

PROVISION STORE

Will be found a good supply of Groceries, Provisions Crockery, &c., at the very lowest prices. Old Iron and Produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices.

OFFICE and STORE—LYLE'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET, MORRISBURG.

N. B. Stores Cheaper than the Cheapest.

MORRISBURG March 26th, 1874.

REMOVAL, REMOVAL.

J. S. WELLS,

PHOTOGRAPH ARTIST,

has removed from his old stand to the

HARDY'S LECTURE ON NATURE AND MAN.

THE TEXT.

Was: "As it was in the days of Noah, so shall it come in the days of Man."

"My brethren, the heavens, of the windows was opened, and the floods of the great deep kivered the waters, and there was Ham, and there was Japheth, and there was Shem, and there was Noah."

"And there was the elephant, of which Goldsmith describes in his 'Animated Nater', what is as big as a house, and his bones as big as a tree, depending somewhat on the size of the tree, and the floods of the great deep kivered the waters, and there was Ham, and there was Japheth, and there was Shem, and there was Noah."

"And there was the hippopotamus, of which Goldsmith describes in his 'Animated Nater', what is as big as a house, and his bones as big as a tree, depending somewhat on the size of the tree, and the floods of the great deep kivered the waters, and there was Ham, and there was Japheth, and there was Shem, and there was Noah."

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"And there was the serpent, of which Goldsmith describes in his 'Animated Nater', what is as big as a house, and his bones as big as a tree, depending somewhat on the size of the tree, and the floods of the great deep kivered the waters, and there was Ham, and there was Japheth, and there was Shem, and there was Noah."

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"And there was the lion, my brethren, of which Goldsmith describes in his 'Animated Nater', what is as big as a house, and his bones as big as a tree, depending somewhat on the size of the tree, and the floods of the great deep kivered the waters, and there was Ham, and there was Japheth, and there was Shem, and there was Noah."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(Continued from first page.)

in order to save needless costs and loss of time to the parties. The defeated candidate, if he claims the seat, may be examined as a witness.

Sir John A. Macdonald, with some slight reservations, expressed his approval of the Bill.

Mr. Blake urged that it would be desirable to extend the right of appeal in matters of fact to the full Court, as enjoyed by Quebec, to all the Provinces. He approved highly of the other amendments adopted in this measure.

The Bill was then read a second time. The Intercolonial Railway management Bill, and the New Brunswick Criminal Justice Bill, were both read a third time and passed.

Mr. Dorian then, in a speech of some length, moved the second reading of the Elections Bill. He dwelt particularly upon the clauses referring to the abolition of public nominations, the abolition of the property qualification, and the adoption of the several Provincial franchises.

Dr. Tupper followed, and endeavored to make it appear that the last above-mentioned provision was inconsistent with Mr. Mackenzie's former opinions. He found fault with the proposal to adopt the Provincial franchises, making a charge, in passing, of unfair legislation against the Local Government of Nova Scotia. He opposed the abolition of public nominations, and also the proposal to make the sheriffs and registrars of counties returning officers, holding that the office should be filled by persons for whose conduct the Government could be held responsible. He resumed his seat just as the hour for recess arrived.

After recess, Mr. Flynn, lately a member of the Local Government of Nova Scotia, in a very vigorous speech, repelled the attacks of Dr. Tupper on the legislation of that Province, and showed how completely the Province had discarded Dr. Tupper and his policy.

Mr. Blake complimented Mr. Flynn on his speech, and showed the weakness of Dr. Tupper's attack on the Bill in regard to the adoption of the Provincial franchises. He pointed out that for years the Government of which Dr. Tupper was a member had failed to carry Bills enacting a uniform franchise. He referred to the United States as affording a precedent for adopting a local franchise in elections to a federal legislature; and he went on to argue from existing facts in favor of a similar law being adopted in Canada. He exposed the use made by the late Government of the Dominion of the power they possessed of appointing returning officers, and cordially supported the provisions of the Bill which devolves upon the sheriffs and registrars the duty of acting as returning officers. He went on to contrast the conduct of the present Government with that of the late Ministry, in bringing on the elections as nearly as possible simultaneously, and reviewed the opposition of the latter to nearly all the reforms they now took credit for, having at the last moment incorporated them in the measure introduced, but not passed, in 1873. On the whole he did not regard the abolition of public nominations with particular disfavor. It might happen the new method would encourage sham nominations, but this might be avoided by requiring the nominators to deposit a small sum of money, to be forfeited if their candidate failed to contest the election.

Mr. Hillyard Cameron agreed in the main with Mr. Blake, and complimented Mr. Dorian on the general character of the measure. He approved the adoption of the Provincial franchise. He argued that the property qualification was not abolished by the Bill, but did not oppose the change in this respect. He was opposed to the adoption of the ballot as sneaking and un-English. He criticised, in a friendly spirit, some other details of the Bill, intimating his intention to suggest some amendments in Committee.

Mr. Cameron (South Ontario) defended the ballot, and showed the absurdity of the objection that it was un-English.

Mr. Dymond, alluding to Mr. Cameron's hostility to the ballot, referred to some incidents in the hon. gentleman's elections in Cardwell as a proof of the necessity for the ballot. He argued that the retention of public nominations was necessary to ensure both sides being fairly heard by both parties, and believed the objection to public nominations in Quebec was owing chiefly to the weakness and want of efficiency in the Local Government which might soon be remedied.

Mr. Plumb would feel himself constrained to vote against certain portions of the Bill, more particularly that part which related to the ballot.

Mr. Young congratulated the Government on the excellent measure they had brought down, and defended the ballot as perhaps its best feature. He made some practical observations with respect to the working clauses of the ballot, and hoped means might be devised for securing a scrutiny without imperilling the secrecy of the vote. He had a lingering liking for the open nominations, but was prepared to admit there were some reasons against it well worthy of grave consideration. Other matters might be better discussed in Committee.

Mr. Farrow was generally in favor of the Bill. He fell foul of some previous speakers, alleged that Mr. Blake owed his late election for South Bruce to his (Mr. Blake's) friends having subscribed to a Church-building fund, and attacked Mr. Dymond for his allusion to Mr. Cameron's electioneering tactics. He favoured the abolition of public nominations.

Mr. Oliver hoped the Government would not press the proposal to abolish the public nominations. He did not approve of the abolition of the property qualification, so long as the electors voted on property.

Mr. Mills moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Mackenzie did not like to hasten the House to a division, and assented to the adjournment, which was then agreed to, and the House rose.

April 22. The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery attended at the opening of the House with the return to the writ and the poll-books of the Gaspe election. The several documents were taken as read, with the view of action being taken on a future occasion.

In reply to a question put by Col. Higginbotham,

Mr. Mackenzie stated that the Government could not, whilst providing all the facilities in their power, undertake so expensive an arrangement as the free passage of immigrants from Quebec to the North-west. In the case of the Mennonites, a special contract had been made.

Mr. Ryan (Montreal), on a motion for papers, brought up the question of the dismissal of the late Harbor Commissioners of Montreal. He supplemented his motion by a long speech in defence of the action of the late Commissioners. He digressed into a reference to the Pope-Macdonald letter, the flour inspectorship, and other matters, more or less irrelevant.

Mr. Mackenzie rebuked Mr. Ryan for what he declared to be a gross and scandalous attack on the Hon. John Young, calculated only to excite utterable disgust. The papers when brought down would speak for themselves. It appeared that certain parties, favored by the late Commissioners, proposed to do work under contract for \$60,000, while an English firm offered to do the work for \$35,000. The first named firm, being afterwards allowed by the Commissioners to revise their tender, offered to take the work for \$37,500, and in the face of this the Commissioners awarded it to the same persons, a Chicago firm, for \$40,000. The result was the dismissal of the Commissioners, which Mr. Mackenzie held was an act rendered imperatively necessary by the circumstances.

The motion was then agreed to.

Dr. Brouse then moved for a Committee to consider the propriety of establishing a Bureau of Sanitary Statistics. He alluded to the growing interest taken in this important question, to the Sanitary Association of Montreal, and the desire of other municipalities to establish similar Boards. He desired that a central Board should be established in connection with one of the Departments at Ottawa. In the older countries of Europe, much had been done to further this movement. Too little attention was given to Education in Sanitary science, auxiliary Boards for the collection and compilation of statistics, and of information to prevent epidemics and other diseases from spreading. He referred to the various causes of malarial, illustrating this point by numerous cases familiar to his audience.

The hon. gentleman continued to address the House until the hour for recess arrived.

After recess, Dr. Brouse continued his remarks.

On concluding, Mr. Mackenzie said there might be some constitutional questions as to jurisdiction in the matter brought before the House by the previous speaker. He would advise Dr. Brouse to withdraw his motion, and if the Government found they could constitutionally do so, they would themselves bring down a measure to effect the object desired.

The motion was then withdrawn.

The House went into Committee on the estimates.

On the vote for militia being taken up,

Mr. Mackenzie gave a general outline of the scheme of the Government for the reorganization of the force. He desired that in future the militia should be less numerous on paper, be better paid and organized, so as to secure a more efficient, available arm of defence. It was, he said, clear from experience, that the militia, in active service, had been saved from disaster by the spirit and devotion of the officers and men rather than by military capacity. The first essential was confidence in their chief, and it was proposed in future to place the whole force under the control of a Major-General of the British army, as a first step in the direction indicated. Then it was intended to establish a military college on the West Point plan, if not so extensive as that establishment, for the thorough training of officers. These young men would receive an education fitting them for other branches of the public service, so as to utilize them in times of peace. There were land and buildings now in possession of the Government at Kingston, Montreal, or Quebec amply sufficient for this institution.

After a conversation, in which Sir John A. Macdonald, Mr. Hillyard Cameron, Major Walker, and Mr. F. Mackenzie, of Montreal, took part in a sense generally favorable to the proposed scheme, the vote was carried.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

(Continued on second page.)

There is great suffering consequent on the inundation of the Mississippi. It is stated that in Port Vincent children have been drowned in the streets. Some 300 families are in a state of complete destitution. Mails and mail trains have been stopped. The water is three feet higher than has ever been known before.

A MIDNIGHT SENSATION IN KANSAS CITY.

There was a big excitement near Hovelman's store, on East Eighteen street, a few nights ago. An aged couple and a bull dog reside there, and on the evening in question the peace and quiet of the trio were disturbed by the aggression of a vagrant cow that 'hooked' open the gate and entered the enclosure. The old gentleman heard the noise made by the cow jumped out of bed, grabbed his cane, loosed Tiger, and attacked the cow. Now this cow had had a varied experience with all sorts of dogs throughout the city, and was especially proficient in the art of handling a bull dog. So, just as the old man caught the bovine by the tail, the said bovine lifted Tiger high in the air with her horns, and whisked out the gate with the old man still hanging to her caudal appendage and beating her to his heart's content with his heavy cane. The old man and the cow went flying down the street, and Tiger, after turning a summersault or two in the air, came down kersouse in to the cistern in the yard, the top of which was open.

Now the old lady, noticing that the noise in the yard had ceased, and wondering at the prolonged absence of her husband stepped out into the yard to see what was the matter. She heard a splashing of the water in the cistern, and horror of horrors, she thought it was the old man.

Yell! well, her shrieks would have drowned out the sound of Gabriel's trumpet had that angel entered into competition with her. The neighbors, alarmed at her cries, gathered around her at once, and in quite a crowd. "My husband's in the cistern!" she cried. "He can't swim!" Oh, he'll be drowned, he'll be drowned," and away went two or three for a ladder. The ladder was brought, placed in the cistern, and a man descended, just as the old gentleman rushed in at the gate. He had heard a block or two away, as he was returning from his chase after the cow, that some one had fallen into the cistern at his house, and he believed it was his wife, for whose else could be about there? Seeing the crowd of sparsely-dressed neighbors around the cistern (the old lady had swooned away by this time and been carried into the house) he ran into the crowd crying in the greatest agony "Save her for God's sake! Oh, my poor wife!" "Save the d—!" exclaimed three or four in a breath; "your wife says that you are in the cistern."

By this time the old lady had recovered sufficiently to resume her hysterical screaming again, and commenced yelling at a greater rate than ever, just as the man who went down into the cistern crawled out and exclaimed, "Its nothing but that dog!"

The night was cold, the neighbors had not taken time to dress and their bodies were cold as their indignation was warm when they learned what had disturbed their rest and dragged them from their beds at such an untimely hour of the night. They had one consolation, however, Tiger was as dead a dog as ever breathless lay.

Port Garry, Man, April 21.

Last evening, before dark, two French half-breeds went to the house of President Bruce, armed with guns, and demanded of Bruce that he should promise to cease writing letters to news papers upon the rebellion, or they would shoot him. They maltreated him fearfully, frightened his family, breaking the windows of the house, committed other outrages, and left uttering all manner of threats if Bruce made further exposures. One of their parties was arrested to-day. He said the action was instigated by a prominent French Canadian, who sports the prefix of "honourable," in the interests of Riel. The case is to be heard to-morrow. In the meantime intense excitement prevails on account of the outrage. Bruce has moved into the city, fearing further persecution. The *Melita* newspaper insists upon the re-election of Riel for Provencat.

Cambay post-office was broken into recently, and between seventy and eighty dollars in cash, and a lot of postage stamps, stolen.

The plaster trade of Windsor, N.S., and vicinity is opening. Since the 23rd of March, 17 vessels, carrying 3,940 tons, have cleared at Windsor for the United States ports. During March, seven vessels, carrying 1,400 tons, left Cheverie for the States.

Among the elements of useful education not the least in importance is the knowing how to swallow pills. The *Chicago Medical Times* is responsible for the following: Put the pills under the tongue and beyond the teeth, and let the patient immediately take a large swallow of water, and he will neither feel the pill nor taste it. In fact he cannot tell where it is gone, and I have seen them look about the floor to see if they had dropped it.

NEW ORLEANS, April 21.—Captain Porter, of the steamer Alice, reports the whole of the Amite Valley under water. The river generally has a bank of from twelve to fifteen feet, but now the water is four feet deep over the banks, and has washed away the houses, implements, &c., and the inhabitants have fled to the higher lands, where they are now in a destitute condition.

The Rond Eau *News* says a couple of steers belonging to Mr. Britton, of Ridgetown, died last week of hydrophobia.

SEED WHEAT. 400 Bushels Pure Scotch Wheat for Sale at the MATILDA MILLS. Troqueux, April 23rd, 1874.

TIN SHOP - MORRISBURG.

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