

# Dundas County Herald.

AND ST. LAWRENCE REPORTER.

VOL. 1.

MORRISBURG, ONT., THURSDAY JUNE 11, 1874.

NO. 12.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

FRANK TYRELL.

LAW, CHANCERY, CONVEYANCING, &c., &c., Morrisburg.

JOHN N. TUTTLE, GENERAL STORE.

Commissioner in B.R., Conveyancing, &c., &c., Main Street, Iroquois.

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Issued by CHARLES T. CASSEMAN, Chesterville.

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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 stan-

dard of loss prompt. Sole Agent for Glen-

garry Stormont, Dundas and Grenville.

THOS. MCNUETTY.

DIXONS CORNERS.

W. FRENCH M.D., Graduate of Victoria

University, Toronto. Also of B.L. Iroquois

Hospital Medical College, New York. Resi-

dence—One door north of W. Smith's, CHESTERVILLE.

GILBERT SMITH, MERCHANT TAILOR.

Large and well selected stock of choice

Spring Goods. Suits made to order promptly.

Lock Street, Morrisburg.

JOHN J. BLACKLOCK, M.D., C. M., Physi-

cian, Surgeon, Accoucher, Coroner, &c., &c.

Office and residence in the house lately

occupied by Dr. Grant, CHESTERVILLE, where

he can be consulted at all hours.

JOHN CLARKE, M.D., Physician, Surgeon

and Accoucher, 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 D. Abbott's

store, Iroquois.

EDWARD AULT,

Pharmaceutical Chemist & Apothecary.

Iroquois.

T. F. CHAMBERLIN, M.D., L. R. C. P. S.,

Kingston, Physician, Surgeon, & Ac-

coucher, and Associate Coroner for the United

Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glen-

garry. Examining Physician for the Canada

Life Insurance Company, Aetna Life Insur-

ance Company, Scottish Association and Har-

ford Accidental. Office—During the day, at

Medical Hall; by night, over D. Abbott's

store, Iroquois.

MONET TO LOAN—ON EASY TERMS—

From \$200 to \$10,000, for any period,

from Two to Twenty years. Circulars with

full information furnished by J. H. MASON,

Toronto or by J. A. MCINTOSH, Morrisburg.

GEO. CAMERON, BAKER AND CONFECTIONER.

King's Road, Kellogg's Block, Main Street, Morrisburg.

Wholesale and Retail. Confectionery, Fruits, etc.—Wholesale and Retail.

R. MILLER, LATE OF BOSTON, BARBER

and Hair Dresser, Research's old stand

Opposite the Post Office, Lock Street, Morris-

burg. Ladies' Hair Work done in the latest

style. Switches, Braids, Curls, Puffs and

Combings made to order. Highest prices paid

for hair. 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.

CANADIAN MARBLE WORKS

WILLIAM FLYNN,

Dealer in American and Italian Marble and

Scottish Granite.

Morrisburg, Ontario.

EXCHANGE HOTEL—MAIN STREET,

Morrisburg. Geo. Ross, Proprietor. Bar

well supplied with the best local and foreign

wines. 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

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

MOLSON'S BANK.

After 1st of April this Bank will close at 3

o'clock, p.m., and on Saturdays at one o'clock

promptly. GEO. K. MORTON, Manager.

March 20th, 1874.

FIRE INSURANCE.

CHEAP AND RELIABLE.

MONEY SAVED

By Insuring in the Royal Canadian, the

Isolated Risk of Canada, or the Agricultural

Insurance Co. W. A. NASH, Agent.

Morrisburg, April, 1874.

THOS. DARDIS,

BANKER and BROKER

MORRISBURG—ONTARIO.

The Highest Price Paid for Greenbacks.

Drants on Boston, New York and Montreal

Bought and Sold.

Gold and Silver Bought and Sold at City Rates

Notes Discounted and Interest allowed on

Deposits.

U. States Securities Bought and Sold.

Collections made in all parts of the United

States and Canada.

Liverpool, London & Globe

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Capital, \$10,000,000; Annual Revenue

\$6,000,000; Invested Funds, \$19,300,000;

Invested in Canada, \$500,000.

This wealthy Company insures Private

Residences and Farm Property at very low rates

for 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 Grist Mills and Hotels taken in the

Royal Insurance Company, Aetna Life Insur-

ance Company, Scottish Association and Har-

ford Accidental. Office—During the day, at

Medical Hall; by night, over D. Abbott's

store, Iroquois.

CAMERON & MCINNIS

Iroquois, April 23rd, 1874.

3m

Hamlock Lumber from 12 to 36 feet—to be

to be sold at the most moderate rates.

Also, Grooved and Grooved Flooring

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

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## SELECT POETRY.

Guidwife, ye're a Grannie!

Great news, guidwife! great news the night,

Hae come frae John and Annie!

A wee, wee lassie's come to licht,

And ye are now a grannie!

It mak's us auld, although time's han'

Touchees us baith sae canny;

'Twere hard to find in a' our lan',

A younger looking grannie!

The kindly blink in yer e'e;

Your lauch rings yet sae merry,

And still a cantie lilt ye gie,

Frae lips as red's the cherry.

Among the faulds o' your brown hair,

True, there is mony a crannie,

Showing the silver here and there,

That weel becomes a grannie!

How time rins on! it's but a glint

Sin' we twa can't gether;

And yet to keep the scene afloat,

We've seen some stormy weather.

Our sax braw sons, and lassies five,

Has gaed ye pluch and plan aye;

The wunner is that ye're alive,

To hear yerse' ca'd grannie!

But, Guidie be praised, we've warsted through

The touchest o' the journey;

Our bairns are wide and weel up now;

Our auns are o' them we moun't nae.

Guidie gaed ye lang to guidie sae weel

Ilk bonnie lass and mannie;

And as the years sax ower ye steal,

May mony ca' ye grannie!

May Ikin blissie be ye!

The hame o' the wee stranger;

May Annie lang be spared to John,

And kept frae care and danger.

May angels hover ower the cot,

Wi' lovin' care sae cannie;

And may I see the wee bit tot

Rin and ca' ye grannie!

Chas. Morrison in Sarnia Observer.

OUR STORY—TELLER.

A MARRIED MAN.

OR HOW THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE WAS

OUTWITTED.

"What shall I do?"

Ralph Willett looked the picture of

despair as he walked into the office of

his friend, Bob Ayres, and launched the

foremost question at him.

"Why? what's the trouble now?"

and good-natured Bob, a young lawyer

who had just hung out his shingle, shut

up the musty volume of legal lore over

which he had been pouring, and gave

his attention to Ralph's grievance.

"It's just this," and Ralph opened

his clenched hand, disclosing a letter

crushed into a thousand despairing

wrinkles. "Here's my answer from

the trustees of Monroe Academy;

they're satisfied with my recommenda-

tions, and my references appear unex-

ceptionable, but on one point they are

reunions—they will employ none but

a married man."

The result of a long conversation;

Ralph consented to send a letter in an

overseas way leading the Committee to

believe he was a married man."

A month later Ralph Willett opened

the fall term of the Monroe academy.

The close of the first day of School.

Down the shaded sidewalks went a

troop of school-boys, Rose Peters, a hand-

some, dressy belle, Kate Martin, the

wise and witty, and Effie Broomfield, a

sweet gentle girl and universal favorite,

epitome of her humble home and

plain attire.

"Isn't he perfectly splendid!" ex-

claimed Rose, the pronoun referring to

the new preceptor, our whilom

acquaintance, Ralph Willett.

"What an intelligent, expressive eye

he has," remarked Kate.

"Yes," assented Effie, "and such a

finely shaped head. One needn't be a

phenologist to notice that."

"I do think," said Rose candidly,

"that he is really the most attractive

preceptor that we ever had in our

academy."

"Take care, Rose," laughed Kate, "no

firting now," for Rose was a first-class

flirt, and her capabilities in that line

had done more than all else to turn the

heads of the two last preceptors and

abate their usefulness in the school.

No wonder her father had introduced

that remarkable resolution among the

trustees.

Rose turned in at the gate of her

father's handsome residence but paused

for a few more words. "Just as if" she

said, "a married man couldn't possibly

flirt! For my part I just think they're

just the best men to flirt with."

But all efforts to induce Ralph to

flirt proved unavailing. At a sewing

circle a few days afterwards,



**MONTYRE & CARRAN,**  
BARRISTERS,  
Attorneys at Law,  
Solicitors in Ontario,  
Notaries Public, &c.  
CORN WALL, ONT.  
A. F. MONTYRE, R. D. CARRAN.  
Division Office, 1871.  
OSWEGO—July 13, Sept. 14, Nov. 9.  
FISH—July 14, Sept. 15, Nov. 10.  
WILSON—July 16, Sept. 16, Nov. 11.  
MONTYRE—July 16, Sept. 17, Nov. 12.  
MATHIAS—July 17, Sept. 18, Nov. 13.  
WILSON—July 18, Sept. 19, Nov. 14.

**PASSENGER TRAINS G. T. R.**

Leave	Arrive
No. 4 Express, 1:10 a.m.	1:10 a.m.
No. 2 Express, 1:32 p.m.	1:32 p.m.
Mixed, 1:55 p.m.	1:55 p.m.
No. 3 Express, 5:50 a.m.	5:50 a.m.
Mixed, 10:32 a.m.	10:32 a.m.
No. 1 Express, 5:50 p.m.	5:50 p.m.

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The figures after each subscriber's name show to what date he has paid for the paper. For instance John Smith's shows that John Smith owes for 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 this County, and correspondence will please be directed to the Editor, by letter, and not by mail, as the Editor is not in the habit of receiving letters by mail, and the Editor is not in the habit of receiving letters by mail, and the Editor is not in the habit of receiving letters by mail.

# The Herald.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11th, 1874.

## MR. EDGAR'S MISSION.

Mr. Edgar has returned from British Columbia, and that he has not concluded the business of his embassy is no fault of his, or of the Government that sent him. He was furnished with a letter from Mr. Mackenzie, according to him as the Agent of the Government, and explaining that but for the approaching meeting of Parliament, a Minister would have undertaken the mission. The letter further referred to the unavoidable difficulties that had arisen with regard to the construction of the Pacific Railway, and expressed a wish to "devise means to remove or overcome them." Mr. Edgar was accepted by the Br. Columbia Government as a fully authorized Agent and negotiated with, for about two months; he made the propositions contained in Mr. Mackenzie's Railway Bill, and further stated that the Dominion would guarantee a "minimum expenditure on works of construction within that Province, of at least one and a half millions of dollars yearly," until the road were finished. He informed them that these proposals had been sent him by the Dominion Government in telegraphic cipher. At this time Mr. Walker thought fit to question Mr. Edgar's authority, and telegraphed to Mr. Scott, Ottawa, to know if Mr. Edgar is empowered to negotiate with this Government, and whether propositions purporting to be made by him on behalf of the Dominion Government, will be considered binding by that Government. Mr. Mackenzie replied that Mr. Edgar's letter explained what his powers were, and remarked that the Columbia Ministry "had recognized them." He further stated that Mr. Edgar had been recalled. This either through grasping or wilful neglect, the people of British Columbia have lost the chance of a railroad on the Island of Vancouver, which was offered them, in lieu of a contract that it was impossible to fulfil, without in the least, improving their chance of securing the accomplishment of that contract as to time. We say grasping, or wilful neglect, because it is yet uncertain whether by daily going they expected to get the offer of still better terms, or whether the Government there, were trying to make political capital for themselves in the transaction, as we have known Governments do before. We believe, however, that when it comes before the people of that Province, as it eventually will, they will be neither so evasive as to reject a measure so evidently to their advantage, nor so unjust as to seek the fulfilment of a bargain that is physically impossible. As the matter rests at present, Mr. Mackenzie's Government, having made the offer of terms only to be fully justified in giving them the road to the seaboard and no more, and building that, only as fast as the credit of the Dominion warrants. In short when the terms of union were agreed upon, there was a plainly implied provision that the railroad scheme should be carried out only so far as practicable. It ought to be fully understood west of the Rocky Mountains too, that the Dominion can get along without Br. Columbia, far better than the latter can get along without the Dominion. At any rate, the eastern Provinces begin to feel that even a conclusion of the confederation of the British Provinces may be bought too dear, and that while all would be glad to see every one of them brought into the circle, yet there is a point beyond which it would neither be desirable nor prudent to venture in accomplishing this desirable end.

## VACCINATION.

In view of the alarming prevalence of Small-pox in several cities and towns of the Dominion, the importance of immediate and general vaccination cannot be too strongly impressed upon the public mind. There have been 300 cases reported in Hull, and the city of Ottawa itself is threatened with another invasion of this fearful scourge. There can be no doubt in this age that thorough and universal vaccination and re-vaccination will most effectively stamp out this dreadful and loathsome disease, and it is simply most culpable neglect in this important particular that is the cause of its lingering in our cities, and now then breaking out even in our quiet country villages. The country has not been free from it for several years and all because the efforts to enforce general vaccination have not been thorough and persistent. "What is everybody's business is nobody's business." Although we may have good laws upon our statute book, yet if there are no officials appointed whose special duties are to see that these laws are carried out, they will remain for all practical purposes a dead letter, even when the interests of the people depend upon their being enforced. People get alarmed when small-pox ravages their neighborhood, and makes "spasmodic" efforts to ward it off but as soon as the danger seems past, no further precautions are taken. The Council of Public Instruction has enacted that no pupil should be allowed to attend the Public Schools unless vaccinated, but that large numbers, even in our village schools of Morrisburg and Iroquois, have never complied with this regulation, and a larger percentage of unvaccinated persons will be found in our country schools. We are satisfied that should a case of Small-pox occur by some chance in our midst that it would find us well prepared for the spread of the disease. Another point of importance is that vaccination is in a great many cases necessary to protect against small-pox. Medical authorities tell us that while one thorough vaccination will often protect for life, yet it often loses its protective influence, in "popular" phraseology, "runs out" in a few years. In order to be safe then, they advise that re-vaccination be performed every five or six years, or as often as small-pox should occur anywhere in the district. We can scarcely understand how parents can be so remiss where the safety of their children is concerned, but experience fully proves that unless the strong arm of the law is invoked, vaccination will be but imperfectly carried out, and therefore it is a duty which our authorities owe to the community in general, to see that the legislation on this subject is fully and thoroughly enforced.

## "DISTANCE LENDS ENCHANTMENT."

It is characteristic of many people to depreciate anything they possess themselves, and to over-estimate everything owned by their neighbors. Somebody else's horse, or house, or farm, is far more attractive than their own; and should the disinterested one become the happy owner of the coveted possession, from that moment it loses all its charms and ceases to be desirable. We see illustrations of this trait every day, and we see a notable instance of it every summer. There are, in the centre of this County, Mineral Springs equal in medicinal virtue to the very best, as is testified year after year by those who have come hundreds of miles to test their efficacy. And there are, within easy access of the Springs, hundreds of people who are inclined to complain of their hard lot in being unable to visit Saratoga, or Massena, or Caledonia, or some other place of fashionable resort at a distance, when there, almost at their doors, are Springs equally as prolific in health-giving properties, and yet to which they hardly give a thought. Like the man who spent his life within five miles of Niagara Falls, without ever seeing them, or suspecting they were famous, they have no respect for them because they are nearby. In most cases, the mineral character of the water has little to do with the benefit derived from a sojourn at these places of resort. The advantage experienced arises from a relaxation from the cares and anxieties of business, from out of door exercise, cheerful conversation, pure air, and rest. A careful analysis, however, of the waters of these Springs has shown that they possess very valuable medicinal qualities, so that whatever advantages are due to these properties, they possess. But they have another important advantage—the expense attendant on a visit to them is so moderate as to be beyond the reach of very few. Visitors have the option of commodious rooms at the Hotels, of private board, or of holding rooms or tents. The latter plan enables families to spend a whole or two at the Springs at cost little above living at home. The season is now approaching when the bathing rays of old Sol will make the shady woods, pure air, and running brooks of the country particularly grateful. When the summer plays drowsy tunes, and the dust, like ashes, covers the leaves, and the road is as hot as the foot, and the strong sun-dried oak, and the chestnut quiver like reeds in the heat, then a few days spent in this agreeable retreat, free from the cares and trials of money-making, will fully repay, by its renewed vigor and health, the small outlay required. Let us many as can, give over for a brief season the pursuit of wealth, for the pursuit of health. "Told the children along," leave their "gold clothes" at home, let them run, and romp, and shout, and make dirt pies, and wade the brooks, and chase the butterflies, in perfect freedom. Let

## "Scotland As It Is."

Concluded from second page.  
Besides the nine seats obtained in 1868, they then obtained eleven extra—twenty seats in all. Not a large number in fact, still a considerable minority but still sufficient to show that Scotland was not blindly Radical. Scotsmen have got a reputation for good sense, and experience has taught them that extreme views are not in keeping with that quality. It is considered neither a wise nor a favorable sign for politicians to belong to an extreme party. You cannot manipulate an old country as you can a new, and even supposing a majority of the people of Great Britain were in favor of disestablishment, it would require nothing short of a convulsion to overthrow constitutions so ancient and so highly respected and beloved. In Scotland as elsewhere there are a large class of respectable citizens who do not go to platform, or write in the newspaper—intelligent, thoughtful, cultured, and serious men. These are the men who really act and shape the destinies of a country? These men are ignored by politicians who cling most to those who shout loudest. The country did not want a Tory Government, but wanted the Liberals to understand that they were not to become Radicals. There are no class in Scotland who wish to subvert the institutions of the country. Take for example the monarchy, which has some detractors in England. Throughout all Scotland the Queen is held in the greatest respect. In America they have no monarch, and he would be sorry to hear that they had ever chosen one, but he was highly gratified throughout his travels in the States to find existing the admiration with which the character of the Queen is regarded. Speaking from his own knowledge he would only say, that no one knows, or can know, what the world owes to her until she has passed away, and then the miserable voice of detraction will be forced to cease.

## LATE NEWS.

Mr. Cunningham M. P., has been appointed Stipendiary Magistrate for N. W. Territory.  
Hon. Wm McDougall is editing the Canadian News, London, Eng.  
—Mr. Whitehead, the manager, left Thursday, to purchase Cotton in the Western States.  
Leeds & Grenville Counties' Council is to be invited to an excursion to Gananoque shortly.  
Gananoque has purchased a boat called the Queen, to accommodate the business and passenger traffic of that port.  
A new water wheel has been put up in the Stormont Cotton Mill entailing continuous labour for 8 days and nights.  
Reduced travelling and hotel fares are announced for the Ontario Diocese Synod to be held at Kingston, on the 16th.  
Hon. A. Mackenzie is expected at Kingston to inspect the fortifications as a site for the Military College, and is to be the guest of Mr. Carruthers.  
Vice-Chancellor Strong has been gazetted senior Justice of the new Court of Appeal. Mr. Proudfoot, Q. C., Hamilton, is Mr. Strong's successor.  
Physicians pronounce Diphtheria an epidemic in N. Y. City and attribute it to the long continued humidity of the atmosphere. The deaths from this disease since January are 603 or three times more than in same time of previous years.  
LARGE YIELD.—Mr. Taylor of this village is the fortunate owner of a cow that has produced within the last thirty five days fifty one and a half pounds of butter, besides supplying a moderately sized family with all the new milk they required. We do not know a great deal about the capacity of cows, but it strikes us this is pretty hard to beat.—Orillia Times.  
Mr. Norris, late clerk in Hon. J. J. Abbott's office, having been appointed to some position by Mr. Swinburn, Manager of the Prince Edward Island Railway, the Tory Press are raising a great howl about it. The Globe threatens them with further revelations of what Mr. Norris was solicited to do by certain people, and refused, and hints at a "lower depth of infamy" than has yet been unveiled.  
The Grand Orange Lodge of British America commenced its annual session last week in St. Catharines. Mr. B. M. P., was elected Grand Master, Dr. A. J. D. Deputy Grand Master, and Thomas Key, St. Catharines, Grand Secretary. Wm. Anderson, Mountain View, Grand Treas. Jas. B. Davis, Toronto, Grand Lecturer. Wm. White, Tweed, Grand Director of Ceremonies. Wm. Heeneey, St. Catharines, Deputy Grand Secretary. W. Johnson, Belleville, Deputy Grand Treasurer. John Hoesy, Rosemont, and Wellington, Boulton, Demorestville, Deputy Grand Lecturers.  
Washington special represents great dissatisfaction among the inflationists with the attitude of the President on the financial question, and it is considered doubtful whether Congress will agree upon any Bill that the President will sign. A Herald's special says that a gathering of the leading democrats was held after the adjournment of the Senate today, and it is believed that they are quickly moving on to a concert of action which will finally settle into a positive objection to anything passing which has not a full measure of inflation in it.

the last ecclesiastical settlement was made, a great portion of the eastern seaboard, including the Angus, Mearns, and Aberdeen were Episcopal, and a great number of the old families of these districts had remained true to the faith of their forefathers. The relations of the Episcopalians to the Presbyterians were friendly and social in the highest degree. The fact however, remains that a vast majority of people in Scotland are Presbyterian, and that not because it is the fashion, but from choice and conviction. The Presbyterian body, as he said, was divided into the three great heads—Established, Free and U. P., and of these the Established was by far the largest, being about double that of any other body in the country. In a population of three millions the proportion of the churches would be one-half Established, one-fourth Free, one-seventh U. P., while the Roman Catholic and Episcopal bodies, respectively, brought up the rear with an eleventh and a forty-fourth. These figures were borne out by an extract which he had cut from a copy of the Edinburgh Scotsman, a few days before he sailed for America. That newspaper was perfectly impartial to all churches. He therefore considered that these figures he had adduced, backed as they were by this independent authority, were correct. The result showed that the old national church was still strong. The great shock of the Disruption of 1843 had almost entirely emptied the churches in the large towns. This ground, however, has now been recovered. In some country districts the Church never was much affected and matters there are prosperous. North of the Caledonian Canal, however, the Church has never recovered the blow of the Disruption. Church after church stand comparatively empty. He had been sent once by the General Assembly into the Highlands to inquire into the state of religious feeling there, and the evidence of the success of the Free Church was unmistakable. So far as he thought the cause of this great desertion from the Establishment was the clan feeling which exists among the Highlanders. After the old system of chieftainship had died out, the Highlanders looked upon their ministers as their chief, and when in 1843 he went out, they went out with him. In many cases also these clergymen publicly cursed the Parish Church they had left, and consequently none of their hearers would ever re-enter it. The cause alleged from the Free Church side was of course, "Spiritual independence," but he confessed he could not pretend to explain that principle, nor did he ever meet any one who could, except a Free Churchman! The fact, however, remains that the Free Church, north of the Caledonian Canal, is the dominant church, and in many respects that church deserves the greatest credit for the noble system of self-heroism with which they carried out their objects. It has done a great work in Scotland. God has many ways of working, and this may have been His way to promote the great cause of church extension in Scotland, which in 1843 was so largely necessary. It was asked and the question was a most interesting one, why do not these three bodies unite? He, personally, saw no sufficient reason why they should not but so far as he could he would detail the objections he had heard assigned. The U. P. Church objected simply on account of their aversion to a State Church. The principal ground of the Free Church was "Spiritual independence." To him it appeared that all the churches enjoyed spiritual freedom. Any member of the Church of Scotland was at liberty to preach the Gospel; and is not one spiritually independent who is allowed to preach in consistency with the faith he professes? Presbytery, Synod, and General Assembly are all perfectly free to do as they will—provided they do not infringe on the general laws of the country—and he did not suppose any one wishes to do that. And even the Free Church have had at times to submit themselves to the Court of Session. Unless, however, some concessions be made by all parties a union could not be formed. He was glad, however, to know that a large number in each body were willing to concede. Within the last ten days a bill had been introduced into the House of Lords for the abolition of patronage in the Church of Scotland, and this may help to pave the way.

## Stations of Wesleyan Methodist Ministers.

THE BROOKVILLE DISTRICT.  
Brookville—George McRitchie; Luther Houghton, Supernumerary.  
Prescott—James A. Gordon; Sylvester Hulbert, Supernumerary.  
Lyn—Wm. R. Dyre, John Webster, 2nd. (Mallorytown); Samuel B. Phillips, Supernumerary.  
Farmersville—Daniel V. Lucas, J. C. Garrett.  
Maitland—Thomas Atkinson.  
North Augusta—Edward H. Taylor, Spenceville—Thomas W. Constable, Kemptville—Stephen Bond; Henry Shaler, Supernumerary.  
South Mountain—Jabez B. Saunders, Heckston.  
Edwardsburg—A. L. Peterson.  
Matilda—M. L. Pearson, one wanted; John B. Armstrong, Supernumerary, Morrisburg—Ebenzer Robson.  
Winchester—J. Masson, W. Pearson, Aultsville—William D. Brown, Cornwall—Alexander Campbell, Martintown—Joseph Hill, Moulinette—William W. Miller, Avonmore—William Taylor.  
THE PERTH DISTRICT.  
Perth—Wesley Casson.  
Smith's Falls—James C. Slater, Joseph Ward.  
Almonte—Wm. McGill; W. Creighton, Supernumerary.  
Carleton Place—William Raney, Samuel Shibley.  
Pakenham—John Walton.  
Arnprior—John Holmes.  
Merrickville—William Sheridan.  
Elgin—John Stewart.  
Newboro—Robert Robinson.  
Glentay and Moberley—John A. Dowler, one to be sent.  
Playfair—William Sanderson.  
Fitzroy Harbour—Brock Rose.  
A Georgia clergyman has thirty-two children and his parishioners object to his having four pews without paying for them.

## EDUCATIONAL.

### TEACHERS' EXAMINATION PAPERS.

#### 3rd Class County Certificates—July, 1873.

##### ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND ETYMOLOGY.

###### TIME—THREE HOURS.

- "His mean and recent trade cast, indeed, and air of ridicule on his elevation; but his birth could not be more obscure than was that of the greater part of his rivals, who were born of peasants in the army as private soldiers."—GIBSON.
1. Divide into propositions and analyze the passage from Gibbon printed above.
  2. Parse the eight italicized words.
  3. Write the plural of Cargo, Potato, Attorney, Appendix, Deer, Sow, DIB, DRY.
  4. Give examples of the different methods of forming the feminine of nouns.
  5. Define Mood, Voice, Tense, Case.
  6. Which of the following words are qualifying adjectives? All, Square, Composite, Kind, Some, Handsome, Negative.
  7. Give in full any six rules of syntax of which the passage for analysis affords examples, and connect them with the words which illustrate them.
  8. Re-write the passage for analysis, substituting a passive form for the active transitive verb.
  9. Classify the prefixes and affixes occurring in the following words according to—  
(a) Their meaning.  
(b) Their derivation.  
Education, Derivative, Implacable, Enlist, Spacious, Barrenness, Bishopric, Wisdom, Vendor, Purchaser, Slimy, Blackish, Refit, Concur, Coalesce, Curvature.
  10. Correct when necessary the spelling of the following words: Blueish Responsible, Capable, Allegator, Alledge, Cupola, Antient, Believe, Bugbait, Ethiopean, Heinous.

## Asking Questions.

To be successful, the teacher must understand the art of Questioning. He should make it a study. Let him take some little children and practice upon them and he will soon see how much the teacher's success depends upon skillful questioning. It is this that draws out, or educates the mind. It sets it to work, develops its latent powers, and reveals to itself and to others what it knows and what it does not know. Socrates was a great teacher, because he thoroughly understood this art. He taught and imparted knowledge by asking questions. A few suggestions on this subject may be useful to the young teacher:  
1. Do not confine yourself to the questions in the book, nor should you neglect them. Study them beforehand, so that you can give them in about the form and order given in the book, and then look at the scholars and ask them. Vary the form of the question frequently. You can thus ascertain whether the subject is mastered in thought, or the answer merely learned in a parrot-like way to match a certain question.  
2. Avoid as much as possible questions that can be directly answered by "yes" or "no." The following are examples: "Is London the capital of England?" "Is the multiplier an abstract number?" It requires no effort to answer these questions. It would be just as sensible to say, "London is the capital of England, isn't it?"  
3. Avoid questions which indicate in any way whatever the answer. The following are examples: "Is the multiplier an abstract or a concrete number?" "In order to divide a fraction by a fraction, what do you do to the divisor?" In the first question, the two words or ideas are given, and the pupil simply has to choose between them. In the second question, a part of the process is suggested by speaking of the divisor. Children are very quick to catch anything in the look, or tone, or the words of the teacher that will help them to an answer. They will only partially commit themselves, and then will watch their teacher's face to see if they are on the right track. Avoid everything that will help them to determine whether they are right or not, until they are fully committed to an answer.  
4. After you have asked a question, do not help the pupil by any such device as suggesting the first word of the answer, or the first letter of the word. If he can not give the answer without any such help, he has not learned it, and should not be encouraged to think that he has. Whatever help he can give his memory by associating the answer or its first word with something else he is entitled to, but the teacher should not do the work for him. If a child is studying the map of Italy and trying to fix its outline in his mind, you can tell him that it resembles a boot, and can teach him to trace out resemblances of that kind. But when he comes to recite and you ask him to describe the shape of Italy, it will not do for you to help him to an answer by suggesting a boot.  
5. Put your questions in such a shape as will best draw out the pupil's knowledge or reveal his ignorance. To do this you must use all the tact, judgment and common sense which you can command. If you wish to show the pupil that he has given a wrong answer without telling him so directly, you can frequently do it by a second question. If he gives an answer that belongs to another question, ask him that other question. A little skilful questioning will show him the blunder, and lead him to correct it, if he knows enough, or else it will reveal to himself and others his utter ignorance of the subject.  
6. Encourage your pupils to ask questions. A child's mind is an "interrogation point," and the teacher or parent who does not encourage its asking questions, deprives it of a part of its education. A good teacher will show his skill in the manner in which he treats questions asked by his pupils. He will frown upon any disposition to ask questions that are intended to puzzle the teacher and create a laugh in the class. He will deal carefully, not generally discouraging, questions that are asked by a pupil to pave the way for telling something that he happens to know on the subject. If any one asks an honest question that is so simple or funny as to make the class laugh, he will, if possible, refrain from laughing himself, repress the laughter of the class, and answer the question so as to remove the difficulty in the pupil's mind. We should all know vastly more than we do, if we were less afraid to ask questions, and one great reason why we are afraid is, because our questions are so often treated with contempt. If a question is asked which you can not answer honestly, own your ignorance, and let some one in the class answer it, or tell them that you will look it up as soon as possible. Do not pretend to know more than you do. It is hard work sometimes to acknowledge our ignorance, but it is better than to be dishonest. If you are frank about it, your scholars will have more confidence in you when you tell them you do not know. It will do them no particular harm to learn that their teacher does not know everything, although it may dispel a natural childish illusion. But be very careful not to be caught in ignorance on anything that may be known from the text-book. A teacher is very much lowered in the estimation of his pupils if he fails to perform or to demonstrate an example, or to point out a locality on the map. By the most thorough preparation the teacher should guard against being compelled to own ignorance on such points.—R. T. Cross in National Teacher.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

Messrs. Denesha, Dewey and Ruth-erford, shipped 22,671 dozens of eggs last week.  
Go to Mr. D. Campbell's Butcher Stall if you want to find the tenderest steak and the juiciest roasts to be obtained anywhere.  
Cossitt Brothers' Mowers, Reapers and Horse Rakes to be had of their Agent, Mr. J. F. Millar, Morrisburg.  
Hiram Carman, Esq., of the Customs, Morrisburg, caught a maskilonge, last week, weighing thirty pounds, and safely shipped it without going ashore. Who can beat that?  
Brookville is going to celebrate Dominion Day in grand style. Among the sights promised is a Balloon Ascension under the direction of Prof. Squires, a celebrated aeronaut.  
MORE ENTERPRISE.—Mr. Joseph McGee has equipped and started at Bell's Corners a first class Grist Mill and he is now ready to do any amount of custom work for the people of that vicinity or elsewhere.  
ENCOURAGING.—We have heard that there really has been a little talk about holding the meeting for appointing a delegation to wait upon the Minister of Public Works regarding an increase of water power accommodation here. By the time the canals are completed, probably our citizens will get stirred up to do something. There is a fine opening for Iroquois to lead off in.  
EASTON'S CORNERS.—W. Merrick, nephew of Mr. J. K. Weir, was drowned on the 7th inst., while bathing. It is supposed he was taken with a fit being subject to them, and when found life had fled.  
SUPPER.—We were prevented by business engagements that could not be deferred, from attending the complimentary supper to I. N. Rose, Esq., on the eve of his departure to Europe to recruit his health. We learn that it was a highly pleasing and successful occasion. We hope that Mr. Rose will find the voyage all that he wishes and that he will come back with re-established health. Mr. Duncan McDonald supplies Mr. Rose's place during his absence.  
Miss Libby Dickey, of North William-burg has been highly complimented by the Brookville papers upon her singing at the Mechanic's Band Concert, Brookville. She has been for some time under the instruction of Professor Kaufman and is doing credit both to herself and her instructor.  
LAUDABLE.—We are happy to learn that the temperance people of Matilda have adopted the Dunkin Bill, having a majority of one hundred and twenty-three at the close of the poll. We hear the people of Mountain propose to try their strength also. With the victory in Matilda to encourage them, they ought to be successful.  
DOMINION DAY.—Judging from the past, it would be difficult to rouse enthusiasm enough to manage a celebration of the day at Morrisburg, so let us have an excursion to some place where they have the necessary equipment. There are steamers enough that can be obtained, and we propose an Excursion to Brookville. A liberal sum has been raised there by the Town Authorities and by private subscription, and they promise a very interesting programme.  
COURT OF REVISION, MORRISBURG.—An adjourned Meeting was held on Thursday evening last. A number of cases were passed upon principally omissions. After the Court, a session of the Council was held. A Bylaw organizing the Fire Department of the Village, was passed. A lively discussion arose on an application by Mr. W. D. Meikle to have Third Street opened, which was warmly opposed by Mr. Thos. Gillespie. The matter was deferred, and the Council adjourned to meet July 1st.  
RARE CHANCE.—We dropped in yesterday to the Carding Mill and Cloth Factory of Austin Doran, Esq., Morrisburg. Although the hour was early we found the building already thronged with customers. This is easily explained when it is known what bargains Mr. Doran offers. He is ready to exchange all kinds of cloths, flannels, and shirting, for wool or cash, and pays the very highest prices for wool. He offers one yard of heavy all-wool cloth for two pounds of wool, one yard of all-wool cloth for one pound of wool, or one yard of flannel, for three-fourths of a pound of wool. The gentlemanly manager tells us further, that they have just put in three new Carding Machines, so that parties coming from a distance can have their wool carded and take it home with them the same day.  
We regret to have to chronicle the death after a brief but severe sickness of malignant Scarlatina, of Eddie eldest son of Mr. Wm. Styles, Teacher, Morrisburg. Dr. Chamberlain who was in attendance, performed the very skillful operation of Tracheotomy, which, although successful so far as the operation was concerned, and the means of relief to the patient, did not, owing to the progress of the disease, prevent a fatal termination. We are informed by those who knew the deceased that he was never known to utter a bad word. How many other boys of his age could leave the same record. Another little boy of Mr. Styles' has been stricken with the same fell disease and now lies dangerously ill. Mr. Styles has the sympathy of a very large circle of friends, in his bereavement and affliction.  
CHESTERTON BUSINESS DIRECTORY.  
Mrs. J. Murphy, Millinery, Staple and Fancy Goods & Groceries.  
Mr. L. Lapey, Retail. Good accommodation. Next door to the P. O.







Written for the "Herald."

### The Confession.

OF ANA CROSTIC.

In ages past, worth was the gem divine,  
Whose lustre shone in many a human mine;  
On this, I build—my hopes on this I rest—  
United hearts, can make two bosoms blest!  
Let then the talisman of friendship fall,  
Dew-like upon our souls; 'twill surely  
call,  
Love, from the depths of each pure thinking  
soul  
One link to frame, no fortune can control!  
Virtue, the basis of my heart, and thine,  
Enwraps all feelings in her sacred shrine.

Think on the future—what a lustrous scene,  
Hope ushers forth, yet tho' not all serene!  
E'en fate may frown, yet strive in vain to  
break,  
Each potent charm—all for thy own dear  
sake.

I may not boast of what I am; but thou  
Freely canst judge me—as the past may  
show.

If I am worthy! Friendship, Love, and Truth,  
Defy his changes, on our sickle youth!  
Age, tests the strength of man as well as  
wine,  
Revealing wealth long hidden in the mine;  
E'en such the test! my soul would ask of  
thine.

FREDERICK WAGNET.

Westport, Ontario.

A noisy piece of crockery—The cup  
that cheers.

When is a lawyer most like a mule?  
—when he draws up a conveyance.

No other living thing can go so slow  
as a boy on an errand.

Why is matrimony like sterling coin?  
—Because it has a genuine ring with it.

The light of a match will frighten a  
wolf away, it is said. But love matches  
don't always keep the wolf from the  
door.

Definitions—Another scientific won-  
der—the last patent medicine hum-  
bug.

Politeness is like an air cushion—  
there may be nothing in it, but it eases  
your jolts wonderfully.

"The one thing," says Jean Paul,  
"which a maiden most easily forgets  
is how she looks—hence mirrors were  
invented."

A reason given why a piano was not  
saved at a fire was, because none of  
the firemen could play on it.

A Red Wing, Minn., justice of the  
peace lately had to knock a culprit  
down with a chair before he could try  
him.

An incoherent gentleman living in  
New York has built a shed over a sun-  
dial in his garden to protect it from the  
weather.

No man is safe in these times. A  
convict at Sing Sing had notice of a  
breach of promise served on him.

Why are clergymen like railway  
porters?—Because they do a good  
deal of coupling.

There is nothing like adversity to  
bring a man out—at the knees and  
elbows.

Nature provides no reserved seat  
for the rich and dainty. When there  
is ice on the pavement they sit where  
they can.

A poor fellow who pawned his watch  
says that he raised money with a  
lever.

Why is an author the most peculiar  
of animals? Because his tale comes  
out of his head.

It is a singular fact that the most  
of crack rifle shots have blue eyes.

Many young men are so indifferent  
that they cannot keep anything but late  
hours.

James Russell Lowell says: Put a Yan-  
kee on Juan Fernandez, and he would  
make a spelling book first and a salt  
pan afterward.

An exchange says that a Michigan  
man dreamed recently that his aunt  
was dead. The dream proved true.  
He tried the same dream on his  
mother-in-law, but it didn't work.

It is pleasant to see a young creature  
come into a horse-car, seat herself  
for admiration, look happy for five minutes,  
and then wake up to the dismal con-  
sciousness that there is a rip in the  
middle finger of her right-hand glove.

A little boy who went to Sunday  
school and for the first time heard of  
the widow and the two mites, was  
quite anxious to find out what she did  
with the remainder of the cheese.

A pack of wolves in Sherbourne County  
Minnesota, chased a couple of lawyers  
five miles, and the New Orleans *Republic*  
can think it showed a lack of profes-  
sional courtesy.

A sermonizer made these remarks  
on the soul-saving question: "My bre-  
thren, a man cannot afford to lose his  
soul. He's got but one, and he can't  
get another.—If a man loses his horse  
he can get another; if he loses his wife,  
he can get another; if he loses his  
child, he can get another; but if he loses  
his soul—good by, John."

A Western editor has put into prac-  
tice a plan which will enable all pa-  
pers to dispense with the usual fight-  
ing members of the staff. One morn-  
ing, he was waited upon by the big-  
gest kind of a fellow armed with a ter-  
rific cudgel, with several and sundry  
protuberances sticking out all round  
marvelously resembling colts' derrin-  
gers and bowies, who saluted him with:  
"Where's that sounder, the editor?"  
Our friend said: "He is not about,  
but please take a seat and amuse your-  
self with a paper, he will be in in a few  
minutes," and hurried down stairs, at  
the foot of which he met another man  
asked more profane and fierce, who  
asked the same question in the same  
language. "Oh," said the retreating  
editor, "go up stairs; you will find him  
reading the paper." Accordingly up  
he went, like a high-pressure steam-  
engine, letting off steam at every step.  
Our friend waited a minute, and such  
a crash—as if all Pandemonium was  
let loose. What the result was, was  
never known, as our friend didn't  
wait.

### To Stop by Signal.

What station is this, Wilson? cried an  
old gentleman, looking out of the  
window.

His servant, a demure looking man, in  
black, who had just got out of a second  
class carriage, touched his hat and  
replied:—

"I don't know, sir; I'll ask the guard,  
—Slough-ton station, sir."

"There ought to be a board with the  
name on it," cried the old gentleman,  
testily.

"Guard, why isn't there a board to  
this station?"

"So there is, sir, at the other end of  
the platform."

"Then why doesn't the train stop  
where people can read it? How am I  
to know when we get to Pugborough  
Wilson? We shant be at Pugborough  
for this hour, sir," cried the guard.

"Come, jump in, sir—to Wilson, who  
resumed his seat.

The whistle sounded, and the train  
went on.

At the very next station they came  
to, the old gentleman put his head out  
of the window again.

"Ha, Wilson."

Wilson jumped out of his carriage,  
and came to his master, and touched  
his hat once more.

"Is this Pugborough, Wilson?"

"No, sir. This is Much Munkton."

"Now take your seat," cried the  
guard; for only one passenger had  
alighted, and none had entered the  
train.

At the next station the same scene  
was repeated.

"Come, sir," cried the guard, who  
was tired of hearing the old man's  
voice, "don't trouble yourself any more.  
I'll be sure and let you know when you  
come to Pugborough."

"Will you," cried the old gentleman,  
apparently much gratified. "Upon my  
word, you're very kind. I didn't like  
to ask you, for I know how much you  
have to do."

"It's only my duty, sir," says the  
guard, slamming shut the door.

"Hi, guard," cried the old gentleman.  
"Yes, sir," replied the guard im-  
patiently returning to the carriage door.

"You're quite sure, now; you're quite  
sure, eh, you won't forget me at Pug-  
borough?"

"O no, sir," said the guard; "that'll  
be all right."

"And Wilson—where's Wilson?—O,  
here Wilson; you won't forget my box,  
Wilson, when we get to Pugborough."

"No, sir, says Wilson, scrambling  
into his seat once more.

Troublesome old chap that," said the  
guard, as he swung himself into the van.  
"I mustn't forget him at Pugborough.  
There's no other passenger for there."

Now, Pugborough was one of those  
mysterious places that are marked  
with a cross or dagger in *Bradshaw*,  
and if you succeed in unearthing a  
corresponding dagger in some obscure  
corner of the page, you will find:  
"Stops at Pugborough to take up and  
set down first-class London passengers  
only."

Whether it was that the guard, in  
his excess of anxiety to remember, had  
blunted his faculties, or that some  
sneaky Puck had given him his wits  
a bewildering shake, I know not, but  
somehow it happened that the guard  
forgot to warn the engine driver; and  
when the man looked up from his par-  
cels, he found, to his dismay, that the  
train was flashing along some half  
mile past the little Pugborough sta-  
tion.

To signal the driver and put on the  
brake was the work of an instant.  
The train was brought to a stand still,  
and then slowly backed to the station,  
amidst the fierce denunciations of the  
through passengers.

The guard himself was much out of  
temper, angry with himself for his  
forgetfulness, angry with the old gentle-  
man for having given him so much  
trouble.

"Now, then," he shouted to the man  
servant. "Sharp! look after your  
master's traps. Here you are, sir," he  
cried, opening the first carriage. "Here's  
Pugborough. Now, sir, if you please."

The old gentleman was asleep and  
couldn't be aroused to a sense of the  
situation for some time. He growled  
and grumbled. At last, fully roused, he  
stared at the guard with lack-lustre  
eyes.

"Pugborough.—Is it Pugborough?"

Thank you, guard; I remember.  
Where's Wilson? Wilson, where's my  
box?"

"Never mind your box, sir. I'll see  
to the luggage. Jump out quick,  
please."

"Jump out!" cried the old gentleman;  
jump out! Why should I jump out?  
Who said anything about getting out?"

"What!" cried the guard, aggrieved  
to the very verge of distraction.  
Haven't you been bothering about  
Pugborough ever since we left  
Euston?"

"At your own request, guard," said  
the old gentleman calmly, "I trusted  
you with the duty of warning me of  
my arrival at Pugborough. I should  
have preferred to leave the task to my  
own servant.—Ah! here's the box.—  
Thank you, Wilson," said the old gentle-  
man, taking from his servant's hand a  
small pill box.

"The fact is," said the old gentleman  
calmly opening the box, and looking  
benignly at the excited guard, "that my  
daughter gave me the most particular  
instructions. 'Mind, papa,' she said, 'be  
sure and take a pill at Pugborough.'"

The old gentleman could never under-  
stand why the carriage door was dash-  
ed too with such a terrific violence, the  
whistle sounded with such a fiendish  
yell, and Wilson whirled into his car-  
riage without being permitted to take  
charge once more of his master's pill  
box.

### The Lightning Newspaper Train.

The famous newspaper train from  
New York that reaches Philadelphia  
about six o'clock in the morning, has  
been recently described by a New York  
newspaper reporter, who gives the  
result of his investigation as follows:

The train leaves Jersey City at 4:15  
in the morning. It is not yet daylight,  
a heavy rain storm and overcast sky  
delaying the morning dawn. The fee-  
ble light of the street lamps, instead of  
diminishing, seems actually to add to  
the darkness. On a side track stands  
a locomotive, with a full head of steam  
and seething furnace. The great round  
headlight through the darkness looks  
like the fiery evil eye of a monster  
glaring down the track. To the loco-  
motive is attached a single car. The  
car formerly did good service as a pas-  
senger coach. It is now furnished with  
rough tables and racks for holding  
bundles of papers.

Two men were on board to handle  
the newspaper bundles. A smutty fire-  
man and grimy looking engineer, in  
the cab of the locomotive, waited im-  
patiently for the time to start. Shovel-  
ful after shovelful of coal was thrown in-  
to the furnace, which the fireman seemed  
intent upon heating "seven times hot-  
ter than was wont," like as the wicked  
king of Biblical fame heated the fiery  
furnace in which to scorch the Hebrew  
children. "Jump aboard, young fel-  
ler," shouted the engineer to the re-  
porter. The reporter obeyed with  
alacrity, and found himself cooped up  
in the little cab with the engineer and  
fireman. The furnace door was almost  
red-hot, and the pent-up steam escaped  
from the joints of the boiler and engine  
in little vapory clouds.

A heavy weight on the safety-valve  
kept the extra-steam from escaping too  
rapidly. Suddenly a wagon drawn by  
two horses, and loaded with bundles of  
newspapers, dashed up beside the wait-  
ing train. A dozen strong men who  
stood in waiting seized the bundles and  
in two minutes had them transferred to  
the car. As the last bundle landed in  
the car there was a shrill blast from the  
locomotive's whistle, a watchman a  
short distance down the track swung  
his lantern, as much as to say "all  
right." Wish—wish—wish—wish—at  
first slowly, then faster and faster the  
steam caused the driving wheels to re-  
volve, and the locomotive with its one  
car attached dashed off into the dark-  
ness.

"Are we not going it pretty fast?"  
said the reporter to the engineer.  
"Well," replied the engineer, "we are  
going it pretty lively, but we ain't goin'  
half as fast as we will by and by."

Clickity-clack, clickity-clack went the  
wheels on the track. The huge loco-  
motive swayed to and fro with a motion  
so violent that the reporter was obliged  
to hold fast with all his might to  
keep himself from being thrown pro-  
strate. Past Newark, Elizabeth, and  
Rutherford flew the train, not stopping  
but just slowing up enough at each  
place to allow the men in the car to  
throw packages of papers off to the  
depot platform, where they were picked  
up by the newsman.

At 4:51 o'clock, just thirty-six min-  
utes from the time of starting, the  
train dashed up to the depot New  
Brunswick, thirty-one miles from  
Jersey City. Here the train waited  
four minutes, and the reporter changed  
his position from the locomotive, and  
took up his quarters among the bundles  
of papers in the car. The huge pack-  
ages of papers not yet delivered were  
marked "Monmouth Junction," "Prin-  
ceton," "Trenton," and "Philadelphia."

The four minutes stopped at New  
Brunswick was to allow the heated  
axles to cool, and a man with a ham-  
mer crawled underneath the locomotive  
and car, and struck quick, sharp blows  
upon the wheels and iron work to de-  
tect any flaw that might have been  
caused by the rapid travelling. At the  
expiration of the four minutes the  
whistle sounded and the train was off  
again like a whirlwind.

At 5:17 o'clock Trenton was reached.  
It was near daylight. There was no  
abatement to the rain storm, but the  
advent of daylight made the objects  
at the side of the road visible. Tele-  
graph poles, fences, trees, and buildings  
flew past in dizzy succession. Horses  
and cattle grazing in the fields flew  
in terror at the rapid approach of the train.  
With a rattle and roar that echoed and  
re-echoed among the hills and valleys  
and along the plains of New Jersey, the  
iron horse sped its way. It was a down  
grade, and the engineer opened the  
throttle-valve to its fullest extent and a  
speed of a mile a minute was attained.

This is absolutely the fastest railroad  
speed accomplished in America, and  
seldom, if ever, outstripped in England.  
The clicking of the wheels striking the  
rails is so rapid that a person riding in  
the car cannot distinguish any pauses  
between the concussion with successive  
rails. The clicking is blended into a  
rattle and a roar. Travelling at this  
extremely rapid rate is absolutely  
dangerous, and there is a great chance  
of the train jumping from the track.  
At Bristol another halt was made.  
The train waited six minutes, while  
the process of testing the condition of  
the running gear with the hammer was  
repeated. One of the axle journals was  
smoking hot, and when the engineer  
poured oil upon it the oil ignited with  
the heat.

The rain storm had now ceased, and  
the clouds were breaking away. It  
was within half an hour of sunrise, and  
the illuminated eastern horizon be-  
tokened the approach of the orb of day.  
The train was now nearing Philadel-  
phia. At three minutes after 6 o'clock  
the whistle sounded down brakes, and  
the locomotive halted at its final desti-  
nation, the West Philadelphia station.  
The distance from Jersey City to West  
Philadelphia is ninety miles, making  
the average rate of speed one mile in  
one minute and seventeen seconds.

### Grange Initiation Ceremony.

An exchange gives the following ac-  
count of Grange initiation ceremony:

On being brought into the anteroom  
of the lodge, I was told that I had been  
ballotted for and accepted. My infor-  
mant who was securely masked by what  
I had afterwards learned was a burdock  
leaf, perforated with holes for the eyes  
told me if I valued my life it would be  
necessary to strip. As it was of consid-  
erable worth to me, and as he italicized  
his wishes by carelessly playing with  
a seven shooter, I withdrew my gar-  
ments with eagerness. My masked  
friend then furnished me with a regalia  
of the first degree—"The Festive  
Ploughboy" which consisted of a large  
cabbage leaf, attached to a waistband of  
potato vines. In this airy costume I  
was conducted to the door, where my  
companion gave three loud raps. (I  
was securely blindfolded by binding a  
slice of rutabaga over each eye.) A  
sepulchral voice from within asked:  
"Who comes?"

My guide answered:  
"A youthful agriculturist who de-  
sires to become a granger."

Sepulchral voice—Have you looked  
him carefully over.

Guide—I have, noble gate-keeper.  
S. V.—Do you find agricultural marks  
about his person?

Guide—I do.

S. V.—What are they?

Guide—The candidate has carrotty  
hair, reddish whiskers and a turnip  
nose.

S. V.—'Tis well. Why do you de-  
sire to become a granger?

Guide—(answering for candidate)—  
That I may be hereby better enabled to  
harrow up the feelings of the rascally  
politicians.

S. V.—You will bring the candidate  
in. My worthy stripling, as you can-  
not see, I will cause you to feel that you  
are received at the door on the three  
points of a pitchfork, piercing the  
regions of the stomach, which is to  
teach you the three great virtues—faith,  
hope and charity. Faith in yourself,  
hope for the cheaper farm machinery,  
and charity for the lightning rod pedlar.  
You will now be harnessed, and in  
representation of the horse, Pegasus,  
will be tested as to endurance and  
wind.

The candidate is here attached to a  
small imitation plow by means of  
hempen harness.

A dried pumpkin vine is put in his  
mouth for a bit and a bridle, he is made  
to get down upon all fours, the guide  
seizes the bridle, and urged by a granger  
armed with a Canada thistle, which he  
vigorously applies at the terminus of  
the spine, the candidate is galloped  
three times around the room, while  
making the circuit, the members arise  
and sing.

Knowledge in a Nutshell.

Peas are of Egyptian origin.

Celery originated in Germany.

The chestnut came from Italy.

The onion originated in Egypt.

The nettle comes from Europe.

Tobacco is a native of Virginia.

Rye originally came from Siberia.

The citron is a native of Greece.

The poppy originated in the East.

The pine is a native of America.

The mulberry originated in Persia.

Oats originated in North Africa.

Parsley was first known in Sardinia.

The pear and apple are from Europe.

Spinach was first cultivated in Arabia.

The sunflower was brought from Peru.

The walnut and peach came from Per-  
sia.

The horse-chestnut is a native of Tibet.

The cucumber came from the East  
Indies.

The radish originated in China and  
Japan.

"Well, Bridget, if I engage you, I  
shall want you to stay at home when-  
ever I wish to go out." "Well, ma'am,  
I have no objections: providing you  
do the same when I wish to go out."

A few Sundays ago a specimen of  
young America attended church in  
Orono, Me., and sat in the same pew  
as his mother. After the service had  
been commenced, he laid down and fell  
asleep. Just as the preacher finished  
his sermon, and all was still, Y. A.  
awoke and being a little bewildered,  
stretched himself and said in a voice  
loud enough to be heard all through  
the church, "By Jupiter marm, I wish  
you'd get somebody to pull the kinks  
out of my legs? I'm all cramped up."  
Of course no one smiled.

The Ottawa *Free Press* says:—It is  
said that Hon. Mr. Fournier will take  
the portfolio of the Minister of Justice,  
in the place of Hon. Mr. Dorian,  
appointed Chief Justice of Quebec, and  
that Mr. Geoffrion will enter the Cab-  
inet. The name of Mr. Jette, member  
for Montreal East, is also mentioned in  
connection with the vacancy created  
by the retirement of Hon. Mr. Dorian.

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method of cleaning gent's clothing.

Mr. F. MILLER, Barber, is our agent  
at Morrisburg, where full information can be  
obtained. Mrs. Miller, of the Ladies' Hat  
Department, will receive Ladies' wear.  
Morrisburg, May 27th, 1874. 9-1y

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J. A. CARMAN & CO.

9-1y

IROQUOIS, May 20th, 1874.

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