





NOTICE

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Local intelligence is solicited from correspondents at the various Post Offices in the City, and correspondents 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 received 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, MAY 7th, 1874.

THE TORY PRESS.

It is quite amusing to listen to the wail of the opposition organs, over the doings of the present Administration. The late Spring and untoward frosts—the North-west difficulty—the last year's deficit, and the increase in the Tariff—the expulsion of Riel—and the failure of the Pacific Railway Schemes, are all due to the incompetency of the present Administration. "Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?" Or can the Grit party show any administrative ability. Should the mission of Hon. Geo. Brown to Washington prove successful, the Reciprocity Treaty would be hardly worth having if obtained through such means. And if successful, why it could not be expected otherwise. What talent have they at diplomacy. Just remember what Sir John with the assistance of the other "High Joints" accomplished on their mission thither. How easily and how quickly they settled the Fishery business, and how magnanimously they gave away the free use of our canals. The Pacific Railway business too. What more proof of Mr. MacKenzie's incompetency do you need, than his acknowledged inability to build the road in seven years as promised by Sir John. It is true the latter admits now, that it would be impossible to perform the agreement, but then he should have been allowed to try it. Then the Finances. When can they produce a Galt—or a Hincks—or a Tupper. Just think of Tupper's brilliant idea of proving the revenue of the last year equal to the expenditure, by taking in the surplus of the previous year. When would Cartwright strike out such a luminous idea as that, to maintain the credit of the Dominion? Then too, what stronger evidence of the Finance Minister's incapacity would you have than, the loud objection raised against increased taxation? Has he not been visited by deputation after deputation, pleading to have the tax lessened on Tea, Sugar, Iron, Tobacco, Shipbuilding material, and all other articles, and desiring it put on something else. Why couldn't he make out his list so as to be perfectly satisfactory to every body, just as his predecessor—didn't. What presumption it is in MacKenzie and his colleagues to assume the reins of government after such eminent Statesmen have been compelled to lay them down. When will they be able to emulate the deep diplomacy of paying Riel four thousand dollars to leave the country before the arrival of the Manitoba expedition, so that there might be no blood shed, and then perambulating the country "wishing to God he could catch him." What arrogance for MacKenzie to suppose that he has the fine dress and polished manners suitable to sit at the head of the Councils of the nation! Supposing he could manage the legislation of the country, of what use would it be if he had not the finish, the style, the well cut clothes, the stunning address of the K. C. B's and other titled gentry? What are honesty and honor, and homely good sense, and ability, if he does not belong to the nobility, "quite a common fellow" you see.

Oh no! The country will go to destruction, you'll see. Notice the enormous increase in the Estimates. Of course all of it was anticipated by Sir John's Government, but then they would have had the Pacific Railway to have charged it to. Besides the 150 millions would have been spread over such a large extent of country—reaching from the Gulf to British Columbia, and how much larger, will be known perhaps, when the survey is made. And in the Macdonald-Pope letter business to steal the letter was perhaps an indiscretion, but to receive and read it is beyond all, even worse than to write it. How culpably the Government acted too in the Riel expulsion business. Why, did they not vote for the amnesty, and so release Sir John from the need of shirking the vote? Why did they not vote for Holton's amendment, so as to keep the embarrassing question still longer on the tapis? And why did they not vote against Riel's expulsion so that they might be called inconsistent? It is true it would have been a little inconsistent to have voted in all these ways, but if they had carried Mr. Monseau's amendment, there would have been no need of voting on the other.

And thus these journals run on, blaming the Government alike for what they don't do, and for what they do, but finding no fault with the measure that are introduced—oh no, John A. supports them, but only blaming MacKenzie for having the assurance to introduce them.

Twenty new houses were begun.

THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

By the Act passed during the late Session of the Ontario Legislature, the Council of Public Instruction is to be re-organized and brought more into harmony with the spirit of the age and with the wants and demands of the people.

Each of the Universities is to have a representative in the council. The Masters of High Schools are to elect one member; Inspectors of Public Schools, one; and lastly the teachers of Public Schools are also entitled to send one. The other members are to be appointed by the Government. The names of J. C. Wood M. P. P., David Mills M. P., and Judge McDonald of Brockville, have been suggested as candidates to represent the Public School Inspectors.—Prof. Daniel Wilson of Toronto University, and J. Howard Hunter M. A., late of St. Catharines Collegiate Institute, are spoken of as candidates by the High School Masters; and for the representation of the Public School Teachers, Professor Goldwin Smith, and Dr. Sangster are mentioned. The contest for the latter position promises to be a warm one, and from present indications will not be free from personalities. Already signs of the coming conflict are apparent, and from the large number of votes to be cast it will be an exciting one.

Dr. Sangster has been identified with our educational system for many years. It is well known that the Normal School while under his management reached its highest state of excellence, and that since his connection with it ceased, it has sunk in the estimation of the public, and is now considered of very little benefit to teachers.

While he is admitted by all to be very able and eminently qualified for the position, he has unfortunately many bitter enemies, amongst which may be reckoned the *Globe* newspaper, and no means will be left untried to secure his defeat, and everything affecting his character will be raked up and published against him.

His friends throughout the country are numerous, and even in Toronto where if anyone he ought to be well known, and with the *Globe* against him, at a meeting of teachers, to decide upon a candidate, the vote stood for Goldwin Smith 16, and for Dr. Sangster 14. Should he be the choice of the Public School Teachers, we feel satisfied that he will show a little more energy and steadiness of purpose, and a better appreciation of the wants of the age, than that body has lately exhibited.

With regard to the other candidate, Prof. Goldwin Smith, he is well known as one of the foremost educators of the age, and although not so well acquainted with the peculiarities and requirements of our school system would undoubtedly reflect high credit upon the teachers of this Province as their representative. Whichever candidate is elected we feel safe in saying that the representative of the teachers will rank high amongst the other members of the Council.

A SMALL AFFAIR.

The Conservative Press are jubilant just now over the surprising and unexpected popularity, at the Capital of Sir John A. Macdonald. This has been made manifest in such an unusual manner, that we hasten to lay it before our readers. It seems that a chair was to be disposed of at a certain Church Bazaar, and that sapient ones connected therewith determined to hold an election to ascertain who should be the happy and honored owner of the said chair. So they hit upon this plan. A certain amount of money contributed was to entitle the donor to one vote, double the sum to two votes, and so on. In fact the old principle in vogue under the Pacific Charter way was adopted, viz, the more money the more votes. Well, the excitement ran pretty high and the money still higher, which was just what the proposers intended and just at the time fixed for the close of the polls, a storm rushed up with a "pile of stamps" sufficient to give Sir John a good majority (obtained like many a previous one) and thus settled to everybody's satisfaction that John A. Macdonald is far more popular (among his friends of course) than Mr. A. MacKenzie.

Now all this proceeding was silly enough, but to see the Opposition Press plume themselves on this petty triumph and hold it up as an evidence of the late Premier's popularity, is superlatively ridiculous. And this too in the face of the revelations deduced by the North-west Committee.

They must be in sore straits, if they cannot find something better to bolster up their favorite's reputation. If this is to be the manner of the "rising again" alas for the expectations of the needy ones.

The difficulty as to the Arkansas Governorship has not yet been settled. The hostile parties have met in conflict and a number have been killed and wounded. This is under the boasted Republican form of Government.

Woodworth who made charges against the Prov. Sec. of Nova Scotia has been expelled from the Nova Scotia Legislature. The first resolution requested him to withdraw but he would apologize. On his refusal he was taken out forcibly by the Sergeant at Arms. He seems to have the sympathies of the people and he alleges that he was not given a fair opportunity to establish his charges.

Large numbers of agricultural laborers are leaving Liverpool for Canada. A party of 750 leave per steamer *Caspian*.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(Continued from last page.)

OTTAWA April 30.

THE TARIFF.

On the order for the House to go into Committee of Ways and Means,

Mr. Cartwright said that in resuming this discussion it would probably be advisable to refer to the criticisms that he had made a week ago. It could excite no surprise that that statement should be very violently assailed. He had stated the facts as far as he knew them, and they had involved a very severe censure upon the gentlemen who had preceded the present Government. It was, therefore, only natural that that should be criticized. There were only two points upon which the statement could be said to depend. These were his assertions that the revenue to be expected under our old tariff of 1873-4 could not reasonably be presumed to exceed the sum of \$22,000,000, and the statement that the Government were obliged, in order to fulfil the engagements made by their predecessors, to bring down the estimates of \$24,000,000 for the year 1874-5. His objection to bringing down statement to the 20th April was that it would be of no use for the purpose of honest comparison, as it was utterly vitiated by the fact that every one who had goods in bond would be desirous of removing them as soon as they observed the statement in the Speech from the Throne, and that they would bestir more desirous when they saw the new tariff on the 15th April. Up to the 1st of April the comparisons were tolerably fair. He contended, notwithstanding the statements of the hon. member for Cumberland, that there was no ground for expecting a larger revenue for 1873-4 than he (Mr. Cartwright) had predicted in his financial statement, that is, that the revenue for that period could not be expected to exceed in the gross \$22,000,000. The argument which the hon. member used was not that it would exceed this estimate, but that it would exceed the revenue of 1872-3. Now, that revenue amounted to \$20,800,000. No one disputed that the revenue for 1873-4 was likely to exceed that for 1872-3, but that had nothing to do with the matter. His (Mr. Cartwright's) argument was that the revenue for this year would not, under the old tariff, exceed \$22,000,000. That argument the hon. member for Cumberland labored to meet by the counter argument that it would exceed that of 1872-3. If the statement was correct, that our imports had relatively declined, the argument was all the stronger. That they had relatively declined, he was prepared to assert. The returns up to April showed that for nine months the receipts were exactly \$16,096,000. He would like to know, if these nine months, which were the only nine months that could be used for fair comparison, gave only this amount, what sum would they be likely to receive, in twelve? Let the hon. gentleman work out the sum in proportion as he pleased, and under any possible circumstances he would be unable to show that the receipt of \$16,000,000 in nine months was a warrant for receiving any more than \$22,000,000 in twelve. The statement of imports told its own tale, and showed that in eight months of this year our imports had suffered an absolute decrease of one million of dollars. As our income was almost all derived from Customs and Excise, he thought there was no just ground for expecting a larger revenue than \$22,000,000 for the current year. It was not worth while to go into an analysis of the imports for the year 1873-4. His object in the meantime, was merely to justify his estimated revenue. As to the other charge, that he had grossly overestimated the expenditure for 1874-5, he assured the House that so far from having attempted to swell the amount, he would have been justified on those portions of them which were more especially under his own control in adding \$300,000. The House could have no difficulty in seeing that he was perfectly correct in saying that there were two millions and a half, at least, to be provided for by additional taxation, besides expenditure upon capital account. He had made these remarks because he felt perfectly certain that the returns which to-day were laid before the House would be used in argument in order to show the House that there was no need of further taxation. The whole tenor of the hon. member's argument, the other night, was to call away public attention to what, he thought, would be the refusal of the Government to give the means of a comparison from the 1st of April with in which time a very large increase had taken place, upwards of \$3,000,000 being paid in within twenty days. The House would understand the cause of this and anticipate its results when he told them that on the 8th of July, 1873, there were 1,600,000 gallons of spirits in bond in the Dominion, and on the 11th of April, 1874, there were only 170,000, a reduction of 1,430,000 gallons from the ordinary and normal condition of things. He had not been able to obtain similar proof of the state of things in the Department of Customs but in the facts alluded to hon. gentlemen would see how fallacious were the premises upon which the hon. gentleman based his arguments. What he desired to say emphatically was this, that the tariff proposed by the Government was neither a free trade nor a protective tariff, but a simple revenue tariff. (Hear, hear.) Bearing in mind that the necessity was imposed upon them of raising over a sixth of our taxation without disturbing the system, any hon. gentleman would see that it was a matter of necessity that taxation should be extended. Doubtless many

other modes could have been arrived at for raising a revenue. (Hear, hear.) Many such modes had been submitted to him within the last few days; but there was not one point of the proposed tariff assailed upon which he could not produce opinions of the most directly opposite character from gentlemen of standing in the mercantile community. One suggestion he received was that he might raise the revenue wanted by an export duty of 10 per cent upon exported lumber! He had waited upon him, as might be expected, numerous deputations wanting to have 5 per cent extra upon almost every imaginable thing. There was one pleasing feature pervading all the deputations, however, and that was that they all thought it was right and proper that the raw material should be admitted free, while the manufactured articles should be taxed. After grave and serious consideration, the Government had concluded that they would require no less a sum than three millions of additional taxation, and he believed that to meet the numerous engagements all this sum would be necessary, although he also believed that were this supply granted by the House they would not again be called upon to do a similar thing. The Government desired to raise one-third of their new revenue from spirits and tobacco; another third upon those articles which are known as within the fifteen per cent list, and still another third upon wines and spirits. He had not, in his short tenure of office, found time to entirely master this intricate subject, but he had carefully considered the views of the various deputations which had waited upon the Government, and he had now to say that it would be a very small thing indeed, in a Government supported by the people of Canada as this Government had been, to stick to every point of minor detail, and neither the supporters of the ministry nor the people would consider they did anything but their duty in carefully weighing all the advice and representations made to them on this subject. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) As he had said, he had the advantage of hearing a pretty full discussion of all the propositions recommended on this matter, and of weighing pretty carefully all the arguments advanced from various quarters, and he had felt it his duty to advise his colleagues that certain modifications should be consented to. (Hear, hear.) They had decided also to reduce considerably the duty upon tea, upon shipping material, and upon iron. He might as well state the extent to which these reductions would be allowed to go. The duty upon tea, in the original resolution, was proposed to be 6 cents upon green tea, and 4 upon black. The Government now proposed that it should be 4 cents upon green tea, and 3 cents upon black. Referring to the proposed changes, he said that in the matter of shipping material, they proposed to dispense with certain duties upon cable, iron masts, a certain class of iron bars which entered into their manufacture, on copper in all forms, and on sheathing. They proposed to remit the 2 1/2 per cent. additional on the particular classes of iron which paid 5 per cent. before. There was another duty upon which they now proposed to make a reduction. They proposed to modify the duty upon sparkling wines they proposed a considerable augmentation. Articles of iron, which formerly paid 5 per cent. would be allowed to remain at that. This comprised the list of reductions. In rearranging the tariff under circumstances like the present, it would be utterly unavoidable that some cases of hardship would occur, but he thought they had heard almost every aggrieved interest, and after examining their grounds of complaint, he thought the modification, which the Government proposed would remove them so far as they were fair and just. He concluded by moving that the resolutions be referred back to Committee for the purpose of making these proposed modifications. (Cheers.)

Mr. Tupper went on to argue that the statement of the receipts of the past nine months which had been laid on the table, showed that there would not be a deficit at the end of the year, as the Finance Minister alleged there would. He (Mr. Tupper) contended there had been wrongly included in the estimate of expenditures a re-vote of \$768,200 for Public Works; and an increase of \$400,000 for railways, which was not called for as the expenditure on these last year was unusually large owing to an extraordinary amount of snow having fallen and interfered with traffic over them. He pointed out that the return showed a surplus of \$526,542 of revenue over the total expenditure of the first nine months of the current year, and contended that the last three months would increase this, because, as every one knew, those three months were always the best in the year for revenue. At this moment the receipts of 1873-74 were \$3,000,000 in excess of what they were on the same day of 1872-73. He contended that the hon. gentleman had given a great shock to the trade of the country by putting in the Speech from the throne the announcement that there was going to be a deficit.

After recess,

Mr. Tupper resumed the debate. He pointed out that during the nine months and twenty days of the current year to which the return referred, there had been an increase of \$232,897 from Post-offices, and \$170,086 from Railways. Taking all the items, there would be a surplus on this year's operations of about \$2,165,364, and he held that with the present tariff there would be a million and a half of excess of revenue over expenditure for a number of years.

The Finance Minister had charged the late Government with having changed a surplus of \$4,000,000 into a deficit. How had they done this? By bringing Prince Edward Island into the Confederation, and by assuming the debts of Ontario and Quebec, while at the same time they had reduced taxation. Instead of imposing three millions of additional taxation on the people and deranging the trade of the country, he would suggest to the Finance Minister that he should allow the tariff—one which could be depended upon—to remain as it is, and charge the Public Works to be done against capital, so that the people would only have to pay the interest on the money invested. He condemned the tax on machinery, and that on shipping, and asserted that in the latter was to be seen the iron heel of an Ontario Finance Minister pressing down on the interests of the Maritime Provinces. (Derisive cheers.)

Mr. Cartwright said he could not understand how the hon. gentleman could have arrived at the conclusion he had, unless it were that he was possessed by that *cras ingorantia*, which casuists said was an excuse for anything but mortal sin. (Hear, hear.) It proved that a gentleman might be a talented Minister of State, and have a vast quantity of information on these subjects, but might emerge from his official position without any idea of financial affairs. He was at a loss to know to which of the hon. gentleman's remarks to direct his attention, whether to his ingenious idea that the correct way to implement the resources of the present year was to take \$1,600,000 from the revenue of the last year or the grand specimen of statecraft he had given in objecting to the mention of the deficit in Her Majesty's Speech. If it had not been so stated all the great traders would have done just what they have done, removed their goods from bond, while a few small storekeepers would have left theirs in bond. Long before the Queen's Speech was made gentlemen who had no access to official information had predicted a deficit, and Mr. Tilley, his predecessor, himself had stated from that very seat there must be a certain deficiency (hear, hear), and yet after that hon. gentleman supposed that goods would have been left in bond to be dealt with according to his (Mr. Cartwright's) tender mercies.

The enormous character of the engagements which the late Government had inflicted upon the country compelled him to provide not only for the wants of the current year, but for an increasing capital expenditure, which could be computed only by millions.

As for the duty on tea in England it was twelve cents per pound—more than three fold the tax the Government proposed to place on tea here, which would fully counterbalance the duty on sugar. The hon. gentleman had charged him with disingenuousness in stating that most of the sum asked for public works chargeable to income was attributable to the late Government. The fact was, however, that out of nearly \$2,700,000 asked under this head, more than nine tenths was the result of engagements entered into by the hon. gentleman's colleagues. As for the million and a half which the hon. gentleman said he might count upon from imports under the tariff which previously existed, he confessed his inability to know how with the clearest evidence before them that the imports were not only stationary but declining, any such inference could be drawn. If the amount fairly chargeable for the entrance of Prince Edward Island into the union were deducted, there was no increase on the amount entered for consumption. The increase in post offices, &c., to which the hon. gentleman alluded, was due to a book-keeping change made by the late Government in 1872-73 by which the work of some of the minor offices was transferred to the Department. With regard to the item of collection of revenue for public works, the revenue for the nine months tending the 1st of April, 1874, amounted to \$1,011,000. The estimate of his predecessor was two and a quarter millions for the current month. Taking into account the addition of Prince Edward Island, the customs in 1873-4 were nearly exactly equal for the nine months—in other words, we had stood precisely equal in that matter. He had not stated that the country had retrograded, but merely that after a year of unexampled commercial prosperity a pause had occurred. It was absurd to pretend that the imports were likely to increase, when they knew they were perfectly stationary up to the 1st of April. The nominal receipts and expenditures had almost balanced on the 1st of April, 1873. There was a surplus of \$1,600,000 as against \$100,000 for this year. In 1872 the surplus was \$3,000,000 and in 1874, \$3,100,000. There was no ground for assuming from the fact that the receipts and expenditures so nearly balanced that there would be anything like a surplus, because the greater portion of the expenses were not entered in their books until some time after they had been actually incurred. He hoped at a very early period to be able to lay before the House the supplementary estimates for 1873-74. The hon. gentleman had committed him on the painful humiliation he supposed him to have experienced in making an announcement of modification of the tariff. He was, however, like the hon. gentleman, a little pachydermatous, and was satisfied, so long as the House gave the money. He had merely made alterations in detail, and he did not wish to have the one and a quarter millions out of the people of this country, and had given back the quarter of a million in the way which he thought would be most acceptable to the country at large. It would have been in bad taste for him

to have exaggerated or perverted the facts, but it was his duty to state the facts as they were, and to let the people know the magnitude of the engagements which they had undertaken, and the ways in which they might look for relief. The hon. gentleman forgot the spectacle which had been witnessed when he was upon the Ministerial benches. (Cheers.) The present Government had taken fourteen or sixteen days to consider the representations made to them, and had altered their policy only in detail, while standing fast to their principles. The late Government created and burned their national policy in three hours, and he believed the hon. member for Cumberland had a leading part in the transaction. Sir Alex. Galt himself made as important a change as this on the introduction of his first budget in 1866. Sir John Rose had made changes, and all the gentlemen whom he had succeeded, with the exception of Mr. Tilley, had made more than one change. He thought there should be no false shame in amending a mistake, if mistake it were, especially when only minor details—as details they were—were concerned. (Cheers.)

Mr. Holton said it had been his lot to listen to a great many audacious speeches, a great many disingenuous speeches, some dishonourable speeches—but in all his experience he had never listened to a speech in which all these characteristics were combined to such an extent as in this speech of the hon. gentleman from Cumberland. (Cheers.) Did the hon. gentleman forget the circumstances attending his expulsion from office less than six months ago? If he remembered that verdict, and especially the verdict of his own Province, which left him alone on that side of the House, how could he venture to condemn the conduct of the hon. gentleman who had to make an estimate based on the misdeeds of the Government which was so expelled? The country had decided that the late Government were unfit to manage public affairs any longer; that they had brought the country to the verge of ruin—had brought it into disgrace. Did it, then, become a gentleman belonging to that Administration to attack hon. gentlemen who were dealing with the consequences of the late administration of that Government. He was sure the announcement made by the Minister of Finance would be received with entire satisfaction by the House and the country. (Hear, hear.) He deserved the highest credit for the statement he had made—(cheers)—and he hoped that the hon. gentleman who supported the Government would not attempt to further fetter or embarrass him by proposing the removal of particular items from one schedule to another. He pledged himself to give, as he hoped the whole House would give a hearty support to the hon. gentleman in all the future stages of this measure.

May 1.

Most of the session was taken up in discussing the Tariff Resolutions, but as little was said of interest that had not been previously referred to we omit the outlines altogether.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Wm. Gibson, M.P., was in town over Sabbath. He is looking hale, and his Parliamentary duties seem to agree with him.

HOASAC.—Our correspondent from this neighborhood, informs us that there have been two deaths there from Spasmodia, which is very prevalent. He speaks of the carelessness of the people in allowing it to spread.

LOCK STREET.—Quite an improvement has been made in this street during the last few days. The sluices have been cleaned out, and the loose dirt carted away. There is the difficulty how ever, at the upper end, that the road is about two feet below the level of the sides of the street.

ANOTHER FIRE.—Some parties coming off the boat late Thursday night discovered a fire in the rear of Mr. Gilbert Smith's establishment on Lock Street. The fire had originated in an Ashes Barrel. With some little difficulty it was extinguished, without any further damage than the destruction of a couple of boxes of rags adjoining the barrel. This is another very fortunate escape for a part of the town. The authorities should have an Inspector appointed to see that ashes are not stored in wood anywhere inside of the corporation.

We learn with deep regret the death on last Sabbath evening, of Mrs. McIntyre wife of Dr. McIntyre of West Winchester, and daughter of C. J. Fox Esq., of the same place. We have not been informed of the particulars, further than that her short illness was attended with much suffering, borne with fortitude and that her end was peace. She leaves a large circle of friends to whom she was much endeared by her amiable social qualities. We deeply sympathize with the bereaved husband and friends in this "their hour of sorrow."

SHOCKING AFFAIR.—Last Thursday Mr. Connor Daly got on an egg-wagon beside Mr. Nichol, to ride to the Red Tavern in the third concession of Williamsburg. They were seated on one box, with their backs against another. On reaching the Tavern they drove under the shed. Nichol bending forward to avoid a low beam in front of the shed, but Daly, who was under the influence of liquor neglected to do so, and was crushed between the beam and the box, so violently as to stop the wagon. Several ribs were separated from the breast bone, two or three were broken, and it is supposed the end of one of the ribs was thrust through the left lung. He is still living, but his face, and in fact his whole body is horribly swollen, and Dr. Sherman, who is in attendance, thinks that it is impossible that he will survive.

CORRESPONDENCE.

JOHN A'S CABINETS.

If the number of men received into or removed from a Premier's administration is any proof of administrative ability, then Sir John must certainly carry off the palm. If killing Cabinet-officers was ever, or will ever again be practiced to an equal extent, then Heaven protect the dupes. The altars of office, the blandishment of momentary equipage, the feelings and "prestige" of momentary distinction must indeed be alluring, when official degradation, when political extinction, political thudism are obviously and certainly the speedy result. That our Arch Political Mountebank has used the paw of many an aspiring political charlatan to shake several members of the cabinet—members, the over-seething furnace of political strife, the subjected list is a lamentable commentary.

It is moreover after a sorry commentary on the Cabinet ability employed, or a burning exposition of the miserable underlings resorted to. If ability, worth, and political consistency decked the Premier's cabinet, then death alone or some only secondary potent reason, should have produced a change; and yet death has done in these matters, comparatively small work—political disease, chronic maladies of morbid types, brought on premature decay, the State hearse was in frequent requisit, obscured on account of their frequency, common, while the extreme transience and unmeaningly with that followed always gave place to darker intrigues, and deeper infamy.

Sir John was Premier in '54 in conjunction with Col. Tache. Their associate Ministers were A. N. Morin, Drummond, Chabot, Ross, Chauveau, McNab, Cayley and Spence.

In '55-'56 Messrs. Morin, Chabot, Ross and Chauveau were "replaced" by Messrs. Canchon, Lemieux, Carlier, and J. C. Morrison (who held his seat three years without a constituency).

In '56-'57 Messrs. McNab, and Drummond were "replaced" by Messrs. Terrill and Van Koughnet.

In May '57 Messrs. Canchon and Terrill were "replaced" in November, by Mr. Sicotte, and a "vacant chair."

In January '58 the Ministry was reconstructed as the process of replacing was played out. The members were Messrs. John A. Macdonald & Carlier with Cayley Spence Morrison, VanKoughnet, Sicotte, Belleau, Allyn and Lorange.

In February '59 Messrs. Spence and Morrison were "replaced" by Messrs. Ross and Sidney Smith.

In August '58—Ministers resigned. The Brown-Dorion Ministry lasted two days. That mean vote was taken in the absence of the Ministers, who, nevertheless were all returned. The "double shuffle" followed. Subsequent revolutions are only a fitting comedy on the infamy involved. 'Twas the very little stone of subsequent disgraces.

Justice may slumber but she will never die. The tergiversations may be many, the awaking distant, but retributive justice is the awful avalanche of indelible right—while the victim's inevitable wail is—"woe is me for I am undone."

After two days despicable respite, during which Governor and Ministry alike shook hands with cowardice and deceit, John A. returned to power with the same Ministry, except that Messrs. Cayley and Lorange were "replaced" by Messrs. Galt, Ross and Sherwood.

In December '58 Mr. Sicotte retired, absolutely disgusted with double dealing, and was "replaced" by Morin.

In February '60 Mr. Morrison returned to the Cabinet but was without a constituency—popularity, administrative and individual not enduring it.

In June '61 Mr. Rose was "replaced" by Mr. Canchon, while in March '62 VanKoughnet and Rose retired, not without proof of giving strength to a tottering Cabinet.

The Ministry as then constituted were Messrs. Carlier and McDonald, Belleau, Allyn, Smith, Galt, Sherwood, Morin, Canchon, Pelton, Robinson and Cayley.

In October months May '62 they resigned, and were replaced by the John Sandfield Macdonald Ministry, which lasted until March '64, and resigned. John A., with Sir Carlier returned to office—only "three" of the old Cabinet being retained, viz: John A., Galt and Carlier who "now" played "second" fiddle to both John A. and Col. Tache. The other worthies were Campbell, Foley, McGee, Buchanan, Chapais, Simpson, Langevin and Cockburn, which eight, plus Col. Tache, had "replaced" Belleau, Smith, Sherwood, Morin, Canchon, Pelton, Robinson and Cayley.

In December '64 Messrs. Foley, Buchanan and Simpson were "replaced" by Messrs. Brown, McAvitt and McDougall. Soon after Mr. McAvitt retired and was "replaced" by Mr. Howland.

In August '65 Sir Tache died, and necessitated a change. Sir Belleau was "induced" to return by making him associate Premier.

In December '65 Mr. Brown retired, and was the "only" man who voluntarily and for no consideration did so. He was "replaced" by Ferguson Blair.

In August '66 Mr. Galt retired—an ominous circumstance.

Upon consideration Sir John continued Premier, the rest were Carlier, Tilley, Rose, McDougall, Howland, Archibald, Mitchell, Campbell, Chapais, Langevin and Kenney.

In '69 Messrs. Rose, McDougall, Howland, and Archibald were "replaced" by Sir F. Hincks, Howe, Morris, Dunkin and "poor" Aikens.

In '70 Sir E. Kenny was "replaced" by Dr. Tupper, and in '71 Mr. Dunkin was "replaced" by Mr. Pope.

In '72 Mr. Morris was "replaced" by Mr. John O'Connor as a kind of scape-goat for the political craft. With others such, he has got his reward.

In January '73 Mr. Chapais was "replaced" by Dr. Robitaille.

In May '73 Messrs. Howe and Sir F. Hincks were replaced by Messrs. T. N. Gibbs and Hugh McDonald.

On November 5th '73 the matchless wail of the rotten culs of nineteen years' political chicanery had—"was forced" to resign loaded with the accumulated opprobrium of their own obliquity, and goaded by the outraged emotions of a justly incensed people.

One moment's glance at the above list will abundantly prove our statement, namely—that Sir John has been the most positive political huxter that ever figured in a Cabinet fish market!

In 19 years there were just 19 changes in his own Cabinets—averaging one a year. There were 48 persons removed, or one about every five months, and 48 taken. That is, there were 96 hooked and slaughtered during his term, or two every month. Understand it. These were the make-shifts independent of the body of his Cabinets. In '74 he died politically in ignominious disgrace without a single "colleague" or "follower" who entered Parliament or was in the Cabinet with him in '54—he is the sole representative of a checked, and disastrous party—himself a political shipwreck.

Of his early opponents, one, Mr. Dorion is associate Prime Minister; another, Hon. Geo. Brown is the Canadian Plenipotentiary of a Conservative Government and a Senator—while several of the same school sit inear other Ministerial benches.

It will thus be seen who has sacrificed individual reputations, lost their own, and dragged the banner of our country in the dust—while on the eminence of a nation's gratitude, ever which is inscribed the epithet "gratum cum dignitate," may be viewed the care-worn champions of civil, social and religious liberty—patriots who despise "shuffles," contain contractor's lucre, value life, honor and reputation, with the people's rights and consistency as their motto.

LEADER.

To the Editor of the Herald.

DEAR SIR:—I have a curious account of King Solomon's Throne, which may be interesting to some of your readers. Among Oriental writers, Solomon was not only considered the wisest of all men but as having supreme command over demons and genii of all kinds; and as knowing the language of beasts and birds. "Therefore the reader need not be surprised if he find in the following account Solomon employing supernatural agencies in the construction of this celebrated Throne.

"This famous Throne was the work of the Anv. Sukkur, it was called Korbab Jinna. Its beauty has never been sufficiently described. The sides were of pure gold, the feet were of emeralds and pearls, some of which were as large as the egg of an ostrich. The Throne had seven steps and on each side were delineated orchards full of trees, the branches of which were composed of precious stones representing ripe and pure fruits, and on the tops of the trees were to be seen birds of the most beautiful plumage, particularly the Peacock, the Etau, and the Kirgus. All these were artificially hollowed within so as occasionally to utter a thousand melodious notes, such as the cars of mortals had never before heard. On the first step were delineated vine branches having bunches of grapes composed of various sorts of precious stones, fashioned in such a manner as to represent the different colors of purple, violet, green and red, so as to exhibit the appearance of real fruit. On the second step on each side of the Throne were two lions of massive gold, of terrible aspect, and as large as life. The property of this Throne was such that when the Prophet Solomon placed his foot upon the first step, all the birds spread their wings, and made a fluttering noise in the air. On his touching the second step, the two lions expanded their claws. On reaching the third step, the whole assembly of peris and men repeated the praises of the Deity. When he arrived at the fourth step, voices were heard addressing him in the following manner:—"Son of David be grateful for the blessings which the Almighty has bestowed upon thee." The same was repeated on his reaching the fifth step. On his touching the sixth step, all the children sang praises. On his arrival at the seventh step, the whole Throne, with all the birds and other animals became in motion and ceased not till he had placed himself in the Royal Seat. Then the birds, lions, and other animals, by secret springs, discharged a shower of the most precious musk upon the Prophet, after which two of the Kerguses descending placed a golden crown upon his head. Before the Throne was a column of burnished gold, on the top of which was placed a golden dove, which had in its beak a scroll written in silver. In this scroll were written the Psalms of David. The dove having presented it to the King, he read a portion of it to the Children of Israel. It is further related that on the approach of wicked persons to this Throne for judgment, the lions were wont to set up a terrible roaring and to lash their tails about with violence, the birds began to creak their feathers, and the whole assembly uttered such loud cries, that for fear of them no person would be guilty of falsehood, but instantly confessed, his crimes. Such was the Throne of Solomon Son of David."

Supposing this splendid description be literally true, there is nothing here that could not have been performed by ingenuity and art—nothing that needed the aid of supernatural influence. This profusion of gold and precious stones, was not beyond the reach of Solomon, when we consider the many millions left by his father—no less than one thousand two hundred and twenty three millions, six hundred and twenty-nine thousand, three hundred and forty-three pounds eleven shillings and eight pence half-penny.

E. B.

Matilda, April 26th, 1874.

EDITORIAL BUSINESS NOTICES.

WEST WINCHESTER.

Robert Brown, Jr., Carriage and Sleigh Maker.

Chambers & Ross, Blacksmithing, Carriage and Harness Making.

Patrick Fallon, Cabinet Factory.

Thomas Suddaby, Carpenter and Joiner.

Andrew Annable, Dry Goods and Groceries.

Wm. Bow, Post and Telegraph offices. Speciality, Dry Goods imported direct.

John N. Mills, Carriage Painter.

Lakeman Bros., Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cloths, &c.

H. S. Bissell, Tinsmith.

M. F. Beach & Co., Saw, Raining and Grist Mills. See Adv.

N. McIntyre, M. D.

Johnston Hill, Carpenter and Joiner.

Hugh Christie, Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing.

Why does the rush still continue at Doran & Son's Ironworks? Just because of two reasons—the low price of the goods, and the polite way in which their customers are waited upon.

The canal was opened for business on the 1st inst. A large flotilla of boats are already engaged in the freight business.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

10th seeks incorporation.  
Population of Cobourg—4,694.  
Thomas has a population of 5,237.  
Amesville has a new paper—  
ly called the Express. It is  
in politics.

Coben g has had a Y. M. C. A. bazaar  
which cleared \$600.  
The school trustees of Parkhill are  
planting shade trees around the school  
ground.

The assessment of the town of Dun-  
g has been increased from \$700,000  
to \$1,100,000.

Methodist revivals have been in pro-  
gress in Barrie and Allandale for several  
weeks past.

Two lots of reaping and mowing  
machines have lately been shipped  
in Whitley to Manitoba.

Over 1,325 emigrants arrived last  
week to settle in Ontario.  
Cases of a malignant type are pre-  
valent in Tamworth.

Contributions from Boston to the  
sufferers amount to \$43,000.  
Time to drink sassafras  
in your blood for summer use.  
Imperial House of Commons  
recess for Whitsuntide holi-  
day from the 12th inst., to 18th June.

Prisoners in Berlin gaol, Me-  
Dill, a burglar, and Miller, a color-  
ful singer, made their escape last night.

The Richelieu Company intend to in-  
crease the passenger fare from Quebec  
to Montreal to \$5.

There is a general strike of Swedes  
and laborers in the employ of con-  
tractors on the new Welland Canal for  
advance of twenty-five cents per  
day.

There is a famine in Asia Minor, and  
hundreds die daily from starvation  
reported in Angora alone. The  
Tigris has again overflowed.  
Company is being organized in  
Paris for the purpose of starting a fur-  
niture factory. Capital \$20,000;  
shares, \$50 each.

Prince Arthur, after doing duty with  
the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade for the  
last 3 years, will shortly be attached to  
the 7th Hussars at Maidstone, and will  
then complete his tour of duty with the  
various branches of the service.

A young man named Thomas Power  
has been arrested for an attempted out-  
rage upon a young girl in Rockwood.  
The Wic's of Nipic had a  
jubilee last week, to celebrate the  
liquidation of the debt on their church.

A rivalry seems to exist among the  
Belleville business men as to which of  
them can erect the largest projecting  
sign. The consequences can be im-  
agined.

**Ottawa Markets.**  
Spring Wheat, \$1 30 to 1 35  
Fall Wheat, 1 35 to 1 40  
Oats, 0 45 to 0 50  
Peas, 0 65 to 0 70  
Barley, 0 90 to 1 00  
Rye, none offered  
Corn, 0 70 to 0 75  
Buckwheat, 1 25 to 1 40  
Beans, 1 25 to 1 40  
Fresh Butter, per lb., 28 to 30  
Tub Butter, per lb., 25 to 28  
Cheese, 15 to 16  
Eggs, per doz., 45 to 50  
Potatoes, per bush, 45 to 50  
Carrots, per bush, 50 to 60  
Turnips, per bush, 8 to 10  
Cabbage, 1 75 to 2 00  
Onions, per bush, 1 75 to 2 00  
Parsnips, per bush, 45 to 50  
Apples, per bush, 50 to 55  
Green Hides, per lb., 65 to 80  
Sheepskins, each, 75 to 90  
Calskins, per lb., 12 to 15

**Morrisburg Markets.**  
Flour per cwt, \$3 00 to 3 25  
Buckwheat Flour, do, 2 25  
Cornmeal, do, 1 75  
Oats, do, 1 00 to 1 20  
Corn per bush, 75 to 80  
Spring Wheat, do, 1 00 to 1 20  
Fall Wheat, do, 1 20 to 1 35  
Rye, do, 1 10 to 1 20  
Barley, do, 1 00 to 1 10  
Peas, do, 60 to 65  
Beans, do, 60 to 65  
Onions, per bush, 1 75 to 2 00  
Parsnips, per bush, 45 to 50  
Apples, per bush, 50 to 55  
Green Hides, per lb., 65 to 80  
Sheepskins, each, 75 to 90  
Calskins, per lb., 12 to 15

**Money Market.**  
POSTED BY THOMAS DAVIS, BANKER, MORRISBURG.  
Gold 12. Greenbacks bought at 11 1/2 dis-  
count and sold at 11.  
Morrisburg, May 11, 1874.

**NOTICE.**  
The undersigned qualified Municipal Elec-  
tor of the Township of Matilda hereby re-  
quire that a poll be taken in terms of the Tem-  
perance Act of A. D. 1864 to determine whether or  
not the qualified Municipal Electors of the said  
Municipality will adopt the Act of the By-law  
or enforcement of the said Act of the By-law  
or any which we hereby propose for their  
town to wit:  
Sale of intoxicating liquors and the  
enforcement thereof is by the present  
law prohibited within the Township of  
Matilda and for their adoption  
and enforcement of the said Act of the By-law  
or any which we hereby propose for their  
town to wit:  
Witness our hands this 6th day of March, 1874  
at the year of Our Lord one thousand eight  
hundred and seventy four.

George Gibson, John Johnston,  
William Locke, Alexander Ross,  
Charles Locke, Lewis Goddard,  
James Bell, William Bush,  
Charles Gibson, John Graham,  
Alonso Shaver, Geo. Stenburgh,  
J. W. Gibson, Ira Shaver,  
William Cooper, Wm. Adams,  
Sidney Stenburgh, James Wynn,  
A. C. McLean, Wm. Ryance,  
S. C. Clow, Joseph Byce,  
Daniel Shaver, Richard Anderson,  
Wm. H. McDowan, Geo. Graham,  
S. M. Goddard, John Radford,  
George Davis, Guy Shaver,  
John Hamilton, Nelson Fader,  
Clark Ross, Christy Miller,  
James Davis, Jeremiah Locke,  
Thomas Gibson, Moses Edwards,  
James J. Locke, Wm. Edwards,  
Phillander Ross, Thos. Edwards,  
Hiram Frouse, John Payne,  
Alexander Pear, James Strader,  
Thomas Wickwire, Joseph Strader,  
John Wickwire, Alex. Locke,  
George Davis, S. M. Goddard,  
Wm. Thompson, William Payne,  
To Joseph Rose, Archy Blair,  
Joseph Bell, Adam Barriger,  
Charles Errington, David Barriger,  
Joseph Hamilton, Joseph Payne,  
William Thorpe, Alexander Scott,  
William Shaver.

For the purpose of determining whether the  
above By-law shall be adopted a poll will be  
opened at Dixon's Corners, at ten o'clock  
a.m., on Tuesday, the second day of June 1874,  
and continue open from ten o'clock a.m. until  
five o'clock p.m. for three consecutive days  
unless sooner closed as provided by law.

JOHN DIXON,  
Township Clerk.  
Matilda, May 11th, 1874.

400 Bushels Sved Barley

For Sale by  
W. C. BAILEY.  
Iroquois, May 6th, 1874.

**DENTISTRY.**—Geo. H. Wengert, L. D.  
S. will be in West Winchester, for one  
week, commencing Monday, May 12th, 1874.

**MILLER, LATE OF BOSTON, BARBER**  
AND HAIR DRESSER, Benard's old stand,  
Opposite the Post Office, Lock Street, Morris-  
burg. Switches, Braids, Curls, Puffs and  
style. Ladies' Hair Work done in the latest  
fashion. Kid Gloves Cleaned. Also manu-  
facturer of Miller's Celebrated Hair Restorative.  
Travellers are reminded that this is the only  
first-class establishment of the kind in the  
place. Give him a call. If he fails to give  
satisfaction no charge is made.

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

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

**HORSE TRAINING.**  
The undersigned desires to inform his friends  
and the public generally that he is now pre-  
paring to receive horses for training either for  
the road, saddle or race track. Having ar-  
ranged 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.

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

All claims against the above are requested to  
be presented forthwith to Dewar & McLaren,  
Ormond or Russell P. O.

**Insolvent Act of 1869.**  
In the County Court of the United Counties  
of Leeds and Grenville.  
Canada,  
Province of Ontario, In the Matter of JOHN  
EDWARD MALEY and GEORGE THOMAS MALEY  
United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, and  
Leeds and Grenville, Debtors, and JAMES  
EDWARD MALEY and GEORGE THOMAS MALEY  
Creditors, trading under the name, firm and  
style, of John E. Maley and Mailey Brothers  
and Company.  
Insolvents.

The undersigned has filed in the office of  
this Court, a Consent by his Creditors to his  
discharge, and on Tuesday, the sixteenth day  
of June next he will apply to the Judge of the  
said Court, at his House Chambers, in the Town  
of Rockville, at the hour of Eleven o'clock, in  
the forenoon, for a confirmation of the dis-  
charge thereupon effected, and for a discharge  
under the said Act.

Dated at the Village of Morrisburg in the  
County of Dundas, one of the United Counties  
of the Province of Ontario, this sixth day  
of May, A. D. 1874.  
W. FORD,  
North Winchester, 6th, 1874. 2m

**Insolvent Act of 1869.**  
In the Matter of  
A. L. CASSELMAN,  
an Insolvent of Morrisburg,  
Assignee.

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

**FOR SALE.**  
**Spanish Jack.**  
**MULES! MULES!**  
Persons wishing to improve their stock,  
may call at the subscriber's stables in Morris-  
burg during the season, on and after May 10  
1874. After the present season the stock  
can be bought, providing the purchaser keeps  
him for stock—in the United Counties of Dun-  
das, Stormont and Glengary.  
T. W. J. 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—Farm Point;  
Friday—Moulinette;  
Saturday noon—Dickinson's Landing;  
YOUNG SHERIDAN will be five years old  
on the 1st of June next. He is of a rich  
brown color, stands 15 hands high, and has all  
the characteristics which distinguish the trot-  
ting horse. His style of trotting, his apparent vigor  
and courage give indication of a fast horse.  
YOUNG SHERIDAN was sired by the cele-  
brated Trotting Horse "Phil Sheridan," who  
is also the sire of "Dread," with a record of  
1:27 1/2, sold for \$2000, and of "Kitty Watson,"  
that can trot in 2:21, of "Ed Chapman,"  
"Nellie Thro," that can trot in 2:35; of  
Hiram Woodruff Resor and a number of others  
that are trotters.  
The dam of Young Sheridan 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 cele-  
brated for their beauty and for being fast road-  
sters. He is called the sire of Vermont Black  
Hawk, the sire of Ethan Allen, and the head  
of the dam of Brulles' fast trotting horses.  
The dam of Brulles' "Pat" was a thoroughbred  
of a Messenger mare, imported here from  
Schoharie County, N. Y., by D. Brulles. The  
dam of Young Eagle was sired by Layer's  
Messenger, also imported from Schoharie Co.,  
by A. Layer, and bred there by A. Haines.  
In choosing a stallion to breed from for speed  
the first 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 suppose that  
Young Sheridan will prove a first-class stock  
horse, as he is kindred blood with the best fam-  
ily of trotting horses.

**SEED WHEAT.**  
400 Bushels Pure Scotch Wheat for Sale  
at the  
MATILDA MILLS.  
Iroquois, April 23rd, 1874. 3t

## Competition

—AT—  
**DORAN &**  
IROQUOIS

**GOODS GOING LIKE**

**DRESS G**

IN ENDLESS V

**Prints for thid**

Tweeds, Tickings, Delts

For all the rest, sold as one

**Our Hardware**

WILL BE FOUND

**OUR SPRING**

**Boots anes**

Just Arrived, and

We would call special

**GROCERIES & MEAT.**

Having bought a job

prepared to sell

**CASH!**

**SAW LOGS & BOLTS**

**Winchels.**

Custom Sawing

bringing Logs to timber home

with them. Cuts and

plans, matching, etc., and

A general assortment, including

matched Flooring, and Shingles

constantly on hand

for outside shovels, Cheese

Boxes manufacture, and Feed for sale

Agents for the W. Williams

& Co's Family Store wherever

use. Always well

exhibited.

**NO! NO!**

Here's just 've wanted.

**PREMIUM**

was brought from, March 26th,

1874, by the undersigned, from a stock

of Longhorn, sired by Black Raven Per-

shaw and from a mare, both being

pure French bred champions is a coal

black, heavy made, gets six feet, is 12 1/2

hands high, weighs 1,800 lbs., and will be only

5 years old in style and action he

will stand for the best in the

improvement of North Williamsburg

and vicinity season.

## Clothing Mart

THE

**Cheapest and Best Place**

**TO BUY YOUR CLOTHING.**

The undersigned has just received a very

**Large and Choice Stock**

**Summer Tweeds,**

**COATINGS,**

**Doeskins and Venetians**

**COATS & VESTS**

**Shirts,**

**COLLARS,**

**NECKTIES,**

**DEFY COMPETITION.**

Also, a Lot of

**Lenen and Alpaca**

**COATS & VESTS**

that will be sold cheap, including

**SHIRTS,**

**COLLARS,**

**NECKTIES,**

**JOHN MURRAY.**

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

**MILLINERY**

**SPRING STYLES AT**

**MISS ANN FLYNN'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, Rufflings, etc

All orders in Trimming neatly and

promptly done.

Particular Attention paid to Bleaching

Straw Goods.

Morrisburg, April 29th, 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

## CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

To the Patrons of the "MAMMOTH."

**TOM BELL**

would respectfully inform his friends generally, that he has just

received another Large Shipment direct from the Manufactory, of

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

offers for

**\$13.00**

PER SUIT,

**WELL TRIMMED AND MADE.**

The reputation this department has

earned under the able Superintendence of

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

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

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

**MR. MONTGOMERY,**

renders it

unnecessary

to say that all Orders entrusted to him will be carefully and

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

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

**MR. MONTGOMERY,**

renders it

unnecessary

## 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.



# HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(Continued from first page.)

Dr. Tupper then moved for reports respecting the Intercolonial Railway Extension to the city of Halifax.

Mr. Jones hoped the present Government would not take so long a time as the last in making the necessary surveys for this road.

After a few words from Mr. Mackenzie, the motion was agreed to.

Mr. White (Renfrew) moved for a return of the expenditure on slides and dams on the Ottawa River.

Dr. Schiltz moved for returns respecting the North-west Council, which was agreed to.

Mr. Taschereau moved for returns of claims and alleged frauds in connection with several sections of the Intercolonial Railway.

The motion, after a few words from Mr. Fiset, was carried, as also was one of Mr. Casey to add Major Walker's name to the Committee on Port Stanley harbor.

Dr. Tupper, moved for a return of receipts of revenue to the 20th of April last. He proceeded to argue that there was no financial deficit, and consequently no need for increased taxation.

Mr. Speaker stopped Dr. Tupper, suggesting that the course taken by the latter was out of order.

After some discussion, Dr. Tupper wanted to withdraw his motion, and move it on going into Supply, but the House objected.

Mr. Cartwright moved an amendment to add to the proposed return, a comparative statement of receipts in other years, and the quantity of goods in bond at certain dates.

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and would do all in his power to assist and further the proposed inquiry. He pointed out, however, that the concurrence of public opinion was absolutely necessary to the success of such legislation, and he did not believe public opinion was so far educated on the subject at present as to make immediate legislative action possible. The object of the enquiry was to secure an effective measure when the right time came for the House to deal with the liquor traffic, and he advised, apart from the point of order, that Mr. Ross's motion should be adopted.

Mr. Farrow then withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Bunster opposed the motion, and moved the six months' hoist, which was declared lost on a division.

Messrs. Sinclair, Gordon, Chisholm, Smith, Wilkes, and Oliver, all spoke in favor of the resolution.

After recess, several private Bills were advanced a stage.

Mr. Charlton moved the second reading of his Bill to provide for the better treatment of animals carried by railway.

The motion was carried and the Bill referred.

Mr. Kirkpatrick withdrew his Bill relating to the recovery of demands against vessels navigating inland waters.

Mr. Fournier moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act for the trial of controverted elections.

The motion was agreed to.

On the motion to go into Committee of Supply,

Dr. Brouse called the attention of the Government to a proclamation with reference to pensions to soldiers which His Majesty had issued, and which he read to the House as follows:—

"Whereas it is represented to us that men who have served in our wars in and prior to the year 1815, are often living without any sufficient means of support; and that by reason of wounds or infirmity they are unable to earn anything towards their support, our will and pleasure is that our Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital shall have power, as and if they shall see fit, to award pension or an increased pension to such persons as aforesaid, provided the pension shall not, in the total amount awarded, exceed for each man the sum of 1s 6d per day." He said that his object in referring to this proclamation was to learn whether it was only intended to apply to soldiers of the regular line, or whether it was intended that those who served in Canada at the time stated should enjoy the same advantages. It might be intended to apply only to the soldiers of the line, but he believed, if the Dominion Government called the attention of the Imperial Government to the fact that there were many soldiers living in Canada who, in 1815, took part in the defence of the country, and did good service in behalf of our noble flag—(hear, hear)—the Home Government would extend the grant so as to include them.

Mr. Mackenzie said that the Government were not possessed of any certain information on the subject, but if any of the persons supposed to be included in the warrant referred to by his hon. friend should make application to the Government they would take care that that application was presented, (hear, hear), and a decision obtained upon the subject immediately. He did not know at the moment whether the Government could adopt any other mode of obtaining immediate information, but he could only say that they would be willing to do anything in their power to meet the views of the class to which his hon. friend referred.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and discussed several items on the estimates. The expenditure on the public buildings at Ottawa, and the outlay set on foot by the late Government on the grounds, under the plans of Mr. Marshall Wood, were freely debated.

The several harbor tug boats and other maritime votes were also largely discussed.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned at 1:20 a.m.

(Continued on second page.)

EDITORIAL STATISTICS.

The proprietor of the St. Catharines Times has reduced to a statistical form his experiences of the past year and has issued a report after the manner of insurance companies, &c. The following is Peter's statement for the year ending March 31st, 1874:—

Report.	Times.
Been asked to drink.....	11,382
Drank.....	11,382
Requested to retract.....	416
Didn't retract.....	416
Invited to parties, presentations, &c., by people fishing for punts	2,843
Took the hint.....	43
Didn't take the hint.....	2,800
Threatened to be whipped.....	174
Been whipped.....	0
Whipped the other fellow.....	4
Didn't come to time.....	170
Beer promised bottles of champagne, whiskey, gin, bitters, rum, boxes of cigars, &c., if we would go after them.....	3,650
Been after them.....	1
Going again.....	0
Been asked "what's the news?" 300,000	19
Told.....	200,000
Lied about it.....	99,987

This is what the boys are all figuring upon now: A and B, meet to trade horses. A says to B, "I will trade for \$10." B says, "No, I must have \$5 myself." Finally A says, "We will split the difference." B consents and the trade is made! How much money changes hands and who receives the money?—*Enterprise.*

## THE AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE CO. Y. OF WATERTOWN, N.Y.

Editor of the Herald:

Dear Sir.—The above Company must be in a wretched condition, when it has to rely for defense on such punts as that in your last issue from the New York Express. It has evidently been written at the bidding of the Agricultural. If the Secretary's figures are false, why not show it, and demolish them at once? But this cannot be an inviting task, for even Mr. Isaac Munson, the Secretary, who ought to know all about these matters, has not so far made the attempt to perform it. The Return made by the Company to the New York State Insurance Department, and sworn to, exhibits the following, January 1st, 1874: Total Liabilities, \$915,035.91; Total Assets, \$826,470.46; Deficiency, \$88,565.45. To make matters even, Superintendent Chapman levied on the Stockholders, Jan. 20th, 1874, \$100,000 in cash. But the Secretary's analysis of the above Return, showed the Company still deeper in the mire, and that after the first \$100,000 was levied it stood as follows: Liabilities, \$1,094,597; Assets, \$28,470; Deficiency, 1,066,127. When, of course, the Stockholders had to hand over another \$100,000. Hence, unless it can be shown that Superintendent Chapman is under the thumb of the Secretary, the exposure of the reckless Agricultural, by that able Journal is borne out by the action of the New York State Insurance Department, the laudations and vague denials of the Express, and kindred "creatures" to the contrary notwithstanding. And besides, it has been demonstrated from the Company's own sworn figures that on the business of 1873 alone, it went backward \$59,193. And yet however incredible it may appear, in the face of the above exhibit of the Company's financial position, the "Assets over liabilities" were advertised in the "Monetary Times" Toronto, Feb. 6th, 1874, and over the names of the five principal officers of the Company, as amounting to \$798,376.45. If anything further is necessary to convince any intelligent man that not a single statement made by the concern can be relied upon, the following will suffice. In the Company's sworn statement for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1872, the "risks in force" are given at \$93,714,350. The same item is included in the sworn statement to the New York State Insurance Department for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1873, and set down, \$145,175,528. The difference is \$51,461,174, and yet the Company must have sworn to both. This Speculation says to the Canadian farmer eye are entirely deceived by your interest. To understand what this means, let us read carefully the following extract, from page 7th of the Book of Instructions sent to the Agents when commencing business here:—

"Farmers often desire a number of articles insured under one head, as produce and live stock, or provisions and furniture. Avoid blanketing policies in this way; put a separate amount on each kind of property, and where barns are detached, you should put the produce in each in separate sums. By a little management on the part of the Agent this can be done in nearly every case. Our rates are too low to give so great an advantage thereby making them cover the whole contents of a farmer's outbuildings to the insured, and it is to the interest of the agent, as well as the Company, to do business on this basis. The farmer is told to his face that the Company is entirely at his service, and the emissaries of the Company are instructed privately to give him in the manner of insuring the contents of his outbuildings. Let us see how the above instruction will work in the settlement of a claim. Suppose a farmer insures \$500, on the contents of his barn and stables. The Watertown Company would put it in this shape, \$200 on produce, \$200 on live stock, \$100 on carriages and harness, and \$100 on farming implements. Suppose his buildings destroyed when full of produce after harvest, and his stock and implements outside, all he could recover from the Yankee concern, even if they would pay for, perhaps a loss of a thousand dollars on grain and hay, would be only \$200. Just think of this way of doing the thing up nicely. Not so with the Dominion Mutual of Canada, which places one sum on the ordinary contents of a farmer's outbuildings, if not too great, and then pays for them when stored. In the example supposed above, the farmer insured with the Dominion Mutual, would recover the whole \$500 for his produce. It is time for Canadians to look after their own interests."

D. B. McCOLL, Agent Agricultural Insurance, Montreal, Heaton P. O.

Either OR I-ther—"Either" and "neither" are pronounced *either* and *neither*; at least there is an immense preponderance of good usage in this country in favor of this pronunciation, which is also the predominant one in England. "I-ther" and "ni-ther" are so rare in America as to be conspicuous, and a man of good taste will avoid a conspicuous pronunciation as he would an over-wrought diction or a flashy necktie.—*Christian Union.*

Did you execute this instrument without fear of compulsion from your husband? blandly asked the Judge. Fear, compulsion, he compel me! You don't know me, Judge.

The steamers of the Royal Mail Line commenced their regular trips on the 4th of May.

Why is the road of transgressors so hard?—Because it is so much travelled.

Truth is not a salad that it must be served with vinegar.

What is given to the poor is laid up in heaven.

Women, wind and fortune are ever changing.

What is an estate worth if it brings no enjoyment.

Merchant Tailoring ESTABLISHMENT.

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

CHOICE SPRING GOODS

CONSISTING OF

Broadcloths, Doeskins, Fancy Coatings and Tweeds.

A Fashionable Cutter from the City kept constantly Employed.

Suits made promptly to order.

GILBERT SMITH

Morrisburg, March 26th, 1874.

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.

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

CAMERON & McINNIS.

Iroquois, April 23rd, 1874.

SEED WHEAT.

400 Bushels Pure Scotch Wheat for Sale at the

MATILDA MILLS.

Iroquois, April 23rd, 1874.

## Clothing Mart

Cheapest and Best Place

TO BUY YOUR CLOTHING.

The undersigned has just received a very

Large and Choice Stock

Summer Tweeds,

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.

MILLINERY

SPRING STYLES AT

MISS ANN FLYNN'S,

Lock Street, Morrisburg, one door South of the Gormley 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, Rufflings, &c

All orders in Trimming neatly and promptly done.

Particular Attention paid to Bleaching Straw Goods.

Morrisburg, April 20th, 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.

A supply of Picture Mouldings, of different styles, always ready.

E. W. KELLOGG

Morrisburg, March 26th, 1874.

Photograph Gallery

FOR SALE.

A Portable Photograph Gallery will be sold for less than half its value.

Any person purchasing, and not understanding the business, will be instructed gratis.

For particulars apply to

J. S. WELLS, Photographer.