

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

FRANK TYRRELL,
Law, CHANCERY, CONVEYANCING, &c., &c.,
Morrisburg.

JOHN N. TUTTLE, GENERAL STORE.—
Commissioner in E.R., Conveyancer, &c.,
Main Street, Iroquois.

MARRIAGE LICENSES
Issued by
CHARLES T. CASSELMAN, Chesterville.

PEAVER & TORONTO MUTUAL FIRE Insurance Co. This Company takes risks in the Farm, Mercantile, and Manufacturing Branches and each Branch is liable only for its own losses. Rates low and payment of losses prompt. Sole Agent for Glenora, Stormont, Dundas and Grenville.
THOS. MCNULTY,
Dixons Corners.

W. W. FRENCH M.D., Graduate of Victoria University, Toronto. Also of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York. Resides—One door north of W. Smith's, Chesterville.

GILBERT SMITH, MERCHANT TAILOR.
Large and well selected stock of choice Spring Goods. Suits made to order promptly. Lock Street, Morrisburg.

JOHN J. BLACKLOCK, M.D., C. M., Physician, Surgeon, Acupuncture, &c., &c. Office and residence in the house lately occupied by Dr. Grant, Chesterville, where he can be consulted at all hours.

JOHN CLARKE, M.D., Physician, Surgeon and Acupuncturist, Late Resident Medical Officer of the Kingston General Hospital. Medical Referee for Canada Life, &c. Life, Equitable, Citizens' and Union Mutual Assurance Companies. Office—During the day, at Medical Hall; by night, over Dr. Abbott's store, Iroquois.

BUY YOUR DRUGS AT THE MEDICAL HALL, Iroquois, where you will find all times a complete assortment of everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. Particular attention paid to the filling of prescriptions and family receipts.

EDWARD AULT,
Pharmaceutical Chemist & Apothecary,
Iroquois.

T. F. CHAMBERLIN, M.D., L.R.C.P.S., &c. Kingston, Physician, Surgeon, & Acupuncturist, and Associate Coroner for the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glenora. Examining Physician for the Canada Life Insurance Company, &c. Life Insurance Company, Scottish Association and Hartford Accidental. All calls promptly attended. No charge for consultation. Office at the Central Drug Hall, Main Street, Morrisburg.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON EASY TERMS.—
From \$200 to \$10,000, for any period, from Two to Twenty years. Circulars with full information furnished by J. H. Mason, Toronto or by
J. A. MCINTOSH, Morrisburg.

GEO. CAMERON, BAKER AND CONFECTIONER, Kellogg's Block, Main Street, Morrisburg. Bread, Pastry, Cakes, Confectionery, Fruits, etc.—Wholesale and Retail.

R. MILLER, LATE OF BOSTON, BARBER, Opposite the Post Office, Lock Street, Morrisburg. Ladies' Hair Work done in the latest style. Switches, Braids, Curls, Puffs and Combs made to order. Highest prices 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.

CANADIAN MARBLE WORKS
WILLIAM FLYNN,
Dealer in American and Italian Marble and Scotch Granite.
Morrisburg, Ontario.

EXCHANGE HOTEL—MAIN STREET, Morrisburg. Geo. Ross, Proprietor. Bar well supplied with the best brands of Liquors and Cigars. Strict attention paid to the wants of the travelling public, and excellent accommodation for boarders. Good Stabling and attentive hostlers in connection.

Insurance Agencies.

British America Assurance Co., Toronto. Fire and Marine, (one or three years risks.)

Queen's Insurance Co., Liverpool and London. Fire and Life.

Royal Insurance Co., Liverpool and London. Fire and Life, (one or three years risks.)

Travelers' Insurance Co., Hartford. Life and Accident
GEO. K. MORTON,
Molson's Bank, Morrisburg. 1-4t

FARMERS—INSURE IN THE
Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association OF CANADA.

Licensed by the Dominion Government.
HEAD OFFICE — LONDON, ENGLAND.
D. C. MACDONALD, Sec'y.

Deposits at Ottawa, \$25,000; Capital Jan'y 1st, 1874, \$250,574 46; Policies issued in 1873, 13,066; Policies in force Jan'y 1st, 1874, 37,238; Losses paid during the last four years, over \$218,000.

This Company was the first to reduce farm rates to what they now are. Farmers, patronize a sound Canadian Company in preference to American wild cat speculation.

D. B. McCOLL,
Rockton P.O.

MOLSONS BANK.
Capital, \$2,000,000; Reserves, \$350,000
HEAD OFFICE — MONTREAL.
Wm. Molson, Esq., President; F. W. Thomas, Esq., Cashier.

MORRISBURG BRANCH.
Office Hours—From ten a.m., to three, p.m. Saturdays—From ten to one, p.m.

GEO. K. MORTON, Manager.
This Bank purchases and issues drafts on England, United States, and all chief places in the Dominion; buys and sells U.S. Currency, and makes collections on all points. General Banking Business transacted most favorably.

DEPOSITS BEARING INTEREST.
Six months — (15 days notice) — 4 per cent. Three — — — — — 3 per cent. Savings Bank — (no notice) — 4 per cent. Morrisburg, March 1874. 1-4t

Dundas County AND ST. LAWRENCE REPORTER.

MORRISBURG, ONT., THURSDAY JULY 2, 1874.

VOL. 1. NO. 15.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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.

FIRE INSURANCE.
CHEAP AND RELIABLE.

MONEY SAVED

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

W. A. NASH, Agent.
Morrisburg, April, 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. States Securities Bought and Sold.

Collections made in all parts of the United States and Canada.

Liverpool, London & Globe

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Capital, \$10,000,000; Annual Revenue \$6,000,000; Invested Funds, \$19,300,000; Invested in Canada, \$500,000.

This wealthy Company insures Private Residences and Farm Property at very low rates or three and five years. First Class Property at 1/4 per cent per annum. Water Power and Steam Saw Mills insured at reasonable rates. Risks on Grist Mills and Hotels taken in the Royal Insurance Company by the subscriber upon favorable terms. Agent for the United Counties, Stormont, Dundas and Glenora, J. A. MCINTOSH, Agt., Morrisburg.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

The undersigned keeps constantly on hand

Tongued and Grooved Flooring

1, 1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2 inch, of various grades.

Also, Grooved and 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. 3m

TO BUSINESS MEN.

No labored argument is needed in these days

to convince the intelligent man that "it

pays to advertise." There are many conspicuous examples of great wealth ac-

cumulated solely by means of the per-

sistent advertisement of a simple common

place article. There are other examples

of riches acquired by the like presentation

of the purely imaginary virtues of a worth-

less nostrum. While all who advertise

do not grow rich, and some do not deserve

to do so, there is no man engaged in a

legitimate business the success of which

depends upon the extent to which public

patronage is given to it, who can

afford to dispense with a liberal use of

printer's ink. This is especially true of

the smaller dealers, whether in groceries,

dry goods, or any of the mechanical

trades. Yet these smaller tradesmen are

the very ones who neglect their own in-

terests. There are many in this County

who could double their business, at an

expense of fifty or sixty dollars a year,

by advertising in the Dundas County

Herald, and many a languishing business

might be made profitable by the judicious

outlay of one, two, three, four, five or

six hundred dollars a year, according to

the character of the trade. But to be of

use the money must be laid out in judi-

cious advertising. In most kinds of busi-

ness the form of advertising should be

frequently changed. The public should

understand that your stock is frequently

changed, and, if a merchant, that all the

novelties of desirable things in your line

can be obtained at your place as soon as

from any rival. The public should be

taught to look at your advertisement with

the expectation of finding everything that

is new in your line noticed and explained.

Cards, handbills, circulars, and the multi-

tude of advertising ephemera, are advan-

SELECT POETRY.

An Epithalamium.
Addressed to a very dear friend,
BY FREDERICK WAGTON.

T on thousand welcomes to the happy band,
O Marriage voters, welcome heart and hand!

H once thou wilt knit life, life is indeed begun,
E nlarged and fairer, shall each day arise!
N ought may impair the lustre of the sun—
R ich in the glory of Celestial skies!

Y ou well may trust the Beacon rising clear!
H OPE, IS YOUR BENEDICTUM, BODIED TO PRESERVE!

T hine is a nature, earnest, kind, and true,
I ntited to the Angel of thy choice;

N one to a ginsay, well may your heart rejoice;
E nry himself would blush to bid you say!

R ich be the guardian of your Nuptial Day!
O SWARD, AND FEARLESS, be thy sword-dive—
N one dare gainsay the wisdom of thy choice!

H eaven approving, smiles! as well it may,
I ncrease more sweet, can human homage pay?

S e cure of this, make life one Halcyon day!

M arvel not then, if loving Friendship pours,
A lay exultant! tremulous with joy!

R e calling with delight the happy hours
R arely enclosed, where time may not destroy.

I n coming years, if thou should chance bestow,
A furtive glance upon the Poet's lay,
G rant thou a smile of Recognition—so
W hen he may triumph in "THY PALMY DAY!"

I sometimes feel quite serious about it,
But Phœgia don't seem to feel so,

and when I said I thought I ought
to speak to the doctor about it, she said

I might also tell him that the child's
toes wriggled peculiarly. I didn't like

her saying that, and I noticed that dear
mother didn't laugh. I agree with her

that God gives us these words to take
care of. Phœgia says that she sup-

poses that God also makes the pre-

cious ward's head shake. There is some-

thing in that. But I wonder if Phœgia

really loves the child? Mother often

says that she hopes she does.

We keep a nurse. She is a young

Irish girl. I confess I don't like her

much, and I doubt whether she feels

very deeply for the child. Often and

often the little thing cries at night, but

never yet has that girl come down to

see what the matter was. If she would

only do so once in a while, at least, it

would be showing a little interest in

her charge. But somehow Phœgia

don't seem to think so.

But, pon my word, I have written so

much that I have but a little space left

to tell you about a little matter in our

own baby's experience, which illus-

trates how little doctors care for other

people's children. Mother says she

thinks they get hardened. But one

would think they wouldn't. I have

been after the doctor a good deal for

our own baby, but he never seems to

come with alacrity. Mother generally

tells me when to go. She thinks one

cannot show too much care for a child

—it is such a grave responsibility. I

think so, too. But somehow Phœgia

don't always seem to think so. I wonder

if she really does love our own

baby? I spoke to mother the other

night, and she said she hoped so, for it

was an awful thing to throw one's own

child into the teeth of Providence; and

I thought so too.

But now I certainly must tell you

what happened the other night.

Our own baby was sick, and mother

wanted me to go for the doctor. Phœgia

didn't think there was any use in

going for him, but mother thought

there was. However, mother very

frankly owned up that the child was

Iphigenia's. She said her solicitude

sprang entirely and only from love for

the little one, but if that affection was

likewise to us we had only to find her

a humble cot in some retired spot,

where she would pass her widowed

days praying for her children and their

child, and thanking God that its death

did not lie at her door. Phœgia rolled

over in bed, and said, "Glad, good

Phœgia said: "Oh, bother the hum-

ble cot!" But I don't think my dear

wife understands mother. I thought

there was something very touching in

this display of grandmamma's de-

votion. But somehow Phœgia don't

seem to think so.

As I said, however, we have got a

baby. He is a boy.

He is a very bright child, indeed.

For that matter the worthy nurse told

Phœgia that she did not know as she

had ever nursed a brighter young one.

Our own baby is six months old now,

and is very healthy. Dear mother

says that she don't exactly like the

way in which it shakes its head every

now and then. I think it queer too, for

its head certainly does shake at times

without the least occasion for it.

I sometimes feel quite serious about

it. But Phœgia don't seem to feel so,

and when I said I thought I ought

to speak to the doctor about it, she said

I might also tell him that the child's

toes wriggled peculiarly. I didn't like

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to be bothering out what was the mat-

MONTYRE & CARTMAN,

BARRISTERS,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Solicitors in Chancery,
Notaries Public, &c.,
CORNWALL - ONT.
A. F. MONTYRE. R. B. CARTMAN.

Division Courts, 1874.
ONAROCK—July 13, Sept. 14, Nov. 9.
FINCH—July 14, Sept. 15, Nov. 10.
WINCHESTER—July 15, Sept. 16, Nov. 11.
MOUNTAIN—July 16, Sept. 17, Nov. 12.
MAYLEA—July 17, Sept. 18, Nov. 13.
WILLIAMSBURG—July 18, Sept. 19, Nov. 14.

NOTICE.
The figures after each subscribers name show the date when he has paid for the paper. For instance John Smith 8, shows that John Smith owes from number 8. Any one can thus determine his indebtedness by comparing the number after his name, with the number of the paper as found at the right hand upper corner of the first page.

Local intelligence is solicited from correspondents at the various Post Offices in the County, and correspondence will please recollect to write legibly, briefly, and on but one side of the sheet. The name of the writer must in all cases accompany the communication, but not necessarily for publication. Articles to ensure insertion the same week must reach this Office not later than Monday evening. Very hasty notices may possibly go uninserted by Tuesday night. Articles are frequently thrown in the "waste paper basket" because they are so badly written as to be nearly illegible.

The Herald.

THURSDAY, JULY 2nd, 1874.

THE NEW LOAN.

Mr. Cartwright has succeeded in placing the new loan at 90 bearing interest at 4 per cent. This, the *Globe* asserts to be two per cent. better than preceding unguaranteed loans, while the Opposition Press say the bargain is a poor one, inasmuch as it has been negotiated so low as 90. We shall show, that the former claim is rather too much, while the latter are guilty of either ignorance or want of candour in trying to make their readers believe a loss has been sustained. We shall endeavor to place the transaction before our readers in so plain a light that all of them may understand it fully. It is evident the price of any kind of stock depends on the rate of interest it brings, and the higher the interest the higher the market price, always providing that the investment is a safe one. Now, previous unguaranteed loans bearing five per cent interest have been quoted at from 103 to 110. To make this somewhat plain to such of our readers as are neither professional men, nor engaged in such business as would give them an insight into this statement, we may explain that by saying "the 5 per cents are at 103," is meant that for every \$103 advanced to Government by the lender, he receives a certificate of stock to the amount of \$100 entitling him to \$5 interest per annum. To know therefore what the lender gets, every school-boy can tell that a statement in the *Rule of Three* will show that if \$103 advanced brings \$5 interest, \$100 advanced would bring \$4.83; or that the lender gets nearly 4 and 2/3 per cent on his money. We will now investigate the condition of Mr. Cartwright's loan. By saying it is "a four per cent loan at 90" is meant that for every 90 dollars advanced to the Government, the lender is entitled to a certificate of \$100 of the Stock bearing interest at 4 per cent. If \$90 advanced brings \$4 interest what would \$100 bring? This is ascertained as before to be \$4 and 4/9, or the lender gets 4 and 4/9 per cent interest on his money. Which is the best investment for the lender? Evidently the first one, as he gets a higher rate of interest on his money, and consequently that is the poorer investment for the borrower. Mr. Cartwright has secured therefore, a better bargain than his predecessors, by exactly the difference between 4 and 2/3 per cent and 4 and 4/9 per cent, that is he has effected a saving of nearly 2-1/2 per cent on four millions of dollars. Instead of a loss of \$40,000 as one Journal was so silly as to assert, he has saved about \$17,000. This is a comfortable little sum, but it derives its chief importance from its showing the confidence reposed by moneyed men in England, in the financial condition of Canada; that, notwithstanding the croaking of the Tory press over Mr. Cartwright's honest avowal of a deficit last year, as a result of mismanagement by Sir John A.'s Government, the present Finance Minister's prompt grappling with the difficulty, and his judicious application of the only remedy for such a state of affairs, have maintained and strengthened the financial credit of the Dominion. The stroke of business he has done, shows the wisdom of the policy pursued by the present Administration, and is the very best comment on the high financial abilities of Mr. Cartwright.

NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY.—We have received from the Publishers, Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell and Co., a copy of the American Newspaper Directory for 1874. It is a handsomely bound volume of 896 pages and abounding with information of interest to the Press. It is printed on the finest of paper and the arrangement is so systematic that one can turn at once to any item of which he is in search. It contains accurate lists of all Newspapers and Periodicals published in the United States and Canada, and is certainly a credit to the enterprising publishers.

RECIPROCITY.

The Opposition journals, have from the first, pooh-poohed the idea of Mr. Brown's succeeding in negotiating a reciprocity treaty with the Americans. The thing was in the highest degree absurd! What folly for any one to attempt what Sir John had failed in accomplishing! And then the absurdity of sending the Hon. Geo. Brown on such a mission! He was likened to a "ball in a china shop," and numberless small criticisms of a similar nature were levelled at his head, and much merriment indulged in, over his anticipated failure. Then we were told by them, time after time, that the negotiation had fallen through, that it was a complete fizzle &c. &c.; but in spite of these coarse and hostile criticisms, and after all of these predicted and reported failures, a reciprocity treaty has been negotiated, and has received the sanction of the three Governments concerned, and now awaits ratification by Congress, and our Parliament.

It must be understood, that Mr. Brown has been entirely successful, and that the new treaty, is of a far more comprehensive and satisfactory nature than the old one. Whether the U. S. Senate finally approve or reject the treaty, it will make no difference, as to the credit due him for his part in the work. The treaty is as much an accomplished fact, as was the Washington treaty, before the provisions relating to Canada, had been agreed to by our Parliament. It is acknowledged by all, that the old treaty was beneficial to both countries, although the Americans claim that it was a one sided affair, of which the main benefits were reaped by Canada. But if we were the greater gainers by it, it is equally true, that the Americans have been the greater losers by its abrogation, and this fact has been most ably brought home to them by our representative. The present treaty is to remain in force for twenty one years, instead of being a legislative reciprocity, which Sir John was willing to accept a few years ago, but which he was not able to get.

We have seen it assumed by at least one opposition paper that Canada has been over-reached in this negotiation, because, it is asserted, "Brother Jonathan has always got the better of John Bull in every treaty ever made between them." This is a very refreshing admission coming from such a quarter, especially when we remember how highly Sir John's "consummate statesmanship" was lauded as shown forth in the celebrated Washington Capitulation. Verily "truth is mighty and it will prevail."

ORGANIZATION.

In all probability there will be a general election for the Local Legislature, next spring, or possibly before, and it becomes the Liberals in this County to be "up and doing." The Conservatives already have their Township Societies with monthly meetings, and we cannot do better than profit by their example. No matter how zealous the members of a party may be, unless there are order and unanimity of effort they will have but feeble results. Like a body of Militia without drill and deprived of officers, all the individual bravery will tell but little in action. Without union, without oneness of purpose, the conflicting interests of individuals will weaken and destroy the strongest party. As will be seen in another column, a meeting of the Reform electors is to be held at Bell's Corner on Friday (to-morrow) afternoon, with the primary object of forming a Reform Association for this County. Business pertaining to this Party has hitherto been done in altogether too loose a way. If any matter needed attention it was left for any individual who saw fit to look after it, and the consequence was, the burdens all fell on a few, or were altogether neglected. It is time now that this mode of doing business were dispensed with. There are enough workers who are willing to do their share, so that all this may be divided, and each one assigned his part, with the certainty of its being performed. It is quite time, the feeling that if anything needed looking after some person would do so, were superseded by the feeling that each one has a distinct duty to perform, and that he will be expected to do it.

One of the first advantages of an Association is the prevention of divisions among the party in Municipal matters. Hitherto the Conservatives, by taking advantage of these divisions, and by inciting sectional disputes between different parts of a Township, have contrived to carry the Municipal elections in these Townships. Such a state of affairs can not exist under a properly constituted organization, which will select the candidates, and secure their getting the united vote of the party. In consequence of Sir John A.'s policy in this respect, the Reformers in several Municipalities have been conquered in detail, and we must acknowledge of these tactics will be sufficient to put our friends on their guard at the next election. Another matter that must be decided at an early day, is the selection of the Candidate for the Ontario Legislature. The policy of deferring this step till just before the election, is in too many cases, a ruinous one. It is unfair to the Candidate and unfair to the Electors. The former must have time to arrange his business, and to visit the electors. It is due to the electors that they should have some time to consider the qualifications and claims of the candidate. Besides, delay in such cases sometimes prevents the party from securing the services of a desirable candidate, or results in his defeat, when

earlier notice would have secured his triumphant return.

We hope there may be a full meeting of the electors to-morrow, that all parts of the County will be represented, and that a real *live* Association will be organized, and all other matters dealt with judiciously. Remember that "union is strength," and that effort now means success by and by.

Examination of the High and Public School, Morrisburg.

The half yearly examination of this School was held last Thursday and Friday. But little interest was manifested by either Trustees or Parents, judging from the slim attendance of visitors. Among the few whom we saw present were W. Gibson, Esq., M. P., and S. S. Cook, Esq., M. P. P. It has become quite a matter of course, in giving a report of such occasions to give a glowing account, and praise all parties to the skies. We shall take the liberty of departing from this customary "puffing" and praise only where it is merited, and criticize where we think there is room for improvement. We were pleased with the accord exhibited between Teachers and pupils, and the cheerfulness with which the latter met the various requirements made of them. In Mr. Elliott's classes, the greatest proficiency was shown in the Classics, English Grammar was pretty fair, some of the pupils evincing considerable thought. There did not seem to be equal success in the Mathematics. We judge, too much ground has been covered in too short a time. There is no sounder maxim in educational matters than to "hasten slowly." We were very much pleased at the more than ordinary correctness in the spelling exhibited in an exercise in dictation. Nothing detracts so much from good scholarship as poor spelling. Mr. Cheney's History Class evinced minute attention to the subject, and his class in Euclid showed hard study, too hard we think. It was pretty evident that most of the class make the serious mistake of committing the demonstration to memory, word for word from the book. This was seen from the fact that if one got "stuck" it was only necessary to start him again in the words of the book, when he would go on until run down. No pupil can succeed in Euclid until he has been made to understand *how to learn* a demonstration, which, it is needless to say, does not consist in getting it by rote. In fact one of the first steps is to secure his comprehension of the simplest of syllogisms, that "if A equals B and C equals B, then A equals C." Mr. Styles' Class in English History showed a good acquaintance with the subject, but we did not like the plan of giving answers in the exact language of the Text Book. We are always reminded on such occasions of the youth's answer to a question as to the cause of the Persian invasion of Greece. He said "the aid given by Athens to Aristagoras of Miletus who had taken up arms against the Persian Monarch, drew down the wrath of Darius upon Greece."* On being asked who Darius was, he said he did not know. We do not mean to insinuate that there was any of this ignorance of the drift of the answers, in Mr. Styles' class, but we say the tendency is in that direction in all cases, where the pupils are not encouraged, or rather obliged to give the answers in their own language. We commend his plan with the arithmetic class, of giving out to them practical examples of every day transactions. In fact the more Teachers can dispense with the text book in their recitations, the more interesting and practical becomes their instruction. It is almost impossible to induce pupils to *think* and to *investigate* as long as they are tied down to the routine of books. A very important branch of school work we heard nothing about,—book-keeping. This is a subject of which a practical knowledge may be communicated easily to even young pupils by means of black-board exercises, and is of equal importance with arithmetic. We hope to hear of this being made, as it deserves, a special subject in the school.

In conclusion we would say our remarks have not been dictated by a desire to find fault—for there was no reason for fault finding. Any one who was present at the examination could not help seeing that Teachers and pupils have labored faithfully and are enthusiastic in their work. There are no drones amongst them. But we conceive the object of school examinations is not alone to show how much the pupils know, but to bring out to notice any errors that may exist, to the end that they may be remedied. It would be rather unfortunate for our Teachers to believe their system and administration were perfect, since there would then be an end to all improvement. We believe there is room for improvement and we intend to advocate it.

* See Collier's Gen. History, page 28.

Government Wharf.
We are told that the supervision of the wharf at this point pertains to the Canal Superintendent, who is now away on leave of absence. He has however an able Deputy, and we hope his attention will be forthwith directed to the disgraceful and dangerous condition of the wharf. Several narrow escapes have already occurred, and it will cost less probably to repair it than to pay for damage that may happen, and then repair it.

THE ONLY ONE.—The only man on earth smaller than the man who cheats the printer is the El Dorado dwarf, Admiral Dot, who can be seen at P. T. Barnum's Great Travelling World's Fair on Saturday 11th inst.

Reciprocity.

TEXT OF THE TREATY.

1. The right is conceded to the United States to take fish of any kind (except shell fish) in the bays, harbors and creeks of Quebec, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, with the permission to land on said coasts and dry fish caught. The above mentioned fishing applies solely to salt water fisheries.

2. The right is conceded to British subjects to take fish of any kind (except shell fish) in the bays, harbors and creeks of the United States, north of the 39th parallel of north latitude, with permission to land and dry the fish caught on said coasts.

3. Should a dispute arise in relation to fishing in places not designated as reserved, a commission shall be appointed to designate said places.

4. It is agreed that the articles enumerated in the schedules A, B and C, hereto annexed, being the growth, produce or manufacture of the Dominion of Canada, or of the United States, shall on their importation from one country into the other, from the first day of July, 1875, to the thirtieth day of June, 1876, both included, pay only two-thirds of the duties payable at the date of this treaty, on the importations into such country of such articles respectively; and from the 1st day of July, 1876, to the 30th day of June, 1877, both included, shall pay only one-third of such duties; and on and after 1st July, 1877, for the period of years mentioned in Article 13 of this treaty, shall be admitted free of duty into each country respectively; for the term mentioned in Article 13 no other or higher duty shall be imposed in the United States upon other articles not enumerated in the said schedule, the growth, produce, or manufacture of Canada, or in Canada, upon such other articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, than are respectively imposed upon the like articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of Great Britain or of any other country.

Schedule A, consisting of the following natural products:—
Animals of all kinds, ashes, pot, pearl, and soda, bark, bark extract for tanning purposes, bath-bricks, bread-stuffs of all kinds; bricks for building and fire bricks, broom corn, burr or grindstones, hewn, wrought or unwrought; butter, cheese, coal and coke, cotton wool, cotton waste, dye stuffs, earthen, clays, ochres, sand and ground or unground, eggs, fish of all kinds, fish products, and products of all other creatures living in the water except fish preserved in oil, fire-wood, flax unmanufactured, flour and meals of all kinds, fruits, green or dried, undressed furs, grain of all kinds, gypsum—ground, unground or calcined, hay, unmanufactured hemp, hides, horns, lard, lime, malt, manures, marble,—stone slate or granite, wrought or unwrought, meats, fresh, smoked or salted, ores, all kinds of metals, pelts, whole or split pelts, petroleum oil—crude or refined or benzole, pitch, planks, all kinds of poultry, all kinds of rags, rice, salt, seeds, shrimps, skins, straw, tallow, tar, timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed and sawed, manufactured in whole or in part, unmanufactured tobacco, unmanufactured tow, trees, turpentine, vegetables, wool.

Schedule B, consisting of the following agricultural implements:—
Axes, bag holders, bee-hives, bone-crushers, or parts thereof, cultivators, or parts thereof, chaff cutters, or parts thereof, corn-buskers, or parts thereof, cheese vats, cheese factory heaters, cheese presses or parts thereof, churns or parts thereof, cattle feed boilers and steamers or parts thereof, ditchers or parts thereof, field-rollers or parts thereof, fanning mills or parts thereof, feed-choppers or parts thereof, forks for hay and manure, hand or horse grain drills, or parts thereof; grain broad-cast sowers, or parts thereof; grain crushers, or parts thereof; harrows, hoes, hand or horse, horse-rakes, horse power machinery, or parts thereof, hay-tedders, or parts thereof, liquid manure carts, or parts thereof, manure sowers, or parts thereof, mowers, or parts thereof, oil and cake crushers, or parts thereof, ploughs, or parts thereof, of root and seed planters, or parts thereof, root cutters, pulpers, and washers, or parts thereof, rakes, reapers or parts thereof, reaper and mower combined, or parts thereof, spades, shovels, scythes, snaths, threshing machines, or parts thereof.

Schedule C, consisting of the following manufactures:—
Axes, all kinds of boots and shoes, of leather, boot and shoe making machines, buffalo robes, dressed and trimmed, cotton grain-bags, cotton denim, cotton jeans, unbleached, cotton drillings, unbleached, cotton tickings, cotton plaids, cottonades, unbleached, cabinet ware and furniture, or parts thereof, carriages, carts, wagons and other wheeled vehicles and sleighs, or parts thereof, fire engines, or parts thereof, felt covering for boilers, gutta-percha belting and tubing, iron-bar, hoop, pig, puddled, rod, sheet, or scrap, iron nails, spikes, bolts, tacks, brads or springs, iron coatings, india rubber belting and tubing, locomotives for railways, or parts thereof, lead, sheet or pig, leather sole or upper, leather, harness and saddlery, mill or factory, or steamboat fixing engines and machines, or parts thereof, manufactures of marble, stone, slate, or granite, manufactures of wood solely, or wood nailed, bound, hinged or locked with metal materials, Mangles, washing machines, wringing machines, and drying machines, or parts thereof, printing paper for newspapers, Paper making machines, or parts thereof.

printing type, presses, and folders, paper cutters, ruling machines, pagenumbers machines and stereotyping and electrotyping apparatus, or parts thereof, refrigerators, or parts thereof, rail road cars, carriages, and trucks, or parts thereof, satinetts, of wool and cotton, steam engines, or parts thereof, steel wrought or cast, and steel plates and rails, tin tubes and piping, tweeds, of wool solely, water-wheel machines and apparatus, or parts thereof.

V. The canals from Lake Erie to Montreal are to be enlarged at the expense of the Dominion. The channel of the St. Lawrence River shall be deepened.

VI. The Government of Canada to construct before 1880 a canal connecting the St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain, and the navigation of the Hudson River to be improved.

VII. Citizens of the United States may carry passengers and freight from one Canadian port to another. Canadians may carry passengers and freight from one American port to another.

VIII. Americans and Canadians shall have equal rights in using the Welland, Saint Lawrence, Caughnawaga, St. Clair Flats, Erie, Whitehall, Hudson River and Sault Ste. Marie canals, also the inland lakes and rivers, St. Lawrence and Hudson.

IX. Vessels built in the United States may be purchased by Canadians and registered as Canadian vessels. All vessels built in Canada may be purchased by Americans and registered as American vessels.

X. A joint commission shall be appointed at joint expense to maintain the Treaty, and to erect light-houses required.

XI. A joint commission at joint expense to continue the propagation of fish, and the protection of the fishing grounds.

XII. The stipulations of this treaty shall extend to Newfoundland as far as they are applicable.

XIII. Treaty to take effect when ratified by the Imperial Parliament, the Dominion of Canada and the Congress of the United States.

14. When the ratifications of this treaty shall have been exchanged, and the law required to carry it into operation shall have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and by the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada on the one hand, and by the Congress of the United States on the other; then Articles 22, 23, 24, and 25 of the Treaty of May 8th, 1871, between Great Britain and the United States, shall become null and void.

15. This Treaty shall be duly ratified by Her Britannic Majesty, and by the President of the United States, and the ratifications shall be exchanged either at Washington or at London within — months from the date thereof, or earlier if possible.

Loss of the "Shannon."

The Schooner *Shannon*, owned by the Messrs. Aetion of this Village, sprung a leak about twenty miles out from Oswego, on Saturday last, and sunk in a few minutes. She had a cargo of coal on which there was no insurance. The leak seems to have been forward of the hold, and the first that was known of it was that when one of the crew went into the fore-cabin he found it partially filled with water. The water then came in so fast that preparations were immediately commenced for abandoning the vessel. The mainmast was a new and valuable one, and it was cut loose with the intention of taking it away, but being found too heavy for the small boat, it was made fast to the boom and thrown overboard. The crew then took to the small boat, and had only got a few yards from the *Shannon* when she went down. With hard labor, having only one ear, they got to Oswego, where they procured a tug, and went back to recover the mainmast, but did not succeed in finding it. There was a small insurance on the vessel.—*Gleaner Reporter.*

Incendiarism.

On Saturday night about two o'clock the neat School House just erected in Section No. 12, 8th Concession Pittsburgh was discovered to be on fire, and in spite of every effort made to extinguish it, was entirely consumed. The fire originated in the interior, and it is supposed that some malicious person broke a pane of glass and threw lighted matches among the shavings. The carpenters had just completed the wood work about three days before. Mr. Powley lost about \$100 in tools.

As yet suspicion is vague, but it turns in the direction of some parties who were known to be hostile to the contractor, Peter McCallum, and it is hoped that some clue may yet be found to the perpetrator of the outrage.—*Ibid.*

The Ottawa *Free Press* says:—Mr. Sargeant, the new Manager of the Grand Trunk, will, it is stated, leave England on the 1st of August next for Canada, accompanied by Mr. Potter, President of the Company. Mr. Sargeant will hold the position of Vice-President and Manager, Mr. Hickson taking the new office of President of the Executive Council. The general management of the road will, we are glad to notice, be under the direction of Mr. Hickson. Mr. Sargeant being more especially sent out to watch the conduct of the business in the interest of the English stockholders. Mr. Hickson's business ability, experience, and knowledge of the interests of the road, render it especially advantageous to the Company that he retain a leading position in connection with it.

EDUCATIONAL.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION PAPERS.

3rd Class County Certificate—July, 1874.

EDUCATION AND SCHOOL LAW.

TIME—TWO HOURS AND A HALF.

1. What is education? What portion of our education is mainly given at home, and what portion mainly outside of the School-room?

2. Discuss the importance to a teacher of habits of
(a). Order.
(b). Self-control.
(c). Cheerfulness.

3. Would you teach letters or words first, to children just beginning to attend School? Give reasons for the plan you would adopt? What is meant by the phonic method of teaching reading?

4. In teaching grammar, would you begin with the relations of words, or the definitions of the text book? Give reasons for your answer.

5. State with reasons what in your opinion is the proper place in the subject for the introduction of a systematic exposition of it.

6. You are placed in charge of a School of 40 pupils, who are at all stages in arithmetic up to proportion. You find that you can give only one hour and a half per diem to the subject. How many classes will you form, what time will you give to each class, and how will you employ the time with each class?

7. What are the duties of a public school teacher, as laid down by law?
8. What is the theory of the law in regard to the relation of a teacher to his pupils while they are under his charge?

Curiosities of Orthography.

A writer in the Cincinnati *Times* and *Chronicle* remarks that some of the spelling that an editor has to encounter is enough to harrow up his soul and freeze the marrow in his bones. It means *work* with him, and in that light the fun of the thing disappears. Think of his horror when he sees "anxious" spelled "ankhouse" by some complacent blunderer, such a one, for instance, as can never distinguish between *tion*, *cion* and *sion*, cannot see why "fery" should not be "fery," or imagine why the second syllable of "necessary" should be spelled with a c, and the third with an s.

Occasionally cases of bad spelling crop out among the professions, and some lamentable instances of weakness in this respect come to light from among the "humanitarians." For instance, a young lawyer in an interior city early one morning locked his office door and left upon it this mysterious legend: "Gon to brexthus."

In a small New England town a druggist was surprised and disturbed to receive at the hands of a dirty-looking customer the following prescription: "Pleas give the bare sumphin to fizick him 15 cents worth."

During the war a letter written by a rebel soldier to his sweetheart was captured, wherein the writer said: "We will lick the yanks two-morrow if godamity spares our lives."

Some wonderful things in the way of directions appear on letters passing through the mails. The postmaster at Schaghenack announced, some time ago, that the name of the office had been spelled in thirty different ways upon letters coming there. Probably "Sactyeonk" was the most remarkable way of getting at it. Perhaps Schenectady has been nearly as badly used. If one has very extensive correspondence throughout the United States he will be lucky if he does not, sooner or later, stumble over the orthography of some wretched Indian name, somewhere between Winnipeg and "To Symmetry," as I once saw it spelled. What, for instance, is a man to do when he encounters such an orthographical monstrosity as "Yonghioghony," but cry "Avant, quit my sight: let the earth hide thee!" as a certain wicked Scotchman once did, who was frightened at something not half as horrible as that word.

Rufus Choate, or somebody else, said that the ways of Providence and the decisions of a petit jury are past accounting for. We may safely say the same of the spelling of the latter, since a Pittsburgh jury handed up to the judge a communication endorsed, "To the honorable gag."

The proprietor of a country store once worked himself nearly into a brain fever endeavoring to make intelligible the following note, given to him by a small boy, the son of one of his customers: "mister Gream."

Want you let my boy hev a pare of Easy load sluz?
However, he was probably not more horrified than the schoolmaster who received a letter from a man who wrote:—
"I have desired to inter my boy in your scull."

"This house for sail," was the announcement a traveller saw nailed over the door of a humble dwelling in New Hampshire. He called the proprietor to the door and gravely inquired, "When is your house going to sail?" "When some feller comes along who can raise the wind," responded the man, with a sly twinkle in his eye, and the traveller moved mournfully on.

The following is a letter I picked up in a little town in Vermont:—
"FRIEND MEEB—Theer that you hav Bot out george Hill I wish to no where he is if you see him you put a Flee into his head on the Sly if he is at your place send him up hear Wright by the next male
H. A. GILBERTS
St. Albans"

"Put a Flee into his head" is delightful letters which men doing business with

the backwoodsmen and illiterate jobbers are continually in receipt of.

But I will bring my orthographical investigation to a close by observing that any "free-born American" who now and then covers himself with discomfiture by a blundering spelling, may lay the flattering unction to his soul that even the great Washington was, in respect; for in his will, written by himself, there is said to be a misspelled word.

ous, and it would doubtless be a very interesting operation to witness. Yet the above is only a fair specimen of

LOCAL NEWS.

Messrs. Deneshea, Dewey and Ruth-erford shipped 13,400 dozens of eggs, last week.

The Steamers, Pictou and Alexandria, commence to run all the rapid next week, and the fare is only \$1.50, to Montreal. For particulars apply to Barry & Bro.

A DISASTROUS FAILURE.—Failing to be in time to see the magnificent street Pageant of P. T. Barnum's World's Fair on Saturday, 11th inst.

THE COMET.—This visitor may be seen a little before midnight, between the North Star and the horizon. It is visible to the naked eye, and will increase in brilliancy until the latter part of July.

TEACHERS VOTING.—We observe from our exchanges that Inspectors have published the names of Teachers in their respective Divisions who are entitled to vote for a Representative to the C. P. I. We wonder if it would be too much of an effort on the part of the School Inspectors for this County to furnish such a list for the Press.

BASE BALL.—We understand the Morrisburg and Cornwall Clubs are to play a game at Cornwall, on Dominion Day, in the forenoon, and the victors are to play the Massena Club in the afternoon.

THE NEW STORE.—The new store opened by Mr. McCargar shows great taste on the part of the proprietor. Everything is as neat as a new pin, and the selection of goods and groceries comprises the very best of their various kinds.

ENLARGEMENT.—Mr. Leavitt, Editor of the Recorder, informs us that the Evening Recorder will shortly be enlarged, and that other improvements will be introduced. We wish the proprietors the success they deserve.

We are informed that some of our subscribers at Hoosac did not receive their papers last week. They were all sent from this Office.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Board of Directors of the Winchester Township Agricultural Society have decided to hold their Exhibition on the 7th of October, at West Winchester.

COULD'NT SEE IT.—Elder Jacobs is sometimes in the habit of giving admonition out of season as well as in. He lately called upon Mrs. Abel, and, after talking awhile without seeming to produce much impression, he concluded by saying, "my young friend you are in the dark." "I know it," said she, I told Abel he would have to put a window in that back kitchen." The Elder gave up.

MORE ENTERPRISE.—Rev. Mr. Phillips, M. H. Minister, Winchester, called on us on Friday last and informed us that the members of his Congregation, Chesterville, have secured a new and eligible site on very favorable terms and are about putting up a handsome Brick Church. It will be seen from an advertisement in another column that tenders are solicited for the construction of the building.

THE ALLEGHANIAN'S exhibited on Wednesday night of last week, in Bradford's Hall, to a large audience. The performance was highly satisfactory. Miss Durgin's acting in the Duet, "She Couldn't stay away," was most life like. Mr. King, in his performance on the Musical Glasses, was loudly *encored*; and Mr. Mershon's imitation on the drum of the approaching Railroad Train and the Battle of Shiloh was unequalled.

STILL THEY COME.—Two more tramps called at our office yesterday. They had the usual complement of dead children at home, and other painful accessories, but as usual were minus the necessary "recommend." One dusky daughter of the woods told her pitiful tale with a profusion of tears and fumes of stale beer, but on a refusal of the "needful" all her prayers and tears were turned to indignation and curses.

RUNAWAY.—As Mr. H. G. Summers and a member of the Orillia Press were driving along the Narrows Road last Sunday the horse took fright at a huge boiler that had been left lying on the roadside, and bolted in the opposite direction. The highway at this particular point was impeded by a large log against which the buggy struck with such force as to throw both the occupants out. They came down in a very promiscuous manner, and so suddenly that they did not know what had happened. Mr. Summers had his ankle sprained and his foot otherwise badly hurt, but the type was lucky enough to escape uninjured. The buggy, however, presented an unfortunately dilapidated appearance, being wrecked almost beyond recognition. We understand Mr. Summers intends to apply to the township corporation for damages, as neither the boiler nor log had any right to be where they were.

A mass meeting was held at Yale, British Columbia, which expressed satisfaction with Mr. McKenzie's Pacific Railway Bill, and condemned their Government for not accepting it.

P. T. Barnum's Great Travelling World's Fair.

It is hardly necessary to call attention to the advertisement announcing a visit from P. T. Barnum's Museum & Fair on Saturday the 11th inst. for everybody seems to turn with intuitive interest to whatever Mr. Barnum says or does. He has long been, is now, and, undoubtedly, during the remainder of his wonderfully energetic and public-spirited life, will continue to be, the great central conspicuous figure of the nation. In fact, such is his extraordinary pre-eminence as an exhibitor that he is, as the bills say, "a whole show alone." He is the best known and most talked about man of his—or, perhaps, any—time. As to his meriting the unprecedented success which has literally poured down upon him, a continuous golden shower upon him, that question forever passed beyond discussion with the organization of his present Great Travelling World's Fair enterprise—at first a stupendous experiment of doubtful result—which, during the past three years, has driven the strongest opposition like chaff before it, and again monopolizes the road, with its overshadowing vastness. Although employing over one thousand men and horses, erecting canvases, one of which will seat 14,000 spectators, presenting thousands upon thousands of cardinal curiosities, and some fifteen hundred superb animals, birds and reptiles, it is much more notable for rarest animate and inanimate features than for magnitude. We cannot pretend to enumerate even a tithe of these, but may mention, at random, the wonderful Talking Machine, which sings, laughs, and talks as fluently as George Francis Train; the stately living Giraffes, or Camelpards; the only Fiji Cannibals ever brought within the pale of civilization; monster living Sea Lions from the North Pacific, floundering in great tanks of water and roaring louder than the bulls of Bashan; Admiral Dot, a very pigmy among the smallest dwarfs; the almost illustrious horse riding Goat "Alexis," the largest and smallest performing Elephants; the monarch of "the King of Beasts"; a giant Elephant; an Ethiopian Horned Horse; a full grown Malay Tapir; an Automatic and Polytechnic Exposition, operated by a steam-engine, of the most ingenious design and exquisite workmanship, automatic Bell Ringers, Musicians and Performers, mechanical flying and singing birds, myologic metamorphoses, landscape transformations, Grotto of Calypso, playing fountains, moving railroad trains, Bohemian glass blowers, living curiosities.

Who is to Blame

Mr. J. N. Mills, W. Winchester, says he has not yet received payment for his bill of \$4 for use of Hall for election purposes on the 29th of January, although he presented it to the Deputy Returning Officer weeks ago. The question now is, who is holding the money the Returning Officer, or his Deputy?

ATTENTION ANGLERS.—Donations of speckled trout, suckers, or sunfish, will be thankfully received by the monster living Sea Lions with P. T. Barnum's Great Travelling World's Fair. Please deliver uns

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to the 10th day of July, for the erection of a Brick Church in the Village of Winchester. Plans and Specifications to be seen at H. W. Mear's Store. The lowest Tenders not necessarily accepted. JACOB MERRILEY, Sec-Com. Winchester, June 23rd, 1874.

J. N. MILLS. Carriage Painter,

AND DEALER IN
Valentine's Varnishes, Gold Size, Japans, Massey's Ground Colours, Thumb's Varnish Brushes, Carriage Ornaments, etc., etc.
WEST WINCHESTER.
All Work done according to price, and I challenge the five counties to produce better at the same. Work bearing my name is warranted for one year, not to crack or fade off. The loss of gloss does not condemn the varnish but cracking is a proof of its worthlessness. Wash off mud with a broom and a little water if you want to take off varnish; use plenty of water with a soft sponge and a Chamios skin if you wish to keep your varnish good. Keep your carriage in a clean house when not in use free from all stables, and get them re-varnished every year if you wish to preserve them.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Stormont,
Dundas, and Glengarry.

On Saturday, the twelfth day of September, 1874, at the hour of 12 o'clock, Noon, I will offer for sale by Public Auction, at my office in the Court House, in the town of Cornwall, all the following lands and tenements, seized by me by virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the County Court of the County of Frontenac, and to me directed at the suit of James McCready, Robert McCready, and William Stafford, Plaintiffs, against John N. Logan, Defendant, namely: all the right, title, and interest, and equity of Redemption, of the said John N. Logan, in Village lot, No. 12, on the north side of Winchester Street, in the Village of Winchester Springs, laid out on and being part of the west half of Lot number five in the First Concession, of the Township of Winchester, in said County of Dundas. Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, D. E. McINTYRE, 8th June, A. D., 1874. SHERIFF.

EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR PUBLIC School Teachers' Certificates, for 1874.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION, for the County of Dundas, of Candidates for Public School Teachers' Second and Third Class Certificates, in the year 1874, will be held (D.V.) at the Public School, Winchester Springs, commencing on
MONDAY, JULY 20,
at 1-30 o'clock, p.m.—for Second Class, and on
TUESDAY, JULY 21,
at 9 o'clock, a.m.—for Third Class.

The Examination of Candidates for First Class, will be held in the same place, commencing on
MONDAY, JULY 27,
at 1-30 p.m.

Intending Candidates must notify the undersigned Inspector, not later than the 24th June, of their intention to present themselves for examination.
Forms of notice can be had of
WM. FERGUSON, A.M.
Inspector Public Schools, County of Dundas
Winchester June 8th, 1874. 4t

IROQUOIS Clothing Mart

Cheapest and Best Place
TO BUY YOUR CLOTHING.

Large and Choice Stock

Summer Tweeds,

COATINGS,

Doeskins and Venetians

DEFY COMPETITION.

Linen and Alpaca

COATS & VESTS

SHIRTS, COLLARS, NECKTIES,

JOHN MURRAY.
King-st., Iroquois, April 23rd, 1874.

OIL-CLOTH COAT LOST,

Between Morewood and the 6th Con., Williamsburg. Any person finding the same and leaving it at Morewood, Winchester or Dundas, will be suitably rewarded by the subscriber. ALEXANDER BECKER. Morewood, June 15th, 1874.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

Office Hours - 8 a.m. to 7-30 p.m.
MAILS CLOSE.
GOING WEST, At 12-10, and 8 p.m. At 5.05 and 8 p.m.
GOING EAST, At 12-10, and 8 p.m. At 5.05 and 8 p.m.
GOING NORTH by Stage—7-30, a.m.

The undersigned is authorized to receive deposits on Post-Office Savings Bank account, also to issue Money Orders payable in England, Ireland, Scotland, Canada, Newfoundland, &c. P. GORMELY, P. M. Morrisburg, June 16th, 1874. 13

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPY.

ESTABLISHED, 1847.
Cash Income Nearly \$10,000 per week
With the additional security of about THREE MILLION DOLLARS, for the exclusive Protection of Assureds.

Division of Profits Next Year.

The continued prosperity of the Company warrants the expectation that the profits will be of a most satisfactory and valuable character. Assureds are invited to share these. GEO. A. COX, Peterboro', General Agent for Eastern Ontario. D. A. BEEBEKIDGEE, Special Agent at Morrisburg. Office—at the Medical Hall. 14-3m

West Winchester Mills.

CUSTOM GRINDING.
SAWING, PLANING, MATCHING, &c., Promptly attended to.
A general assortment of Dressed Lumber, including Matched Flooring, Fence Pickets, Lath and Shingles (Lath only \$1.50 per thousand.) Constantly on hand. Also, a new material for outside sheeting for buildings.

RUSTIC CHEESE BOXES MANUFACTURED.

Flour & Feed for Sale.
Agents for the Celebrated C. W. Williams & Co. Family Sowing Machines—always awarded First Prize wherever exhibited. M. F. BEACH & CO. West Winchester, May, 1874.

NO! FARMERS, NO!

Here's just what you've wanted.

FRENCH CHAMPION
was brought from Lower Canada, March 26th, 1874, by the undersigned. He was brought in Longueuil, south of Montreal, from a stock raiser. Sired by Imported Black Raven Persian and from a Canadian mare, both being pure French bred. The Champion is a coal black, heavy mane and tail, girls six feet, is 15 1/2 hands high, weighs 1200 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.

W. F. DORAN, North Williamsburg, April 6th, 1874. 2m

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 Glengarry.
T. W. H. BEDSTEAD, Morrisburg, April 23rd, 1874. 2m.

TROTTER STOCK.

THE "YOUNG SHERIDAN" STALLION
Will stand for a limited number of mares, at the following places:
Monday, May 11th—Donelson's Corners, Matilda.
Tuesday—Morrisburg;
Thursday—Farrar's Point;
Friday—Monticello;
Saturday noon—Dickinson's Landing;
YOUNG SHERIDAN will be five years old on the 6th of June next. He is of a rich bay color, stands 15 1/2 hands, and has all the characteristics which distinguish the trotter. His style of trotting, his apparent vigor and range give indication of a fast horse.

YOUNG SHERIDAN was sired by the celebrated Trotting Horse "Phil Sheridan," who is also the sire of "Dread," with a record of 2:24, sold for \$5000, and of "Ritty Watson" that can trot in 2:21, of "Ed Chapin," and "Nellie Thorn," that can trot in 2:35; of Hiram Woodruff Resor and a number of others that are trotters. Phil Sheridan was sired by Young Columbus, he by Old Columbus—Phil Sheridan's dam was the well-known trotting Mare, Black Fly, sired by Tippecanoe, dam—Black Jack. The dam of Young Sheridan is known as the Bennett Trotting Mare. She was sired by Young Eagle, he by the old Gray Eagle. The dam of the Bennett mare was sired by Brulles' Pat, a thoroughbred. His sire was a thoroughbred chestnut horse, with white feet and strip, imported from Ireland, called Paddy; his stock though not large were celebrated for beauty and for being fast roadsters. He is called the sire of Vermont Black Hawk, who is the sire of Eidan Allen, and the head of a numerous family of fast trotting horses. The dam of Brulles' Pat was a thoroughbred—a Messenger mare, imported here from Scholastic County, N. Y., by D. Brulles. The dam of Young Eagle was sired by Laver's Messenger, also imported from Scholastic Co., by A. Laver, and bred there by A. Haines. In choosing a stallion to breed from he expected the best thing to be considered is his pedigree. The longer the lines of Trotting descent in his pedigree the greater will be the probability that his colts will inherit the desired quality. This is why Phil Sheridan, that stands at \$100 and Hamiltonian, that stands at \$500, are so much valued as stock horses. Hamiltonian gets his trotting quality from Messenger, and has more Messenger blood than any other horse living. There is every reason to expect that Young Sheridan will prove a first-class stock horse, as he is he is kind blood with the best family of trotting horses.

TERMS.—\$10, \$15 and \$20.
All insured Mares parted with before foaling time will be considered as foal. All mares at the risk of the owner.
Mares coming from a distance to Morrisburg will be furnished pasture at 75c per week. GEO. DOLEY, JOHN GORMLEY, Driver, Proprietor.

HOTEL FOR SALE.

That Commodious and Well-Known Stand, the St. Lawrence Hotel, situated in the village of Smyrville Apply to the subscriber, RICHARD STYLES. Smyrville, June 19th, 1874. 14-4t

HORSE TRAINING.

The undersigned desires to inform his friends and the public generally 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. WM. KINGSTON. Morrisburg, April 22, 1874.

E. W. KELLOGG'S Cabinet & Organ Factory.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends in Morrisburg and vicinity, that his

CABINET FACTORY

is yet in full operation, and that, in addition thereto, he has begun the manufacture of

MELODEONS & COTTAGE ORGANS.

AND HE HOLDS BY SECURING

THE BEST OF WORKMEN

to furnish a superior article, both as regards Material, Finish and Tone.

In the CABINET DEPARTMENT

Will be found a large stock of all kinds of Household Furniture.

Coffins Kept Constantly on Hand

A supply of Picture Mouldings, of different styles, always ready. E. W. KELLOGG Morrisburg, March 26th, 1874. 1-1y

"Still Ahead."

DORAN & SON
Continue to Sell Goods Cheap, and Get the Trade. Have had to replace all those Goods that went so fast, and have added a fine lot of new fresh ones.

Do Call and See our Commodious Twill, Linen, Tasso, Assamite, Stripe, Chambray and other dress goods. We would call special attention to our Black Silk Linen at 50 Cents per yard - worth 75c. It is everything in this town or Morrisburg. Ladies from Morrisburg send for it. Also, beautiful Silver-Gray Lingerie at 25cots per yard. Everything else all right.

CALL AND SEE.
Iroquois, May 25th, 1874. 1-1y
P. S.—Agents for steamers—Picton and Alexandra.

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 is a symptom of disease. Full directions accompany each bottle. Price 25 cents per bottle.

The Podophyllin or Mandrake Pill.
E. Tuttle's Anfibolus 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.

Syrup.—A valuable remedy for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis and all affections of the Chest and Lungs. Useful also in female weaknesses. Pint bottles \$1, half pint 50 cents.

Toxine.—A valuable strengthening medicine useful in all cases of Fevers, and in the affections of the Liver, Lungs, Dyspepsia, Jaundice and all general debility. Price 75 cents for pint bottles.

For the GRAVEL.—A useful medicine in all cases of inflammation or irritation of the kidneys, Bladder or Urethra, and the disease known as Gravel. Useful also where there is a deficiency of the secretion of the urine, or any difficulty in passing it. Put up in 4 oz. bottles. Price 45 cents per bottle.

AM-SCORFLOUS REMEDY and Blood purifying medicine removing such diseases as have their origin from a Scrofulous taint in the blood. Put up in long pint bottles. Price \$1 per bottle.

A VALUABLE TONIC NERVE.—Especially useful in St. Vitus-dance, Neuralgia, Convulsions, Delirium Tremens, Nervous Excitability, Restlessness and all nervous affections. Price 75 cents for 8 oz. bottle.

LUNG EXERCISER.—For inflammation of the Lungs, Lung Fever, Bronchitis, Asthma, Incipient Consumption, Croup, Whooping-cough and all diseases of the chest and lungs. Price 25 cents per bottle.

E. Tuttle's Liniment, for the cure of Rheumatism, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Pain in the Back or Limbs, Weakness or Stiffness in the Joints, &c. This Liniment has no superior. Price 25 cents a bottle.

The above medicines have all been tested and are allowed to stand on their own merits, and are fourth used with test and satisfaction or money refunded.

All communications addressed post paid, Iroquois, P. O. E. TUTTLE.

Oh, Say, did you

Those Beautiful

PHOTOGRAPHS

—AT—

J. S. WELLS' NEW ART GALLERY,

Bradfield and Barry Block,
MORRISBURG.

BE SURE AND CALL AT ONCE.

Nothing but First-Class Work allowed to leave the gallery.

OLD PICTURES ENLARGED OR REDUCED.

Picture Frames Constantly in Stock.
Morrisburg, May 14th, 1874.

STEAMBOAT TIME-TABLE.

CLIFF, J. B. SMITH, Capt. of the boat every Tuesday

Going East—Is one hour every Friday; at 6 o'clock, a.m.

Going West—Is one hour every Saturday at 6 o'clock, a.m.

Going East—Is one hour every Wednesday at 6 a.m.

Going West—Is one hour every Thursday at 7 a.m.

For information apply to BARRY & HRO. Agents.

NEW GROCERY

AND PROVISION STORE.

Lyla's Block, Main Street, Morrisburg.
One Door East Central Drug Hall.

A. McCARGAR,

Would respectfully inform the people of Morrisburg and the surrounding country, that he has

Just Opened Out

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

A Fresh and Complete STOCK

OF Groceries and Provisions,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Bright Sugars,

New Season Teas,

Syrup, Vinegar,

Coffee, Spices,

Dried Ham and Bacon,

Dry and Salt Fish,

and a fact everything generally kept in the above lines

While A. Mc. does not profess to be

Selling at Cost

OR

Cheaper than the Cheapest

Yet he hopes to be able to sell as cheap and by keeping nothing but a good article, to merit a good patronage, and would feel obliged for an early call.

A. McCARGAR.
Morrisburg, June 25th, 1874. 14-4t

Point Iroquois.

TOWN LOTS!

FOR SALE

IN THE

CARMAN BLOCK.

The subscriber having purchased the above named property from the Messrs. Molson, has laid out a portion of it in Town and Park Lots, thus affording some of the most beautiful and healthy building sites on the banks of the St. Lawrence between Prescott and Montreal.

This desirable situation lies on the North shore of the river St. Lawrence, and around this prominent and elevated Point it makes its shortest turn, thus affording a magnificent view of the river for miles east and west and looking down on the thriving village of Iroquois, which lies in the bay, under the Point, and takes its name from this Point which is celebrated for its being a place where the "Iroquois Indians" held their Councils of War and celebrated their victories.

The Carman Block, a portion of Point Iroquois, lies within the Corporation limits and forms a part of the Village of Iroquois.

A Map of this Block can be seen in the County Registry Office and at the residence of the subscriber on the premises. The Block contains some Fifty Village Lots, besides the Park Lots.

The subscriber has also for sale a lot of Farming Utensils such as Wagons, Ploughs, Cultivators, and Horses and Horned Cattle, Harness, etc., etc.

Terms of payment in all cases made easy.

PHILIP CARMAN.
Iroquois, June 23rd, 1874. 14-6m

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS,

Patent Medicines,

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

OILS.

Boiled and Raw, Linsed, Olive, Seal, Sperm Turpentine.

PAINTS.

White Leads, Ochres, Greens, Reds, Blues, dry or ground in Oil; also a large assortment of Tube Paints, and all styles of Paint, White-wash and Varnish Brushes. Varnish of all kinds.

CHEMICALS,

To quantities, to suit purchasers. Epsom Salts, Glauber Salts, Saltpetre, Alum, Sulphate of Soda, Bismuth, Borax, Sulphur, Carb. Soda, Tartaric Acid, Cream Tartar, Camphor. Blue Vitrol, Coppers.

DYE STUFFS

Of every kind, most reliable quality, and sold at the lowest prices.

PERFUMERY AND TOILET ARTICLES.

The very best qualities, and the cheapest to the purchaser, will always be found at

The Central Drug Hall.

TRUSSES,

Common, Single and Double, and all the various styles for sale.

PURE WINES,

And Liquors for Medicinal and Sacramental purposes

For Sale at the

CENTRAL DRUG HALL.

MORRISBURG.

THE "SMITH" AMERICAN ORGAN!

W. A. NASH

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.

MUSGRAVE'S

Steam Dyeing

AND CLEANING WORKS.

The best in New York. 20 years practical experience in England and America.

B. Musgrave, Silk and Woolen Dyer, is prepared to do dyeing and cleaning all kinds of ladies and gentlemen's wearing apparel.

Rep or Damask Curtains and Furniture Coverings re-dyed. Yarns and Carpet Bags dyed at low prices.

N. B.—No Crocheting or Staining! All goods warranted perfectly cleaned. Superior tailor for repairing Gents' garments—a year's wear saved.

Mr. Musgrave has the latest method of cleaning gents' clothing.

W. F. MILLER, Barber, is our agent at Morrisburg, where full information can be obtained. Mrs. Miller, of the Ladies' Tail Work Department, will receive Ladies' wear.

Morrisburg, May 27th, 1874. 9-1y

Farmers, Ho!

When you have

Sold your Wool

Don't Forget that

Has the

Largest

Stock

FROM THE

CLOTHS,

Coarsest Tweed,

UP TO THE

Finest Broadcloth

WILL

DON'T FORGET

Approved Credit.

That all Cloths

SOLD AT THE

'MAMMOTH'

CUT

ARE

CORNWALL COTTON,

A LARGE QUANTITY

JUST RECEIVED!

COTTON YARN,

THE BEST AND

CHEAPEST IN TOWN.

PRINTS!

IN SPLENDID VARIETY.

DRESS

GOODS

CHEAP.

OUR \$3.00 TEA SETS

GOING FAST.

CROCKERY!

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

Don't Forget the Spot.

TOM BELL'S MAMMOTH STORE,

MORRISBURG.

The World's Great Object Teacher's Culminating Triumph.

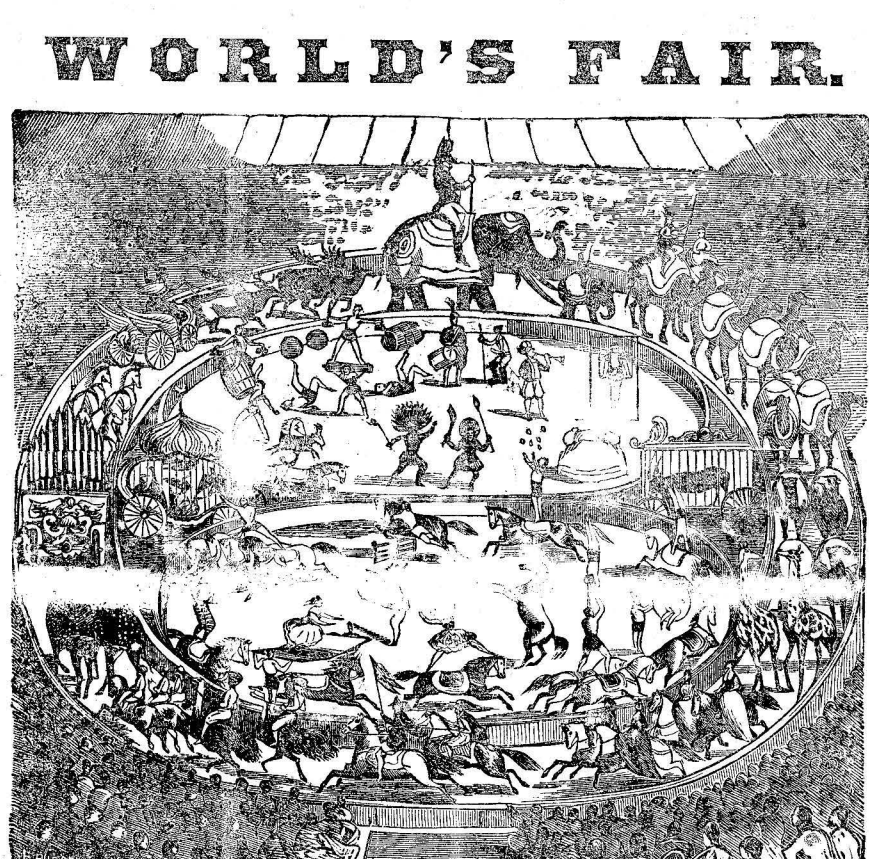
P. T. BARNUM'S

GREAT TRAVELLING

MENAGERIE

CIRCUS AND

WORLD'S FAIR.



IN CANVASS COLLEGES, CANOPYING ACRES, COMPREHENDING

20 Great Shows in One!!

AND OVER 1000 MEN AND HORSES,

Will Exhibit in all its Vast Entirety, at
CORNWALL—FRIDAY, JULY 10th, 1874.

Morrisburg, Saturday, July 11th.

Gives Daily, wherever the size of the place justifies, or the attendance demands, Three Full, Grand and Complete Expositions, at 10 a.m., and 1 and 7 p.m.

100,000 Cardinal Curiosities, 1,500 Magnificent Representative Animals, Beasts, Birds, Reptiles, Amphibious Marine Monsters, Steam Engine Operated Automatic and Polytechnic Institute and Stupendous Inter-Continental Amphitheatre.

With Seats for 14,000 Spectators and Two separate Rival Rings, In both of which will appear at one and the

The Ventriloquist and the Stage-coach Passengers.

Rossignolle, the ventriloquist, was a fellow of very humorous ideas; he had met with adventures in all quarters of Europe, which it was his chief amusement to recount. Among the number, one that occurred to him on the road from Exeter to Plymouth was not the least whimsical. He had taken his seat in the night coach, but by mistake or connivance was expelled to the outside. The night was very dark, and soon after the coach set off it began to rain, which, in regard to Devonshire, is to say the water came down like a cataract. Being provided neither with great coat nor umbrella, he naturally envied the situation of those who sat under him. To desire their comfort was with him to endeavor to obtain it; and in the depth of his roguery, therefore, as well as distress, he resolved on the following expedient. He was the only passenger outside, and his location being the rumble, the coachman at the other extremity of the vehicle was incapable of "peeping through the blanket of the dark" upon his doings. He pretended to hug and hush a child in his arms, whose fretful whine he commenced and increased till it cut the tympanum of the other passenger like a razor. Two of these persons happened to be females, one of whom was a mother. She instantly exclaimed:

"Dear me! there's a poor child on the roof in this rain; let's take it in." The males as gentlemen and Christians were compelled to acquiesce; so down went the sash, and out went a lady's head and shoulders to address Rossignolle.

"Here, my good woman, give me the child."

"No, no!" said Rossignolle, mimicking the voice of a female, "mine little dear Adolpheine sal not go from her mamma;" and then he commenced another series of soprano notes (interspersed with an abundance of basso hush-a-byes) more intolerable than the former.

"Good heavens!" said the humane lady to her companion, "it's a barbarous Frenchwoman. She'll kill the poor thing!" Then leaning out of the window again;

"Give me the child, good woman, will you? It will catch its death! Here, coachman, stop, stop!"

"Stop! ma'am," said Jehu; "bless your soul! did you ever hear of such a thing in such a rain as this? And if I do stop, the young un on the dicky would frighten the cattle."

Rossignolle now pretended to get into a passion with the child and scold it; at which the women opened upon him; the gentlemen swore; and between the squalling, growing, screaming, and threatening, the coach was in an uproar.

"Ya, ya-a, ya-a-a," screamed the child.

"Hush, hush-sh, wicked child—sacre enfant," said Rossignolle.

"Don't use it so, good woman," cried the ladies from the inside.

"Ya-a, ya-a-a, ya-a-a-a," screamed the child, louder than ever.

"You von little devil, you cry so much," said the pretended mother.

"Mercy or us! listen to that," exclaimed the ladies.

"All owing to the French Revolution," said one of the gentlemen.

"Ya, ya-a, ya-a-a," cries the child, "Steady, Betty, steady," exclaims the coachman, apostrophizing one of the horses that showed signs of bolting at the last ear-piercing wail of the infant.

"You are one little bad child, I will trow you away," screams the unnatural mother.

"Only hear the French monster!" cries the ladies in the coach.

"Ya, ya-a, ya-a-a," bellows the unhappy child.

"Won't you be hush? I trow you in de mud," cries the angry mother.

"Oh, you wretch," exclaims the ladies.

"Ya, ya-a, ya-a-a," yells the child, with piercing re-iteration.

"You won't be hush! Dere den, lie in the p'de!" screams the pseudo Frenchwoman.

Here Rossignolle, suiting the action to the word, made a noise as if he had actually deposited the infant in the ditch, and its cries appeared to grow fainter as the coach drove on. The uproar that now ensued in the vehicle would have done credit to St. Giles' watchhouse on St. Patrick's day. The women screamed, the men thumped the roof with their sticks, and swore out of the windows.

"Stop, coachman, stop! Murder, murder! she's killed the child; she's thrown it in the ditch? Will you stop, coachman?"

"In three minutes, ma'am," replied the coachman, "to change horses."

"But there's a child lying on the road."

"I'll send some one from the inn to pick it up," answered the coachman.

"I musn't lose time between the stages."

The torrent of abuse now turned on the coachman; and one of the passengers, who was a lawyer, swore that if the child died he would prosecute the driver for manslaughter, and the mother for murder. On arriving at the inn, Rossignolle jumped down and ran into the kitchen to dry himself. The house was instantly thrown into confusion; the Frenchwoman was ordered to be seized; lanterns were lighted, and a party set off to retrace the road, headed by the humane lawyer. No infant, however, was to be found; and after groping about till they were all thoroughly drenched, they returned to the inn. The lawyer was then told that the Frenchwoman had run her errand, and that another gentleman had taken his place in the coach, which was now out of sight.—John Bernard.

About Advertising.

Will it Pay?—Useful Hints to Business Men—Where and How to Advertise—Facts Worthy of General Attention.

[FROM THE TROY DAILY TIMES]

To a business man the question of advertising turns upon a single point: Will it pay? With the great share of liberal and progressive men, who are enterprising and thrifty in their business, this query has been settled in the most practical way. They are found advertising in every way which their shrewd judgment approves as profitable. Some men say, I have been in trade here twenty years; it is time I was well known among men. What is the use of advertising my business? To such men we feel like saying, when they put their question to you in a triumphant sort of way: "Are you more sagacious and a better business man than A. T. Stewart? His name and his trade are household words throughout the land. Hundreds of thousands know them where thousands know you. Yet Mr. Stewart is a constant, systematic and extensive advertiser. He does not feel that he is so well known he need cease telling the people that he still 'lives and deals in merchandise.' If a man's neighbors never changed; if the world never moved; why, then a business man would hold his trade, if he was an honest dealer. But so long as our people come and go, like the ebbing and flowing tide, a man, who has need to be known, has need also to proclaim his presence; therefore he has need of, or would find a profit in advertising.

If a man says, I agree that it is profitable to advertise, the next question is still more important to him, which is, how to make his investment with the largest profit. Herein many liberal advertisers make a great mistake. They seem to reckon that if they put out an advertisement and a dollar in money, it is not very material where the two go. They have no method in the business; they have not studied the matter as they have others in their business affairs; they do not find out where they can put a dollar with the largest profit and the surest and safest returns. Why not do this in advertising as in buying and selling flour, groceries, dry goods, stoves, tinware or any other commodity? There is a vast deal in the time and manner and place in advertising. No shrewd man would advertise Bibles and hymn books in the *Police Gazette*, lace and fine linen in the *Coal Circular*, or jewelry and fancy goods in the *Iron Age*. That wouldn't pay. If a man is to advertise in a paper, he wants to know several things: Is the paper read, by whom and how many people? Is it material what class of people read a paper, as well as how many. Many a man who wants to advertise fails to see this point clearly, and, therefore, misapprehends the economical or profitable aspects of the case. He says the *Daily Beggar* will take my advertisement for so much. Very well, if that paper gets it, the price is dear, for the obvious reason that no equivalent is rendered for it. If a man says to a dry goods dealer "What do you ask for broadcloth?" and the answer is six dollars, the inquirer proves nothing by saying, "It is too much; I can buy cloth for four and a half dollars. What is the quality? That is the test. Very likely the six dollar cloth is the cheapest. A lady goes into a store and wishes to see silks; they are three, four or ten dollars a yard. 'I can buy them cheaper,' she says. Is it any reason why the seller should reduce his price? There is likely to be a great difference in value, as well as price, between dealers. It is just so in advertising. The paper which has a large circulation, and is popular as a family paper, and is read very largely, is cheaper for an advertiser at double or triple the price than a paper which has not half the circulation, and is almost worthless at any price. As broadcloth is worth more than satin, as silk is worth more than wool, as linen is worth more than cotton, as coffee is worth more than chicory, as flour is worth more than shorts, as gold is worth more than pinchbeck, as leather is worth more than pasteboard, as tobacco is worth more than cabbage leaves, so one paper is worth infinitely more to an advertiser than another. The last is just as plain as the first, if a man reflects a moment upon the matter. Yet, not reflecting upon it, men are misled very often, and feel that one paper is just as good as another; but, as our Irish friend said of men, so 'one is as good as another, and a little better, too.'

Watch the Child's Throat.

Throat diseases are now very prevalent, and it is quite worth while to teach children to submit to a disagreeable operation to any person. With a spoon-handle press down your own tongue, open your mouth wide, and show your throat to your child, and he will allow you to look at his. Do it frequently during health, and the child will not be terrified by the process, when in illness, there is a suspicion of diphtheria or true croup. Physicians are unable correctly to judge of the condition of the throat during the struggle of the refractory child.

His Excellency, the Gov-General proposes, it is said, to make a western tour next month.

Neighbors while engaged in extinguishing a fire at Scotland, Ont., found the body of the occupant, a man named Johnson, lying a few rods from the building with his throat cut and a razor lying near.

Theology Learned by Note.

A lad of eleven, who had been four years in a parish school of the established church in England, when asked by the school inspector to write out an answer to the question, "What is thy duty toward God?" wrote as follows: "My duty toads God is to bleed in him to fering and to loaf withold your arts, withold my mind, withold my soul, and with my serenith to whirep and to put my old trash in him, to call upon him, to onner his old name and his world, and to save him truly at the day's of my life's end." Another wrote out his belief as follows: "I believe in God the Almighty maker of heaven and in Jesus Christ the only son of God who was conceived by the holy gost born of the virgen Mary soffed under punishment plited was Squesified ded and beded and descended into heel and the third day he rose again from the ded decended into Heaven and setted hat the right hand of God the father all night maker of Heaven and earth the sea and all that in them is and rested upon the Seventh day and Howard it."

Note by Ed. We give above as an illustration of the invariable results of oral recitations, unaccompanied by written exercises. If any of our readers doubt the facts, they have only to request some of the children of their acquaintance to write down their "Confession of Faith" and they will be left without any doubt on the subject.

Legion of Honor.

Napoleon met one day an old soldier with one arm; he stopped, and said to him, 'Where did you lose your arm?' 'Sire, at Austerlitz,' was the reply. 'And you were not decorated,' asked the Emperor. 'No, Sire; I was forgotten.' 'Then,' rejoined Napoleon, 'here is my own cross for you: I make you Chevalier.' 'Ah, Sire,' exclaimed the soldier, 'your Majesty names me Chevalier because I have lost one of my arms; what would your Majesty have done if I had lost them both?' 'I should have created you officer of the Legion,' answered Napoleon. Thereupon the soldier instantly drew his sword and cut off his other arm! The above is taken from the 'Favorite,' dated June 13th. To our minds it seems to be a most extraordinary achievement.

We have heard of a 'Son of the Emerald Isle,' who after having his head cut off, turned around and picked it up with his teeth, but this outshines the 'Irish business' altogether; think of a man with one arm, drawing his sword and cutting his other arm off, wonderful; isn't it? We think if the 'Favorite' is going to enlighten the public on history, it would do well to stick to facts, and leave the inventing to those who can furnish deeds of a less remarkable nature.

A Western Dressmaker is appropriately called Miss Shears. She would make a good wife for some editors we know of.

NEW GROCERY

AND

PROVISION

STORE.

Lytle's Block, Main Street, Morrisburg.

One Door East Central Drug Hall.

A. McCARGAR,

Would respectfully inform the people of Morrisburg and the surrounding country, that he has

Just Opened Out

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

A Fresh and Complete STOCK

OF

Groceries and Provisions,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Bright Sugars,
New Season Teas,
Syrup, Vinegar,
Coffee, Spices,
Dried Ham and Bacon,
Dry and Salt Fish,
and in fact everything generally kept in the above lines

While A. Mc. does not profess to be

Selling at Cost

OR

Cheaper than the Cheapest

Yet he hopes to be able to sell as cheap and by keeping nothing but a good article, to merit a good patronage, and would feel obliged for an early call.

A. McCARGAR,
Morrisburg, June 25th, 1874. 14-4f

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

that will be sold cheap, including

SHIRTS,

COLLARS,

NECKTIES,

&c., &c.

JOHN MURRAY.

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

Oh, Say, did you

C

Those Beautiful

PHOTOGRAPHS

—AT—

J. S. WELLS'

NEW ART GALLERY,

Bradfield and Barry Block,

MORRISBURG.

BE SURE AND CALL AT ONCE.

Nothing but First-Class Work allowed to leave the gallery.

OLD PICTURES ENLARGED OR REDUCED.

Picture Frames Constantly in Stock.

Morrisburg, May 14th, 1874.

MILLINERY

SPRING STYLES AT

MISS ANN FLINN'S,

Lock Street, Morrisburg, one door South of the Gormely Block.

We are happy to inform our many customers and patrons that we have received the very latest of New York and Boston Spring Styles in Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Silks, Laces, Veilings, etc.

Also, a choice selection of the

FINEST FRENCH FLOWERS

A Full Line of Ladies' Linen Collars, Cuffs, Ruffings, &c

All orders in Trimming neatly and promptly done.

Particular Attention paid to Bleaching Straw Goods.
Morrisburg, April 26th, 1874.

IROQUOIS GOING AHEAD

AND SO IS THE OLD FIRM OF

J. A. CARMAN & CO.,

WE HAVING JUST OPENED

a Fresh and extensive Stock of Goods are now prepared to sell at

UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES.

IN OUR DRY-GOODS' DEPARTMENT

Is to be found an almost Endless Variety of

LUSTRES,
COBBOURGS,
PRINTS,
SHIRTINGS,

COTTONS,
TICKINGS,
CLOTHS,
HATS,

COLLARS,
NECKTIES,
COTTON HOSE,
GLOVES, &c.

OUR HARDWARE LINE IS COMPLETE

and as ours is the ONLY FULL LINE in town, we feel confident that we can please in Quantity, Quality and Prices

It is to the advantage of Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Farmers, or any one else investing in this line to Call and Examine our Stock before buying elsewhere. In addition to these we always have in stock a good assortment of

GROCERIES,

Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Oils, Varnishes, Coloring Stuffs, Field and Garden Seeds, School Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, and a good

STOCK OF CROCKERY,

which will be sold so low as to defy competition, as we are going out of this line.

J. A. CARMAN & CO.

IROQUOIS, May 20th, 1874.

ALL KINDS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

AT THE

MORRISBURG IRON WORKS

CONSISTING OF

Steel and Cast Iron Ploughs
Wheel and Drag Cultivators
Corn Hoes, Road Scrapers, &c.

Also, a Large Stock of

COOKING and BOX STOVES,

HOLLOW WARE and COOLERS,

All of which will be sold cheap for cash.

Also, a Custom Blacksmith Shop IN CONNECTION.

Highest market price paid for Old Wrought and Cast Scrap.

Special attention given to **JOBGING, REPAIRING, &c.**

Parties wanting anything in my line will save money by giving me a call.

J. F. MILLAR.

P. S.—Agent for Cassitt Bros' Mowers and Reapers and Self-Dumping Horse Rakes

A First-Class Top Buggy for Sale Cheap.

Morrisburg, May 21st, 1874.

9-4f

FOR PLAIN AND FANCY

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

THE OFFICE OF THE

Dundas County Herald

has no superior outside the cities.

PARTIES WANTING

CARDS, BOOKS,
BILL HEADS, PAMPHLETS,
LETTER HEADS, POSTERS,
ENVELOPES, FAIR BILLS,
BLANK NOTES, SALE BILLS,
RECEIPTS, HORSE BILLS,
ORDERS, ROUTE BILLS,
&c., &c., &c.

Should Give us a Trial.

As our Printing Material is all new (both Type and Presses)

and workmen skillful and experienced,

we hope to please.

OFFICE—GARVEY'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET, MORRISBURG.

TIN SHOP - MORRISBURG.

G. A. HOLT,

Manufacturer of, & Dealer

—IN—

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