

Dundas County "Herald"
Every Thursday Morning
ARTHUR BROWN,
At his office, in Garvey's Block, Main Street,
Morrisburg.

Terms.—\$1.50 per year in advance, if not
paid until the end of 3 mos. \$1.75, and of 9
mos. \$2.00.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
Transient advertisements 8 cts. per line,
first insertion; 2 cts. per line each insertion
after.
For terms by the column, half column, etc.,
apply at office.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

FRANK TYRRELL,
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, &c., &c.
Morrisburg.

JOHN N. TUTTLE, GENERAL STORE,
Commissioner in B.R., Conveyancer, &c.,
Main Street, Morrisburg.

MARRIAGE LICENSES
Issued by
CHARLES T. CASSELMAN, Clerk of Court.

BEAVER & TORONTO MUTUAL FIRE
Insurance Co. This Company takes
risks in the Farm, Mercantile, and Manu-
facturing Branches and each Branch is liable
only for its own losses. Rates low and pay-
ment of losses prompt. Sole Agent for Glen-
garry Stormont, Dundas and Grenville.
THOS. MCNULTY,
Dixons Corners.

W. W. FRENCH M. D., Graduate of Vic-
toria University, Toronto. Also of Bol-
levue Hospital Medical College, New York.
Residence—One door north of W. Smith's,
Chesberville.

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., Phy-
sician, Surgeon, Acoucheur, Coroner, &c.,
&c. Office and residence in the house lately
occupied by Dr. Grant, Chesberville, where
he can be consulted at all hours.

JOHN CLARKE, M.D., Physician, Surgeon
and Acoucheur, Late Resident Medical
Officer of the Kingston General Hospital.
Medical Referee for Canada Life, Aetna Life,
Equitable, Citizens', and Union Mutual Assur-
ance 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 at 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.,
Kingston, Physician, Surgeon, & Acou-
cheur, and Associate Coroner for the Dis-
tricts of Stormont, Dundas and Glen-
garry. Examining Physician for the Canada
Life Insurance Company, Aetna Life Insur-
ance Company, Scottish Association and Har-
ford Accidentals. All calls promptly attended.
No charge for consultation. Office at the Cen-
tral 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 CONFECTION-
ER, Kingston, Kello's Block, Main Street,
Morrisburg. Bread, Pastry, Cheese, Confec-
tionery, Fruits, etc.—Wholesale and Retail.

R. MILLER, LATE OF BOSTON, BARBER
AND HAIR DRESSER, Benard's old stand
Opposite the Post Office, Lock Street, Mor-
risburg. Ladies' Hair Work done in the latest
style. Switches, Braids, Curls, Puffs and
Combs made to order. Highest price paid
for hair. Kid Gloves Cleaned. Also man-
ufacturer of Miller's Celebrated Hair Restorer.
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 accom-
modation for boarders. Good Stabling and
attentive hostlers in connection.

Insurance Agencies.

FIRE, MARINE, LIFE & ACCIDENT

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.

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

Licensed by the Dominion Government.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON, ENGL.

D. C. MACDONALD, Sec'y.

Deposit at Ottawa, \$25,000; Capital Jan'y 1st, 1874,
\$250,574 48¢. Policies issued in 1873,
13,668; Policies in force Jan'y 1st, 1874,
37,238; Losses paid during the last four years,
over \$215,000.

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

D. B. McCOLL,
Hickson P.O.

MOLSON'S 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. Cur-
rency, and makes collections on all points.
General Banking Business transacted most
favorably.

Accounts of Merchants in the neighboring
villages solicited.

DEPOSITS BEARING INTEREST.
Six months (15 days notice) — 5 per cent.
Three — 4 per cent.
Savings Bank — (no notice) — 4 per cent.
Morrisburg, March 1874. 1-4

Dundas County Herald.

AND ST. LAWRENCE REPORTER.

VOL. 1.

MORRISBURG, ONT., THURSDAY JUNE 25, 1874.

NO. 14.

MUNICIPAL CLERKS. P. O.
William Rae, Winchester.
John Hyndman, Jr. (Mountain) 8. Mountain
John Dixon, (Alatida) Dixons Corners.
James Tisdale, Villages, Iroquois.
John Eckerly, Morrisburg.
J. Morley, Williamsburgh, N. Williamsburg.

PUBLIC WORSHIP—MORRISBURG.
Episcopal—St. James' Church at 7 p. m.
every Sunday; and 94 and 104 every other
Sunday. Rev. C. Forest, M. A. Rector.
Roman Catholic—104 a. m. every third Sun-
day. Rev. J. R. Meade, Priest.
Wesleyan Methodist—104 a. m. and 6 1/2 p. m.
Rev. E. Robson, Pastor.
Presbyterian—3 p. m. at School House, Rev.
J. Davidson, Pastor.

PUBLIC WORSHIP—IROQUOIS.
St. John's Church—10:30 a. m., and 7 p. m.
M. E. Church—Every Sabbath at 10:30 a. m.
Alternate Sabbath at 7 p. m.
W. M. Church—10:30 a. m.
Presbyterian Church—Every alternate Sab-
bath at 7 p. m.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

MOISON'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 Agricultur-
al.

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 Res-
idences and Farm Property at very low rates
or three and five years. First Class Property
at 4 per cent per annum. Water Power and
Steam Saw Mills insured at reasonable rates.
Risks on Cattle Mills and Hotels taken in the
Royal Insurance Company by the subscriber
upon favorable terms. Agent for the United
Counties, Stormont, Dundas and Glen-
garry. J. A. MCINTOSH, Agt.
Morrisburg.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

The undersigned keeps constantly on hand
Tongued and Grooved Flooring
1, 1 1/2, 2 and 3 inch, of various grades.

Also, Grooved inch Clapboards, Tongued
and Grooved Sheeting, Lath and
Shingles.

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

CAMERON & MCINTOSH
Iroquois, April 23rd, 1874.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

No labored argument is needed in these days
to convince the intelligent man that "it
pays to advertise." There are many con-
spicuous 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 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 in 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-
tageous, but it will not do to rely on them
entirely. You must have a regular medi-
um through which to approach your cus-
tomers, and that medium is the news-
paper. Through its columns each day
or week, as the case may be, John Smith
tells its readers that he sells the cheapest
and best goods in town, and they cannot
avoid reading his assertion if they would.
It comes to them fresh every day and
they soon come to accept it as the truth.
The use of the newspaper as the agency for
communication between people of all
classes is constantly increasing, and
illustrates one of the ways in which
modern civilization is saving time, labor
and money, in carrying on the business of
life.

The advertisements in the HERALD are always
attractively presented and always secure
attention—There is no better time than
the present for shrewd business men to
advertise.

SELECT POETRY.

NELLY.

Only a little child
Who sings all day in the street
Such a tuneless song
To an idle throng.

Who pity her shoeless feet;
A poor, pale, pretty child!
With clothes so ragged and mean,
And a wild weird face,

On which no'er a trace
Of childhood's joy can be seen.

Out in the damp, wet fog,
Out in the sleet and rain,
Out when the cold wind
Sends its blast unkind

Through her ragged and again;
Out in the dreadful night,
By the hinge of the tavern door,
In hope as she sings

Of the pity that flings
Some pence on the beer-stained floor.

Others who pass her by,
Shudder with terrible fear,
Praying her fate may
Never be some day

That of their little ones dear;
Children who hear her sing
Stare at her features so wild,
Or her life ponder,

Thinking with wonder
"What, can she, too, be a child?"

Out in the damp, wet fog,
Out in the sleet and rain,
Out when the cold wind
Sends his blast unkind

Through her ragged and again;
Brought up in Satan's school,
Hell's abysses falling in;
Is there no pity

In this great city
To save her from shame and sin?

OUR STORY-TELLER.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

Which was the Coward.

"Will you bear that, Edward?"

The young man to whom this was
addressed stood facing another person
about his own age, on whose flushed
countenance was an expression of angry
defiance. The name of this person
was Logan. A third party, also a
young man, had asked the question,
just given, in a tone of surprise and
regret. Before there was time for
response, Logan said sharply, and in
a tone of stinging contempt:

"You are a poor, mean, coward,
Edward Wilson! I repeat the words;
and if there is a particle of manhood
about you—"

Logan paused for an instant, but
quickly added:

"You will resent the insult."

Why did he pause? His words had
aroused a feeling in the breast of Wilson
that instantly betrayed itself in his
eyes. The word "coward" in that
instant of time, would have more ef-
fectingly applied to James Logan. But
as quickly as the flash leaves the cloud,
so quickly faded the indignant light
from the eyes of Edward Wilson. What
a fierce struggle agitated him for a
moment!

"We have been fast friends, James,"
said Wilson calmly. "But even if that
were not so, I would not strike you."

"You're afraid."

"I will not deny it. I have always
been afraid to do wrong."

"Pah! Cant and hypocrisy!" said
the other, contemptuously.

"You know better than that, James
Logan; and I am sorry that, in your
resentment of an imagined wrong, you
should so far forget what is due to my
character as to charge upon me such
mean vices. I reject the implied al-
legation as false."

There was an honest indignation in
the manner of Wilson, that Logan
could not but have been struck by. In-
stead of giving a blow, he assailed his
antagonist with words of deeper insult,
seeking thus to provoke an assault.
But Wilson was not to be driven from
the citadel in which he had entrenched
himself.

"Well," said he, "if I am a coward,
I would rather be one than lift my
hand in anger against him whom I have
once called friend."

At this moment light girlish laughter
and ringing of merry voices reached
the ears of our excited young men, and
their relation of antagonism at once
changed. Logan walked away in the
direction from which the voices came,
while the other two remained where
they had been standing.

"Why didn't you knock him down?"
said Wilson's companion.

Wilson, whose face was now very
sober and pale, shook his head slowly,
but made no other response.

"I believe you are a coward!" ex-
claimed the other, impatiently, and
turning off he went in the direction
taken by Logan.

The moment Wilson was alone he
seated himself on the ground, conceal-

ed from the party, whose voices had
interrupted him, by a large rock, and
covering his face with his hands, sat
motionless for several minutes. How
much he suffered in that little space of
time we will not attempt to describe.
The struggle with his indignant im-
pulses had been very severe. What
was right and humane he was ever
ready to do, even at the risk to himself
of both physical and mental suffering.
Clearly conscious was he of this. Yet
the consciousness did not and could not
protect his feelings from the unjust and
stinging charge of cowardice, so angrily
brought against him. In spite of his
better reason, he felt humiliated; and
there were moments when he half re-
gretted the forbearance that saved the
insolent Logan from punishment.
They were moments of weakness; in
the strength of manly character, he was
quickly himself again.

The occasion of this misunderstanding
is briefly told. Wilson made one
of a pleasure party from a neighboring
village, that was spending an afternoon
in a shady retreat on the banks of a
mill stream.

There were three or four young men
and half a dozen maidens; and, as hap-
pens on such occasions, some rivalries
were excited among the former. These
should only have added piquancy to
the merry interlude of all parties, and
would have done so, had not the im-
patient temperament of Logan carried
him a little beyond good feeling and a
generous deportment towards others.
Without due reflection yet in no sarca-
stic spirit, Edward Wilson made a re-
mark on some act of Logan that
irritated him exceedingly. An angry
spot burned instantly on his cheek, and
he replied with words of cutting in-
sult; so cutting that all present expect-
ed nothing less than a blow from Wilson
as his answer to the remark. And to
deal a blow was his first impulse. But
he restrained the impulse; and it
required more courage to do so than to
have stricken the insolent young man
to the earth. A moment or two Wilson
struggled with himself, and then turned
off and marched slowly away.

His flushed and then paling face, his
quivering lips and unsteady eyes, left
on the minds of all who witnessed the
scene an impression somewhat unfavor-
able. Partaking of the indignant
excitement of the moment, many of
those present looked for the instant
punishment of Logan for his unjustifi-
able insult. When, therefore, they
saw Wilson turn away without even a
defiant answer, and heard the low,
sneeringly uttered word, "Coward!"
from the lips of Logan, they felt that
there was a cruel spirit about the
young man. A coward we instinctively
despise—and yet how slow we are to
elevate that higher moral courage which
enables a man to brave unjust judg-
ment, rather than to do what he thinks
to be wrong, above the mere brute
instinct which, in the moment of ex-
citement, forgets all physical conse-
quences.

As Edward Wilson walked away
from his companions he felt that he was
regarded as a coward. This was for
him a bitter trial, and the more so,
because there was one in that group of
startled maidens for whose generous
regard he would have sacrificed all but
honor.

It was, perhaps, half an hour after
this unpleasant occurrence, that Logan
whose heart still burned with an unfor-
giving spirit, encountered Wilson under
circumstances that left him free to re-
peat his insulting language, without
disturbing the rest of the party, who
were amusing themselves at some dis-
tance, and beyond the range of obser-
vation. He did not succeed in obtaining
a personal encounter, as he had desired.

Edward Wilson had been for some
time sitting alone with his unhappy
thoughts, when he was aroused by sud-
den cries of alarm, the tone of which
told his heart too plainly that some
imminent danger impended. Springing
to his feet he ran in the direction of the
cries, and quickly saw the cause of the
excitement. Recent heavy rains had
swollen the mountain stream, the tur-
bid waters of which were sweeping down
with great velocity. Two young girls,
who had been amusing themselves at
some distance above in a boat that
was attached to the shore by a rope,
had, through some accident got the
fastening loose, and now were gliding
down, far out in the current with a
fearfully increasing speed towards the
breast of a mill-dam some hundreds of
yards below from which the water was
thundering down a height of over twenty
feet. Pale with terror, the poor young
creatures were stretching out their
hands towards their companions on the
shore, and uttering heart-rending
cries for succor.

Instant action was necessary, or all
would be lost. The position of the
young girls had been discovered while
they were yet some distance above, and
there happening to be another boat on
the milldam, and that night at hand,
Logan and two other young men had
loosened it from the shore. But the
danger of being carried over the dam

should any one venture in this boat,
seemed so inevitable, that none of them
dared encounter the hazard. Now
screaming and ringing their hands, and
now urging the young men to try and
save their companions, stood the young
maidens of the party on the shore,
when Wilson dashed through them
and springing into the boat cried out:—

"Quick Logan! Take an oar, or all
is lost."

But instead of this, Logan stepped
back a pace or two from the boat, while
his face grew pale with fear. Not an
instant was to be lost. At a glance
Wilson saw that if the girls were saved,
it must be by the strength of his own
arm. Bravely he pushed from the
shore, and with giant strength, born of
the moment and for the occasion, from
his high, unselfish purpose, he dashed
the boat out into the current, and, bend-
ing to the oars, took a direction at
an angle with the other boat, toward
the point where the water was sweep-
ing over the dam. At every stroke the
light skiff sprang forward a dozen feet,
and scarcely half a minute elapsed ere
Wilson was beside the other boat.

Both were now within twenty yards of
the dam, and still to retain an advan-
tage, was, for Wilson, an impossibility.
To let his own boat go, and manage
those he saw to be equally impossible.

A cry of despair reached the young
man's ears as the oars dropped from his
grasp into the water. It was evident
to the spectators of the fearful scene
that he had lost his presence of
mind, and that all now was over. Not
so, however. In the next moment he
sprung into the water, which, near to
the dam, was not more than two feet
deep. As he did so, he grasped the
other boat, and bracing himself against
the rushing current, held it poised a
few yards from the point where the
foam-crested waters leaped into the
whirlpool below. At the same instant
his own boat shot like an arrow over
the dam. He had gained, however, but
a small advantage. It required his
utmost strength to keep the boat he
had grasped from dragging him down
the fall.

The quickly formed purpose of Wil-
son, in thus springing into the water,
had been to drag the boat against the
current. If he were to let the boat go
he could easily save himself. But not
once did such a thought enter his heart.

"Lie down close to the bottom," he
said, in a quick hoarse voice.

The terror-stricken girls obeyed the
injunction instantly.

And now, with a coolness that was
wonderful under all circumstances,
Wilson moved the boat several yards
away from the nearest shore, until he
reached a point where he knew the
water below the dam to be more ex-
panded and free from rocks. Then,
throwing his body suddenly against the
boat, and running along until he was
within a few feet of the dam, he
sprang into it and passed over it. A
moment or two the light vessel, as it
shot out into the air, stood poised, and
then went plunging down.

The fearful plunge was made in safe-
ty. The boat struck the seething
waters below, and glanced out from
the whirlpool, bearing its living freight
uninjured.

"Which was the coward?" The
words reached the ears of Logan, as he
gathered with the rest of the company,
around Wilson and the pale, trembling
girls he had so heroically saved. Fair
lips asked the question. One maiden
had spoken to another, and in a louder
voice than she had intended.

"Not Edward Wilson," said Logan,
as he stepped forward, and grasped the
hand of him he had so wronged and
insulted. "Not Edward Wilson! He
is the noblest and the bravest!"

Wilson made an effort to reply. But
he was for some moments too excited
and exhausted to reply. At last he
said:—

"I only did what was right. May
I ever have courage for that while I
live."

Afterward he remarked, when alone
with Logan:

"It required a far greater exercise
of courage to forbear when you provoked
and insulted me in the presence of
those who expected retaliation than it
did to risk my life at the mill-dam."

There is a moral heroism that few
can appreciate. And it will usually
be found that the morally brave man
is quickest to lose the sense of per-
sonal danger when others are in peril.

The elections are nearly over in
New Brunswick, and give a large ma-
jority for the Government.

A colored citizen of Natchez was
boasting to a grocer of the cheapness
of ten pounds of sugar he had purchased
at a rival store. "Let me weigh the
package," said the grocer, and it was
found two pounds short. The colored
gentleman looked perplexed for a
moment, and then said: "Guess he
didn't cheat his child much; while he
was getting the sugar I stole two pair
of shoes."

A Race Against Time.

THE SWITCH-TENDER'S STORY.

Dreams are not always true.

Nor, on the other hand, are they
always false—a fact within the obser-
vation of everybody. Of course I do
not refer to day-dreams, nor the
fancies conjured up by a disordered
stomach.

Let me transcribe a page or two
of my own experience, and judge for
yourself whether shadows of the im-
pending future can be projected in
dreams.

I had been stationed on the main
line of the Great Central Railway for
something more than a year, attending
to all the day and night duties at that
point with such an unflinching regularity
that no thought of possible accident had
ever occurred to me.

The duties were not especially ardu-
ous, but the responsibility was far
greater. There was an express, day
and night, both ways, for which the
main line had to be always clear; a
local express each way, which ran on
the turnouts, and waited for the through
train to pass; a mail train night and
morning, which had right of way; one
ordinary passenger, and half a dozen,
perhaps, accommodation and freight.

To see that the main line was always
closed at the proper moment, that the
turnout was always ready when it
should be, that the branch where the
local made up was open, and, in short
that everything was in condition for
prompt and satisfactory working,
kept me almost constant by at my post,
though, as I have already said, the
duties were not especially arduous.

In order to be handy at my business,
I lived in a cottage close by, from the
open door of which, looking eastward,
I could see any coming train for a mile
away, and notice whether the signals of
"danger" or "safety" were in their
proper positions.

One morning, just after the local had
made up and gone, my wife came run-
ning to me with an alarmed face.

Our little girl was missing. She
had been seen only a few minutes before
the departure of the train, and had
made a hasty search for her as soon as
she discovered her absence. She feared
she knew not what.

I calmed her with a few brief words,
and hurrying around to the station-
building, began a careful examination
of every possible place where I deemed
it likely the child might be (she was
only five years old.) The search re-
sulted in my finding her fast asleep on
the sunny side of a pile of railroad ties,
with her doll, half as large as herself

MCINTYRE & CARMAN,

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

Division Courts, 1874.

OSWESLICK—July 13, Sept. 14, Nov. 9.
FINCH—July 14, Sept. 15, Nov. 10.
WINCHESTER—July 15, September 16, Nov. 11.
MOUNTAIN—July 16, Sept. 17, Nov. 12.
MAYLAND—July 17, Sept. 18, Nov. 13.
WILLIAMSBURG—July 18, Sept. 19, Nov. 14.

NOTICE.

The figures after each subscriber's name show to what date 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 brief notices may possibly go in free of charge on 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, JUNE 25th, 1874.

OUR NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

As Canada's natal day is near at hand, and her loyal sons all over this fair land of ours, are making ready for its due celebration, it will be proper to take a rapid glance at our position and prospects, as the Northern Confederation of America. The Dominion of Canada, to-day, stands before the world as a young, vigorous, and enterprising nation. She possesses the utmost freedom, civil and religious. There are no dark pages in her past history. We see only a peaceful, prosperous, and happy present, and a bright, glorious future, in prospective. She owns a territory greater in extent than the United States, the most magnificent water system of lake and river in the whole world, untold mineral treasures, inexhaustible forests of the most valuable fisheries, a fertile soil, and a healthy, invigorating climate. What greater natural advantages does any country possess? To these natural and material advantages, we may add a population vigorous, energetic, and law-loving, and all under the fostering care of noble old England, forming a part of that magnificent empire, upon which "the sun never sets," and protected by that meteor flag "that has braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze." The government of Canada although monarchical in name, yet reflects the will of the people more fully, than does of the Republic south of us. Her laws are more just, more honestly administered and more generally observed. We see the greatest freedom, and the least license. She possesses the best educational system in the world, and we venture to assert, that in no other country, are the masses so generally educated. In all matters in which a nation's prosperity consists, Canada has within the last decade, been making most rapid strides. In her mercantile marine, for instance, she stands to-day third on the list of all the maritime powers. While she has been, and is still rapidly gaining in this respect, the United States are as rapidly losing ground, declining in the last few years, from nearly six millions of tons, to scarcely two and a half millions. In every direction, the iron horse is speeding on its way, on all sides the forests are clearing away, towns and villages are springing up, and manufactures being established.

But there is one great drawback with us. We lack, as a people, a national sentiment. We want more love of country in our sons—more patriotism. In this respect, we are very much behind our American neighbors, and although since confederation, and the institution of Dominion Day, there has been a marked increase in this spirit in Canada, there is yet ample room for fostering the growth of national enthusiasm among our people. This national sentiment should be encouraged and incited in every possible way—by the text-books in our schools, by celebrations of Anniversaries of great national events, such as Dominion Day &c.,—by the pulpit, and by the press. We believe that it is mainly due to their text-books, and their 4th of July celebrations and orations, that the American sentiment prevails so strongly across the lines.

There is no doubt that the time will come, though far be it hence, when we will be a separate and independent nationality, and if we would be prepared for this, if we would be worthy sons of noble sires, if we would rise to the high position, we are by nature entitled to, we must cultivate a deeper love for our own country and our own institutions, than at present prevails. All honor then to those patriotic sons of Canada who are endeavoring to make the coming Dominion Day a real national holiday, and one of general enjoyment to young and old. They are doing a noble work for our young Dominion, and taking the most effective means, of establishing in the hearts of the rising generation, a genuine national pride and patriotism.

PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS' REPRESENTATIVE.

There is still a good deal of discussion on this subject, and it is now too late to introduce a new candidate into the field with any chance of unanimity sufficient to secure his election. Indeed, such a step now would only divide Professor Smith's votes, without detaching any from Dr. Sangster. Considering the fact that the female teachers are nearly two to one, and that they would hardly be willing to cast their votes for any one who holds so equivocal a position as Dr. Sangster, we have great hope of Prof. Smith's election. It is strange that certain Journals that advocate Dr. Sangster, and hold him up as a false maligned and persecuted man, did not see the matter in the same light when he was compelled, out of regard to the reputation and success of the Normal School, to resign his position there two years ago. By their silence then, they recognized the necessity for such a step, and yet they pretend to ignore now, what was then of sufficient doubt to seriously affect the prosperity of the Institution. Surely conduct that would disqualify the Head Master of the Normal School, should be considered an obstacle to his reaching so honorable a position as the Teachers' Representative in the Council of Public Instruction. For conduct much less reprehensible than Dr. Sangster's has been, Public School Teachers have had their Certificates cancelled, and justly too. And now it is coolly proposed that the Teachers shall put in this exalted position a man, whose conduct if imitated by them, would exclude them altogether from the profession.

It is a little remarkable that so many Public School Inspectors should feel so strongly interested in furthering Dr. Sangster's canvass. This may be to some extent accounted for in this way. By the provisions of the New School Act, Inspectors were chosen from Teachers holding a First Class A. Certificate, and the holders of these in many cases were old Students of the Normal under Dr. Sangster's regime, and the influence and associations of former days still exert an effect. Another feature worthy of notice is a certain undefined yet perceptible influence in its favor by the Education Department at Toronto. It is hardly tangible, but yet it exists. Perhaps a good exponent of the nature of it, is the enclosing of Hastings' letter, undoubtedly written by Dr. Sangster himself, in the Journal of Education mailed to the various School Sections. This reminds us of the practice of the Education Office, until quite lately, of enclosing in every box of books or maps forwarded from the Department, of several copies of Dr. Ryerson's pamphlet on the "Brown-Campbell" controversy. We hope Teachers will have independence and self-respect enough, to be unmoved in these several attempts to influence their votes. That notwithstanding the efforts of Inspectors or others, they will make an intelligent and respectable choice and cast their votes accordingly. It has been a work of time to secure to Teachers the recognition of a right to a voice in the Council of P. I. and it would be very injudicious to call in question the wisdom of the arrangement by making an improper use of it.

THOROUGHNESS IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

How many of the Public Schools in this County are classified according to law? We fear very few. We can name many that are not, and we know of none that are. There may be some, but they are the exception, not the rule. Why is this the case? The fault must be first, with the Inspector, secondly with the Teachers, thirdly with the Trustees. The law provides that the Inspector shall see that the various schools under his jurisdiction are classified according to authorized forms and regulations. It further provides that Teachers shall classify their pupils in accordance with these regulations, and it also makes it the duty of Trustees to see that the Teachers employed by them carry these regulations into effect. In order to give our readers a chance to compare what is, with what should be, we publish in another column the Limit Table of Studies in the Public Schools, as provided by the Council of Public Instruction. It will be seen by a careful reading, that it is based on the sound principle, that it is better to have a thorough knowledge of the rudiments, than a superficial and unreliable smattering of a great deal. It recognizes the fact that a thorough knowledge of the groundwork, of the first principles of the common English branches, is as essential to a useful education, as a solid foundation is to the material structure. Parents are too ready to mistake fluency for proficiency. It is well known that Teachers may cause their pupils to pass a successful examination when they have but a superficial knowledge of the subject under consideration. A *visa voce* examination is very popular, and takes well, but too often, when the class is questioned out of the beaten track, it is found their real knowledge is so shadowy and indefinite as to be of very little worth. Like the Irishman who, on being asked by his Officer how tall he was, replied that he was either five feet ten, or ten feet five, he did not know which, but he was sure he was either one or the other, they know something about the subject,—just enough to make their knowledge of no value. One great hindrance heretofore in our schools has been a classification according to a reading basis, under which there would be found in the same reading class, pupils large and small, old and young,

and of every diversity of attainment in other subjects. The first disadvantage, and the only one we shall stop now to mention, was that the Teacher was precluded from enlarging on any subject associated with the lesson, because but part of the class would be competent to understand it. There would thus be a loss both of time and opportunity. The authorized classification is based on general attainments, and possesses many and great advantages. In the first place, each class, when at recitation, can have instruction in any of the subjects of the course, points of Geography or History, that the lesson naturally suggests, can be profitably investigated and remarks made in reference to any lesson of one, applies to all the class. But the most important feature of the Limit Tables, is the principle that there is a certain amount of work to be done by each class before being advanced, and that work has to be thoroughly done before promotion takes place. Another point is the stress that is put on the definitions of the words, and the written exercises. For example, children before being advanced to the Third Class, in addition to other subjects, must "be able to write to dictation correctly, any passage selected from the Second Book, or first 164 pages of the Third Book, to give in familiar terms the meaning of any word therein, and to be able to write legibly on paper from dictation with moderate rapidity." These regulations, if carefully carried out, would give children a thoroughness and readiness in the lower classes that would secure them the very best foundation for success in the higher ones. But what is the position of our Schools? We find in the hands of little children, text-books on Grammar and Geography that are fit only for young men and young women. We find them crammed with sentences from these books, that are quite beyond their understanding, and as they grow older they have a store of formal answers, a stock of learned gibberish to which they attach no ideas and which are as useless to them as so much Arabic. Children in the Third Class ought not to be allowed to see a Text-book in Grammar or Geography, and yet how often we see them poring over volumes on these subjects and committing to memory long definitions which they can attach no meaning. But leaving considerations of advantage altogether one side, we say the Inspector, Teachers and Trustees are acting illegally in not carrying out these regulations, and if the matter were strictly enforced their course would deprive them of the apportionment of the Legislative Grant. To give an instance of the absurd laxity in this respect it is only necessary to state that Teachers in this County, holding Third Class Certificates of qualification, have fourth and fifth (in one case at least) sixth Classes in their schools. Now the qualifications for a Third Class Certificate are, as nearly as may be, the same as the limit for Fourth Class in the Public Schools, and consequently the Chief Superintendent of Education has expressed the opinion that in schools were a Fourth Class exists a Teacher with a higher Certificate than a Third Class is required. As for a Sixth Class, we doubt if there is a country school in the Province with one properly so-called, and particularly under a Third Class Teacher. It is high time that a little more energy and efficiency were infused into the management of schools in this County. Many of the Teachers have expressed a desire for a Teachers' Association, and if the Inspector does not possess the necessary *vim* to lead in this matter, the Teachers must only lead him. We shall refer to the subject ere long again, and as the half yearly examinations are approaching, we hope parents and others concerned will feel interested enough to attend and test the proficiency of the pupils, and the character of the instruction given.

Charity.

ESSAY BY MISS CLARA C. MERRILEY, PUPIL, HIGH SCHOOL, MONTREAL.

There are some who think charity is a duty which belongs especially to the rich, and that it consists in giving money to those worthy of it, but this is a sad mistake. If only the rich had the privilege of being able to stretch forth their hand to the needy, the poor would be deprived of one of their greatest pleasures. To think of them not being able to bestow a word of comfort to a poor friend or neighbor who has some great sorrow! And then, if it was the only proof of benevolence, the great majority of the world, possessing but little of it, would never be able to make themselves useful. It is true, wealth can do a great deal, but it is not the only way to be charitable. How much charity there may be in this world which is quite apart from money. Some of the poor may be classed among the most benevolent. Perhaps they have watched by the bed of sick ones, or some dear friend who has not long to live; in this case money would be of little use, unless it would be to get something to relieve their wants; but a kind word spoken in such an hour would be a great comfort. And the good nurse that tends the sick; the faithful friend who takes an interest in your welfare; the kind neighbor who is always ready to speak a word of comfort or do an act of kindness; these are true deeds of charity. In a great many places in the Bible it speaks about being charitable. "She stretcheth out her hand to the poor, yea she reacheth forth her hands to the needy."—Proverbs XXXI-30. Also "Faith, Hope, and Charity, but the greatest of these is charity."—1st Corinthians XIII-13. April 21st, 1874.

GENERAL LIMIT TABLE OF STUDIES IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF ONTARIO.

Limit Table in each Subject for Promoting from a Lower Class to a Higher One.

FIRST CLASS.

Each pupil on promotion is to be able to read with ease and fluency, any passage in the First or Second Books of Reading Lessons; also, to be able to enunciate clearly the elementary sounds of the language.

To be able to spell any word in the First and Second Books, and to give its meaning in familiar terms.

To be able to form correctly and legibly on paper, all the letters of the alphabet, and to combine them into short words.

I. To be able to read and write any Arabic numeral up to 1000.

II. To add and subtract ordinary numbers readily and accurately.

III. To solve with ease, simple examples in such rules.

To know: I. The Cardinal points of the Compass.

II. Generally the Geography of the locality and surrounding country.

III. The meaning of geographical terms, the definitions, &c., map notation.

IV. To be able to point out on a map of the world, each continent and ocean, and to know which part of the map is north, south, east or west.

Linear Drawing on Slates.

Simple Songs.

To be able to read fluently and well, any passage in the Third Book, as far as page 164.

To be able to spell any word in the Second Book, or in the first 164 pages of the Third Book, and to be able to write to dictation correctly, any passage selected therefrom, to give in familiar terms the meaning of any word therein, and to know the Saxon prefixes and affixes and spelling book.

To be able to write the words in the Copy Book, No. 2, with neatness and legibility; also, to write legibly on paper from dictation with moderate rapidity.

I. To be able to read and write any Arabic number up to 1,000,000.

II. Roman notation up to M.

III. To be thoroughly and practically acquainted with the Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division Tables and the Tables of Money, Weights and Measures.

IV. To be able to work readily and with accuracy ordinary questions in the four simple rules and Reduction.

V. To be able to apply the simple rules to decimal currency.

VI. To be able to solve simple questions in mental arithmetic.

To be able to point out readily and accurately the Nouns, Pronouns, Adjectives, Verbs, Adverbs, and Prepositions, contained in any page of the Second Book of Reading Lessons.

To be thoroughly review part assigned to the Junior Section, in Geography.

2. To know map of the world, so as to give relative positions, boundaries of continents and oceans, and the position of a few of the principal islands, seas, gulfs, bays, &c.

3. To know the map of Ontario generally.

4. To be able to form simple sentences orally and in writing.

5. To be able to write a short description of any common object.

6. To have gone through those on *Natural History*, as may be prescribed.

Linear Drawing on Slates.

Simple Songs.

THIRD CLASS.

To be able to read fluently and well any passage in the Third Book.

To be able to spell correctly any word in the Second or Third Book, and to write to dictation correctly as to spelling, any passage from said lessons, to give the meaning of any word in these lessons, and spelling book.

To be able to form capitals well, and to write from dictation legibly and neatly on paper, Copy Book, No. 3, to be kept clean and neat, and the writing in it to be of regular size and slope.

1. To revise carefully former Limit Table in Arithmetic.

2. To be able to read and write with facility in Arabic Notation, any number of not more than four periods to the left of the decimal point.

3. Roman Notation up to the expression of the present year.

4. Principles of Arabic and Roman Notation.

5. To be thoroughly and practically acquainted with the simple and compound rules, with reduction; G. C. M.; L. C. M.; and fractions as far as reduction of compound fractions.

6. To be able to solve problems in these rules with accuracy, neatness and despatch.

7. To be able to solve simple problems in mental arithmetic in these rules with facility.

1. To know the different parts of speech, and to be able to point out the words belonging to each in any page of the Reading Book.

2. To know the number, gender, and person of Nouns, and the comparison of Adjectives, and the relation between Adjectives and Nouns.

3. To be able to separate each simple sentence into *noun-part* and *verb-part*.

4. To be able to form sentences both orally and in writing.

1. To be able to form sentences of any specific kind, either orally or in writing, such as simple, compound or interrogatory, &c.

2. To be able to write short descriptions of simple subjects correctly, as to spelling, grammatical forms, &c.

1. To review thoroughly portions assigned to the Second Division, in Geography.

2. To know the names and use of the principal lines drawn on the map of the world, such as Meridians, Equator, parallels of latitude, Tropics, Arctic, and Antarctic circles.

3. To know the map of Canada generally.

Linear Drawing on Slates and Black-board.

Simple Songs.

FOURTH CLASS.

To be able to read fluently and well any passage contained in the first 244 pages of the Fourth Book.

To be able to spell or define any word in the Second or Third Books, or in the first 244 pages of the Fourth Book, and to write to dictation correctly, as to spelling and capitals, any passage contained in said lessons, and spelling book.

To be able to write neatly, legibly on paper from dictation. Copy Books to be kept scrupulously clean and free from blot. Writing therein to be of proper slope, even in form, and the capitals carefully made.

1. To thoroughly review former Limit Tables, in Arithmetic.

2. To be able to write with ease all numbers in Arabic Notation, not including more than six places to the right of the decimal point.

3. To be acquainted with the principles of Arabic and Roman Notation.

4. To be thoroughly and practically acquainted with Vulgar Fractions, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division of decimals, finite and infinite; Reduction of Vulgar Fractions to decimals, and mixed Repetends to Vulgar Fractions; to be well acquainted with Simple Proportion; to understand the reason of the processes.

5. To be able to solve ordinary problems in Mental Arithmetic with ease and accuracy.

1. To be thoroughly and familiarly acquainted with the principal Grammatical Forms and Definitions.

2. To be able to separate any easy sentence into clauses, and to distinguish between subject and predicate.

3. To be able to parse the words of any easy sentence, giving the relation of the words, but not the rules of syntax.

4. To be able to form complex sentences, either orally, or in writing.

5. To be able to make grammatical changes of construction.

6. To be able to write a short narrative or description, or a familiar letter, correctly as to spelling, grammatical and mechanical forms.

1. In Geography, to be thoroughly acquainted with the subject, as far as it is assigned to former sections.

2. To know the maps of Europe Asia and Africa, in the same manner as they are required to know maps of Europe and America.

3. To know the maps of Canada and Ontario.

Elements of Canadian and English History.

General view of the Animal Kingdom.

Christian morals.

Elements of Chemistry and Botany in First Lessons in Agriculture, pp. 9-76.

Linear Drawing—Outlines of Maps, common objects on paper.

Simple Songs.

FIFTH CLASS.

To be able to read fluently and with expression, any passage in the Third or Fourth Books.

To be able to spell and define any word in the Second, Third or Fourth Books, and to write to dictation correctly, as to spelling, capitals and punctuation, any passage contained therein, and spelling books.

To be able to write neatly, legibly and rapidly on paper from dictation. Copy Books to be kept as in 2nd Division, writing therein to be carefully executed, regular as to size and shape, letters carefully joined and well-formed.

1. In Arithmetic, to review thoroughly the subjects as far as assigned in previous Limit Tables.

2. To be familiarly acquainted with Arabic and Roman Notation.

3. To be practically acquainted with Compound and Conjoined proportion, and with Commercial Arithmetic, including Practice, Percentage, Insurance, Commission, Brokerage, Purchase, and Sale of Stock, Custom House Business, Assessment of Taxes and Interest.

4. To be able to work problems in these rules, and to know the reason for the various processes. Mental Arithmetic.—To be able to solve ordinary problems in these rules with accuracy.

5. To be thoroughly and familiarly acquainted with all the grammatical forms and definitions.

6. To be able to analyze and parse any sentence contained in their Reading Books, distinguishing between principal and subordinate clauses. Kinds of subordinate clauses. Grammatical and logical subjects and predicates.

7. To be able to parse the words of any ordinary prose sentence contained in their Reading Books, giving relation, rules of Syntax &c.

1. To be able to form complex, compound, or simple sentences, of any specific kind, either orally or in writing.

2. To make readily the different grammatical changes of "construction."

3. To be able to write a familiar or business letter on any subject, with proper attention to grammatical structure, mechanical forms, &c.

1. To be thoroughly acquainted with the subject of Geography as far as is assigned to the other divisions.

2. To know more minutely the Political Geography, Products, &c., of the principal countries in the world.

3. To have an idea of the physical geography of all the Continents.

1. To review thoroughly the parts of History assigned to Fourth Class.

2. The History of Canada and England continued.

Human Physiology,

Powers, &c. Part I, to page 53, omitting paragraphs 47 to 53, inclusive.

Remainder of First Lessons in Agriculture. Pupils in cities and towns may omit lessons 30, 31, 32, 34 and 37.

1. To know the definitions of Algebra.

2. To be able to work "the examples in exercises, from I. to X., XII." to XVIII.

Geometry.—Definitions, Postulates Axioms. First 30 Propositions of B. I.

1. Mensuration.—To be able to work problems concerning rectangles, triangles and circles.

SIXTH CLASS.

To be able to read fluently and with expression, any passage in the Fourth or Fifth Books.

To be able to spell and define any word in the Reading Books, and to write to dictation correctly, as to spelling, capitals and punctuation, any passage selected from these Books and Spelling Book.

To be able to write a good business style of penmanship. Copy Books to be kept as indicated above in 2nd Division.

1. Arithmetic.—To revise former Limit Tables thoroughly.

2. To finish Commercial Arithmetic and be thoroughly acquainted with Vulgar Fractions and Evolution.

3. Compound Interest and Annuities.

4. To be familiar with the theory as well as practice of these rules, and to be able to work ordinary problems in them with accuracy, neatness and despatch.

5. Mental Arithmetic as in former sections.

1. Grammar.—To give evidence that they know all the Grammatical Forms and Definitions.

2. To analyze prose or verse contained in Readers, distinguishing between principal and subordinate clauses—kinds of subordinate clauses. Analyze subject and predicate, give relation of words, grammatical and logical subject and predicate.

3. To be able to parse the words contained in their Readers or Grammars with application of rules of Syntax, &c.

1. Composition.—To be able to do all in former Limit Tables.

2. To be able to write a composition on any simple subject, and to spell and punctuate it properly.

3. To be able to paraphrase any assigned poetical passage.

1. Geography.—To know thoroughly the former Limit Tables.

2. Physical Geography of the Continents.

3. The use of the Globes.

Elements of Ancient and Modern History.

To understand the elements of Chemistry, as taught in the first part of Dr. Ryerson's First Lessons on Agriculture, page 9-70.

Structure of plants, &c., pp. 70-76 of Dr. Ryerson's First Lessons on Agriculture. Lessons II. III. and XXII.

Thoroughly review part assigned to the juniors in Algebra, and complete Quadratic Equations.

1. In Geometry, to know the definitions, postulates, and axioms, and to be able to demonstrate the first 30 propositions of First Book.

2. To thoroughly review part assigned the juniors, and finish the First Book.

3. To be familiar with the meaning of the different terms used in the First and Second Books, and to go through the first two books.

In Mensuration to review the work gone over while in the junior section. Mensuration of Solids.

1. In Book-keeping to know the definition of the various books used. To understand the relation between Dr. and Cr., and the difference between Single and Double Entry.

2. To know how to make original entries in the books used for this purpose, such as Invoice Book, Sales Book, Cash Book and Day Book.

3. To be able to journalize any ordinary transaction, and to be familiar with the nature of the various accounts in the Ledger, and with the mode of conducting and closing them.

4. To be familiar with the forms of ordinary Commercial paper, such as Promissory Notes, Drafts, Receipts for the payment of money, &c.

In Natural Philosophy, the Nature and use of Mechanical Powers.

Elements of Civil Government.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION PAPERS.

3rd Class County Certificates—July, 1874.

GEOGRAPHY.

TIME—TWO HOURS.

1. Explain the terms Tropics, Volcano, Estuary, Sound, Isothermal Lines.

2. Name the States bounded or intersected by the Andes and the Rhine.

3. Name in order the chief ports on the Baltic Sea.

4. Name and locate the principal European and American volcanoes.

5. Describe the most expeditious travelled route from Toronto to Lima.

6. Where and what are: Trinidad, Utrecht, Ben Nevis, Rugen, Popo catapell, Fife Ness, Trieste?

7. What are the physical characteristics of Florida, Hungary and Corsica?

8. Define the geographical position and political relations of Alderney, Minorca, Corfu, Heidelberg, Kiel, Martignie, Balize.

9. Draw a map of Great Britain, marking the position of London, Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow, and showing the courses of the Thames, Humber, and Severn.

Presbyterian Union

The two great Presbyterian bodies of Canada, the "General Assembly of the Canada Presbyterian Church" and the "Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in Connection with the Church of Scotland," are still sitting in Ottawa, though very near the terminus of their labors. The great question of the meeting, the Union of the two Presbyterian bodies of the Dominion, came up in all its bearings; and it is satisfactory to find that a vast majority of the members of both assemblies

For the "Herald."
Absence and Return.
BY FREDERICK WRIGHT.
The sun o'er the mountain, sends light down
The vale,
The odours of sweetness are rich on the gale;
While hill-top and valley, each forest and grove,
Resound with the peans of joyance and love!
All nature is fruitful, resplendent and gay,
But sad is my bosom! now Maureen's away!
The waves of proud Ocean are dancing in
light,
The torrent leaps down in the pride of its
might;
The face of the lakelet is dimpled with smiles
Reflecting the outline of beautiful isles!
All gaily the rivers roll down to the sea—
But Maureen is absent, leaves darkness with
me!
Each bird to its nesting, each beast to its lair,
As night cometh gently, all softly repair,
While zephyrs reposing in peace on the
bough,
Whisper their "good night!" all sweetly and
low—
But ah! my sad bosom, where, where is thy
stay?
Even home, is all cheerless, now Maureen's
away!
Rejoice oh! ye mountains, ye valleys and plains,
Ye groves and proud forests, send forth all
your strains!
Leap gaily ye torrents—ye rivers glide on—
And pour thy rich laughter fair lake to the
sun;
No longer in sadness, and darkness I roam—
But rest in contentment, now Maureen is
home!
Westport, Leeds Co.

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.
Several recipes for getting rid of ants
have been sent to us in reply to an en-
quirer. One suggests the free use of
powdered borax; another killing them
with hot water; another, strewing fresh
sage leaves on the shelves that are in-
fested; another, washing shelves with
strong brine; another, free use
of alum water; another kerosene oil,
another, carbolic acid, another, and
this seems most practical and effectual,
the use of some insect powder. Care
should be taken not to sprinkle it
where eatables will be affected by it.
**CEMENT FOR SEALING CORKS IN BOT-
TLES.**—Melt together a quarter of a
pound of sealing-wax, the same quan-
tity of rosin and two ounces of bees-
wax. When it froths stir it with a
tallow candle. As soon as it melts
dip the mouth of the corked bottles
in it.
WASHING PRINTS.—I send you our
plan, which we have followed success-
fully for several years. When the
articles are ready to be washed, soak
them two or three hours in a pail of
water in which two ounces of sugar
of lead has been dissolved; then wash
as usual. If they soak longer it does
no harm.—*Country Gentleman.*
CHAPPED HANDS.—The easiest and
simplest remedy is found in every one's
kitchen closet, and is nothing more than
common starch. Reduce it to an im-
palpable powder, put it in a muslin bag,
and keep it in the table drawer. When-
ever you take your hands out of dish-
water or suds, wipe them dry with a
soft towel, and while yet damp, shake
the starch bag all over them and rub
it in. The effect is most agreeable.
Many persons delay the sowing of
vegetable seeds until rather late in the
season, and then try to make it up by
soaking for a few hours or sprouting
before being put into the ground. This
is a kind of make-shift system that
rarely proves satisfactory for several
good reasons or causes. If the sprout-
ing of seeds commences before sowing,
they must be placed in soil sufficiently
warm and moist to insure a continu-
ance of growth; for the least check is
sure to destroy vitality. We do not
condemn the usual practice of soaking
seeds in order to hasten growth, by any
means, where there is a possibility of
gaining time by the operation, but
wish to remind our readers that there
is more to be lost than gained in doing
it, unless precautionary measures are
taken to supply the growing seeds
with moisture after being put into the
ground.—*Moore's Rural New Yorker.*
TWO CROPS AT ONCE.—There is al-
ways some new idea coming up in the
cultivation of the soil, originating fre-
quently by accident, and quite often
by those who have not made the work
of the farm or garden the study of
their lives. A case of this kind came
under my observation last week,
wherein a gentleman living in the up-
per part of New York Island, and cul-
tivating but a small garden patch
behind his house discovered that to
utilize his small space he could sow
his little gem peas, and carrots, beets,
or parsnips at the same time—in fact,
in the same row, two feet apart. The
peas, of course, came up boldly, seem-
ingly leaving the more tardy root seeds
so far behind that they would be no
more seen. Not so however, for as soon
as the peas were matured for use, as
clustering among the stems came the
feeble seedlings of this second crop.
The straw of the pea crops was care-
fully removed on a cloudy day, so as
not to have the sun burn up the then
unshaded seedlings of the root crop.
A few days' exposure to sun and air,
and they were thinned out to the usual
distance of four inches, and by fall
the crops of carrots, beets, or parsnips
were fully matured.
A STOCK FARM.—Mr. J. P. Wiser, of
Prescott, has been reflecting upon a
project which we judge he has made up
his mind to carry out; that is the breed-
ing of trotting horses upon his farm.
With a view of getting under way, he
has recently been to Hartford, Conn.,
and has made a few purchases, but not
so many as he hoped to. He says that
after offering \$3000 for a stallion and
being refused, he thought it would be
better to visit Lexington, Ky., before
raising the offer.—*Recorder.*
The potato bugs are reported to be
back near Chippewa.

Preserving Milk.
It is often desirable to preserve milk
for a longer time than it will keep if
taken as it comes from the cow. This
may be done effectually by putting
it in fruit cans, and setting the
cans in strong brine and heating to
boiling. Stir while heating to facilitate
the escape of the peculiar odor of new
milk, and to secure a thorough and
even heating in all parts of the can.
Seal the can while hot, just as you
would if canning fruit, and the milk
will keep just as well as fruit would
put up in the same way. Cream put
up in this way will keep just as well
as milk, and may be opened months
afterwards and be just as good as new,
as we know by personal experiment.
The essential points to be regarded are
that the milk or cream be *sweet*, and
that the entire contents of the can be
raised to at least 212 degrees. This
heat may be secured by heating the
cans in water, but it requires more
time and stirring than when brine is
used, as brine becomes several degrees
hotter than water before boiling.—
L. B. Arnold.
The American Artisan gives the pro-
cess of Mr. Lewis Kirchoff for preserv-
ing milk without alteration, except
the rising of cream, whether it be kept at
rest, or in motion, as at sea. The un-
adulterated milk, fresh drawn from the
cow, is placed in perfectly clean cans
or bottles, which are filled as nearly
full as possible, and hermetically sealed.
These cans are then placed in water of
the same temperature as the milk, in
such a manner as to allow a free cir-
culation of water beneath and around,
but not over them. The temperature of
this water is then slowly raised to
between 160 degrees and 170 degrees
F., and kept there for varying lengths
of time—one hour preserving the milk
four or five weeks, and five hours, eight
or 12 months. The heat is then with-
drawn, and the water allowed to cool
slowly. If the temperature exceeds
170 degrees, the milk acquires a cook-
ed taste. We hope this process may
be a success, for if the milk undergoes
no change, in many cases it would be
preferable to the condensed milk.
To Destroy Insects.
Hot alum water is a recent sug-
gestion as an insecticide. It will
destroy red and black ants, cock-
roaches, spiders, chintz bugs, and all
the crawling pests which infest our
houses. Take two pounds of alum,
and dissolve it in two or three quarts
of boiling water; let it stand on the
fire until the alum disappears; then
apply it with a brush, while nearly
boiling hot to every joint and crevice
in your closets, bedsteads, pantry
shelves, and the like. Brush the crev-
ices in the floor of the skirting or mop
boards, if you suspect that they har-
bor vermin. If, in whitewashing a
ceiling, plenty of alum is added to the
lime, it will also serve to keep
insects at a distance. Cockroaches
will flee from the paint which has
been washed in cool alum water.
Sugar barrels and boxes can be freed
from ants by drawing a wide chalk
mark just round the edge of the top
of them. The mark must be unbroken
or they will creep over it, but a con-
tinuous chalk line half an inch wide
will set their depredations at naught.
Powdered alum and borax will keep
the chintz bug at a respectable dis-
tance, and travellers should always
carry a package in their hand bags,
to scatter over and under their pillows
in places where they have reason to
suspect the presence of such bed-
fellows.—*Scientific American.*
Every person should understand
how to treat a flesh wound, because
one is liable to be placed in circum-
stances, away from surgical and vet-
erinary aid, where he may save his
own life, the life of a friend or of a
beast, simply by the exercise of a
little common sense. In the first
place, close the lips of the wound
with the hand, and hold them firmly
together to check the flow of blood
until several stitches can be taken
and bandage applied. Then bathe
the wound for a long time in cold
water. Should it be painful, a cor-
respondent says take a panful of burn-
ing coals and sprinkle upon them
common brown sugar, and hold the
wounded part in the smoke.—In a
few minutes the pain will be allayed,
and recovery proceeds rapidly. In
my case a rusty nail had made a
bad wound in my foot. The pain
and nervous irritation was severe.
This was all removed by holding it in
the smoke for fifteen minutes and I
was able to read with comfort. We
have recommended it to others with
like results. Last week one of my
men had a finger-nail torn out by a
pair of ice tongs. It became very
painful, as was to have been expected.
Held in sugar smoke for twenty min-
utes the pain ceased and promised
speedy recovery.
Some discouraged wives fancy they
do nothing worthy when they only
make a good and happy home. For
such we quote the following para-
graph from an exchange: "It takes
a good deal of brains to keep house,
to make a home, even if you don't do
the manual labor. The woman who
makes a perfect one puts into the
work probably enough talent to have
made a fortune. But if she prefers the
latter results, she had better not marry.
She may be able to do other things
better, more profitably, but very few
of us in this world get into just the
place or have just the work we want.
There is no tonic better than the con-
sciousness that one amounts to some-
thing. But we are sorry for the wo-
man who thinks she does not because
he only keeps house

The Deacon's Hat.
A rather ridiculous scene occurred
in Norwalk, Ohio, recently. The hero
is a prominent and much respected
deacon. The other Sunday he started
for church with an old hat on his
head. It was an easy hat, and the
old gentleman enjoyed it. It appears
there are pegs to hang hats on in
churches there. He thus disposed of
his head gear on reaching the church,
and took his seat with the congrega-
tion. When the services were over
he lingered, as is customary and proper
for deacons to do. He finally reached
the porch and stopped for his hat, and
any respectable citizen can imagine the
horror he experienced on beholding
but one hat left, and that a most
dilapidated and scandalous looking
article. He could feel his blood boil
within him as he looked at it and
thought of the mutton-head who owned
it, and had walked off with the glossy
heaven instead. He said out loud that
the owner of the hat was a mutton-
head and ground his deaconish heel
into the floor, and felt much relieved
by so doing. Then he tied a handker-
chief about his head because the old
hat was much too large for him, and
he could not wear it, even if flesh
and spirit had not revolted against
the spectacle. He told the sexton
that that hat must have been built
in a dry dock, and the only thing
that troubled him in the matter was
how a man with a head of that size
got into church anyway. Then he
stalked majestically homeward, with
the red handkerchief wound about his
head, and the detestable hat held at
arm's length ahead of him, and al-
together forming a spectacle that fast-
ened the astonished attention of
every beholder. Arriving at home,
he extended the obnoxious article to-
wards his wife, and waiting an instant
for her to take in the awful enormity
of offence, he explosively shouted—
"Look at that villainous rag!" The
lady looked at it, and was astonished.
"I don't wonder you are sick," he
howled merrily; "it makes me sick
to think of the bull-head who owns
such a smoke-stack palming it off on
me, and taking my new beaver for
himself in mistake!" (He groaned this
out with withered sarcasm.) "A pretty
mistake I must say when his miserable
rag is big enough to cover a car's
and filthy enough to make a row sick."
"But that's your every day hat," as-
serted his wife, in still greater aston-
ishment. "My hat!" gasped the a-
mazed deacon, staring at her with his
eyes half out of their sockets, and
then laughing hysterically, and shiver-
ing from head to foot. "Certainly it
is," persisted his wife, "and here is
your best hat," taking that article
from its accustomed place and holding
it out to him. Without a word the
miserable man sank into a chair, and
after staring blankly at his wife for
a moment, slowly said: "The ways
of Providence are past finding out.
Rub my head, Matilda!"
Shoot so Long as it Vas.
A Chicago correspondent tells the
following: At a recent trial before
Justice Dougherty, it was thought im-
portant by the counsel to determine
the length of time a certain quar-
ters of beef, two hogs and one sheep
remained in an express wagon in front
of plaintiff's store before they were
taken away by the defendant. The
witness was a German, whose knowl-
edge of English was very limited,
but he testified in a very plain,
straightforward way to have carried it
out and put it into the aforesaid
wagon.
Then the following ensued:
Counsel—State to the jury how long
it was after you took the meat from
the store, and put it into the wagon
before it was taken away.
Witness—Now I cannot tell dat. I
dinks bout dwelve feet. Inot say
nearer as dat.
Counsel—You don't understand me.
How long was it from the wagon, be-
fore it was taken away by the defend-
ant?
Witness—Now I know not vat you
ask dat for. Der wagon he vas back
up mit der sidevalk, and dat's most as
long as it vas. You dell me how long
der sidevalk vas. Den feet? Dwelve
feet? Den I dell how long it vas.
Counsel—I don't want to find out how
long this side walk was, but I want to
know (speaking very slowly) how—
long—this—meat—was—in—the—
wagon—before—it—was—taken—
away?
Witness—Oh? dat well, now. I
not sold any more meat so, I all time
weigh him; never measured meat not
vet. But I dinks bout tree feet. Here
the spectators and his honor and the
jury smiled audibly. I know not,
shentlemens, how it dis. I tell you
all I can as good as I know.
Counsel—Look here, I want to know
how long it was before the meat was
taken away, after it was put into the
wagon?
Witness—looking very knowingly
at the counsel—Now you try to get
me in a scrape. Dat meat was shoot
so long in der vagon as he vas in der
shop. Dot's all I told you. Dat meat
was dead meat. He don't got much
longer in den dousant year, not mooch.
Counsel—That will do.
Letters from the Saguenay state that
there is much distress there, and the
prospect of another hard winter.
Since the snow has gone away there
has been incessant heavy rain. There
has been no sowing done, and the
farmers have been obliged to eat their
seed grain. The young people are
emigrating in large numbers, looking
for work. [Cattle are dying in all di-
rections, as forage is exhausted, and of
pasturage there is none.

Long Wool.—A sample of long wool
from a sheep belonging to Mr. Walter
Govenlock, lot 5, con. 8, Grey, was
brought in to us one day last week, which
measured 17½ inches in length! The
sheep which raised this wool is three
years old, and was purchased by Mr.
Govenlock from Mr. Shiels two years
ago.—*Brussels Post.*
A contemporary mentions that a
near sighted hen which mistook saw-
dust for Indian meal, ate heartily there-
of, then laid a nest full of wooden
knobs, and in three weeks hatched out
a set of parlor furniture.
Friday some cribs broke up in one
of the slides at Chaudiere, jamming
directly under the bridge. Finally the
cribs were released and carried down
the slides. One slide was obstructed
for some time by two logs that struck
at the aprons.
**Morrisburg High School
Entrance Examination.**
THE above Examination will take place on
Monday, the 29th of June, 1874,
at 9 o'clock, a.m., and may continue during
the following day.
Candidates should notify the Head Master,
not later than the 5th of June, of their intention
to present themselves for examination.
THE HON. J. D. Sec'y
Morrisburg, May 27th, 1874. 10-3t

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
Patent Medicines,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.
OILS.
Boiled and Raw, Linseed, 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,
S to quantities to suit purchasers. Epsom
Salts, Glauber Salts, Saltpetre, Alum, Sal-
oda, Brimstone, 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, conse-
quently 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 pre-
pared to do dyeing and cleaning of all kinds of
ladies and gentlemen's wearing apparel.
Repair of Damask Curtains
and Furniture Coverings re-dyed. Yarns and
Carpet Bags dyed at low prices.
N. B.—No Crocking or Staining. All goods
warranted perfectly cleaned. Superior tailor
saved. Mr. Musgrave has the latest
method of cleaning gents' clothing.
Mr. P. MILLER, Barber, is our agent
at Morrisburg, where full information can be
obtained. Mrs. Miller, of the Ladies' Hat
Work Department, will receive Ladies' wear.
Morrisburg, May 27th, 1874. 9-1y

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, COTTONS, COLLARS, NECKTIES, COTTON HOSE, GLOVES, &c.
COBBOURGS, TICKINGS, CLOTHS, HATS, PRINTS, SHIRTINGS,
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 26th, 1874. 9-1y
**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 Cossitt 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
has no superior outside the cities.
PARTIES WANTING
CARDS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, POSTERS, FAIR BILLS,
BILL HEADS, SALE BILLS, HORSE BILLS,
LETTER HEADS, RECEIPTS, ROUTE BILLS,
ENVELOPES, AND Cc., &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,
—IN—
Manufacturer of, & Dealer
Stoves, Stove Furniture, Tin
and Glassware, Platedware, Lead,
Iron Pipes, Sheet Lead, Tin and Wood
Eaves' Spouts, Sap Pans, and Tin
Sap Buckets, Cistern, Well and Force
Pumps, etc., etc.
Milk Cans for this season now ready.
**PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO JOB WORK,
REPAIRING, &c.**
A Call is Solicited.
MAIN STREET, MORRISBURG, March 26th, 1874. 1-1y
**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, Pray
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, Brace-
Locketts, 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. Stoves Cheaper than the Cheapest.
MORRISBURG March 26th, 1874. 1-1y
Morrisburg Carriage Factory.
McGEE & MORRIS,
Main St. Morrisburg
MANUFACTURERS OF
Coaches, Sleighs, Buggies, Cutters
Waggons, etc.
Having entered into Partnership in the above business we feel
that we are now in a position to supply our customers and friends
with all their wants in our line. For style, finish and material
our work will be second to none in the market. Special attention
given to **Painting Trimming &c.** Orders filled promptly.
Main Street, Morrisburg, March 26th, 1874.