

Division Courts, 1874.
OSABURCK—July 13, Sept. 14, Nov. 9.
FINCH—July 14, Sept. 15, Nov. 10.
WINCHESTER—July 15, September 16, Nov. 11.
WINCHESTER—July 16, Sept. 17, Nov. 12.
MATILDA—July 17, Sept. 18, Nov. 13.
WILLIAMSBURG—July 18, Sept. 19, Nov. 14.

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

Local intelligence is solicited from correspondents at the various Post Offices in the County, and correspondence will please recollect to write legibly, briefly, and on but one side of the sheet. The name of the writer must in all cases accompany the communication, but not necessarily for publication. Articles to ensure insertion the same week must reach this Office not later than Monday evening. Very brief notices may possibly go uncorrected 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, JUNE 4th, 1874.

THE SESSION.

The House has been prorogued, and the labors of the Session brought to a close. A large amount of work has been done, and done too, without the usual great waste of time. Long speeches this time have been the exception, not the rule. Sir John A., the nominal leader of the Opposition, seems to have said but little, and done still less. His principal triumph was the winning of the Chair at the Church Bazaar to which we referred some time ago. He has managed to avoid several important votes, and to be absent from his place in the House on several occasions, when his previous reputation as a leader possessing great abilities, demanded that he should be present, and aid in maturing the weighty schemes before the House. Judging from the session just closed, he has fallen from the position ascribed to him as a statesman, and bright particular star of his party, to a third or fourth rate politician in the Commons. We were always inclined to attribute what administrative ability the Cartier-Macdonald Government possessed, to the controlling genius of Sir George Cartier, and certainly the sudden crumbling to disapproval after his death, and the meagre ability displayed by him since, go far to confirm that opinion. Dr. Tupper, the real leader of the Opposition has done probably the best he could under the circumstances. With a small following, and the weight of an endorsement of Sir John A.'s antecedents to drag him down, it is no wonder the Opposition failed to make their mark on the legislation of the session.

One hundred and nine Bills have been put through, and some of them have important bearing on the welfare of the country. The Pacific Railway Bill is of course the most prominent one both as to the large sum involved in its construction and the interest attaching to it as a Dominion work. We have already given full details of the method adopted for its construction, and say nothing further here, than that we are pleased to know that the scheme will be pushed no faster than the finances of the Dominion will warrant. Among other important measures we may mention the Canal Improvement Act; the Act changing the mode of constructing the Intercolonial Railway; the Act amending the Fisheries Act and extending its application to British Columbia, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island; the Act authorizing the raising a loan with Imperial guarantee, for Public Works; the Act amending the Tariff and Excise; the Act establishing a Military College; an Act interpreting the Nova Scotia Subsidy Act; the Libel Act; the Obstruction to Navigation Act; the Controversed Elections Act; the Act for the Suppression of Extra-judicial Oaths; the Act authorizing a certain sum for constructing a graving dock at Esquimaux, B. C.; the Act to extend the amended Insolvent Act; and Acts relating to election of Members to the House of Commons, and the inspection of certain staple articles. The vigor and application infused into the management of the Departments has contributed to the despatch of business by Parliament, although there has been some of the usual delay in the printing. It is to be hoped that such provisions will be adopted as will obviate the difficulty in future. We confess we should have been glad to see some step taken by the Government towards the construction of the Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal. This is a project that must eventually be accomplished.

It was shown by Members in the House, that it would possess advantages in the saving of time and expense that would render it the great highway for the carrying trade of the West in preference to any other route. It is a matter that will yet have to be taken in hand by Government, and while it may be postponed for a time, it cannot be repudiated. The interests of the Dominion require its construction, and it will be built, and not many years hence.

Altogether, the session may be said to have been a very successful and business like one, whether it be judged by the number and importance of the measures, or by the despatch with which the business was put through. It has been a Session of real work to the Ministers and Members, and many of them will appreciate a season of repose. The next Session will begin not later than the 1st of February.

"Murder Will Out."

The Macdonald-Pope letter business has at last been fully explained. The guilty party has confessed and given a full history of the affair. For months the Tory Organs have been exercised; Mr. Young and Mr. Dorion and Mr. Holton, and the present Administration have at various times and persistently, been stigmatized either as "letter stealers," or the confederates of "letter stealers," and a great deal of censure has been expressed against the baseness of stealing a letter, but they have overlooked the baseness of writing such a letter, or the meanness of taking such an advantage as the author of the letter attempted. But what crowns the malignity thus displayed, is the fact that the real culprit had been pointed out to them, and that while they accused various parties they knew all the time who the thief really was; that while with sanctimonious assumption of virtue, they asserted they "did not steal letters," they were *particeps criminis*, by withholding from the public the name of the guilty one. Mr. Boyes' letter explains itself, and we need only add that he addressed the letter to Mr. Palmer, instructing his wife with whom he left it, to forward it if necessary, and then he proceeded to the States. Finding out afterward that the letter had not been sent, he came back a few days ago, despatched the missive and again returned to the States. On the investigation being reopened Colonel Fletcher identified the writing on the slip as Mr. Boyes', and stated that he had identified it last fall and had so informed Mr. Chapple, *Solicitor General*, who thanked him for the information and said—nothing.

It's a curious comment on the reliability of "experts" in handwriting, that one of the most celebrated of them, should have pronounced so certainly and erroneously on Mr. Palmer's writing.

BOYES' LETTER.

Montreal, 11th April, 1874.
219 Visitation Street.
Sir,—Seeing that Mr. Palmer, of the Montreal Post-Office, is suspected of complicity in the so-called abstraction of the Pope-Macdonald letter, I desire, for the purpose of clearing that gentleman's character, to state the following facts of the matter for the information of the Commission:

On the morning of the 2nd Sept. last I called at the Post-Office for any letters there might be for the Militia Offices, where I am employed as clerk. I received a number and when sorting them at the Militia Office I found one addressed to the Hon. J. H. Pope. The envelope had evidently been imperfectly fastened, for when I found it, it was open. Noticing that the envelope was franked with the name of the Deputy of the Minister of Justice, and being aware of the position Mr. Pope held in the Government, I concluded that the contents of the letter were of a political nature, and made myself acquainted with them.

Considering that Mr. Young has been unfairly treated, I addressed another envelope to that gentleman, forwarding the letter for his information; and I solemnly assert that neither Mr. Young nor Mr. Palmer, nor any one else, either in or out of the Post Office (except myself), knew anything of the matter; and while I neither wish this letter to be understood as an attempt at justification or extenuation, I distinctly disclaim any idea of receiving any personal advantage, directly or indirectly, for the course I took. Mr. Young is ignorant of my existence, and I believe Mr. Palmer scarcely knows me by name. My only desire is at any cost to prevent others from suffering for an act of mine.

Foreseeing a possibility of having to leave the country, as I have not the slightest intention (if I can avoid it) of becoming a martyr to political meddling, this letter will not be mailed to your address until I consider circumstances demand its production.

In conclusion I beg respectfully to assure you that the history of this notorious letter is exactly as I have stated. Further means of comparison and identification of handwriting may be had at the Militia Offices in this city, unless those infallible experts know more about the matter than I do.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
THOS. BOYES.

South Leeds.

We are glad to learn from the *Brookville Recorder* that the protest against the return of Mr. D. F. Jones for this constituency is being pressed, and that the evidence is of such a nature, as in all probability to unseat him. Mr. Jones only had a majority of three, and two of these it is said were wrongfully marked to him instead of his opponent Mr. Fredinburg, by some of the Clerks. If this be true, Mr. Fredinburg would have had a majority of one. That the Reform Candidate had not a great majority was owing to the mismanagement of Reformers themselves. We know that in the rear they were very poorly organized, and although zealous enough, their efforts did not have the unity they should have had. At the previous election, a compromise had been entered into by the leaders of both parties in convention and an agreement made, that the Conservatives should be allowed their candidate for the Local by acclamation, and the Reformers agreed if any opposition should arise, to support the party nominated by the Conservative Convention, and the Conservatives by their representatives engaged to support the nominee of the Reform Convention, if he were opposed, for the Commons. On this solemn bargain down and signed, the Conservative nominee Mr. H. S. McDonald was elected by acclamation,

When, however, the election for the Commons came on, the Conservatives as a body, having already secured their consideration, refused to carry out their bargain, and, with a very few honorable exceptions, supported Mr. George Morton in opposition to the Reform Candidate. Their conduct in this respect, to say nothing of its shabbiness and dishonesty, annulled the compact. Shortly after Mr. H. S. McDonald, was appointed to a Judgeship, and the Reformers with an unparalleled straining of honesty, again allowed the Conservative Candidate Dr. Giles to go in by acclamation. This was a very injudicious step, for it caused dissatisfaction in the Reform ranks, and when the next election came on they were neither organized, nor sufficiently aroused to enter into the contest to advantage. We hope they may now have a fair field, and no favors on either side, and if under these circumstances the Tories can carry that Riding, let them have it. We confidently expect however that the Reformers will do their duty and carry the election.

Government Wharf, Morrisburg.

We call attention to the dangerous condition of this wharf. Many of the planks are rotted out and the rest are unsafe, and there is great danger of some person dropping through the vacant places into the water. It wants a new covering throughout, and we hope it will be attended to at once. It is so evidently out of repair, that anybody incurring any injury there would have no difficulty in securing damages from the Government.

PROBROGATION.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.
Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate; Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

"I am glad that at a comparatively early period of the session, I am able to relieve you from further attendance in Parliament. I thank you for the devotion you have shown to the public interests in the earnest prosecution of the work of the session. I congratulate you on having passed an election law adapted to the requirements of the respective provinces, and I trust that this law with the amended act for the trial of controverted elections will result in securing for the future, pure and peaceful elections. The measure you have passed, providing for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway will enable my Government to proceed as soon as practicable with such portions of the work as are necessary to secure communication with the interior and with British Columbia.

I hope that the law for the establishment of a military college will be found to fulfil its design in securing a class of thoroughly educated officers for the militia service.

I trust that the other measures you have adopted with so much unanimity will likewise prove beneficial to the country.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I thank you for the readiness with which you have made provision for an anticipated deficit and granted the supplies for the public service.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate; Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

I trust that the measures I have caused to be taken for the preservation of the peace in the North-west territories will be effectual in preventing the spirit of lawlessness so much to be feared in these vast unsettled regions, and in maintaining friendly relations with the Indian tribes. The negotiations in progress relative to the compensation due to Canada under the Treaty of Washington will, I hope, realize our just expectations. We have reason to rejoice that within our borders are peace and prosperity, and I pray that the country may continuously enjoy these invaluable blessings.

The Governor-General is to lay the corner stone of the Ottawa Collegiate Institute, to-day.

The exports of sawn lumber from Ottawa during the month of May, were 17,093,584 feet.

Mr. Geo. L. Walker, editor of the *Perth Courier* died on Monday, at Perth of Typhoid fever.

The Wesleyan Methodist Conference is in Session at Hamilton.

There have been two cases of sun-stroke already in London, the less.

\$10,000 stock has been subscribed in three days, towards the constructing of a building for Y. M. C. A. Society, Kingston.

A servant girl in Quebec fell from a third story window into the yard, and received only very slight injuries.

The Schooner *Pinico* is lighting at Kingston en route to Cork, Ireland.

Five men who were employed in running a raft down a rapid on the St. Anne River, P. Q. were drowned.

Wm. McCullough fell into the water from a bridge near Goat Island, and about 800 feet above the Niagara Falls. He seized hold of a rock just above the Falls until a young man named Tom Conroy at the risk of his life conveyed him a rope, by which means both were rescued.

Messrs. Brown, Gibson, Archibald, Buell and Hagar formed part of a deputation which waited on the First Minister to represent the claims of the Huron and Ottawa Railway. The deputation was very favorably received.

Prescott, June 1.
The Hon. Geo. Brown has just arrived from Washington; he is en route for Ottawa. Bishop Tache is also here on his way to the capital.

Hon. A. Dorion is to retire to a Judgeship. His many years service in the House—his well known ability and uprightness, will cause his retirement to be received with deep and general regret. Few men in the House would be so greatly missed.

Canada Lumber.

CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE LUMBER TRADE IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

[From the Saginaw & Courier.]

From information by Mr. S. H. Hurd, who, for the last eight years, has been a confidential employee of the well-known firm of H. W. Sage & Co., of New York and Albany, we are enabled to lay before our readers a full and authentic statement of the lumber on hand in Ontario and Quebec on the 10th of last March, and of the quantity the manufacturers are expected to make during the season of 1874, an abstract of which has appeared in the *Courier* heretofore.

Very few of the lumber dealers in Canada have yet sold their stock, and those who hold such as is of a desirable quality are holding off, unwilling to name a price, lest it should not be as high as they might obtain in the latter part of the season. Few of them are inclined to consign and take last year's results, but prefer holding back for a time, believing they will get better prices. All the dealers in Western Canada know that their stock is short, and that the production of logs is twenty-five or forty per cent. less than usual. From this reason and the increasing demand for lumber both in the United States and Canada they expect higher prices.

For various reasons, one of them being the influence of the panic last fall, which created an unwillingness to ship lumber to the United States at that time, the lumber now on hand in Canada is below the average quality. Another cause for this is that, owing to the dull markets in South America, and the high freights last year, there was an average loss of \$6 a thousand on the lumber shipped to that region last year. There are indications that there will be a similar falling off in that trade for 1874. The lumber sent to the United States and South America is chiefly of the cheaper qualities; but the decrease in these branches of trade causes larger shipments of them to Great Britain. The impression is that the increase in deals sent to England this year will alone counterbalance the deficiency in the exports to South America.

The following is believed to be a correct statement and estimate of the quantity of lumber now on hand and expected to be made in Ontario and Quebec this season.

On hand, stocks and	346,100,000
sittings.....	1,070,825,000
Expected to be made, 724,725,000	
On hand, pine deal	319,245,000
(board measure).....	80,870,000
Expected to be made, 238,375,000	
On hand, spruce deal	17,730,000
(board measure).....	36,525,000
Expected to be made, 54,255,000	
On hand, spruce deal	32,275,000
(board measure).....	116,375,000
Expected to be made, 118,650,000	
Total.....	1,592,974,000

*Of this about 27,000,000 will be sent to the United States and the remainder used in Canada.

†All this goes to Great Britain. Eight hundred millions, or about half the quantity named in the above table will probably be sent to the United States. The following is a statement of the timber sent to the British market from Ontario and Quebec in the last three years:

Square timber reduced to board measure—

1871	1872	1873
238,640,000	255,680,000	200,424,000
Deals, spruce and pine, board measure		
1871	1872	1873
137,238,000	193,086,000	170,980,000

Of the timber thus sent to Great Britain about three-fourths are white pine and one-fourth red pine or hard wood. About three-fourths of the deal consists of pine and three-fourths is spruce. It is worthy of notice that about 8 per cent. of this white pine is brought from Michigan; and three-fourths of the hard wood timber, chiefly oak and elm, are from Michigan and Ohio.

During the last three years the following amounts of lumber have been shipped from Quebec and Montreal to the east and west coasts of South America.

1871	17,465,000
1872	38,562,000
1873	41,044,000

A new trade in Australia sprang up last year, when 450,000 feet of lumber were shipped to that country. There was none thus shipped in 1871 or 1872. The quantity of lumber at Quebec ready to be shipped on the opening of navigation was on the 10th of March as follows:

White pine timber, board measure	209,397,000
Red pine timber, board measure	16,038,000
Oak, ash, birch, box-wood,	
maple, walnut, white cherry,	
maple, hickory, hemlock, wood,	
&c.....	38,100,000

The prices at Quebec have not varied much since the 10th of March, when, calculated in gold, they were as follows:

Per standard of 2,500 feet.	Per 1,000 ft. of 100 ft. nature.
Deal pine, 1st quality.....	\$108 00
do 2nd ".....	93 28
do 3rd ".....	72 00
do 4th ".....	28 00
Spruce, 1st ".....	44 00
do 2nd ".....	30 00
do 3rd ".....	28 00
do 4th ".....	22 00

Quality—1st. 2nd. 3rd.

Pine timber per cub. ft. 35c.	25c.	20c.
Oak do do do 47 to 50 "		
Elm do do do 37 to 40 "		
Walnut logs.....	80 to 85 "	

In the western part of Canada the deficiency for water from the light fall of snow is so great that it is thought the quantities of lumber made there will not be more than 50 per cent. of that made in either of the two preceding years.

According to the latest advices from the markets in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa sections the weather for the last six weeks has been every thing that could be desired, and the lumbermen have got out all the logs they expected. The momentous question for those now engaged in the trade is "the

drives." The general insufficiency of snow in many regions not only was an obstacle to logging, but contributed to cause an insufficiency of water in the streams, rendering the "drives" or floating of logs to the mills precarious. The prospects as to water are now very good in some regions and very good in others. It is thought one-fourth of "the crop" will "hang up"—remaining where it was cut. The deal market which was dull all winter is now reviving. There is great decrease in the rates of ocean freights, and this is regarded with confidence as likely to cause a great improvement in the sales of lumber.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM THE CAPITAL.

From our Special Correspondent.

The recess is here and so are the dog days and these mean a great deal in Ottawa. The place is unquestionably the city of stinks, endless in numbers and great in varieties. The home of the small pox just now is Hull and that uninviting portion of the Capital better known as the "Flats." The small pox is there, and despite the efforts of those tardy magnates the authorities of Hull, the grim disease is spreading even to the city proper itself. The political stagnation which has followed the departure of the people's representatives is only exceeded by another which heat, dust, and—excuse me, smells of a disagreeable nature can only create. The mosquito is here revelling in the situation, feeding upon the doubt of odoriferous Ottawa and no doubt regretting to himself that he did not arrive earlier so as to present his bill to the sleek and portly personages of certain hon. members who are said to be suffering from a superfluity of flesh and blood, not to mention—fat. Well the end came, and the closing scenes of the Parliamentary drama were not enacted before a very large audience. The actors themselves had dwindled down to twenty Commoners and about fifteen Senators, and the audience assembled in the Senatorial Gallery did not exceed one hundred. There were two marked features connected with the prorogation that I may mention. The first is the long list of measures passed during the session, and the second is the ungracious retreat of Mr. Speaker Anglin before the ceremony was completed—a mere mistake, of course, but one which excited at the time, considerable amusement. Mr. A. retreated as soon as the speech was delivered, and he therefore missed the important words which Mr. Speaker Christie uttered viz., "It is the will and pleasure of His Excellency that Parliament be prorogued until the 6th day of July next." Mr. A. and Clerk Patrick were out of earshot when this benediction was pronounced. "Mistakes will happen in the best regulated districts." Though political affairs have completely collapsed since the close, the session is still referred to as something which is debatable. Although a large amount of practical business was transacted, yet there is much that the session left undone—two very important matters have been relegated to the future. They are "Reciprocity and the Insolvent Laws." It is open to question how far the Government were justified in delaying the latter of these two questions. There is some excuse for the former, but the putting off of the Insolvent question does not seem to be an act which the facts can justify, but after all it is only just to Mr. Dorion to say that I believe he was ready to proceed with his bill, but certain members who are supposed to be men of influence went against any procedure this session. How far the Government were justified in yielding to these influential parties is a matter which I am not prepared to determine. To me it seems that that there has been a very questionable haste on the part of several members of the House, to return home, and to secure this they advocated the postponement of certain questions, the nature of which required their presence, but as public business is always secondary to private interests—the former prevailed. It may be true enough that Parliament met too late in the season, but that I believe has not been fully established. Moreover members are paid not only their expenses, but for their services, and this excuse is hardly tenable. That both Houses could have met three weeks earlier seems to me to be quite reasonable. Three weeks additional sitting would have been ample time for an exhaustive discussion on the Insolvent Bill and Reciprocity. While I am writing about this latter, let me say that gratifying information has been received here touching the negotiations now pending at Washington. The exact nature of this information does not appear, but it is believed in reliable quarters that we are on the eve of a Reciprocity Treaty in its fullest and broadest sense.

CANADA FIRST.

It is stated here that those in sympathy with this movement intend to have a mass meeting in Toronto shortly, at which resolutions will be passed, declaring that the present political parties in the Dominion are trading upon dead issues, and that the only party that can rise above their prejudices is a thoroughly Canadian party, one that will give the nation every justice.

MR. EDITOR.—In reply to a "victim" who asked such a pompous question in your last issue, I would say if our friend victim will kindly pass in his check to the Treasurer he will receive his "mighty ninnence," and I would at the same time advise him to invest his (apparently) little all, amounting to fifteen cents, in *Coupon Bonds of Pacific Railway Stock*.

FALABICA.

EDITORIAL.

Sir:—It will be no news to your readers to tell them that this has been a backward spring, they will all say "we know it." But though the spring has been unprecedentedly backward we may still hope for an abundant harvest as the weather is now suitable to a very rapid growth, and every thing that has been sown is coming on rapidly. The prospects are excellent for a heavy cut of grass, which will be very acceptable on account of the present and past scarcity. By the time this meets the eyes of your many readers the "spring's work" will be completed in this section. Your Morewood correspondent has failed to inform you of the fact that the "Pioneer Cheese Factory" is in full blast and turning out some fine looking cheese. If they taste as good as they look, they will need no puffing to make them palatable. It is being carried on by Messrs. Haldimand and Frood, the former is a resident Merchant of Lym, and the latter is well known as one of the most enterprising Farmers of Winchester. May their venture be a prosperous as well as a profitable one.

A numerous class of your readers will be delighted to learn that the W. Methodists are now erecting a substantial and commodious Brick Church upon the beautiful site presented to them by Thos. T. McConnell, Esq. of this place. Thos Russell, Esq. of Morrisburg, is the contractor, by whose employees the work is being rapidly advanced towards completion. The building when finished with its sun-leasing spire, cannot be otherwise than a credit to this congregation, which is comparatively weak as to numbers, but they must be strong in Faith which accounts for the undertaking, as Faith overcomes all obstacles, (especially when backed up by money.) There is little or no "Ploties" astir hereabouts at present, whether because of the hurried times or because of the "Rid difficulty" croakers, having had their mouths stopped with the \$1000 that their leader John A. sent the murderer to leave the country, or because they fear other horrible disclosures, I know not. One thing is clear, which is that ever since Bishop Tache made his statement, and handed John A.'s letter to the Committee they have been as still as "Church mice." Perhaps they are just a little bit ashamed; if so, their case is not altogether hopeless. Yours &c.

NORTH WINCHESTER.

May 20th, 1874.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

(McKenzie's Speech Concluded)

This branch will be from 80 to 85 miles in length, and we also propose to get the authority of Parliament to subsidize existing or projected lines connecting that branch with the railways tending eastward, so that if this road and its connecting lines were complete, passengers might leave any of the Lower Provinces, any part of the Province of Quebec or the Province of Ontario, and travel upon that line up the Ottawa Valley, and on the subsidized line to our own branch, take the steamer on the Georgian Bay, and again connect with the line at Lake Superior, and thus have a complete system through the whole length of the Dominion through our own territory. That is the plan we propose in the Bill we have submitted to Parliament, and it is one that I venture to hope will secure the approval of gentlemen on both sides of the House, and of the country at large.

Mr. Tupper—Is it intended that there shall be two branches—one on the Ottawa River, and one to the Roads connecting with Toronto at Nipissing? What are the distances?

Mr. Macdonald—I am not sure of the distances. It is intended to subsidize two branches, but the principal one will be that tending towards the Ottawa Valley, and that for a very obvious reason. There are means of communication now to points on the Georgian Bay, to Lake Huron, connecting with the entire Ontario system, so that it is no very great hardship to get from any part of Ontario in this quarter to the Georgian Bay; but it is tolerably evident to any one who takes the map that a road going upward in the Ottawa Valley to the neighborhood of Pembroke, or somewhere further north, and then taking a direct line on what we believe to be a most favorable gradient to the mouth of French River, will give by far the shortest route to the Northwest Territories from any point on the Ottawa River, and particularly from Montreal and places east. I do not know, Mr. Speaker, that it is necessary that I should say anything further in elucidation of the resolutions that I propose to submit to the House. There is one point, however, that I desire to say a word or two about before I sit down, more in explanation of what has taken place in British Columbia than either in defence or explanation of the Government policy. It will have been observed, Sir, that there was a good deal of excitement, not to say commotion, in that Province over some proposed aid to be given for the building of a dockyard for that Province. Under the terms of this Government was provided that this Union should guarantee the interest on \$100,000 sterling for ten years at 5 per cent. for the completion of that work. A short time after I had been in the Government representations were made to me by members from that Province that they attempted to get the dock built with this guarantee had been an entire failure, and asking the consideration of the Government to a new proposal. That proposal, I found had been submitted to our predecessors, the late Government, and it was substantially that the Government should advance to that

Province a sum of \$250,000, to be paid out as the work progresses, instead of giving a guarantee for 5 per cent. interest on \$100,000 stg. for ten years. After careful consideration, we felt it was of great importance to British and Canadian commerce—for although Canadian commerce is small as yet on the Pacific, we hope to see it become a very large commerce—we felt, I say that it was extremely desirable that facilities should be given at that place both for commercial vessels and vessels of Her Majesty's navy. We have found within the last few days, indeed, that a great convenience results from Esquimaux being a naval station, as the Government has on several occasions obtained the aid of one of the gun-boats usually stationed there to perform what is really Dominion or Provincial service, and we felt quite justified in accepting the proposal of the Columbian Government, through some of its members here, to advance the sum of \$250,000. If Parliament should approve of the measure we have submitted, a resolution which is on the paper, and which I shall move as soon as these resolutions are disposed of, will authorize the Government to carry this out. It was assumed in the Province that we had agreed to this modification in favour of British Columbia, for the purpose of offering some sort of inducement to them to make reasonable terms in reference to the building of the railway. It is, Sir, one of those modifications that one might reasonably expect to have such an influence on the Provincial mind there, but that there was ever a word passed on the subject between myself and the hon. member for Victoria who sits behind me concerning any bargain of this kind I utterly deny. There was no word, from first to last, about any terms whatever. We merely thought this was one of the modifications of the terms of the Union in favour of the Province that circumstances seem to have called for, and that the Government was ready to concede for the benefit of the Province and the interests of the Dominion. (Hear, hear.) The Government will feel bound on all occasions to consider anything of that kind in the same spirit, and whether the British Columbian Government and Legislature make any reasonable modification in the terms of Union or not, it will make no difference with this Government in carrying out what is just and right in the public interest. It is just the same, with reference to the other proposal to advance to the Government of British Columbia for internal matters a sum of \$900,000, or thereabout, being the amount upon which they are entitled to receive interest. A measure will be submitted to Parliament to carry out both projects, but they have no connection whatever with the terms connected with the Pacific Railway further than I have indicated. We expect every Province to concur in any reasonable modification of what may be rigidly due to them when the public well seems to call for it; and the Dominion on the other hand will be open to consider anything that is essential for Provincial prosperity, even if the terms of Union should not strictly require it. This is the principle upon which the Government have considered these two proposals, and this is the spirit in which we expect British Columbia to receive them. We frankly confess that we are unable to carry out the terms of Union. All engineers pronounce it a physical impossibility; and under these circumstances, all that British Columbia could fairly complain of would be an indisposition on our part to carry out the terms as far as practicable. They have seen no such indisposition on the part of this Government, and they will see none on the part of this Parliament, and it would be mere madness for them to expect or for us to pretend, that we were willing to do what everybody knows is a physical impossibility. I have no doubt, Sir, that the House will agree to these propositions. In the discussion of this question in the newspapers within the last few days, although we might fairly expect newspapers in the interests of gentleman opposite to discuss their resolutions more from a party than from a national point of view, I have seen no solid objection taken to any of the propositions submitted by the Government, and I am sure discussions for the last few months have been entirely in favour of the scheme fore-shadowed by myself in January. In any case we have deliberately adopted this policy, which, when fully understood, as I think it is already pretty well understood, will be acceptable to the people generally, and I hope, to a very large proportion of the inhabitants of British Columbia. They are spoken of as the people most deeply interested in this road. No doubt they are. Their country is a large one and the population small, there being but a few thousand of them. The advantage to them and to their Province of opening it up by railway communication is great, and I am not surprised that they should be extremely sensitive on the subject. But the terms provided for in the Act of Union were very objectionable to the members of the Parliament which agreed to them, three-fourths of whom, I am safe to say, disapproved of them, but they were forced upon them by party exigencies, and softened down by resolutions which, if they had any meaning at all meant that they were not intended to be carried out. We accept these obligations, however, as binding upon us, so far as it is in our power to carry them out, and consequently we present this scheme. It being impossible to implement our bargain to the full extent, we propose a means of access to British Columbia by the people east of the Rocky Mountains, and similar advantages to those on the west for reaching the older por-

tions of the Dominion by connecting our inland waters by means of railway. It is quite possible, Sir, that I may at a subsequent stage, have to make some further explanations in regard to this matter, but in the meantime I leave the resolutions in the hands of the House, confident that they will coincide in the policy we propose, and confident that the resolutions will also commend themselves to the confidence and good judgment of this country, and not only of this country and this Parliament but of the Imperial Parliament also and of every reasonable man. (Cheers) In conclusion, that this House will pass those resolutions I have no doubt whatever. (Loud and prolonged cheers, amid which the hon. gentleman took his seat.)

LOCAL ITEMS.

We would call attention to the fact that many of our subscribers will soon be three months in arrears, when the price of the *Herald* becomes \$1.75.

J. F. Miller's Foundry is sending out Stoves and all articles in iron, cheaper than the cheapest. Give him a call, and see for yourself.

GONE WEST.—Mr. J. C. W. Barclay son of Mr. H. M. Barclay, Inkerman, started on Wednesday last week, for Alaska, Noodah. This makes the third son of Mr. Barclay's in the "land of the West." We hope he will be as successful as we hear his brothers have been there.

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Messrs. Deneshe, Dewey, and Rutherford, shipped 16,537 dozens of Eggs, last week.

We call the attention of our readers to the complete assortment of drugs and chemicals kept by Mr. E. Anst, at Iroquois.

Just as we go to press—we learn that the Employees on the Canal at Morrisburg are about entertaining I. N. Rose, Esq., Superintendent, at a supper, prior to his leaving for Europe for the benefit of his health.

CRAZY WOMAN (A PRINTING OFFICE).—We have heard of a "bull in a China Shop," but we met with an adventure last week that for a time threatened orse destruction than that. We were

our desk talking with a couple of idies who had called, (they do call on us sometimes, especially when collecting Missionary subscriptions, &c.) when the door was suddenly flung open, and a woman entered, who slammed the door, turned to a case, seized a handful of type, gave it a fling, whirled round, planted her two elbows in the middle of two columns of matter on the imposing stone, ready to be made up, and then resting in this careless position, took a general survey of the premises. The foreman, turned pale (the paper I had to be out by six) the "devil" stuck his tongue in his cheek; the ladies looked interested. What was to be done? If we waited, the two columns would be knocked into pie and we should be that much short of matter for the paper. So down we rushed, went up to "Old Bets," as she is generally called, with one of our blandest smiles, stole our arm insinuatingly over her shoulder, winked knowingly towards the door, and started her smoothly in the direction of the entrance. We have no doubt now that visions of a "drink" floated through her imagination; but just as the door opened she suddenly stopped "for to explain." We did not reciprocate however, and a push very slight of course, sufficed to place the door between her and the Office, and the key was at once turned. We must say her declamation then became neither classical nor select, and with imprecations both loud and deep, she at last moved off. We felt relieved. The color returned to the Foreman's face; the "devil" whistled and the ladies snickered. Gentle reader, that was not the worst of it. One of those ladies was our wife, and you may depend, that many times we are brought to a stand still in the midst of a good story, by a significant hint about "putting one's arm around old Bets!"

M. E. Conference. Farmersville, May 30.—The Methodist Episcopal Conference is being held in this place as usual with open doors, the sessions are attended every day by crowds of visitors.

Yesterday the Rev D. McMullen, a supernumerary minister, having withdrawn from the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, presented himself for admission into the Methodist Episcopal Conference, and was unanimously received.

To-day the delegates for the general conference were elected as follows: Messrs W. Brown, Bidwell Lane, I B Aylesworth, W. H. Graham, F. B. Stratton, D. Wilson, Joseph Young, S. G. Stone, Hiram Williams, Wm. Service, J. D. Bell, J. H. Andrews, S. W. Ladd, A. D. Traveler, T. W. Pickett and W. Bird. Reserves: Messrs F. Chisholm, N. H. Howard, John Ferguson and G. R. White.

The Committee on Church Property reports an increase of sixteen churches last year, and the total value of church property in this Conference to be \$201,400.

The Wesleyan Methodist Sabbath School of this place gave a review last evening. Addresses were delivered by the Revs. W. Barnett, W. Service and S. W. Ladd.—*Rockville Recorder*

Marriage. On the 25th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Chas. Forest, Rector of St. James's Morrisburg, W. Millmont Ross, of Ottawa, to Alta, third daughter of the late Sidney Doran, Rapide du Plat.

PASSENGER TRAINS G. T. R.
Leave Morrisburg Station as follows:—
G. T. R. WEST.
No. 4 Express. 1:10 a.m.
" 2 " 12:32 p.m.
Mixed 1:50 p.m.
G. T. R. EAST.
No. 3 Express. 5:20 a.m.
Mixed 10:32 a.m.
No. 1 Express. 5:30 p.m.

Morrisburg Markets.
Flour per cwt. \$3.00 to 3.25
Buckwheat Flour do. 2.25
Cornmeal, do. 1.75
Oatsmeal, do. 5.00
Corn per bush. 75 to 80
Spring Wheat, do. 1.00 to 1.20
Fall Wheat do. 1.20 to 1.35
Barley, do. 1.10 to 1.20
Oats, do. 47 to 49
Peas, do. 60 to 65
Beans, do. 1.00 to 1.20
Mess Pork per bl. 18.00 to 20.00
Butter in Rols per lb. 18 to 19
Butter in tubs do. 18 to 20
Eggs per doz. 12 to 14
Potatoes per bush. 40 to 45
Hay per ton 15.00 to 20.00

Money Market.
REPORTED BY THOMAS DAVIES, BANKER, MORRISBURG.
Gold 12. Greenbacks bought at 10¢ discount and sold at 10¢.

Iroquois Markets.
Fall Wheat per bushel. \$1.15 to 1.32
Spring do. 1.00 to 1.35
Barley, do. 1.00 to 1.20
Oats do. 43 to 50
Peas, do. 50 to 60
Beans, do. 1.25 to 1.50
Pork, per bl. 18.00 to 20.00
Beef, per cwt. 7.00 to 8.00
Mutton, per lb. 10 to 12
Butter, Rols do. 20 to 25
Butter, Tub do. 18 to 20
Eggs, per doz. 12 to 14
Potatoes, per bush. 50 to 60
Hay, per ton 10.00 to 15.00
Hard Wood per cord. 3.00 to 3.25
Soft do. 1.50 to 2.00

Morrisburg High School Entrance Examination.

THE above Examination will take place on Monday, the 29th of June, 1874, at 9 o'clock, a.m., and may continue during the following day.
Candidates should notify the Head Master, not later than the 5th of June, of their intention to present themselves for examination.
THOS. McDONALD, Sec'y
Morrisburg, May 27th, 1874. 10-3t

Iroquois High School ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

JUNE 29 & 30, 1874.
CANDIDATES must give notice to the Head Master of their intention of presenting themselves for examination.
None but regularly admitted pupils will be allowed, henceforth, to attend the High School.
P. CARMAN, Sec'y
Iroquois, May 26th, 1874. 10-3t

Counties' Council.

The Council of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengary, will meet at the Court House in the
TOWN OF CORNWALL, on Tuesday, the 16th day of June next, at the hour of two of the clock p. m., pursuant to adjournment.
JOHN BERGIN,
Cornwall, May 19th, 1874.

COURT OF REVISION.

Village of Morrisburg.
THE First Sitting of the Court of Revision, for the Incorporated Village of Morrisburg, will be held at the
TOWN HALL,
—ON—
Monday Even'g, June 1st, 1874,
At the hour of 7 o'clock.

All persons interested will govern themselves accordingly.
JOHN FETTERLY, Clerk
Morrisburg, May 12th, 1874. 3w

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the County Court of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville.
Canada, } In the Matter of JOHN
Province of Ontario, } EDWARD MALEY and
United Counties of } GEORGE THOMAS MALEY
Leeds and Grenville. } individually, and as
Co-partners, trading under the name, firm and
style, of John E. Mailey, 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 Brockville, at the hour of Eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected, and for a discharge under the said Act.
Dated at the Village of Morrisburg in the County of Dundas, and of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengary, this sixth day of May, A.D. 1874.
GEORGE THOMAS MALEY,
One of the above named insolvents.

NO 1 FARMERS, HO!

Here's just what you've wanted.
FRENCH CHAMPION
was brought from Lower Canada, March 26th, 1874, by the undersigned. He was bought in Longueuil, south of Montreal, from a stock raiser. Sired by Imported Black Raven Percheron and from a Canadian mare, both being pure French bred. The Champion is a coal black, heavy mane and tail, girls six feet, is 15½ hands high, weighs 1200 pounds, and will be only 5 years old in July. For style and action he cannot be surpassed. He will stand for the improvement of stock at North Williamsburg and vicinity the present season.
W. FORD,
North Williamsburg, April 6th, 1874. 2m

FOR SALE.

Spanish Jack.
MULES! MULES!
Farmers wishing to improve their stock, may call at the subscriber's stables in Morrisburg during "the season," on and after May 10 1874. After the present season the "Jack" can be bought, providing the purchaser keeps him for stock—in the United Counties of Dundas, Stormont and Glengary.
T. W. H. BEDSTEAD,
Morrisburg, April 23rd, 1873. 2m.

TROTTING STOCK.

THE "YOUNG SHERIDAN"
STALLION
Will stand for a limited number of naves, at the following places:
Monday, May 11th—Donelson's Corners, Matilda.
Tuesday—Morrisburg;
Thursday—Parson's Point;
Friday—Moultonville;
Saturday noon—Dickinson's Landing;
YOUNG SHERIDAN will be five years old on the 6th of June next. He is of a rich brown color, stands 16 hands high, and has all the characteristics which distinguish the trotter. His style of trotting, his apparent vigor and courage give indication of a fast horse.

YOUNG SHERIDAN was sired by the celebrated Trotting Horse "Phil Sheridan," who is also the sire of "Dread," with a record of 2:27, sold for \$5000, and of "Kitty Watson," that ran trot in 2:21, "of Old Chapin," and "Nellie Thorne," that ran trot in 2:35; of Hiram Woodruff Resor and a number of others that are trotters. Phil Sheridan was sired by Young Columbus, he by Old Columbus.

Phil Sheridan's dam was the well-known trotting mare, Black Fly, sired by Tippecanoe, dam of Black Jack. The dam of Young Sheridan is known as the Barnett Trotting Mare. She was sired by Young Eagle, he by the Old Gray Eagle. The dam of the Barnett mare was sired by Brantley's "Pat," a thoroughbred. His sire was a thoroughbred chestnut horse, with white feet and strip, imported from Ireland, called "Paddy," his stock though not large were celebrated for beauty and for being fast roadsters. He is called the sire of Vermont Black Hawk, who is the sire of Ethan Allen, and the head of a numerous family of fast trotting horses.

The dam of Young Eagle was sired by Layser's Messenger, also imported from Scholastic 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 expect that Young Sheridan will prove a first-class stock horse, as he is kindred blood with the best family of trotting horses.

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

BUY YOUR DRUGS at the Medical Hall.

EDWARD AULT,
Pharmaceutical Chemist & Apothecary,
Iroquois.

STATUTE LABOR.

All persons Rated on the Assessment Roll for Statute Labor, may commute the same at 50 Cents per day, if paid to the Treasurer, Mr. Thos. Dardis, before the 1st of July next, otherwise to be rated on the Collector's Roll at 75 Cents per day. By order.
JOHN FETTERLY, Clerk.
Morrisburg, May 13th, 1874. 7w

LUMBER! LUMBER!

The undersigned keeps constantly on hand
Tongued and Grooved Flooring
1, 1½, 1¾ and 2 inch, of various grades.
Also, Grooved inch Cleatboards, Tongued and Grooved Sheeting, Lath and Shingles.
Hemlock Lumber from 12 to 36 feet—to be sold at the most moderate rates.
CAMELTON & M'LENNIS
Iroquois, April 23rd, 1874. 3m

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 HOPES 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.

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS,
Patent Medicines,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.
OILS.
Boiled and Raw, Linseed, Olive, Seal, Sperm Turpentine.
PAINTS.
White Leads, Ochres, Greens, Reds, Blues, dry or ground in Oil; also a large assortment of Tube Paints, and all styles of Paint, White-wash and Varnish Brushes. Varnish of all kinds.
CHEMICALS,
In quantities to suit purchasers.—Epsom Salts, Glycerine, Saltpetre, Alum, Sal Soda, Bristom, Borax, Sulphur, Carb. Soda, Tartaric Acid, Cream Tartar, Camphor, Blue Vitrol, Copperas.
DYE STUFFS
Of every kind, most reliable quality, and sold at the lowest prices.
PERFUMERY AND TOILET ARTICLES.
The very best quality, and the cheapest to the purchaser, will always be found at

THE Central Drug Hall.

Common, Single and Double, and all the various styles for sale.
PURE WINES,
And Liquors for Medicinal and Sacramental purposes
For Sale at the
CENTRAL DRUG HALL.
MORRISBURG.
P. S.—Agents for steamers—Picton and Alexandria.

NO IMPOSITION.

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

The Podophyllin or Mandrake Pill.
E. Tuttle's Antibilious and Liver Pills. These pills are known for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver and the affections of the Kidneys. Being a complete alterative, possessed of all the benefits of the mineral calomel without entailing any of its evils. Price 25 cents per box.

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

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

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

Anti-Scorbutic Remedy and Blood purifying medicine removing such diseases as have their origin from any Scrofulous taint in the blood. Put up in long pint bottles. Price \$1 per bottle.

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

LEVO EXpectorant.—For Inflammation of the Lungs, Lung Fever, Bronchitis, Asthma, Indolent Consumption, Croup, Whooping-cough and all diseases of the chest and lungs. Price 25 cents per bottle.

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

The above medicines have all been tested and are allowed to stand on their own merits, one-fourth used as test and satisfaction or money refunded.
All communications addressed post paid, Iroquois, P. O.
E. TUTTLE.

JOHN CLARKE, M.D., Physician, Surgeon

and Acconcher, Late Resident Medical Officer of the Kingston General Hospital.—Medical Referee for Canada Life, Aetna Life, Equitable, Citizens, and Union Mutual Assurance Companies. Office—During the day, at Medical Hall; by night, over D. Abbott's store, Iroquois.

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office, Morrisburg, May 30th, 1874.

Armstrong, Miss A. Henry, Miss M.
Anson, R. Hunt, W. H.
Bickley, Mrs. 2. Hollister, E. S.
Bodstead, Allan. King, W.
Bell, George. Langstaff, A.
Brown, J. F. Lamakee, J. M.
Barnard, G. Lawrence, H.
Beuch, M. F. Little, Miss Thilie.
Brownell, Wm. Logan, J. H.
Bowman, A. Mason, Miss J.
Bell, A. Murphy and David.
Berry, J. Milward, W.
Buis, R. Montgomery, H.
Brown, J. W. 3. McKellar, J. C.
Brown, W. J. McDonald, W.
Coughlan, H. McDonald, Miss C.
Crobar, Miss M. Peeps, J. J.
Casselman, S. A. Piper, Miss L.
Cinnyry. Rascoman, —
Cadyale, McMillan Co. Ross, J. 2.
Campbell, Miss N. Renwick, J.
Crown, Miss L. Stadler, A. J.
Colby, C. M. Southworth, J. J.
Casselman, M. Suckling, Miss M.
Clegg. Seward, D.
Camey, Mrs. Stedinger, Miss M.
Deale & Co, M. Simmons, Miss N.
Dillabough, W. H. Flock & Vansudal.
Crown, Miss L. Sellars, H. 3.
Flora, Mrs P. Smith, E.
Gillespie, J. B. Sawlet, E.
Giles, T. Tinkless, W.
Gile, J.
N. B.—Persons inquiring for letters in the above list will please say they are advertised.
Morrisburg, May 30th, '74. } P. GORMELY, Postmaster.

THE "SMITH" AMERICAN ORGAN!

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

Steam Dyeing

AND
CLEANING WORKS.
THE best in New York. 20 years practical experience in England and America.
B. Musgrave, Silk and Woollen Dyer, is prepared to do dyeing and cleaning of all kinds of ladies and gentlemen's wearing apparel.
Rep or Damask Curtains
and Furniture Coverings re-dyed. Yarns and Carpet Rags dyed at low prices.
N. B.—No Crocking or Staining. All goods warranted perfectly cleaned. Superior tailor for repairing Gents' garments—a year's wear saved. Mr. Musgrave has the latest method of cleaning Gents' clothing.
MR. F. MILLER, Barber, is enourant at Morrisburg, where full information can be obtained. Mrs. Miller, of the Ladies' Hair Work Department, will receive Ladies' wear, Morrisburg, May 27th, 1874. 9-ly

MISS ANN FLINN'S,

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

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W. A. NASH.
Morrisburg, April 23rd, 1874.

THE Clothing Mart

Cheapest and Best Place
TO BUY YOUR CLOTHING.

The undersigned has just received a very

Large and Choice Stock

—OF—
Summer Tweeds,

ENGLISH & FRENCH
COATINGS,

BLACK & BLUE
Doeskins and Venetians
&c., &c.

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

DEFY COMPETITION.
Also, a Lot of

Linen and Alpaca
COATS & VESTS
that will be sold cheap, including

SHIRTS,
COLLARS,
NECKTIES,
&c., &c.

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

Oh, Say, did you

Those Beautiful
PHOTOGRAPHS
—AT—
J. S. WELLS'

NEW ART GALLERY,
Bradfield and Barry Block,
MORRISBURG.

BE SURE AND CALL AT ONCE.
Nothing but First-Class Work allowed to leave the gallery.

OLD PICTURES ENLARGED
OR REDUCED.
Picture Frames Constantly in Stock.
Morrisburg, May 14th, 1874.

Gents' Furnishing Goods
IN GREAT VARIETY.
The Latest Styles
—IN—
COLLARS & NECKTIES

Received as fast as produced.
A Full Line of Ladies' Misses' and Children's
Prunella and Leather
SHOES
EVERYTHING KEPT AT THE MAMMOTH
And Sold at the very Lowest Prices.
Call and see for yourselves.
TOM BELL,
Proprietor "Mammoth."
Bradfield Barry Block.
MORRISBURG, March 26th, 1874.

MISS ANN FLINN'S,
Lock Street, Morrisburg, one door South of the Gormely Block.

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

Steam Dyeing
AND
CLEANING WORKS.
THE best in New York. 20 years practical experience in England and America.
B. Musgrave, Silk and Woollen Dyer, is prepared to do dyeing and cleaning of all kinds of ladies and gentlemen's wearing apparel.
Rep or Damask Curtains
and Furniture Coverings re-dyed. Yarns and Carpet Rags dyed at low prices.
N. B.—No Crocking or Staining. All goods warranted perfectly cleaned. Superior tailor for repairing Gents' garments—a year's wear saved. Mr. Musgrave has the latest method of cleaning Gents' clothing.
MR. F. MILLER, Barber, is enourant at Morrisburg, where full information can be obtained. Mrs. Miller, of the Ladies' Hair Work Department, will receive Ladies' wear, Morrisburg, May 27th, 1874. 9-ly

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First of May Miseries.

A MOVING TALE.

We moved the other day. For two years back I had been telling the landlord that the house needed a new roof, painting, papering, new doors, new steps and the like, and his apathy made me mad. You may have noticed this apathy on the part of landlords; it's a disease which runs among 'em.

We commenced at night to get ready for the vans which were to come in the morning. After the children were abed I took down the stove-pipe. Its the easiest thing in the world to take down a stove-pipe. Just give one yank and every section will fall apart and each one will skip around and bang up and down and sling soot from floor to roof. Then I got the stove out. It landed bottom side up at the door, owing to some slight misunderstanding, but when one is moving it makes but little difference which side of the stove is upmost. Then I lugged in the tub with the three red hoops, and the one-eared tub, and the tub with the two blue handles, and while the wife packed dishes I took down the beds and brought down the bedding. It isn't one man in a hundred who can pick up a mattress and pass through two doors downstairs, through the hall and two rooms and fling it down on top of a dishpan full of soft soap without doing any damage. I could carry mattresses all day. The bedsteads went down stairs as slick as grease; so did I. As I lay at the foot of the stairs, a rail cross my throat, my head on a panel and my pockets full of slats, my wife ambled in and softly inquired:

"You fell, didn't you?"

She is a very observing woman; some wives wouldn't even have suspected a fall, but would have supposed the husband lying down there to rest.

She said I hadn't better try to get the front room bureau down alone, but wanted to call Watkins to help me. I told her I could ease that bureau down as softly as a cat going to sleep on a husk mat, and I went at it. When I got it to the head of the stairs I had my doubts, but that bureau couldn't bluff me. It lowered away as honest as could be until it struck the second step, and then started. It strained every nerve to outrun that bureau down stairs, but it was an even thing until we brought up in the lower hall. My wife came in again, saw the bureau on my head and chest, and she inquired:

"What made you hurry so? There's plenty of time."

Some wives would let their husbands kill themselves working and never say a word.

I felt a good deal better after kicking the bureau down the front steps and then tore up the carpets, knocked the head off a bust of Henry Clay, put my foot through a chromo and smashed a mirror while packing it into a box with a coffee mill and stove covers.

My wife said we'd wake up middling early, and we did. She called me at three o'clock to eat my lunch before she packed the last dishes, and when I sat down on a tack and fell off the box and skinned my nose on the dust pan, she begged me not to say anything which would make the children weep tears of shame in after years. Before daylight Small Pica got hung in the refrigerator, Long Primer sat down in the soap, and the cat overturned the kerosene can into the flour barrel, but we bore up wonderfully well.

The vans were to be there at seven, but didn't come until nine, and when I informed one of the drivers that he ought to be ashamed of himself and kicked to death by cross-eyed rabbits, he raised his price to two shillings a load. I enjoined him to be careful of the furniture, but he replied that he "knew his business," and proved it by smashing three legs off the stove. I sat on the steps for awhile, watched them as they tossed the tubs of dishes around and pitched the wood-box, the refrigerator, the lace curtains and the clock into a heap; then the goods of the family who were moving in began to arrive. It looked like rain and they pitched their goods into the house over mine and began to scrub out. We got over to the other house just as the family were moving out, and we pitched our goods over theirs and scrubbed out.

We have just got settled, or rather the carpets are down, the curtains up and we are piling up the broken chairs, dishes and pictures in the back yard, hunting for the handle of the coffee-mill, the pendulum to the clock, the drawers of the bureaus, the leg of a sofa, the pegs of the hall-tree, the sections of the stove-pipe, and the handles to the pitchers and coffee cups. The stove has lost three legs, and is perched on brick bats, the refrigerator is piled into a sad heap, and my wife rolls out the biscuit on a map of Delaware, with a Bitters bottle for a rollingpin. Next week we are to commence papering, painting, whitewashing, cleaning out the yard, putting in new panes of glass, and stopping up yawning crevices, and after that parties named in my will can gather and divide up what's left.

NOVEL ADDRESS.—A letter was received at the Kingston Post Office on Saturday bearing the following address:—"To my Godmother in Canada, Odessa, near Toronto in Bath. If she don't get it give it to my Godfather next door. Good-bye. Answer soon."

HORSE TRAINING.

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

WM. KINGSTON.
Morrisburg, April 22, 1874.

Receipts and Expenditures of the Village of Morrisburg for the year 1873.

1873.	RECEIPTS.	\$	Cts.
Jan. 1	Balance on hand as per last Audit.....	944	31
" 13	" Wizard" license.....	14	50
Feb. 11	S. A. Doran, Billiard license.....	50	00
" 26	Wm Murphy, Ferry license.....	175	00
" 28	Garvey, for stall.....	15	00
" "	Dillon, do do.....	18	00
Mar. 1	Shop licenses.....	234	00
" "	Tavern do.....	155	00
" 5	Dillon, for stall.....	18	00
Apr. 7	do do.....	6	00
" "	Garvey, do.....	9	00
" 12	Hollister do " West".....	12	00
May 6	Show license.....	4	00
June 20	do do.....	4	00
July 12	J. Holden, Sundry fines.....	5	00
" "	Dillon, Market rent.....	60	00
" 28	Legislative School Grant.....	159	00
" 29	Poll Tax in part for 1873.....	44	00
Aug. 2	Circus license.....	20	00
" "	Ferry do.....	87	50
" 9	Dillon, Market rent 1872.....	50	00
" 21	do do.....	40	00
" "	Reddie Market rent 1873.....	107	50
" 25	Prof. Lewis for use of Town Hall.....	4	00
" 27	Dillon, stall rent.....	18	00
" "	Garvey do.....	12	00
" "	Ford do.....	12	00
Sep. 1	Show license.....	4	00
" 4	Clergy Reserve Fund.....	82	60
" 12	Municipal tax.....	122	50
Oct. 9	Sale of Warner's butchers block.....	5	00
" "	Collector, Municipal tax.....	572	52
" 15	do do.....	751	00
" 22	Show license.....	4	00
Nov. 19	Collector, Municipal tax.....	101	00
" 22	do do.....	350	00
" 23	do do.....	200	00
" 24	Snow license.....	3	00
" 27	Bedstead, 1 month license west end stall.....	3	00
" "	J. Hopper on account of Stein's sidewalk.....	2	50
" 29	Show license.....	4	00
" "	Collector, Municipal tax.....	325	20
Dec. 29	Collector, Municipal tax.....	849	78
" "	Commutation of Statute labor.....	368	50
" "	Reeve on account of fines viz:		
" "	A. Dain.....	20	00
" "	W. Ford.....	20	00
" "	M. Moore.....	20	00
" "	L. Casselman.....	20	00
" "	P. Kenouff.....	10	00
" "	J. R. Dyer.....	1	00
Total Receipts.....		\$6117	41
Jan. 13	T. Lane, 1 load of wood for poor.....	2	50
" "	C. Casselman for collecting show license.....	50	
" "	Shoefelt for M. Sullivan's board.....	6	00
" 28	G. Pifer, wood for J. Boyd.....	1	50
" "	Wm Schwerdtfegre wood for Mrs Pifer.....	2	75
Feb. 15	J. Mallen, wood for Mrs McGilvary.....	2	75
" "	J. Larimer, for stone on Tannery street.....	20	75
" 17	Steel, for wood for J. Boyd.....	3	00
" 20	Shoefelt, for M. Sullivan's board.....	6	00
" 24	Froats, for wood for Town Hall.....	3	00
" 26	Bedstead, for cedars.....	63	00
" "	Fetterly, do.....	4	05
" "	A. McMartin, stone.....	22	75
" 27	Kellogg, for shop and tavern license fees.....	14	00
" "	do taxes remitted.....	14	71
" "	do for selecting.....	3	75
" "	do collecting taxes, 1872.....	20	00
" "	do repairing School House.....	71	69
Mar. 4	L. Vanallen account of M. Sullivan.....	2	88
" "	Tom Bell for clothing Kynes Corpse.....	4	14
" 6	Election expenses for 1873.....	7	00
" "	G. Pifer, for cedars delivered at Market Square.....	29	00
" 8	S. Froats, for stone.....	7	00
" "	M. Froats for cedars.....	9	60
" "	Wm. Mileward for cedars.....	33	00
" "	Kellogg, for Kynes Coffin and lock for Town Hall.....	7	00
" 21	Shoefelt, for M. Sullivan's board.....	6	00
" "	Kellogg, inspecting taverns and shops.....	11	00
" 31	Fetterly, wood for J. Boyd.....	2	00
April 7	J. Fox, for work done on his lane.....	1	00
" 9	School Treasurer.....	425	00
" 19	Kellogg, assessing, '73.....	20	00
" 21	Shoefelt, for M. Sullivan's Board.....	6	00
May 1	Ground rent for Market.....	10	00
" 6	Ducheneau for collecting show license.....	1	00
" 13	J. Kyre for working on road.....	2	50
" 29	McIntosh, insurance on Market.....	9	00
June 3	A. Sullivan, injuries sustained at fire.....	10	00
" 6	McIntosh, Insurance.....	1	50
" 9	Ducheneau and others for watching fire.....	14	00
" 23	Millar's account for spikes for sewer.....	10	50
" 23	Paid Auditors.....	4	00

30	Casselman, for stone	10	00
July 5	H Ouderkerk do.....	6	00
" 9	Styles, for watching Holt's fire.....	1	50
" 10	Larmour, for stone	15	00
" 11	Bedstead do.....	10	00
Aug. 1	do.....	10	00
" 2	L. Merklely do.....	15	00
" 7	H Ouderkerk do.....	12	00
" 9	R Bedstead.....	11	75
" 12	School Treasurer.....	159	00
" 13	L Merklely, for stone	16	50
" "	Casselman for watching Holt's fire.....	1	50
" "	G Bedstead, for stone	12	00
" 18	Expenses of submitting By-law to electors.....	3	00
" 23	L Markle, for stone	13	50
" 24	H Ouderkerk, do.....	12	50
" 26	Ducheneau, services as village constable and collecting poll taxes.....	16	45
" "	D Moore, for stone.....	12	00
" 30	H Ouderkerk do.....	7	00
Sep. 1	L Marklely do.....	9	00
" 2	H Ouderkerk do.....	4	00
" 4	C Casselman, constable fees.....	6	00
" 12	J Hesson, for stone.....	2	50
" 13	D Moore do.....	6	00
" "	D Hall, for boarding M Sullivan.....	10	00
" "	T Dardis, for stone.....	10	00
" 16	do do.....	8	00
" "	T W Bedstead do.....	56	63
" 26	Pitts account for saw and spikes.....	5	25
Oct. 9	T Campbells account for iron and spikes.....	21	22
" "	Ducheneau, for inspecting services.....	5	85
" "	S Nash, health and fire officer.....	20	00
" 11	J Herbeck half year for tending Hall.....	6	00
" "	J F Miller, for spikes and iron for sewer.....	101	95
" 15	School Treasures.....	212	50
" 17	do do.....	100	00
" 18	J Merklely, for stone.....	116	45
" "	J Fetterly's account passed by Council.....	60	87
" 23	W Gibson, for stone.....	7	00
" 25	J Fox do.....	5	25
Nov. 1	School Treasurer.....	31	25
" 3	Barry & Brother, their account passed by Council.....	21	13
" 7	Reeve's Co. rates and High School.....	249	15
" 14	Mrs Tour for relief of poor.....	4	00
" 17	School Treasurer.....	100	00
" 28	do do balance due.....	20	25
Dec. 3	Tinkis, wood for poor.....	1	75
" 15	Bedstead, for stone.....	17	18
" "	Shoefelt, do do.....	6	87
" 17	Sellers do do.....	5	50
" 18	G Merklely do do.....	15	03
" 19	Mrs Tour, for Mrs Allens board.....	6	00
" "	G Merklely, for stone.....	5	50
" "	School Treasurer.....	212	50
" 23	Mrs Hall, for care of M Sullivan.....	12	50
" 24	R Bedstead, for stone.....	8	25
" "	G Merklely do.....	5	00
" "	L Merklely do.....	10	31
" "	H Sellers do.....	5	50
" 26	D McMartin, for repairing Corporation tools.....	1	50
" "	Saddlenjre, for stone.....	13	75
" 29	McKenzie's account.....	669	01
" "	Taxes remitted.....	37	62
" "	G Hickey, for spikes.....	15	45
" "	Hall, for boarding M Sullivan.....	20	00
" 30	"Courier" printing account.....	49	22
" "	Mrs Tour, for boarding Mrs Allen.....	9	00
" "	R Bedstead, for stone.....	9	60
" "	H Sellers do.....	5	50
" "	J Fetterly's salary as Clerk.....	50	00
" "	G Cameron, bread for poor.....	2	10
June 7	Road Superintendent J Hopper, on account of labor.....	50	00
" 14	do do.....	60	00
" 21	do do.....	65	00
" 28	do do.....	70	00
July 5	do do.....	55	00
" 12	do do.....	75	00
" 19	do do.....	36	00
" 26	do do.....	17	50
" 2	do do.....	10	00
" 9	do do.....	62	00
" 16	do do.....	60	00
" 23	do do.....	70	00
Sep. 1	do do.....	61	60
" 6	do do.....	60	00
" 13	do do.....	60	00
" 16	do do.....	20	00
" 30	do do.....	40	00
Oct. 9	do do.....	15	00
" 11	do do.....	106	49
" 15	do do.....	45	00
" 25	do do.....	73	00
Nov. 1	do do.....	20	00
" 8	do do.....	30	00
" 15	do do.....	15	00
" 28	do do.....	27	00
" "	Paid Municipal debt and interest past due.....	436	30
Total Expenditures.....		\$5281	80
Dec. 31	Balance in Treasury to credit of 1874.....	835	61
Total.....		\$6117	41

We the undersigned hereby certify that the above is a correct financial report of the village of Morrisburg for the year ending December 31st 1873, as shown on the Treasurer's Books.

THOMAS McDONALD, Auditor.
W. A. NASH,
Morrisburg, Feb. 19th, 1874.

WANTED
At the MATILDA MILLS 5000 bushels of Oats, for which the highest price will be paid by
R. OXNAM.
Iroquois, May 18th, 1874.

IROQUOIS GOING AHEAD

AND SO IS THE OLD FIRM OF

J. A. CARMAN & CO.,

WE HAVING JUST OPENED

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

UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES.

IN OUR DRY-GOODS' DEPARTMENT

Is to be found an almost Endless Variety of

LUSTRES, COTTONS, COLLARS, COBBOURGS, TICKINGS, NECKTIES, PRINTS, CLOTHS, COTTON HOSE, SHIRTINGS, HATS, GLOVES, &c.

OUR HARDWARE LINE IS COMPLETE

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

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

GROCERIES,

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

STOCK OF CROCKERY,

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

J. A. CARMAN & CO.

IROQUOIS, May 20th, 1874.

ALL KINDS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

AT THE

MORRISBURG IRON WORKS

CONSISTING OF

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

Also, a Large Stock of

COOKING and BOX STOVES,

HOLLOW WARE and COOLERS,

All of which will be sold cheap for cash.

Also, a Custom Blacksmith Shop IN CONNECTION.

Highest market price paid for Old Wrought and Cast Scrap.

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

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

J. F. MILLAR.

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

A First-Class Top Buggy for Sale Cheap.

Morrisburg, May 21st, 1874.

9-1f

FOR PLAIN AND FANCY

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

THE OFFICE OF THE

Dundas County Herald

has no superior outside the cities.

PARTIES WANTING

CARDS, BOOKS, NEATLY DONE
BILL HEADS, PAMPHLETS, POSTERS,
LETTER HEADS, FAIR BILLS,
ENVELOPES, SALE BILLS,
BLANK NOTES, HORSE BILLS,
RECEIPTS, ROUTE BILLS,
ORDERS, &c., &c., &c.
Should Give us a Trial.

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

and workmen skillful and experienced,

we hope to please.

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



TOM BELL'S COLUMN

Immense Arrivals

NEW SPRING GOODS

Mammoth.

TOM BELL

Would respectfully