

Ladye Maud.

She sits alone in her dark stone tower,
That beetles o'er the deep;
And she doth the ladye smile,
And often doth she weep.
Day after day, that pale sad face
Looks out on the waves below;
Her fingers wander o'er her lute,
As the white sails come and go.
At eventide she sings a song,
A soft and wild refrain,
Of a knight who left his fond young bride
To wander o'er the main:
Thou comest not wild roving knight,
Ah, wherefore dost thou roam?
My days in tears for thee are past,
Hasten Sir Malcolm home.

The lightning's flash, the thunders roll,
A tempest wakes the deep;
Upon the castle's battlements,
Doth Maud her vigil keep.
Hark! 'tis the booming of a gun
She hears above the storm;
And, lo! the breakers on the beach
Have cast a knightly form.

She needs no one to tell whose brow
That dark grey plume overshades;
Living or dead, 'tis Malcolm's form,
Within that tartan's plaid.
Swift o'er the beach her light form glides,
On the wet sands she kneels;
The storm no terror's path for her,
Nor wind nor rain she feels.

One glance at Malcolm's lips,
Her wildest fears are darkened;
Lifeless she sinks on dark Durness,
The dead clasp in her arms.
The angry waves roll fiercely in,
For their requiem she hur-
A twofold sacrifice they hur-
To their dark depths away.

O'er beach, and farm, and in the brake,
They searched for Ladye Maud;
No trace they found, her soul had passed
From ocean depths to God.

But coastmen say when storms are loud,
Off at the noon of night,
A frail bark swiftly skirts the surf,
And va-ishes from sight.
Within it sits a dark stern knight,
Clasping a lady fair;
Malcolm they know by his eagle eye,
And Maud by her long dark hair.

August 1873. MINNIE MONTEITH.

SCIENCE NOTES.

—It is but three years since the German chemists, Graeb and Lieberman, announced that they had succeeded in producing alizarin—the coloring matter of the madder root, in the laboratory—a discovery which, though at the time it had very distant possibilities of attaining practical importance, was yet hailed by the chemical world as a noteworthy triumph of science. Since that time, great advances, the result of much and laborious experimentation, have been made in the direction of giving a practical and commercial value to this important discovery, the consequences of which are to be estimated from the fact that to-day the artificial material can be supplied to the market at prices below those asked for the natural madder. In the City of New York there were recently purchased several tons of the artificial alizarin at a price 25 per cent. cheaper than it could be manufactured from the madder. It is said that the rapid growth of the manufacture has already caused distress among the producers of madder in those regions of France and Germany where its cultivation forms almost the entire means of subsistence of the inhabitants.

—Mr. Wm. H. Perkins, to whom we owe so much for his researches among the aniline colors, has lately communicated a paper to the Chemical Society of London upon Anthrapurpurin, in which he remarks that his attention has for some time been directed to artificial Alizarin, with a view of eliminating certain associated colors and utilizing them in the arts. He has now succeeded in separating one of these, and making and introducing it to notice, under the name of Anthrapurpurin. His method consists in dissolving the crude coloring matter in dilute carbonate of soda, and then agitating the resulting solution with freshly precipitated alumina, which combines with the alizarin, leaving the Anthrapurpurin in solution. This is filtered from the alizarin liquid, heated to boiling, and acidified with hydrochloric acid. The coloring matter which is present is collected on a filter, washed, and dried. The anthrapurpurin thus obtained is very impure, being associated with a substance which dyes alumina mordant of an orange color (and which is now under investigation), as well as with anthracene, etc. Perkins gives a method for obtaining a pure anthrapurpurin, and as the result of numerous inquiries, he finds that it has about the same affinity for mordants as alizarin, and that the colors it produces are analogous to some extent, as it produces red with alumina, purple and black with iron mordants. It is, however, in many respects superior to alizarin, as the reds are much purer and less blue than those of alizarin, while the purples are bluer and the blacks more intense. The fastness of the colors, against soap and light, is quite equal to that of alizarin. When used to dye turkey-red it produces very brilliant colors of a scarlet shade, which are of remarkable permanence. Specimens presented in connection with the communication of Mr. Perkins show a decided superiority over alizarin in the purity and brightness of the proper color.

According to Dr. Senfelen, the application of scientific principles to the preparation of canned meats was first suggested by Liebig, and his meat extract obtained a world-wide celebrity. This was, after all, however, only a substitute for meat, since it did not contain the fat, or the larger part of the albuminous matter of the meat, and it was still a problem to preserve these substances, with the compact form and structure of the meat. All attempts in this direction fall under one of three classes: 1. Simply drying the meat rapidly after cutting off the fat, this yielding a slightly nutritious but indigestible product, absolutely worthless after a few months as nutriment. Henley improved the process by expressing the juice from the meat, and drying it at a lower temperature, by which its aroma was preserved, and evaporating the juice in vacuo. 2. Treatment with chemical, disinfecting and absorbing agents, such as packing in charcoal, injecting with solutions of alum, chloride of aluminum, sulphate of soda, sulphurous acid, sugar and saltpeter, immersing in a weak solution of carbolic acid, or strong acetic acid, or in solution of bisulphite of lime, or finally by suffocating the animal (as suggested by Prof. Gamgee) in carbonic oxide gas, and hanging it in a chamber with carbonic oxide, and vessels filled with charcoal impregnated with sulphurous acid. None of these methods, however successful on a small scale, would furnish the trade with an article

that would keep for years. 3. Prevention of putrefaction by cold or exclusion of air. As to the first nothing less than freezing will answer; packing in ice not being perfectly effective, even for a few days, as in shipping from Texas to New Orleans. Besides, the latitude would render such free use of ice, on a large scale out of the question. Exclusion of air, then, seems to afford the only practicable and effective method on a large scale. Two years ago Tallerman of Victoria attempted the transportation of fresh meat to England in hot air without success, and the only successful method left, and that seems to have a future, is packing in tin cans, removing the air by boiling, and hermetically sealing them.

Already at least 43 establishments, with millions of capital, are engaged in this business in Australia. Twenty-five years ago, the first attempts were made, and the discovery of gold absorbing the capital for a time, they were resumed in 1867. In Victoria there are 11 companies and five private establishments, which use up on an average, daily, during the winter months, 1,000 sheep and 50 cattle. Operations are carried on, on a similar scale, in the other colonies, the weekly export of preserved meat from Sydney averaging 150 tons. The cans have the names and trade-marks of the firms on their labels, as a protection against any imitation or adulteration. The process, in all essentially the same, is about as follows:—The best pieces of meat are selected, all the bones are removed; they are packed in cans of two to eight pounds, which are then closed by soldering, except a small aperture in the lid, half immersed and heated about four hours in a chloride of calcium bath with a boiling point of 260° to 270°, until all vapor has been driven out. The aperture is then closed with solder, and after remaining half an hour longer in the bath, the cans are removed, painted, when cooled with oil colors, labelled, and are then ready for market. The ends become concave by atmospheric pressure. The meat is generally well cooked, and parts readily in cutting in the direction of the fibres, retains all its nutritious matter, is rich in fat and gelatinous, coagulated meat essence, and can be used cold, cooked with vegetables or gently roasted. Although not quite so palatable as perfectly fresh meat, it is more so than salt meat, and far more nutritious and digestible, and with proper care will keep in the cans for years. An indication of its uses is found in its introduction into English and French vessels of war, as an article of diet, two or three times a week, as well as generally into the commercial and passenger marine, and many private houses. The chloride of calcium bath has been replaced in some cases by superheated steam. Smoking meat (especially pork) before using thus preserved, according to some, adds very much to its good qualities. An improvement known as the Jones patent, and employed by Forbes & Co. of Aberdeen, consists in connecting the cans while being heated with a vacuum chamber, so as to render a lower temperature effective, thus preserving the delicacy of fish, fowls, game, &c. It is well to remember that only selected pieces of meat can be preserved in this way, and that a pound of it, therefore, contains more nutriment than an average round of fresh meat. The reports of the Board of Trade already show that the traffic in this article is extensive, and rapidly increasing, so that it is predicted that the importations from Australia into England will soon amount to 10,000 tons per week.

—Von Tunner, in an article on the manufacture of malleable iron from the ore, remarks that the mechanical puddling method of Danks has given a fresh impetus to efforts in this direction, since by this process six to seven per cent more iron is obtained than the amount of cast iron introduced, so that, allowing for waste, 12 to 14 per cent of iron must result from the ore added; or, according to Danks's statement, about one-half of its iron. The reduction of the ore is doubtless mainly due to the carbon dissolved in the molten iron coming into most intimate contact with the ore, also for the most part in a fluid condition. The conversion of this secondary direct manufacture of malleable iron into the chief feature of the process, suggested itself very naturally, and has been much discussed. Siemens has stated that it would be difficult to obtain such a temperature, in a rotary hearth, as would fuse five to six tons of pure iron, and that it would be impossible to obtain fluid steel in it, since it would at once be deprived of its carbon by contact with the walls of ore of the furnace; but he remarked at the same time, that he had directed his attention long ago to the use of rotary apparatus, not for puddling, but for the reduction of ores, and hoped soon to give an account of his experience. It was the opinion of Siemens, who has thoroughly investigated the chemistry of Danks's mechanical puddling, that it is impossible to do much more with the method, toward the direct manufacture of iron, than had been done as a secondary result, because it is impossible to bring more carbon into play in a fluid condition than is contained in the cast iron; and that the presence of carbon in a liquid state is necessary for the reduction of ores in a rotary hearth. There can be no doubt, however, that contact is more energetic between the carbon and ore in a fluid condition than when solid. Indeed, the reducing action of gaseous carbon, as carbonic oxide, is not so energetic, since the temperature must be lower, or contact with the melted ore less perfect. Still it is indisputable that under conditions, present in Danks's apparatus, the reduction of ore may be aided by the addition of pure, finely divided vegetable or mineral carbon, since by rotation more intimate contact of the carbon and the more or less molten ore would take place, and consequently more energetic action. The treatment of pure iron ore in this manner, in common puddling furnaces in Styria and elsewhere, in the first part of the century—abandoned because not economical—supports this assumption. The old methods as well as recent experiments for the direct manufacture of malleable iron from unfused ore, made use of a temperature lower than that of the blast furnace, and were consequently very slow, and variable. Elevation of the temperature to the fusion of the ore produced from slag, reducible with difficulty for want of free access of the reducing gases, and the molten portions rapidly escaped from the action of the solid and gaseous carbon. The behavior of a sample of slag in a carbon crucible, in a very fluid condition, shows however, that the reduction of iron from slag by carbon may be very rapid when contact is intimate.

In more recent experiments, in the direct manufacture, the reduction of the ore has either been a separate process, according to Gerstorf and Chenot; or, by a continuous process, the reduced ore, without cooling, has been carried on, in an apparatus consisting of different separate, but connected, hearths, to the finished bloom, as in Yates's method. In all these the reduction is accomplished by mixture with fine coal, and external heating, slowly to be sure, but effectually, even to the formation of some cast iron; but the difficulties begin in the economical separation of the iron from the slag. It seems settled, that only two methods are available for this, either the formation, at ordinary temperature of fusion, of a very fluid slag, rich in iron, in an apparatus similar to a finery or puddling hearth, or the employment of an unusually high temperature, at which even the slightly carburized iron, in a suitably fluid condition, would separate from poor, very fluid slag. Such a temperature can only be produced by a Siemens's furnace, as he seems to realize; though whether he will also use a rotary apparatus in connection with it for separating the slag, remains to be seen. In all recent processes, although various obstacles are encountered, the doubts of success turn mainly upon economical considerations, from the fact that in the Danks process, as well as the old Stuckofen process, only one-half of the iron in pure rich ore could be calculated on; a fact that entirely forbids the use of poor ores; and it is only when cast iron is produced that the loss in the slag can be reduced to a small percentage. Under conditions present in the Bessemer operations alone is it possible to combine fluid bar iron, containing little carbon, with slag containing a small percentage of iron. But in addition to the loss of half the iron of the ore in rotary hearths, the consumption of fuel, amounting to two or three times that required for puddling the same amount of cast iron, renders their economical employment doubtful; and with the reduction of the quality of the ore the cost increases so rapidly that the use of ores of 40 to 50 per cent. is out of the question, especially if the impurities are silica and alumina. After advising experiments in Austria, Tunner suggests that in order to lessen the loss in the slag, by the addition of a larger amount of carbon instead of soft iron, cast iron and a poor slag might first be formed in a rotary hearth, the latter be removed, and the iron puddled immediately by Danks's process, as is in fact done in the Yates plan and direct methods in common puddling furnaces. But it seems that with this treatment the time required, and consequent consumption of fuel, would be so great that favorable economical results could not be expected. Still it is more promising than the first, where poorer ores must be used. On the whole, the possibility of the direct manufacture of soft iron in the way discussed, depends on the relation between the reduction of iron slag and its immediate carburizing at the high temperature, and the method of mixing with solid carbon; and more experiment is needed to decide the matter, since neither the present experience nor theory affords sufficient grounds for calculating the commercially practical character of it.

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

FARMING IN JERSEY.—Col. George E. Warren has visited the Island of Jersey and gives some of his views of it in *Heath and Home*. He thinks the island affords the best example of "high farming" to be found in the world. Nowhere are small farms so rich and so comfortably placed, and nowhere do the people at large seem to live in such an easy and economical state of comfort and elegance. Owing to the very favorable climate, agricultural operations are carried on throughout almost the whole year, and early potatoes (the most profitable money producing crop of the island) are sent to the London market long before even those of the southern part of England. The farms are generally owned by the occupiers, but where rented they bring out the enormous price of fifty dollars per acre per annum, and that for a whole farm, usually from twenty to fifty acres, including orchard, pasture-land, and much that must be comparatively unprofitable. General agriculture is almost universal. Every farmer raises for market more or less fruit, and a good field of potatoes, besides large crops of grass and roots for his cattle, and often a little wheat. The cows hold a prominent place in their system of cultivation that quite justifies their notoriety in the rest of the world. According to the last statistics there were nearly twelve thousand horned cattle, or nearly one to every three acres of the island. Probably twenty per cent. of this number are yearly exported to England and America, bringing to their owners a money return of fully one hundred dollars each.

SQUIRREL PESTS.—The *Pacific Rural Press* says: The squirrels are depredating upon the grain crops to a greater extent than usual this season, and though some of our farmers are making heavy investments in strychnine, and devoting much time to the destruction of the pests, they will suffer the loss of a large portion, and, in some instances, the whole of their crops, where they lie adjacent to pasture and unimproved lands. This squirrel nuisance is draining the resources of the people of this and other infested counties at a rate that will soon leave them wholly bankrupt if it is not abated; and nothing effective for its abatement can be done without legislative authority, which should be appealed to either for a compulsory enactment that will secure the extermination of the pests, or for a tax levy sufficient to warrant the offer of scalp bounties graded up from year to year on such a scale as will make an inducement to hunt down the last squirrel. Our people must realize that the squirrels are a heavier tax on them than all the "sack rings," "middlemen," "railroad monopolies" and state tax gatherers combined; and that it is their own business, and in their own power, to adopt means that will remove this exhausting burden.

SAVING THE SHINGLES.—The *Scientific American* says: Take a potash kettle or large tub, and put into it one barrel of wood ashes lye, five pounds of white vitrol, five pounds of alum, and as much salt as will dissolve in the mixture. Make the liquor quite warm, and put as many shingles in it as can be conveniently wetted at once. Stir them up with a fork, and when well soaked take them out and put in more, renewing the liquor as neces-

sary. Then lay the shingles in the usual manner. After they are laid take the liquor that is left, put lime enough into it to make whitewash, and if any coloring is desirable, add ochre, Spanish brown, lampblack, etc., and apply to the roof with a brush or an old broom. This wash may be renewed from time to time. Salt and lye are excellent preservatives of wood. It is well known that leach tubs troughs, and other articles used in the manufacture of potash, never rot. They become saturated with the alkali, turn yellowish inside, and remain impervious to weather.

TREATMENT OF HORSES.—However often a horse stumbles, from any cause whatever; do not shout at him, for the animal dreads to be chided. Do not shake the reins, for his mouth is much more sensitive than your lips are. Do not use the whip, for the horse is naturally so timid that the moment you begin to correct him, he becomes so terrified that he loses control of his own reasoning faculties, and in his blind terror plunges, rears, and fails to obey. The right course to pursue is to speak quietly but firmly to the creature. Comfort the trembling animal with the magic of your voice, and bring back those perceptions which help your horse to guard against repeating the action of stumbling. This manner of procedure is far more human and reasonable than to yell at the animal, or lash him fiercely, thus frightening and bewildering him, instead of teaching him what is expected of him.

NATIVE OATS.—The *Sacramento Record* says: There were two varieties of the native California oats found here when the State was first settled by the Americans—one white and the other black. The former is much the better and heavier variety, and the chaff covering the berry of the black variety is provided with a long beard, while that of the white has but little beard. No doubt but black and white can be greatly improved by cultivating, as it is by cultivation that wheat, barley and corn have been brought to their present valuable condition. Many suppose that the very valuable variety of oats called the Surprise oats is the native white California oats. One farmer near San Jose has been domesticating these wild oats with very excellent success.

Vegetable Milk.

A correspondent makes inquiry concerning the cow trees of South America, and would like to know whether the milk of those trees is similar in character to animal milk, and whether it can be used for making butter and cheese. Should this be so, he thinks, "the time is not far distant when the product can be utilized, and may, even now, offer a good field for speculation."

The milk of the cow tree has not, as yet, come under our observation, and what little knowledge we have of it is from accounts given by travelers. According to well authenticated statements, the juices of certain trees found in South America resemble, both in color and consistency, the milk of animals. There are some kind of trees that yield a milky fluid which is poisonous, while that of others is wholesome and nutritious; and, from the fact that the latter is used by the natives of the country as an article of human food, we suppose comes the name of the so-called cow tree.

We do not know that any analysis has been made of this vegetable milk; at least, we have none at hand, and therefore cannot give its constituents. Nor can we find any record of experiments showing that either butter or cheese has been made from such milk. Our impression is that this vegetable milk has no qualities in common with animal milk other than a certain resemblance in color and consistency. Of this, however, we are not quite certain, but we are confident in the opinion that it cannot be used successfully in the manufacture of dairy goods.

The following, by Mr. Jackson, curator of the Museum at Kew, England, in a recent number of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, may be of interest in this connection. He says: "The presence of milky juices in plants is not uncommon; indeed, it is a character of many natural orders. In the numerous plants which yield caoutchouc, (or india rubber,) the juice as it flows from the tree, is milky white, becoming colored on exposure to the air, or in the process of solidifying. The juices of some of the milk-yielding trees, however, do not solidify, and they are used as an article of food. Several of these trees, from the fact of their yielding wholesome milks, are known as cow trees. In South America, which is the headquarters of these cow trees, they are called Palo de vaca, or Arbol de leche. Perhaps the best known of these trees is one growing in the large forests on the mountains about Cariaco, and in other parts of the sea-coast of Venezuela. It forms a tree frequently over 400 feet high, and often running to a height of 60 or 70 feet before branching.

The milk which is obtained by making incisions in the trunk, is said to have a very agreeable taste, somewhat resembling that of sweet cream, and a slight balsamic odor; the only unpleasant feature about it is that it is somewhat glutinous; but it is very nourishing and perfectly wholesome. Humboldt says: 'We drank considerable quantities of it in the evening before we went to bed and very early in the morning, without feeling the least injurious effect. The negroes and the free people who work in the plantations, drink it, dipping into it their bread and maize or cassava. The major-domo of the farm told us that the negroes grow sensibly fatter during the season when the Palo de vaca furnishes them with most milk. This juice, exposed to the air, presents at its surface—perhaps in consequence of the atmospheric oxygen—membranes of a strongly animalized substance, yellowish, stringy, and resembling a cheesy substance. Like animal milk, it turns sour and putrefies after a few days' exposure to the atmosphere. It has been found to contain more than 30 per cent. of gelatin.'

The *Hya-Hya*, or cow tree, of British Guiana, (*Tabernaemontana utilis* Arn.) likewise yields a milky juice, which is perfectly bland and wholesome, though the general character of the order are poisonous and acrid. The tree is tapped to obtain the milk. The milk or cow tree of Para, known as the *Massaranduba*, has been referred to *Memusops elata*, Allen; but its determination is doubtful, though there is no question of its belonging to the natural order *Sapotaceae*. The milk, which flows slowly from the wounded bark, resembles good cream in consistency, but is said to be too viscid to be a safe article of food."

Mr. Jackson refers to another tree, the

Clusia galatodendron of Disnaux. This tree has a thick bark of rough tubercles, and is a native of Venezuela. Its milk, besides its general utility, is a valuable remedial agent in dysentery. Mr. R. B. White of Medellin, says: "For upwards of two years I saw it constantly used amongst the workmen employed on the Buena Ventura Road, Pacific coast, and in the most unhealthy climate. We had at times from 500 to 700 men employed, and out of the numberless cases of severe dysentery, I never knew a fatal case, and I have seen cures effected when the cases had gone so far as to seem hopeless."

That trees are found yielding a fluid so closely resembling milk as that above described, is one of the most remarkable features of the vegetable world. They doubtless furnish an important service to the inhabitants of the country where they grow; but whether this vegetable milk can, in any form, be made an article of commerce, from which any considerable profits are to be derived, is a question concerning which we have serious doubts.—*Rural New Yorker*.

Gay or Die.

An amusing writer in *Chambers' Journal* gives the following interview in proof that American lightning-rod men, and agent for subscription books and sewing machines, are not the only adepts in boring for buyers:

"Sir," said a tall, thin man, clad in a worn, very shining garb, suddenly appearing in the room, "I have ventured to call to lay before you one of the most astonishing inventions of modern times." They all begin in some such impressive way as that. "A gas-burner, sir." I was busy arranging some papers in a corner, and having both hands full, with a pen held crossways in my mouth, I was for the moment quite at his mercy. "Perhaps, sir, you are aware that in the case of every kind of burner but this I now show you, gas gives off a most noxious effluvia, having a peculiarly ruinous effect upon the eyesight." By this time I had emptied my hands and mouth, and was advancing upon him. Fixing his eyes upon mine, he started back in distressful horror. "Heaven help us, sir," he exclaimed, "how you have suffered already! Your sight, sir, would not last six months longer. This must not be."

Before I could say a word or lift a finger to stop him, he rapidly glided past me to the table on which the lamp stood. With a nimbleness which rooted me to the spot in apprehension, he whipped off the shade, then the old burner. In a moment the lamp was a ruin. "It is a mercy of Providence, sir, that I have happened to call."

"Stop," I called. "Replace everything as it was, instantly."

"The number of cases of premature blindness," he calmly proceeded, "that I have had the gratification of preventing, makes by labor a most pleasant one."

"Thinking he might be deaf I hawled: 'I don't want your burner; I won't have it. Take it off.' For he was lightly twirling the new one in his place.

"There, sir, you will feel thankful to me as long as you live! The only thing that troubles me in the matter is, I know I am ruining the spectacle makers."

"Do you hear?" I asked, "I shall not pay you for it."

He struck a very effective attitude. "Payment! Of what consequence is that? I could not remove that inestimable burner for any amount of money, when the alternative is the ruin of your valuable eyesight. For, sir, your eyes are worth many burners. I make you a present of it willingly. I am a poor man, under heavy traveling expenses, and I have a family in want." He sighed. "But duty shall be done. The price is three-pence-halfpenny, or three shillings a dozen. I know you will regret this momentary harshness in the long years to come, when you are enjoying the benefits of that burner. But that is not my affair; though I am sorry to think of it. Good morning, sir. If at any time, no matter how long an interval, by some inconceivable accident anything should become out of order in it, you will find the name of the manufacturers stamped upon the side. Be good enough to drop a line to their well-known house at Glasgow, and a man will instantly be sent to attend to it."

I was beaten. The offer to send a man from Scotland into the heart of England, after the lapse of years, to put a gratuitously bestowed three-pence-halfpenny gas burner to rights, was too much for me. I had to make a purchase.

Queen Anne and Lady Churchill.

Anne was indolent and taciturn; she delighted in the lively talk of her companion and bosom friend, and loved her in spite of her haughty temperament, to which are own easy disposition yielded without offering the slightest resistance. Married to a sullen and insignificant husband, whose sole delight was centered in a capricious love of the bottle; she had lost her only son during his minority—had seen her father, James II., dethroned, her brother, the Chevalier St. George, proscribed, and, to the exclusion of that well-beloved brother, she was compelled to leave her throne for a stranger—the Elector George of Hanover, for whom she felt an invincible aversion. Anne confided all her griefs to her favorite Mistress of the Robes, and by degrees an ardent affection for her inseparable companion, which had in it all the delicate tenderness of feminine friendship, sprang up in the Princess's bosom. Such was the strength of the attachment that it was the desire of the Princess that all distinction prescribed by etiquette should be waived. She required that in their epistolary correspondence they should treat each other as equals, under the assumed names of Mrs. Morley and Mrs. Freeman. Lady Churchill chose the latter, which would be, she said, the emblem of her "frank, open temper." Under these assumed names they wrote frequently to each other to communicate their sentiments of joy, anguish, hope, or fear, according to the events of the day, and gave themselves up unrestrictedly to the momentary impulse of their hearts.—*Political Women*.

—During the thunder storm at Trenton, on Friday, F. E. M. Patch was instantly killed by lightning while playing with his child in the house. The mother, child, and three others in the room escaped unharmed.

—A Peruvian dog, hairless and spotted like a toad, is hawked about for sale by a sidewalk dealer. Several eminent druggists are trying to obtain some of its Peruvian bark.

A SCENE IN CAIRO.

BY WILLIAM GILBERT.

Among the many reforms carried out in the domestic administration of Egypt during the sovereignty of the present Khedive, one of the most praiseworthy, yet perhaps the least known, is the vast improvement which has been effected in female medical education. Strange as it may appear, in this respect at least, the enlightenment or civilization of modern Egypt is vastly superior to our own; and the comparison will hold good not only as respects the general public, but the majority of the medical profession as well.

While in England the Faculty, as a rule, have set their faces against the admission of women into the profession, the doctors in Egypt have not only encouraged them to study medicine, at least as far as the diseases of women and children are concerned, but, with the approbation of the Khedive, have drawn out and established for them a curriculum of professional education, including chemistry, botany, physiology, and female anatomy, which are carried to a degree fully on a par with a pass examination at Apothecaries' Hall, in London.

The result of this has been that, while in London a large proportion of the women of the working classes, and nineteen out of twenty of the female paupers of our workhouses, are attended by women whose principal recommendation among the medical profession seems to be that they have received no scientific education whatever, in Cairo, even among the lowest population, the women and children are attended by well-instructed female practitioners. These, in point of ability and devotion to their particular branch of the profession, will perhaps not be inferior to the average male practitioner in any part of the world.

My attention was first called to this subject about two years since. When dining one day at the *table d'hôte* in Shepherd's Hotel, Cairo, I accidentally seated myself beside a French gentleman, Dr. X—, who, I shortly found, had resided twenty years in Egypt, and was a member of the Viceroy's Army Medical Staff.

The conversation turned on the state of the medical profession in Egypt, in the course of which he adverted to the extreme difficulties which attended the introduction of the study of medicine into the country; this not solely arising, as was erroneously imagined, from the *fitnah* which forms so vast a portion of the Mohammedan creed, but from the great aversion they had to allow female medical practitioners to attend their families.

Indeed, so great was their repugnance to a system of the kind, that when, during the Viceroyalty of Mohammed Ali, the attempt was made to establish a medical school after the European fashion, so determined were the Mussulmans to refuse all medical aid for their families, that it was at first feared the attempt would prove abortive.

The small-pox, however, at the commencement of Clot Bey's endeavors to form a medical staff, broke out with great violence in Cairo, and all efforts of the native doctors to control it proved even more ineffectual than usual on occasions of the kind. The Mohammedans, when the disease broke out in their families, dreading the visits of the medical men, concealed the fact with so much tenacity, that at last the epidemic reached such terrible proportions as to necessitate very stringent measures being adopted to suppress it.

An order was given that every house should be visited by the medical men (principally French) attached to the Government Staff. Against this order the inhabitants rebelled, and some of the medical men who attempted to enter the most populous and infected portions of the town were severely maltreated.

Mohammed Ali suppressed these rebellious symptoms in a very energetic, though perhaps somewhat too "Turkish" a manner. The morning after the news of the disturbance had reached him, the quarter of the town in which it had occurred was surrounded by the troops of the Viceroy. The Chief of the Police established in the centre a court of inquiry, and a multitude of the rioters were brought before him. Of these he hanged six on the spot, and bastinadoed fifty others with so much severity that they were obliged to be carried out of his presence. This energetic proceeding had the result of calming the disturbance for the time, and things went on more smoothly for the future.

Still, in spite of despotic ordinances and severe police regulations, the Mussulmans continued their prejudice against female medical practitioners attending their wives and families. This state of things continued till the accession of the present Khedive, when, on the suggestion of Burguier Bey, the present head of the medical staff in Egypt, a school was established for midwives. In this they were to pass through a regulated course of study before they should be allowed to practise, and that of sufficient severity to insure for the female population of Egypt a proper and scientifically educated body of women, capable of taking, in all cases excepting those of extreme severity, the medical charge of their own sex.

I was so much interested in the description my friend gave me of the medical profession in Egypt, that when he was about to leave I ventured to ask him whether it would be possible for me to obtain more information on the subject.

"Certainly," he replied, "I shall be most happy to give you any you may require, and you can at once have a good opportunity of judging by your own experience of the manner in which these women are educated, and the value their services are to the community at large. To-morrow the examination of those who have passed through their course of study will take place in the school of medicine attached to the Great Hospital. If you would like to be present, I can assure you there will be no difficulty; or if you have any difficulty on the subject, I shall be happy to conduct you there, as I intend being present at the examination."

I willingly accepted his offer, and he promised to call on me the next morning and conduct me to the Hospital.

was punctual to his appointment, and two donkeys (afterwards having been changed off for the Great Hospital) and a half-way Dr. into of

municipal authorities of London. Cairo, he told me, was divided into ten *toumni* or districts, situated at equal distances, each of them having a public dispensary, to which were attached a physician, a surgeon, an apothecary, and a certificated female attendant; so that no person could be seized with illness, or receive any accident, but medical attendance of the best class might be obtained in less than five minutes. If the cases are of no great importance, they are relieved and sent to their own homes; but if of any considerable severity, the patients are forwarded to the Great Hospital.

Every evening the number of accidents, births, or cases of sudden illness calling for assistance from the professors of the *toumni*, which have taken place during the last tour-and-twenty hours, are forwarded to the central office, where they are registered. Once a week was set apart for vaccination cases, when women from all parts of Cairo brought their children to be vaccinated.

"You would do well," continued Dr. X—, "to attend at one of these *toumni*, as Boulac for example" (the South-west of Cairo), "for the cases there are more numerous than in any other. There are frequently to be seen between two and three hundred of these women attending with their babies, some for the purpose of vaccination, others for the doctor to see the arms of these already operated upon, to ascertain how they are progressing, and others again to receive the certificate that the cure is completed satisfactorily. The women appear to have the highest respect for these certificates, and preserve them with great care. They consider them as a sort of amulet or charm, which will preserve the child from misfortune or accident."

We continued chatting in this manner till we had arrived at the entrance court of an immense building situated on the banks of the Nile. After passing through one quadrangle, we entered a second, in which we found the military band of the Viceroy arranged round their music stands, apparently awaiting for an order to commence playing. We now entered the amphitheatre of the school of medicine, which was already tolerably crowded.

On a sort of dais or throne sat the President of the Medical Staff of Egypt, and Head Physician to the Viceroy, Burguier Bey. Before him was a table, on which were three vases, and below on the floor of the amphitheatre was a long table, on which lay a skeleton and several herbs.

I inquired of my conductor what the vases contained, and he told me there were in them a number of slips of paper containing questions to be asked. In one vase were those on botany and materia medica; in another, questions on anatomy, especially of the female subject; and the third, on diseases of women and children. A certain number of these questions would be drawn out at hazard from each vase, and the candidates expected to answer them. After each department had been gone through, the question was put to the council of physicians for their decision as to the correctness of the replies, each in turn being invited to ask any question he pleased on the subject under consideration.

To the right of the president was a sort of *eggione* or box, in which sat a dozen or fifteen elderly men, with turbans, wearing an amount of stolid gravity on their countenances, greatly at variance with the intelligence marked on the faces of the medical men present. I inquired of my conductor who these grave-looking men might be. He told me they were the principal *ulamas*, or priests, of the different mosques in Cairo, and that they attended on the present occasion to show their respect and approval of female medical education.

I at first thought the reverend gentlemen were somewhat out of place at an examination of the kind, but the idea then occurred to me that the same objection might be made to my own presence, so I made no remark on the subject.

Behind the medical council, who were seated in a semicircle at a distance from the table, were a number of medical students, and others tempted by curiosity to be present on the occasion; and behind these again, on the top row of benches lining the wall, were some sixteen or eighteen women, but whether old or young, handsome or ugly, it was impossible to say, for they all wore the long, white, opaque veil, leaving their eyes only visible, while their persons were covered with long, loose, black silk dresses. On remarking to my conductor the singular uniformity of their dress, he told me it was their habitual costume and moreover, that when called out to attend any case they always rode on donkeys with red saddle-cloths, so that the mission they were bound on should be known, and all persons make way for them—a practice which, though adopted voluntarily, is as faithfully respected as if it had been an order from the police.

Burguier Bey having made a sign that the examination should commence one of the candidates was led down to a space in front of the table. To judge of her appearance, as before stated, was impossible. The only conclusion I arrived at (though I afterwards heard she was twenty years of age) was that she was a Nubian, and this from the coal black color of her hands, the only portion of her visible. The examination commenced by a series of questions on the anatomy of the female subject, especially on osteology and myology or to speak in more common phraseology on the bones and muscles. After the first question, which had been drawn from the vase by the president, had been satisfactorily answered, each of the council in turn put others to her. Although the questions and answers being in Arabic were unknown to me, the pupil seemed to answer all to the perfect satisfaction of her questioners, and with amount of *aplomb* fully equal to that of any self-assured pupil passing an examination at the College of Surgeons in London. These questions, which lasted about twenty minutes, being over, she was next examined on the diseases of women and children, and the different operations which might come under her notice; the whole of which were answered in as satisfactory manner as those on anatomy.

The president now rose and drew from the vase a question on materia medica. This she answered equally well, and the subject was then taken up by the professors, and her medical examination was concluded. But before putting the question of her admission to the vote, Burguier Bey asked if she would like to pass an examination in any foreign language. She might do so if she pleased, but it was not compulsory. She immediately selected French, and a professor

of the French language being present then wrote on a slate—

"Le premier devoir de l'élève est de garder, toute sa vie, une profonde pour ses maîtres."

This phrase she translated and analyzed word for word in the most perfect manner, and was examined on other subjects connected with the French language and literature, all of which she answered with so pure an accent, and in such correct grammar, as to call forth the compliments of all present.

The question was now put by the president as to her reception into the Faculty of Medicine. The unanimous decision was that she should be received into the obstetric branch of the profession, and was entitled to the customary honors for the examination. I was on the point of asking my companion what those honors were, when the military band outside the building commenced playing the Egyptian national air with such vigor as to drown my voice, and I was obliged to rest till it was concluded. I then inquired what were the honors to which the candidate was entitled.

"You have just heard them," he replied.

"Heard what?" I asked.

"The honors offered to her. Whenever a woman passes an examination in a satisfactory manner, the Viceroy's military band, stationed there for the purpose, plays the Egyptian national air to her honor."

I thought a better method might have been introduced, and one more appropriate to the subject, but I kept my opinion to myself.

Another student was now called down, who, judging from the lighter color of her hands, was probably a Copt. The same formalities were again gone through, she passing her scientific examination as satisfactorily as the former. When asked whether she would like to pass the examination in any other language she selected Italian, and although it would hardly be correct to state that she succeeded as well as the Nubian did in French, it was, after all, very creditable. When reading, she translated very fluently into Arabic, but somewhat halted in her conversation.

We were now invited by the president to leave the school and partake of some refreshment, which had been set out for us in a large hall in the building.

The repast was in every respect of a purely Egyptian style, unminged with any French or Russian refinements. There were eight tables in the hall, at each of which were seated six guests. A roast lamb was first placed on the table, and a knife. From this each guest in succession cut off a portion and put it on his plate, leaving the knife on the dish for the use of his neighbor. Pieces of bread were also placed beside each person, to be used instead of vegetables, our fingers doing the duty of knives and forks. The lamb was then removed from the table, and servants bearing large brazen dishes with water, and a towel, attended us that we might wash our hands. A pilau with rice was then placed on the table, which was taken from the dish with a large spoon, and eaten with the fingers on the bread, somewhat in the fashion of the *trenchers* or pieces of bread which, some three or four centuries back, used to take the part of plates in England. The same ceremony of washing hands was again gone through, and then some other dishes placed before us, and so on, till at last the president gave the signal for us to return to the amphitheatre.

On entering the amphitheatre I asked the president in what manner the school for female medical practitioners was supported. He told me it was supported entirely by the liberality of the present Viceroy, who, among other improvements he has made in Mussulman manners, had endeavored to raise as much as possible the status of women—about as glaring an innovation as could possibly be imagined at the time of the Bey's arrival in Egypt.

"It was then," he continued, "almost an impossibility to find in the harem a princess who could sign her own name, or know one letter from another. Now, on the contrary, there are several who, if not educated on a par with the ladies of England and France, can at any rate pass muster in any intelligent society in the world. His Highness has a great respect for Education, and an English governess is now always in the palace for the purpose of teaching the children and superintending their education. He further intends having industrial schools for the children of the working classes, wherein they may be taught not only to read and write, but also the different household duties necessary to make them fitting helpmates of the male portion of the Mussulman working classes, and that they might be introduced as servants into private families—a necessity in Cairo every day becoming greater; the richer portion of the community, in consequence of the suppression of the slave trade, being obliged to seek for hired labor to perform the household duties. But here a singular difficulty arises. The Caneene female children are exceedingly precocious, and although very intelligent, have a great dislike to work in private houses, looking forward rather to establish themselves in life as wives to the working men, than to attend on others.

The candidates having now taken their places, the examination again commenced. All passed in a satisfactory manner, some remarkably so, several having the military band playing the national air in their honor. About one-half passed examinations in foreign languages, most of them choosing French, a few Italian, but none English. Altogether the school was one not only of great interest, but which, to a certain degree, casts a considerable stain on the assumed superiority and civilization of our own country.—*Cassell's*.

Behold the other side of the Chinese servitude question. A lady lecturing in San Francisco on this subject declares that the almond-eyed domestics are neither honest nor neat, and that it is a thousand times more creditable for a woman to do her own housework than to employ a Chinaman to do it for her. Is it? Is it indeed creditable for a lady under any circumstance "to do her own housework?" What a wondrous admission!

A Syracuse lad had his clothes taken completely off by passing through a space of six inches on a belt between the wheel and the ceiling.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Wm. E. Paxter, joint secretary to the Treasury, has resigned that office.

THE GOOD TEMPLARS.

THE RIGHT WORTHY GRAND LODGE IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 22.—The Independent Order of Good Templars, whose highest legislative body meets this year, for the first time upon this side of the Atlantic, is undoubtedly the largest fraternity in the world pledged to the principle of total abstinence and warring in behalf of temperance upon the dual grounds of moral and legal suasion. Instituted some 20 years ago in America, its progress has been rapid and marked, and it now embraces within its subordinate lodges in the United States a membership of about 300,000, and the supervision of the Grand Lodges in the various States and territories. It also has Grand Lodges in the different departments of the Canadian Dominion, and numerous subordinate lodges in the Sandwich Islands, under the protection of the Grand Lodge of California. Within the last four years the order has greatly extended its borders by chartering Grand Lodges in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, and planting subordinate lodges in many British dependencies, Australia having already been constituted a Grand Lodge. There are also lodges in Belgium, France, Germany, Norway and Portugal, into the respective languages of which countries the ritual has been translated. It is, therefore, no mere figure of speech to say that the order is world embracing in its jurisdiction.

The growth of the British lodges, particularly that of England, is alike a matter of wonder and gratulation. The Charter of the Grand Lodge of England is scarcely four years old, and yet the report of the Grand Worthy Secretary shows that, on the 1st of May, 1873, there were 2,700 subordinate lodges and 183,982 members in good standing. Scotland has a membership of about 60,000 and Ireland and Wales probably some 30,000 more, so that the aggregate of British Good Templars already amounts to nearly the same as that of the United States. I do not purpose to account wholly for this marvelous increase of the fraternity.

The rise and the sway of the order in this country made it eminently proper that the session of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge should be held here this year: and the affirmative considerations in favor of a session upon British territory having been ably presented to the Right Worthy Grand Lodge, at its session in 1872, at Madison, Wis., by Joseph Malins, G. W. C. T. of England, the Rev. Jabez Walker, G. W. C. T. of Scotland, and others, that body voted to hold its 19th annual session in London. The American delegates were promised a hearty reception by their British brethren, and the promise has been right royally fulfilled. A majority of the American delegates sailed from New York in the steamer Virginia, on the 25th of June, and were met in Glasgow by deputations of the several British Grand Lodges, and the freedom of the city was at once accorded them. For the more prominent representatives a series of public meetings were arranged, and so everywhere they were received with enthusiasm by audiences and made at home by members of the Order. The main body of the delegates has leisurely wended its way to London, where they have been joined by those who came by other steamers, and all have been assigned apartments in the metropolis by the Local Reception Committee. This committee have worked exceedingly hard and neither the magnitude of their labors, the zeal of their endeavors, nor the liberality of their arrangements can be overestimated.

The R. W. G. L. of the I. O. G. T. met at the Royal Amphitheatre, Holborn, London, at 10 o'clock a. m., to-day, and was called to order by the R. W. Grand Templar, the Rev. John Russell. The following officers were present and answered to the call of the roll: R. W. G. T., John Russell, Michigan; R. W. G. V. T., Miss John O'Donnell, New York; R. W. G. S., Julius A. Spencer, Ohio; R. W. G. T., J. K. Van Doorn, Illinois; R. W. G. C., Jabez Walker, Scotland; R. W. G. M., John Ormiston, Canada. Temporary appointments of the absent officers, the R. W. G. Counselor, the P. R. W. G. T., and the Inside and Outside Guards were made by the R. W. G. T. After the lodge had been opened with appropriate ceremonies the following Committee on Credentials was appointed: Barton Lowe, New Jersey; W. S. Williams, Canada; J. M. Yarnsha, Nebraska. The Committee on Credentials subsequently reported the following delegates present and entitled to seats in the body: Alabama, Alonzo S. Elliott; California, Dr. Cunningham; Canada, Dr. Oronhyatekba, W. S. Williams, J. H. Ormiston, M. L. Pearson; Colorado, W. M. B. Sarell; Connecticut, Miss E. A. Rice; Delaware, D. C. Ridgway; England, Henry Kenwood, Joseph Malins, Thomas Scott, Miss Taylor; Illinois, J. K. Van Doorn, M. H. Pogsor; Indiana, John S. Garrigues; Kansas, S. D. Underwood; Kentucky, Tim Needham; Maine, Mrs. O. M. Cousins, L. O. Partington; Maryland, T. L. Poulson; Massachusetts, Mrs. E. L. Mitchell, Lucy C. Mitchell; Michigan, Henry Robinson; Minnesota, Mrs. E. D. Stacy; Missouri, P. B. Ellis; Nebraska, J. M. Yearshaw; Newfoundland, Thos. Hall; New Hampshire, H. A. Randolph; New Jersey, J. B. Graw, Barton Lowe, R. B. Ward; New York, Ely T. March, Charles E. Fitch; New York, M. Evans, Charles E. Fitch; Nova Scotia, J. J. Stewart; Ohio, Mrs. M. M. Brown, Mrs. Hannah V. Spencer; Pennsylvania, James Black, George F. McFarland, S. B. Chase, Mrs. Annie Weichman; Rhode Island, David Boyd; Scotland, John Sutherland, John Kirk, James Colquhoun, Thomas Mackie; Vermont, Charles H. Baker, R. O. Sturtevant; Wales, John Bowen, Geo. B. Thomas, Wm. L. Daniel, Daniel Rowlands; Wisconsin, Samuel D. Hastings, J. T. Dow. The report of the Committee was adopted, and the R. W. G. L. degree was conferred upon those delegates who had not previously taken it. The R. W. G. T. announced the following standing committees: Distribution—P. P. Ellis, C. H. Baker, Henry Kenwood, A. S. Elliott, W. M. B. Sarell. Constitutions—G. H. Morris, Robert Simpson, Mrs. M. M. Brown, Miss Taylor, T. N. Ramsay. Finance—S. D. Hastings, Peter Spence, Mrs. Annie Weichman, D. C. Ridgway, John Sutherland. Legislation—Dr. Oronhyatekba, S. D. Underwood, John Pyper, Mrs. E. D. Stacy, J. S. Garrigues.

Petitions and Memorials—E. T. Marsh, John Bowen, Mrs. F. W. Bowker, M. H. Pogsor, Dr. Cunningham.

Appeals—S. B. Chase, J. B. Graw, Miss Emily A. Rice, R. O. Sturtevant, G. B. Thomas.

State of the Order—James Black, Miss Kate M. Evans, Jabez Walker, J. J. Stewart, Mileage and Per Diem—E. L. Mitchell, R. B. Ward, M. L. Pearson.

Cold Water Temples—David Boyd, Mrs. M. M. Brown, O. M. Cousins, W. L. Daniel. Political Action—T. L. Poulson, George F. McFarland, J. K. Van Doorn, Henry Robinson, Mrs. H. V. Spencer.

A telegram of greeting from the Good Templars of Belgium was received, to which the Secretary was directed to send an appropriate response. The regular proceedings were interrupted to receive an address of welcome from the Local Reception Committee, who appeared in the hall. The address was beautifully engrossed on vellum, couched in language simple yet enthusiastic, and was admirably read by the Secretary, William Stokbridge. The R. W. G. T. replied in a feeling manner. Both address and response were heartily applauded by the body and by the visiting members of the order in the galleries. James Black of Pennsylvania offered the following resolution, which was, on motion, unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Right Worthy Grand Lodge I. C. G. T. in their visitations to various places in their journey to London have been presented with formal addresses of welcome, displaying ardent zeal for the cause of temperance and attachment to the order as an efficient instrumentality, under the Divine blessing, for its promotion;

And, whereas, These addresses and the spirit they breathe will be esteemed and prove of great encouragement to the membership throughout our widely extended order, and should be preserved as waymarks on the road to success; therefore

Resolved, That the R. W. G. S. be and he is hereby instructed to journalize these addresses and print them with the proceedings of the present session, and also to preserve the engrossed addresses with the archives of the R. W. G. L.

The Lodge at 12 o'clock, m., adjourned to attend the annual *fete* of the National Temperance League at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, whither they were conveyed in carriages by the British brethren. The *fete*, in point of numbers and enthusiasm, was a supreme success. Over 60,000 persons were present at Sydenham, and the exercises were of an interesting and diversified character. Briefly they were as follows: 1. A conference in the Opera Theater, where papers were read by various prominent temperance men. 2. Grand concert by the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union Choirs—6,000 voices in the chorus. 3. Meeting in the central transept, addressed by Thomas Knox, the Rev. John Russell, and the Rev. Henry Varley. 4. Ballroom race between the "Stanley" and the "Prince Arthur." 5. Launch of "the Templar" lifeboat at the lower lake, being a gift of the Good Templars of England to the National Lifeboat Association. 6. Grand display of the fountains, water-temple, &c. 7. Grand Good Templar and Band of Hope procession in the grounds, some thousands strong, in regalia and with banners. 8. Concert in the Opera Theater by the Fisk University Jubilee Singers. 9. Running, jumping, etc., at the sports' grounds by the boys of the Royal Hospital School, Greenwich.

Dreams.

Reverting to the question before us, what are the materials out of which dreams are formed? The obvious and sole answer is—from the sensations, ideas, emotions, acts, and events of antecedent life. Putting aside all notions, ancient or modern, of supernatural intervention, the phenomena of waking existence are those alone to which we can look for their interpretation. The passage of Cicero, while well expressing this fact, denotes also those strange perturbations which form the distinctive character of dreams and the great mystery of their nature. We can understand (or fancy we understand) the memories of past images or events impressed upon the brain. But the manner of their grouping in the mind during sleep is the marvel with which we are here concerned. Loosened from all fetters of time and place, and freed from control of the will, the dream makes a little world of its own, bringing into strangely broken succession scenes which have no counterpart in actual life; conjunctions of persons, places, times, and incidents, which never d'd or could have occurred in such combination. The complete dream disregards all realities. It brings the dead back among the living without surprise to the dreamer, and embodies them in the entangled stories which have no recollected beginning or end; which run abruptly into one another; confuse personal identities; and blend impossibilities with the most common incidents of life. Shakespeare has well called dreams "the children of an idle brain." That power in fact is dormant which gives sequence and congruity to the acts of the waking mind. But still, even here, analogies press closely upon us. The images of sensible objects occurring in dreams would seem to be closely akin to those which the memory furnishes to the mind awake, either by effort of will or by mere automatic connections of thought. In this case, as in the other, they are vague, and fleeting. No effort of will can long detain them before the waking consciousness; and in dreams unaided by will, they are still more transient and disjointed. In both cases, objects of vision minister chiefly to this subjective action, while the waking mind can create by will, or receive untidied, a sensorial memory of rhythmical sounds, clothing itself often in actual melodies, the reflex music of the brain. This latter point, in its various physiological connections, has scarcely had its due share of attention.

Regarding, then the images of dreams, however perturbed in order, as derived from those of daily life, we still have to ask the question, whether this mimic imagery ever goes beyond, with inventions new to the senses? We think not. We may dream of the Centaurs or the winged Assyrian bulls, as we have seen them in the British Museum, but we do not in our sleep create monstrosities of this kind. Under the most fantastic grouping of persons and incidents, the individual images are not unnatural or distorted. We believe this to be so; but here, as often elsewhere on this subject, we must ask our readers to consult their own experience.—*Edinburgh Review*.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Servant Girl wanted—J. F. Millar.
Notice—Mrs. Cummings—Thomas Hamilton.
Wholesale Fair—Thomas Hamilton.
Insolvent Notice—Duncan McFarlane.
Notice—Dr. Grant.
List of Letters—James Grier.
Plattsburg Nurseries—Adam Weegar.
Bankrupt Stock for sale—D. McElihan.
Dundas Exhibition—A. G. Macdonell.

The Courier

"Be just, and fear not."

FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1873.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Pursuant to adjournment, Parliament assembled at Ottawa on Wednesday last. The attendance of members was larger than we expected it would be—there being some 70 Oppositionists and 34 Ministerialists. His Excellency the Governor General, who was enjoying himself at the sea side, returned expressly for the purpose of attending Parliament, thus evincing his determination to assume all responsibility for the course he has seen fit to pursue. On the morning of Wednesday, a petition, signed by 95 members of Parliament was presented to His Excellency asking that there should be an immediate prorogation. The reply was unfavorable to petitioners. At the opening of the House, we learn by the Ottawa Free Press that "Mr. Macdonnell rose to speak to a question of privilege. He moved a resolution, seconded by Mr. Holton, that the serious charges against the members of the Government be at once investigated. The tenor of the resolution was diametrically opposed to a prorogation; he spoke strongly in support of his motion, and in the course of his remarks he announced in most vehement terms upon the conduct of the Government. The speaker then rose, and interrupted the Hon. gentleman, stating he had received a message from His Excellency the Governor General, requiring the presence of the Commons in the Senate Chamber, to hear the formal proclamation of prorogation. All the members on the Government side got up en masse, and left the Chamber, but the Oppositionists to a man stood firm, and hissed their confederates most heartily. About half past 3 His Excellency entered the Senate Chamber, when with the usual formalities he was pleased to deliver the following speech from the Throne:—

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate, Gentlemen of the House of Commons: In relieving you from further attendance in Parliament, I beg leave to convey to you my best thanks for the diligence with which you have applied yourselves to the performance of your public duties.

Among the measures you have adopted are laws of great importance to the well-being of the Dominion, the interests of trade will be promoted by the Act relating to the inspection of the staple articles of Canadian produce, as well as by the statute regulating weights and measures. The several Acts respecting our merchant shipping, will greatly tend to the success and development of that great branch of our national industry and the protection of the lives of seamen.

By the Act relating to the trial of Controverted Elections of members of the House of Commons, you have adopted the system which is now in successful operation in the mother country.

I sincerely congratulate you on the admission of the colony of Prince Edward's Island as a Province of the Dominion.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: In her Majesty's name I thank you for the supplies you have so cheerfully granted. They will ensure the rigorous prosecution of the great public works so imperatively called for by the wants of this growing country.

Hon. Gentlemen and Gentlemen:—I have thought it expedient in the interests of good Government to order that a commission should be issued to inquire into certain matters connected with the Canadian Pacific Railway, to which the public attention has been directed, and that the evidence adduced before such commission should be taken on oath. The Commissioners shall be instructed to proceed with the enquiry with all diligence, and to transmit their report as well to the Speakers of the Senate and House of Commons, as to myself. I shall cause Parliament to be summoned for the despatch of business, to give you an early opportunity of taking such report into consideration. Meanwhile I bid you farewell.

His Excellency said that the Royal Commission would report, and that Parliament would meet again on the 22nd September next.

"The Ontario Teacher."

From the opening editorial in the August number of this interesting Canadian monthly, we are pleased to learn that the Teacher is meeting with the success it justly merits. The contents embrace a variety of articles of practical value to school teachers; and the discussion of educational questions cannot but prove highly interesting to all lovers of education. "High vs Public Schools" is the title of an able article contributed by S. Woods Esq., Head Master of the Kingston Collegiate Institute. Altogether the contents, both original and selected, are of a high order; and we would recommend all teachers to become subscribers. Published by Messrs. Ross & McColl, Strathroy, Ont., at \$1.25 per annum.

FIRE ENGINE BY-LAW.

By a vote of 41 to 18 the By Law authorizing the Council of Morrisburgh to raise the sum of \$3,500 for the purchase of a Fire Engine, has been defeated. Considering the influences at work for the past week or two, this result is not to be wondered at. A number of our street corner orators have been doing their best to make it appear that the passage of this By-Law would impose an unbearable burden upon taxpayers, and drive the village into bankruptcy. The most sensitive part of man is his pocket, and no argument is so powerful as that which appeals to the pocket. A few wiseacres in the village who make it a point to oppose every effort which is made for the improvement and well being of the place, set themselves to the task of defeating the By-Law providing for the purchase of a Fire Engine, and to accomplish their purpose, they assumed the role of the poor man's friend, who viewed with indignation this monstrous attempt to grind down to the dust the poorer class of the village, who were to be taxed for the protection of the lives and property of their more fortunate neighbors. This proved an all-powerful argument with those who refused to take the trouble to acquaint themselves with the facts. Then the plea was set up that the By Law provided for the purchase of a Steam Engine and no other; whereas in reality the By-Law provided for nothing of the sort. The particular kind of Engine was to be left altogether to the choice of the Council. This Steam Engine was made to appear in the light of a large elephant which once upon the people's hands, they would not know what to do with it. All sorts of extravagant and reckless statements were made concerning this much abused but really useful apparatus, and certain classes came to regard the steamer in the light of a p a g u e, which it was their sacred duty as good citizens to keep out of their midst. With a different class, another and a most potent argument was made use of, viz: that by voting down the By-Law, the Council would at once take steps to provide a suitable Hand Engine. If the electors had but read the By-Law carefully, they would have seen that its passage would have been more effectual in securing a Hand Engine than its defeat. No one who understands the English language can possibly place any other construction on the wording of the By-Law than that we pointed out last week. A certain sum of money was asked for by the Council to be placed in their hands for the purchase of a "Fire Engine with requisite hose," &c. It did not necessarily follow that the whole of this sum should be expended. It was left optional with the Council to expend what portion of it they deemed advisable. Some parties who voted nay, did so because they objected to entrusting that amount of money in the hands of the Council; and the result of the vote is certainly open to the construction of want of confidence in the powers that be. One gentleman informed us he had the promise of four members of the Council that if the By Law was voted down, they would purchase a Hand Engine. He being opposed to the large outlay necessary for the purchase of a Steamer, very naturally voted against the By-Law. We must confess this is a strange proceeding on the part of the aforesaid "four members of the Council." These four persons evidently believe that a hand engine is needed in the village. They consider it unnecessary for the electors to ratify a By-Law of their own, and ask them to vote it down, on the plea that they will provide something more substantial in their own good time. They had the power in their own hands to do so at the first. Why did they not do it? Why go through the expensive farce of holding an election at all? In the first place they declined to take the responsibility upon themselves of doing that which they now admit to have been their duty, and left the question to be decided by the ratepayers at a public meeting. This had the effect of putting off the question for two or three weeks. Then after an expression of opinion was elicited, they drew up a By-Law which is submitted to the electors after another delay of five or six weeks, at which time they coolly tell the electors to vote down their By Law and they will take such action in the matter as they deem necessary—thus virtually inviting a vote of non confidence in themselves! Bright men! What a clever farce all through! Judging from the past, we are fully warranted in saying that the action which is likely to be taken in this matter will be no action at all. The people have been loud in their demands for a Fire Engine upon all occasions when fires have visited us. An opportunity has been afforded them of securing one—the first opportunity ever given them—and they have failed to take advantage of it. Now they can make up their minds to do without an engine of any kind. After the vote of Wednesday last, we shall certainly feel disposed to justify the Council in their policy of non interference in this matter.

NEWS ITEMS.

Judge Prince, of Welland has resigned his office.

The number of deaths by the Wawasett disaster is put down at 80.

A fire in Albany, N. Y., on Monday, destroyed \$75,000 worth of property.

The French made payment of the third quarter of the last milliard of the war indemnity on the 5th inst.

A child of seven years, named Baulin, was found in a cellar at Levis, Quebec, the other day, nearly devoured by rats, but still breathing.

A young woman, named Nancy McCutcheon, of Rosemont, was choked to death on the 8th, by a piece of chicken which she was eating sticking in her throat.

The steamer Wawasett, running on the Potomac, was destroyed by fire on Friday, and between forty and fifty persons lost their lives.

Long John Wentworth owns seven thousand acres of land within twelve miles of the Chicago Court-house. And yet he is not happy.

In nearly every district in Ireland the reports of the crops are good. Flax especially, though unfortunately limited in acreage, will now almost certainly be uncommonly prolific in yield.

If you wish to save money insure in the Johnstown Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Head Office, Brockville. W. A. Schofield, Secretary and Treasurer.

Articles of agreement for the boat race have been drawn up and signed by John A. Bilgin, of New York, and George Brown of Halifax. The race to be rowed at Halifax on the 25th of August.

A country paper says:—Our early peas came up this spring two days after they were planted. Anybody's will, if they let them run in the garden.

The English Government has succeeded in finding coal in the central provinces of India. The mineral extends over a surface area of sixty miles in length, and from fifteen to twenty miles in breadth.

A shipper in Morrisburgh sent the following telegraphic despatch the other day to Ogdensburg:—"Please send me a tug." When it reached its destination it read: "Please send me a tub."

Mr. Martin J. Griffin, editor of the Halifax Express, has been appointed Secretary to the Fishery Commission under the Treaty of Washington, which will commence its sittings at Halifax in September.

Now that the great bore of Hoosac is nearly finished, a still greater one is projected. This is to pierce the Rocky Mountains at the Middle Park in Colorado. It will be twelve miles long and six thousand feet beneath the summit of James Peak, that is if it be accomplished.

By an official notification from the Department of Inland Revenue, traders and others are informed that the provisions of the present law relating to the weights of grain, seeds, roots, fruits, &c., will cease to have effect on and after the 1st day of January, 1874, and therefore all these articles, when bought or sold by weight, shall be specified by the cental—that is, one hundred pounds. Those, therefore, who after that date make contracts based on bushels will only be bound by the bushel or capacity, and not of weight.

BRANDARD'S MUSICAL WORLD for August is received and contains the usual twenty-eight pages of beautiful music and interesting reading. The Musical World is furnished at the low price of \$1 per year, while the music in each number is alone worth that amount. The publishers offer this month to send specimen copies of the World, together with their large new Descriptive Catalogue of popular music, free to any one writing for them. This new catalogue gives full description of thousands of beautiful pieces of music, and is invaluable to all musicians. Send your address to S. Brandard's Sons, Cleveland, Ohio, and receive the above free.

BALLOU'S MAGAZINE for SEPTEMBER.—This Magazine, a universal favorite with all classes of society, rich and poor, is issued for September, and a rare number it is, brim full of genuine matter such as interests all readers. It has a nice whaleman's story, telling of adventure in the arctic regions (which was crowded out of the August number), and a well written sketch about newspaper reporters, contributed by one of that useful profession, the celebrated M. Quad of the Detroit Free Press. In addition to this is a well-prepared paper on Brazil, several beautiful stories, an extra good supply of poetry, and the usual illustrations and comic cuts. All the back numbers from January supplied by the publishers, Thomas & Talbot, 36 Bromfield Street, Boston, and for sale at all periodical stores in the country.

BREAKFAST.—EDDIE'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which will save us many heavy doctors' bills."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London."

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."—Ouseley's Household Guide.

THE MARKETS.

"COURIER" OFFICE, Aug. 14, 1873.

Stagnation is still the state of matters on our market. There is scarcely sufficient produce of any kind offering to establish quotations, and the prices we give may be considered nominal.

Wheat is steady at 18c, but buyers do not seem anxious to purchase at this price, the American market still ruling low and no enquiry as yet for shipment. Eggs are dull at 13 to 14c, the Boston market being quoted at 12c and lower at 21 to 22c for Northern.

MARRIED

At Winchester on the 11th inst., by the Rev. J. Davidson, Miss Nora M. Rose to Mr. William E. Winegard, both of said place.

DIED.

On the 28th July, at the residence of her mother, Williamsburg, Elizabeth Lawry, daughter of the late Adam Lawry, aged 29 years.

One sweet flower has drooped and faded,
One dear human voice is fled,
One fair form the grave has shaded,
One dear sister now is dead.

POND'S EXTRACT. One trial tells the story, and a small sum saves many doctor's bills. It never fails.

New Advertisements.

SERVANT GIRL WANTED,
ONE accustomed to general housework. To a competent person, the highest wages will be given. Apply to J. F. MILLAR, Morrisburgh, Aug. 11th, 1873.

NOTICE.

THIS is to forbid any person purchasing a NOTE of hand given by me, payable to W. H. Bush or order, for the sum of \$55, as I have not received value for the same. MRS. THOMAS CUMMINGS, Winchester, Aug. 8th, 1873.

TOWNSHIP OF WINCHESTER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the above Society for 1873, will be held at CHESTERVILLE, Ont., on THURSDAY, the 25th day of SEPTEMBER, 1873.

THOMAS HAMILTON, Sec'y. Winchester, August 11th, 1873.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the Matter of John E. Miley & George T. Miley of Kempeville and Morrisburg, Insolvents.

A DIVIDEND SHEET has been prepared. A copy on application to the FIRST DAY of SEPTEMBER next, after which the Dividend will be paid.

DUNCAN MCFARLANE, Assignee. 199 St. James Street, Montreal, Aug. 14, '73.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is to inform the inhabitants of Winchester and surrounding Townships, that he is about abandoning the practice of medicine, &c., in consequence of his health. He therefore tenders his warmest gratitude for the patronage assigned him by almost an undivided public. Hoping that the friendly feeling which has always existed, will not be marred when he solicits payment from the few who are in his books &c. Any accounts not settled by Money or Note before the FIRST OF SEPTEMBER, PROXIMO, will be left with Mr. Wm. KAE for collection.

D. J. GRANT, M. D. Winchester, August, 1873.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in Iroquois Post Office, Aug. 13th, 1873.
Ault Mrs. Julia
Barnard Mrs. Mary
Bowen S. S.
Barnard Miss Lizzie
Barkley Thomas
Barkley Miss Abbie
Bartlett James
Cameron A. D.
Coughlin J.
Collison Miss Sarah
Clark W. G.
Craig Hugh J.
Fralie Mrs. Eliza
Hoskins Rev. R. H.
Higgins William
Hare Miss Nancy
Looke Joseph
McIntosh Miss Lottie
Markell Isaac
Morris Samuel
Meerby John
Robertson George
Steenburgh Henry
Small James
JAMES GRIER, P. M.

PLATTSBURG NURSERIES!

PARTIES having for some time past been representing themselves as agents for the above Nurseries, this is to give public notice that such parties have been acting under false pretences. From the following letter it will be seen that I am the only authorized agent for these Nurseries in the County of Dundas and vicinity, and I shall be happy to attend promptly to all orders which may be entrusted to me.

ADAM WEEGAR. Morrisburgh, Aug. 13th, 1873.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 12, '73.

This is to certify that Mr. ADAM WEEGAR has made arrangements to receive Trees from my Nurseries to sell in the County of Dundas and vicinity, and that I have never sold Trees to any one who has not come to that section. My Nurseries have been established since 1816, and I know of no other Nursery in this vicinity, from which Trees may be obtained, grown in the town, county or vicinity.

W. H. BAILEY.

BANKRUPT STOCK

For Sale by Tender.

TENDERS to so much in the dollar per inventory, will be received by the undersigned until

Monday the 25th inst., at noon,

for the BANKRUPT STOCK and BOOK DEBTS belonging to the estate of SIDNEY A. LOGAN, of Winchester Springs. The Stock consists of

DRY GOODS, CROCERIES,
ROBES & SHAWLS, HARDWARE, PATENT MEDICINES, CROCKERY, SHEEP, FURNITURE, 1 HORSE, &c. The Stock list amounts to \$1076.88, and the Book Debts to \$207.07. The Goods can be examined on the premises and the Stock list can be seen at the office of the undersigned at Williamstown. No Tender necessarily accepted.

D. MCLELLAN, Assignee. Williamstown, August 12th, 1873.

COUNTY OF DUNDAS AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION

AND CATTLE SHOW.

THE Annual Exhibition and Show will take place on the Society's Grounds at MORRISBURGH, on

Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 17th and 18th, 1873.

FIRST DAY.

Animals and articles for Exhibition must be on the grounds before 11 A.M., and all Entries must be made with the Secretary before noon. The Judges will commence their duties at 1 o'clock P.M.

SECOND DAY.
The awards will be declared at noon, and the ANNUAL ADDRESS will be delivered. A Fair for the sale of Stock and Produce will be held this day, commencing at 1 o'clock. The Society will furnish hay and feed for stock on exhibition, and employ careful persons to take charge of those left on the grounds over night. All animals, however, to be at the risk of the owners.

A. G. MACDONELL, Sec.-Treas. Morrisburgh, August 11th, 1873.

CAUTION.

THIS is to give NOTICE that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by any person in my name, from this date, without my written order.

JAMES J. LOCKE. Matilda, July 31st 1873.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, April 25, 1873.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES, until further notice, 15 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUTCHETTE, Chairman of Customs.

Town Ticket Agency



Grand Trunk Railway.

TICKETS FOR SALE AT THE "COURIER" OFFICE, TO ALL STATIONS EAST & WEST.

AMERICAN MONEY TAKEN AT PAR

for Tickets from Morrisburg to

Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis,

OMAHA, SALT LAKE,

San Francisco,

AND ALL PORTS WEST.

Passengers purchasing Tickets from the undersigned, avoid the trouble and delay of exchanging Tickets and re-checking baggage at Toronto.

There are fewer changes by this route to the principal cities in the West than by any other route, while both time and money is saved.—For further particulars apply to

H. C. KENNEDY, [Courier Office],

Town Passenger Agent G. T. R.

Branch Office—At W. A. NASH'S, Main St.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP TICKETS

ALSO FOR SALE,

AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Special inducements offered to parties in Canada desirous of purchasing Tickets to bring their friends in the old country out here.

H. C. KENNEDY, Agent.

GREAT BARAINS.

THE subscriber being about to leave here for the West, will

Dispose of his Entire Estate,

Comprising 1/10 of an acre of land in Inkermann, with 12 acres adjoining; 50 acres in the 8th concession of Mountain; 33 acres in the 6th; 16 in the 3rd, and 17 in the 3rd; also two choice Fairy Cows, a valuable Tom Whiffer Colt from a Morgan Mare, which is likely to make its mark in the racing world; together with a large assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries &c,

Valued at \$1000, which will be sold at

20 PER CENT UNDER COST!

Also 1,500 feet Hemlock Lumber, at \$5.50; a good Piano, eight Stoves, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS—Under \$100 cash; over \$100, 3 months' credit.

JOHN RENNICK.

Inkermann, July 22nd, 1873.

P. S.—Those 275 people whose names figure on my books at West Winchester, will oblige me and save Court cost by paying their accounts to Aaron Sweet at West Winchester within three weeks. And the 1000 people who are indebted to me at Inkermann, will also save cost by paying the same to me without delay, at Inkermann. All accounts unpaid on 24th August will be put in Court for collection.

(21st) JOHN RENNICK.

Iroquois High School.

Fourteenth Year under present management.

W. A. WHITNEY, M.A., - - - Head Master.
P. A. WHITNEY, - - - Asst. " "

Re-opening 18th August, 1873.

DURING the past year many students of this School have passed successful examinations for teaching, and six have gone to the University and have taken a high position.—The Board of Trustees and the Masters will spare no pains to secure the moral and intellectual welfare of the pupils.

The examination of entrants to the Iroquois High School, will not be held until October, but pupils may come on 18th August, at 10 o'clock A.M.

PHILIP CARMAN, Sect. I. H. S. R.

Iroquois, July 30th, 1873.

British America Assurance Co

FIRE AND MARINE.

Oldest Chartered U. Canadian Co.

Three Year Policies on Isolated Risks at low rates.

DIRECTORS:

PETER PATRICKSON, Esq., Governor.
E. H. RUTHERFORD, Esq., Deputy Governor.
Hon. G. W. Allan, Senator; G. H. Boyd, Esq.; Hon. W. Cayley; John Gordon, Esq.; Pelag Howland, Esq.; Hugh McLennan, Esq., Pres. Board Trade, Montreal.

E. RORY O'BRIEN, Esq., CAPT. R. COURNER, Fire Inspector, Marine Inspector.

F. A. BALL, - - - Manager.

Agent for Morrisburg and vicinity;

GEO. K. MORTON.

Molsons Bank, Morrisburg, Aug. 1st, 1873.

WORKERS WANTED!

FOR

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE.

which, with its Premiums, is one of the most attractive in the country. Price of Magazine, ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Commissions liberal, offering a lucrative and agreeable business to those willing to give it proper attention. Volume XIII, begins with July, 1873. Examine our Clubbing and Premium Lists. Two first-class periodicals for the price of one. For specimen Magazine and further information, address, WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, Newburgh, N. Y., S. E. SHUTES, Publisher.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

LOT number 20 in First Concession of Mountain, 23 acres of most valuable land, 60 or 70 acres cleared, either half will be sold separately. For price and terms, apply to the proprietors.

(19) VICTORIA HOUSE, WINCHESTER SPRINGS.

TO LET.

NEW STORE and STORE HOUSE, with a good cellar, to let in the Village of Wales, (Dickin's Landing Station). The Store is commodious, substantially built, and well adapted for a general business. Apply on the premises to

MES. J. BIGELOW.

Wales, March, 1873.

CARRIAGE WORKS!

THE undersigned is now prepared to execute all orders in his line with which he may be entrusted. All kinds of Plain and Fancy work can be had on the most reasonable terms.—REPAIRING done with neatness and dispatch. Customers will find it to their advantage to call and examine my work and prices.

All work warranted.

JOHN PYPHER

Morrisburg, January, 1872.

Farm for Sale or to Let.

LOT 29 in the 4th Concession of WILLIAMSBURG, the property of WM. J. A. CASSELMAN, Lock Master, Morrisburgh. Well watered and admirably suited for dairying purposes. Cheese Factory within quarter of mile, 20 Cows and a variety of Farming Implements to be had with the farm if needed. For particulars apply to the owner at Morrisburgh, July, 25th, 1873.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Matilda Fair.

The annual Exhibition and Fair of the Township of Matilda Agricultural Society takes place on the 24th, 25th and 26th of next month. Prize lists will be shortly issued.

Aground.

The propeller "Calabria" in coming up the river on Monday last, met with a mishap. Her propelling wheel broke, and she ran aground at Weaver's Point a few miles below here, where she was detained until the next day.

Waddington Fair.

Morris Ogden Esq., President of the Waddington Agricultural Society, has our thanks for a neatly printed copy of the premium list and regulations of the Society for 1873. The annual Fair is to be held this year on the 9th, 10th and 11th September. Premiums are to be awarded for trotting, running and hurdle races during the three days of the Fair.

Fire.

We regret to learn that on Saturday night last between 11 and 12 o'clock the barn and sheds attached to the property of Mr. Charles Skinner of Matilda were totally destroyed by fire. The barn contained a quantity of hay and oats together with all of Mr. Skinner's farming implements. The loss is partially covered by insurance. It is supposed the fire was the work of an incendiary.

Purchased.

We understand that the I. O. G. T. have purchased the "Smith American Organ," of which we made mention in our columns some weeks ago. May they long live to enjoy their beautiful instrument. We are confident it will give perfect satisfaction, as the name of the Company and also of the local agent, Mr. Matthews, are a sufficient guarantee.—Com.

The Harvest.

The accounts which reach us from all parts of this county concerning the crops now being harvested, are of the most cheering character. Farmers seem to be unanimous in pronouncing the Barley crop an unusually good one. The straw may be in some cases rather short, but the berry is plump and bright; and it will be no fault of the samples if Barley fails to bring good prices the coming fall and winter. Oats are said to be abundant and of good quality. Late sown is particularly good, the straw being much heavier than that sown earlier. Fall Wheat is as a general thing better than for years past, and the prospect is that Spring Wheat will be equally good. Buckwheat will yield largely. The same may be said of Corn, Potatoes, and in fact of all kinds of grain and vegetables. Altogether we have abundant reason for thankfulness.

Fire Engine Vote.

Pursuant to public notice the vote on the By-Law providing for the raising of \$3500 for the purchase of a Fire Engine for the village of Morrisburgh, took place in the Town Hall on Wednesday last. Owing to the fact that only freeholders and those holding leases extending over the time for which the Debentures were issued, were eligible to vote, there was not much interest taken in the matter. Polling commenced at 9 o'clock in the morning, and continued until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Considering that the whole number of eligible voters in the village does not exceed 70 the vote polled was a pretty large one. For the first hour not more than two votes were recorded in favor of the By-Law. A few who would have voted with the ayes refrained from doing so, on the ground that their votes would not in any way change the result. At the close the poll stood as follows:—

For the By-Law..... 13
Against the By-Law..... 41

Declined.

"Poets" appear to be almost as thick as flies in this section—a fact which we must presume is attributable to the romantic scenery along the majestic St. Lawrence. Verses of the most gushing description by a host of authors, have found their way to our sanctum lately, but owing to a sad lack of appreciation on our part, they have mostly all been consigned to the waste basket. Among the latest arrivals were two effusions, accompanied by the following note. It is only fair to state that there is a marked difference in the orthography of the original verses, as compared with that of the original note, which latter we give verbatim:—

"Mr. Kennedy, Proprietor
If you think those pieces of Poetry worth while printing, I should be happy to write some more. I should be happy to be a writer for your paper to write pieces and compose Poetry.

If you wish a writer let me know by sending me a letter, and also what you give a writer I sincerely hope that you will apply me. You affectionate," &c.

We regret to be compelled to decline the generous offer of our poetic friend, but the *Courier* establishment can't afford to pay for the services of such talented writers.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the *Courier*.

THE SEA SIFE.

DEAR SIR,—I don't think you ever visited Kamouraska, no doubt some of your friends have. The name is Indian and should be Cape's Mouraska, which means Many Cabins.

I arrived here with the family a few days ago, and our opinion all round is, that Kamouraska is decidedly a nice place. We were fortunate to secure accommodation in the house of the postmaster here, on terms very moderate. He's a first rate fellow, and I have no fault to find with his good madam or himself, but that they are too kind and thoughtful of our wants. If you enjoyed the climate of Scotland you would like Kamouraska. To-day with the thermometer at 70, they complain of its being *bien chaud*, very hot. I dare say you, at the same time in Morrisburgh, with a temperature of about 90 were telling your friends that it was *rather warm*.

The population of the village here, is about one thousand. July and August this year will double it. It's a miracle to me where all the visitors find accommodations. Every house seems to be full from the cellar to the roof. It is amusing and pleasing to see our town friends who have lived in coiled houses, begging for quarters in the smallest of these cabins. I can't but think that many of them will return home with a supply of contentment, greater than they ever felt before; they may have learned the force too of the saying that one half of the world doesn't know how the other half lives. I rather pity our hosts here. We arrived here with appetites about zero; in less than a week they have got up at least thirty degrees. One thing has struck me very forcibly, when we have here beautiful garden spots, fruit and flowers plentiful and in perfection, it doesn't require a foot fence to keep off depredators. If I could stamp on the people a characteristic name, it would be *Honesty*. Every window seems to be open, every door unlocked. If you ever come here, save yourself the expense of locks and padlocks. Here there is something to suit every one. The invalid can enjoy the healthful sea breeze, and stroll round a quiet and beautiful locality. The pleasure sseeker has boating, driving, fishing, picnics and every facility there is for all of them, and costing but little.

I would not like to supply your market with the small fruits, i. e., raspberries, cherries, huckleberries, &c., at the prices they are sold here. I won't quote them, as you might question my veracity, suffice it to say they are very cheap. The crops are later than ours. Hay cutting has just commenced here (6th Aug). Hay seems to be a good crop, as also the potatoes. The grain crops are poor. It's not all sunshine here however. Yesterday morning I saw a nice covered buggy as friend McGee ever turned out, start with a pleasure party. They looked beautiful, but little before sundown I saw the remains of that buggy being towed home under circumstances very heart rending. It certainly wasn't any more a covered buggy, the upper rigging was all gone. There was part of the wheels and part of one shaft left. It reminded me of a ship just escaped from a cyclone. What came of the crew I can't say, I dare say there were bruises if not broken limbs. Good for the Doctor and the carriage factory, one of about the only chances the Mr. D. has here.

Another accident happened to-day at our door. A gentleman leaving for the train for Montreal, (the station being about 5 miles from here) when getting into the carriage—either from the carelessness of the driver, or the fractiousness of the horse—lost his balance and made a very quick descent to mother earth. Had it been the editor of the *Courier* or the writer, I don't think the effects would have been serious, but he was a good portly man that would bring us both down together on the scales. He was considerably bruised, as the vehicle with four passengers passed over him. I am happy to say, however, that he is fast recovering from the effects and expects to be able to make a new start to-morrow.

It would very much surprise friend Gibson and others of Morrisburgh, were the water to rise on them 15 feet within the 24 hours as it sometimes does here. It never rises less than from 7 to 9 feet with every tide.

I hope you're thinking seriously of adding to the salary of your correspondent. You'll at least pay his travelling expenses.

Yours truly,

ALQUIR.

Kamouraska, August, 1873.

Dundas Agricultural Society.

MEMBERS' subscriptions are requested to be paid on or before the 20th AUGUST. After that date any person becoming a member and competing will be charged \$2.

A. G. MACDONALD, Secretary.
Morrisburgh, Aug. 4th, 1873.

CAUTION!

ALL parties are hereby cautioned against purchasing a NOTE of hand drawn by me and made payable to A. Howell or bearer, as I have received no value for said Note, which was fraudulently obtained from me.

LEWIS GORDIER.
Matilda, July 21st, 1873.

NOTICE.

W. E. FERGUSON, being about to leave W. Cheeverville and closing up his books, has to intimate to his debtors that all accounts which are not settled by the 29th August will be put into the hands of the Clerk of the Court for collection.

Winchester, July 29th, 1873.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned by Note or Book account, are requested to call and settle immediately, as all unsettled accounts shall be put in Court for collection on the 15th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1873.

RANSOM CASS LEMAN.
Winchester, July 29th, 1873.

POND'S EXTRACT CURES

Rheumatism, Scalds, Lameness, Neuralgia, Burns, Soreness, Sore Throat, Boils, Wounds, Hoarseness, Ulcers, Bruises, Headache, Piles, Sprains, Toothache, Colic, Old Sores, All Hemorrhages, Diarrhoea, etc.

POND'S EXTRACT

FOR SALE.

In Store, and to Arrive:

500 Bbls. Refined Sugars,
250 Hds. Demerara do
150 Hds. Porto Rico do
150 Boxes Cuba do
100 " Sugar Candy,
3,000 ch. and 1/2 ch. Green, Japan and Black Teas.
1,000 packages dark and bright Tobaccos,
250 Bags Coffee,
300 Bags Rice,
100 Bbls Heavy Mess Pork,
2000 Boxes Layer Raisins,
3000 hlf boxes Valencia,
500 Bbls Currants,
30 Bags Fresh Filberts,
20 cases Eleme Figs [in drums],
75 Boxes Sweet Shelled Almonds,
25 cases Blue Vitriol,
25 barrels Alum,
100 bbls. Copperas,
5 cases Manila Indigo,
5 cases Madras Indigo,
5 Bags Cochineal,
5 cases Dutch Madder,
200 packages Ext. Logwood, (bulk)
50 " do do 1/2, 1/4, & 1/8 lbs.
AND A WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

Foreign & Domestic Groceries

A. GUNN & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

J. CARRUTHERS & CO.,

Kingston.

Kingston, Ont.,
August 15, 1873.

F. C. DENESHA'S Provision Store,

BRADFIELD'S OLD BLOCK,
LOCK STREET, MORRISBURGH,

IS THE PLACE TO BUY

FLOUR, MEAL, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

CHEAP AND GOOD.

Choice Pastry Flour from the finest Western Wheat always in stock.

Business conducted on a Strictly Cash Principle.

Turnips, Potatoes, and Vegetables of all kinds on hand.

The highest price in Cash paid for all kinds of produce.

F. C. DENESHA.

Morrisburgh, Jan. 21st 1873.

REMOVAL

Wm. A. Fitchell

DESIRES to inform his friends and patrons that he has removed his Shop to MAIN STREET, over McGEES CARRIAGE FACTORY, where he will be prepared as heretofore, to attend to all orders in CARRIAGE SIGN, HOUSE

& ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, GRADING, GILDING, GLAZING, PAPER HANGING, KALCUMINING, SANDING, &c., &c.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to.

Particular attention paid to repainting old Buggies, Cutters, &c.

Transparent Window Shades made to order.

Morrisburgh, July 10th, 1873.

THE CELEBRATED

CARRATRACA

MINERAL WATER

IS UNRIVALLED as a pleasant and cooling agent. One or two glasses of Carra-

traca every morning before breakfast, or on an empty stomach during the hot weather, will keep your system cool and healthy. Carra-

traca Water stands unrivalled as a valuable remedial agent in cases of Habitual Constipation, Derangement of the Stomach and Bowels, Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys, Gravel, Gout, Rheumatism, especially the chronic form, Scrophula, Skin Affections of all kinds, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Acidity, and as a purgative after a debauch, it is unequalled.

For Sale by Hotels, Druggists and others, wholesale of the proprietors.

WINNING, HILL & WARE, MONTREAL.

13-3m

"PSYCHOMANCY,

OR

Soul Charming."

How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose instantly. This simple mental requirement all can possess, free, by mail for 25 cents, together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, &c. A queen, exciting book. 1500 sold. Address, T. W. HARR & CO., South Eighth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICE

BEING Proposed to sell MARRIAGE LICENSES, those desiring such commodity, shall be accommodated on the most indulgent terms by

WM. JOHNSTON, Sr.
Dickens Corners, Matilda, 1873.

\$5 to \$20 per day. Agents wanted!

All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address, G. SPINSON & CO., Portland Maine.

NOTICE

THIS new and handsome Hotel is now open for the reception of guests. The House is first class in all its appointments, and second to none in this section of country.

The table supplied with all the luxuries of the season, and the Bar furnished with the choicest wines, liquors, and ciders.

Good Stables and Bibles, and attentive Hosts.

A. McMARTIN
Morrisburgh, 1st Feb. 1871.

THE ALMONTE IRON WORKS!

Rosamond, Miller & Scott,
PROPRIETORS.

Manufacture

Circular Sawing Machines,

Wood and Iron Frames,

New and Improved Bull Wheels,

Double and Single Edgers,

Double and Single Butters,

Doherty Shingle Machines,

Iron Jointers,

Lath Machines,

DRAG SAWING MACHINES,

Deep Well Drilling Machines,

and all descriptions of

Saw and Grist Mill Machinery,

Shafting, Hangers, Pulleys, Couplings, Self-Lubricating

Boxes, Gearing,

of all sizes and descriptions.

WATER WHEELS

Made and Furnished to Order.

Rotary Fulling Mills,

Scouring Machines,

Wool Dusters.

HAVING ENLARGED THEIR PREMISES

and increased their facilities by a large addition of New Machinery, of the Latest and Most Approved Make, they are now in a position to turn out any of the above Machinery more expeditiously than ever, and equal to that of any other Works in the Dominion.

CONTRACTS TAKEN FOR THE

ERECTION AND FITTING UP OF

CRIST & SAW MILLS.

Estimates Furnished on Application.

A large stock of

CIRCULAR & DRAG SAWS,

constantly kept on hand.

REPAIRING

done, as formerly, with promptness and despatch.

Price-List furnished on application.

Rosamond, Miller & Scott.

July 17, 1873.

(18)

Carding & Grist Mills.

THE undersigned desires to inform his friends and customers that he has lately had his Mills put in THOROUGH REPAIR. The GRIST MILL is now in full operation.

GOOD WORK GUARANTEED

and no delay. The Carding Mill is now ready for the season's work. Orders solicited, and satisfaction given.

R. SIMPSON.

Donovanville, May 8th, 1873.

Grand Trunk Hotel.

THE undersigned having purchased the hotel at the Station formerly occupied by George Ullman and known as the ULLMAN HOUSE, would desire to solicit the patronage of the travelling public. Good meals and comfortable beds. Boarders taken at moderate rates. The Bar will be constantly supplied with the best liquors. Parties driven to any part of the country by leaving orders at the house. A call is respectfully solicited.

WM. ARMSTRONG.

Morrisburgh, March 14, 1873.

Farm for Sale.

LOT No. 19 in the 11th concession Township of Winchester, situated within two miles of Ormond Post Office, and within a stone's throw of a steam saw mill. For further particulars apply to David Rae, Esq., Winchester, or to the undersigned at Aultsville.

Parties trespassing on the above named Lot will be prosecuted according to law.

GEORGE FERRES.

Aultsville, Dec. 27, 1872.

FARM FOR SALE.

70 ACRES on the west side of Lot No. 15, in the first concession of the Township of Mountain, with a large clearance, well fenced and ditched. A good well, good Farm, Stable and Dwelling House, and a flourishing young orchard. To be sold at a reasonable price. For further particulars apply on the premises to JAMES McDANIEL.

Mountain, March 17, 1873.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL

MORRISBURGH.

THIS new and handsome Hotel is now open for the reception of guests. The House is first class in all its appointments, and second to none in this section of country.

The table supplied with all the luxuries of the season, and the Bar furnished with the choicest wines, liquors, and ciders.

Good Stables and Bibles, and attentive Hosts.

A. McMARTIN

Morrisburgh, 1st Feb. 1871.

1873. 1873.

The Old Foundry!

THE undersigned, thanking his numerous patrons for past favors, begs leave to announce that he has constantly on hand a large stock of

Steel & Cast Iron Ploughs,

WHEEL AND DRAG CULTIVATORS,

CORN HOES, ROAD SCRAPERs,

COOKING AND BOX STOVES,

Hollow Ware,

and a large supply of

Newcastle Smith Coal

all of which he will sell CHEAP for CASH.

Also, a CUSTOM BLACKSMITH'S SHOP.

Castings, all sizes, made to order.

Don't forget the old spot, near the W. M. Church.

J. F. MILLAR.

Morrisburgh, June 25th, 1873.

MOLSONS BANK.

Capital, \$2,000,000; Reserves, \$210,000.

HEAD OFFICE, ----- MONTREAL

Wm. Molson, Esq., President; F. W. Thomas, Esq., Cashier.

MORRISBURGH BRANCH.

Office Hours, - From 10 to 5 every lawful day.

THIS Bank purchases and issues drafts on England, United States, and all chief places in the Dominion; buys and sells U. S. Currency, and makes collections on all points.

General banking business transacted most favorably.

Accounts of Merchants in the neighboring villages solicited.

Interest allowed on deposits of Fifty Dollars or over, for fixed periods, at four or five per cent, according to time.

Savings Bank Department.

Opened 2nd Sept., 1872.

Now that this department is opened, all persons, farmers, mechanics, employees and others not in active business, who have been accustomed to keep their money in the home, subject to loss by fire and robbery, may avail themselves of the double advantage of perfect safety and four per cent compound interest for all unemployed funds; as they may add to or take from, their deposits at will; in sums of four dollars and upwards.

Morrisburgh, January 1873.

Insurance Agencies.

Fire, Marine, Life & Accident.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COY, TORONTO. FIRE & MARINE. (one or three years risks.)

QUEEN INSURANCE COY, LIVERPOOL & LONDON. FIRE & LIFE.

TRAVELLER'S INSURANCE COY, HARTFORD. LIFE & ACCIDENT.

GEO. K. MORTON.

Molsons Bank, Morrisburgh.

Farm for Sale.

LOT No. 20, in the 3rd concession of the Township of Williamsburgh, containing 200 acres—130 acres of which are cleared and under good state of cultivation. On the premises are a good dwelling house, woodshed, two large barns, stables and all necessary outbuildings. The land is at present seeded down, and altogether the property is one of the most desirable to be had in this section of the Province. It is well adapted

Among the Habitués.

THE IMPRESSION OF AN AMERICAN TOURIST.

[New York World Correspondence.]

BATISCAN, Can., July 24.—Precisely why people who have but limited time and means at their disposal—that is to say the mass and majority of summer travelers—go to Europe annually does not appear. In the matter of scenery the new world holds its own with the old, nor is its scenery barren of romantic and historical association. Even in respect of manners and customs Europe lies at our very doors—Europe, too, of the feudal ages, not the Europe of this latter day, when railways and revolutions have changed and modernized inhabitants as well as institutions. Canada is now, however, receiving justice at the hands of the American traveling public. This year the

HOTELS AND STEAMERS ARE CROWDED

with our compatriots—women in linen suits and men in holidander dusters—who corrupt usually unimpeachable morals of the native hack-driver and waiter, and gave curiously to the small change of the country.

To many travelers, of course, Canada is a thing to be done in a given number of days at the expense of a given number of dollars. These will see very little that they could not have seen at home. Rocks, rivers, pictures, and public buildings are much the same the world over, and, bar the fortifications at Quebec and an occasional petticoated priest, the average American traveler may see nothing new in Canada. Those desirous of seeing its characteristic life should do like your correspondent—betake themselves into some centre of rural population, where things have not changed since the days of Champlain. Round the cities and watering-places the peasantry are sophisticated and about as ungenial as the Indian sachems at Niagara. They know the rate of discount on greenbacks; they swear in English; they travel on the cars. How different is life in the heart of the "French country"—say, at Rigaud, on the Ottawa, anywhere between Montreal and Quebec, or away on the Lower St. Lawrence. Here the people decline paper money in favor of silver. They converse with their chunky little horses in phrases more odd than ever Dickens put into the mouths of his Norman peasants ("Ah, sacred head of a milch cow and bandid," for instance), and as for the iron horse, to parody Tennyson,

Never heard the homely herds,
Or the loud locomotive, or conductor's "All aboard."

Batiscan lies on the St. Lawrence River, about 120 miles below Montreal, in the heart of the district of Champlain. There are two or three villages of that name, each distinguished by the prefix of a saint's name. Indeed, all through this part of Canada the villages

TAKE THE NAMES OF SAINTS,

though custom sometimes drops them in familiar use. Notre Dame de la Rivière du Loup, St. Anne d'Yamachiche, St. Jean des Chailions, and St. Barnabé de Châteauguay are among the places in the vicinity.

It was along the bay of Champlain that the early French settlers at Quebec first made difficult headway against the Abenakis and other Indian tribes. It was long ere they made their footing good at Three Rivers; and even after M. de Maisonneuve and Mlle. Mance had firmly established themselves at Montreal the settlements in this vicinity were held by precarious tenure. Civilization and settlement rolled on to the West, and left the country here like that below Quebec.

PURELY AND PRIMITIVELY FRENCH.

There are, perhaps, not ten English people in each county, and the native population has not yet begun to experience the influence of the American emigration, which is so rapidly changing and modernizing the French Canadian, politically, socially, and religiously.

The country hereaway possesses the same general features familiar to all who have ever traveled by day between Montreal and Quebec. On either bank of the river, bounded by the not far distant hills, is a narrow belt of close settlement. The highways run along the river's bank; the farms (usually three acres in front by thirty in depth), abut thereon. The result is a regular succession of houses, a short attenuated village,

MILES ON MILES IN LENGTH.

At every six miles—distance is counted here by the league of three miles—comes a closer settlement clustering round the parish church. The scene from the river is always enchanting. The steamer is forever sweeping down a broad, blue street. On every headland the stone church lifts up its solitary silver spire and sounds the mellow Angelus from among its groves of trees. The houses, of stone or whitewashed wood, with their high roofs and gaily painted doors and windows, are set like toy-houses along the road, each surrounded by its thatched out-buildings; before each a grove of breezy firs or the trim-clipped poplars that remind one of Lombardy or Brittany. The fences cut the whole face of the land into squares like those on a checker-board, some tanned brown with hay crops, others white with buckwheat, others green with maize, and still others yellow with sunflowers. Behind and over all the sombre Laurentian hills rise, covered to the summits with unshorn woods.

It is the picture is essentially French its features will be found still more medieval on a closer examination. The only piece of American life is the steamboat, and that is simply atoned for by the wooden canoes in which old men are dragging their scines, while buxom old women in

GIGANTIC STRAW HATS

ply the paddle in the stern, and by the long line of batteaux, large bluff sloops, with two huge sails (which are hoisted, yards and all, by a windlass) that lay under the point, waiting for a favorable wind to carry them up stream. On shore no hissing and hurrying locomotive. A solitary traveler jogs along in a little French cart drawn by one of those chunky, squealing little stallions that can trot all day in a half-bushel measure, or a lover hastening to a rendezvous flashes past in a tiny sulky, handling his horse with an elaborateness that would put Dan Mace to the blush. If you are in the village you may see the priest pass in his petticoat-like robes, every head being decorously uncovered in salutation; and the Christian Brother in gown, bands, or gigantic felt hat, such as abound in Rome or Madrid; or the old notaire or seig-

neur, in all likelihood with queue, knee-breeches, cane, and snuff-box, just as if he had stepped out of a balloon from Dieppe or Rouen.

The dwellings of the people will be found novel to Americans in all their appointments, their dress and demeanor full as odd. On entering the kitchen—the parlor is sacred—you will find its most prominent features the huge double stove and large basket-chairs before the fire, wherein doze eternally the great-grand parents or other remote ancestors of the residents. These old people never die, and can hardly be said to live. Shriveled, wrinkled, deaf, and toothless, they bask before the fire and smoke native tobacco year after year, never failing notably to impress the stranger, who meets them in every house, with a dreary idea of old Tithonus and incurable age. It is in the parlor and best bedroom, however, that the Canadian housekeeper

GIVES FULL REIN

to her somewhat confused imagination. The rooms are crowded with furniture till there is no place left for human occupants. Things are purchased for show, not for use. Carpets, where boar-constrictors writhe amid cat-bag-roses, adorn the floor. The walls blaze with pictorial or literary decorations—G. Washington or Napoleon being the favorite military hero, and scarcely less popular than the Virgin with her bosom pierced by seven daggers or the Saviour staggering under an exaggerated cross. A looking-glass in a gilt frame and a wooden clock which does not go, with a railroad map of the United States or a "Course of Time" chart fill up the walls. Red, vivid red, is the tint of the furniture. On bureau—a bureau is indispensable to a Canadian parlor—and claw-table is a display of petty statuary in plaster and delf that baffles description. Saints, virgins, lambs, cats, sitting hens—intended to serve as butter-coolers—red spaniels, bronzed pepper-casters, and china images of Corydon ogling Phillis (Phyllis in a cocked hat with her dress drawn through the pocket-holes, Corydon with a flute and a queue)—these, with an accordion and a coal-oil lamp, are safe to be found in the best room of a well-to-do habitant. Books—none but a well-thumbed breviary. Newspapers—none at all.

THE FRENCH CANADIAN BED

challenges attention and reprehension. I do not allude to its gay quilt; for the habitant women makes a gaudy if not neat bedspread and rag-carpet. But I do not object to the bed itself alone. The bedroom is always small and stifling; so small that you must creep under the bed to shut the door. These hot stoves and papered windows poison the people, drain the blood out of their cheeks and the clearness out of their eyes, till the fair one of fifteen is a haggard crone at thirty. Then the beds are of a dizzy height and provoking shortness. The bolsters are of the size of angle-worms—angle-worms, let me add, very empty in the stomach. But the bed itself is covered with layers of nutmeg graters (to nothing else can the accused home-made linen be compared) and etiquette does not allow two sheets, but one sheet and a blanket. Under all, and worse than all, is a stratum of feathers of unknown depth, into which you sink with an audible "tuff" and where you swelter and stew till tardy day.

THE EVERY-DAY DRESS

of the people is picturesque. The children of tender age wear a chemise, about four inches long, of yellow flannel (though why yellow?) Those of six, eight, and even ten are satisfied with a dress of "orange and blue" print reaching the mid-leg. Half a dozen of these little girls, bare-legged, with hula straw hats, blessed with the dark hair, liquid eyes, and bewitching complexion of tan, gold, and vermeil that all young French Canadian children possess, make a picture pretty enough for Whittier. The male elders wear the gray etoffe (home-spun) of the country summer and winter. The coat is more ample in the skirts and the pantaloons in the seat than modern swells or satirical connoisseurs demand, but, except for his Phrygian cap of blue or red worsted (*tuque*) and his gay sash, relic of his Basque ancestors or his sire's woodland life, you could hardly tell the French Canadian farmer of to-day from the New England farmer of thirty years ago. On Sundays he comes out more gorgeously, with such a blue coat, red vest, green necktie, and butter-tinnet hat as would strike a plantation darkey dumb with envious admiration. The women wear on ordinary occasions the white short gown and gay blue or red petticoat. Both sexes wear home-made "beef moccasins," and in wet weather go clatter about house and yard in wooden *sabots*, to run in which without immediate annihilation strike me as being a performance worthy of Blondin.

Your lady readers must not understand that the wife and daughter of the habitant do not occasionally come out

EN GRANDE TOILETTE.

One young lady of the village has a panier and a wear hoop skirts on Sunday. We had a family reunion on Sunday evening last, what they call a *veillée*. After vespers, or about four o'clock, Sunday ends, agreeably to continental custom. The people gathered, young and old, to the number of some thirty. My host, a young innkeeper, was in full dress, with patent-leather slippers, which to me derogated from his dignity. Several of his parents drove in from a distance. They solemnly kissed each other on both cheeks and "sat round sociably." After tea a fiddle and a black bottle were produced, and there was dancing by the young folks. The "horse" set trotted their ponies on the road outside by moonlight, and as sometimes as much as half a dollar was in the pool-box there were much noise and excitement. The old people talked and played cards, one or two sang songs, the whole audience joining in the chorus. About midnight the *veillée* broke up, to be renewed on Sunday next. Of course the dresses were

SOMETHING REMARKABLE,

and it was Sunday, still your correspondent could not fail to note and to admire the perfect innocence—almost childishness—of the entertainment, the deference paid to the aged, the constant, if rustic, politeness, and the warm welcome extended to all who came. The daily life of these peasants, monotonous as it must be, and devoid of ambition and education as they are, is not without some attraction to one fresh from crowds and cities. The neat little gardens without, filled with herbs for use, and the brightest and most fragrant of flowers for show, clovepink, hollyhock, sunflower, and scarlet-runner; the

home-made bee-hive just beyond the fence of piled cordwood; the oven of mud-plastered stones, from which there is perpetually issuing a crazy smell of fresh bread that would waken an appetite beneath the ribs of dyspepsia; the old well with its creaking, stone-balanced sweep; the two bare-legged girls in the stream pounding their washing with bats and crouching by the hour

La belle rose du rosier blanc

—all this has an inexpressible charm and freshness. We feel that we have let the busy world of America spin past us, and I have stolen away over to another continent and back to another century. There are telegraph wires passing the house, and once a day a venerable postilion brings in the mail. But no one goes to the post-office except the notary and the doctor, and the only paper in the house is nearly a month old, filled with correspondence from Rome and an account of a miracle just (two years ago) wrought at Lourdes.

Germanism in Alsace.

The *Carlsruhe Gazette* publishes the following letter, from Strassburg in Alsace: The so-called reports on the disposition in Alsace having long since gone out of fashion, because they have too much room to the imagination of the individuals and proved unreliable, and the present dead season making it especially felt, the newspapers have now laid hold of another Alsatian theme, namely the Germanism in Alsace, and they have written about it *ad infinitum*. All possible facts and documents are being raked up to show, how much the German language was still at home with us. An article of the *Cologne Gazette* on the subject has made a special sensation and provoked a long reply from the *Alsatian Journal*. We must consider this controversy to be very useless and would have asked long since whether all this has not been well known before, if the great readiness of the newspapers to enter upon the controversy was not explained by the present dearth of other news. Nevertheless it appears to us that some statements of the *Alsatian Journal* deserve attention. That journal brings an article about the dominant languages of the country written in 1867 by Herr Worth, a former schoolmaster, and very properly places it in opposition to the article brought by German newspapers based on a work by Edward Gans written in 1836. Both descriptions are perfectly in accordance with the actual condition in the respective years. Herr Worth's article shows very clearly that it was high time for some event to occur which should prevent the German language from dying out, and that during the last years the use of the French language in Alsace had increased in a most alarming manner to the detriment of the German mother tongue. We could add more to this from our own personal experience. The doing of the French officials very much reminded us of the conduct of the Russian officials in Poland. War had been declared against the German language. School-children were taught to sing senseless French rhymes to the old German melodies; teachers were told to punish such children as spoke German in the streets and to reward informers. At Strassburg, Marshal Bazaine spoke once rather harshly to the Protestant pastors calling on them to pay their respects about the obstinacy with which they clung to the German language; in short, it was time that things should change, and this fact is well known. But those persons who saw at that time with anger and sorrow the growth of French ideas and language, are able to their joy to affirm to-day that the French acquired with so much pains is disappearing rapidly from among the people, and this fact saves us all trouble of a dispute on the question of the nationality of the Alsations. We must draw attention to one statement of Herr Worth: Strassburg, the capital, always sets the example in everything. At that time, this was certainly true, but fortunately it is no longer. Strassburg stands already now isolated with its elected councilors, and if it continues in the present manner, it will soon be left behind by the rest of the country. Its influence upon the country is already now almost nil. Moreover this town also has a future differing very much from its present state. With its growth new elements are being imported, and the rising generation will conform to them. The French party at Strassburg has its fate written on its face; its objects are sterile and therefore destined to perish, while all around awakes to a new life and bears out the words of the poet: "The living is in the right."—*Der Lebende hat Recht.*

Overwork Wrong.

Men abuse their bodies by overwork. Idleness is sin. We were made to labor. Our health, happiness and usefulness are all promoted by a life of activity. It is a misfortune to be so situated that the necessity for exertion does not press on us—that every want is provided for without care or effort on our part, and that the ordinary stimulus to labor is thus taken away. I had a neighbor once, who having inherited a fortune in his youth, had grown old through a life of general leisure. But he was an unhappy man. One summer evening I saw him walking thoughtfully to and fro on his grounds, and I joined him. "I was thinking," said he, "what a misfortune it has been to me that I have been all my life freed from the necessity of exertion. I should have been a happier man if compelled to do something." But such cases are rare. Idleness is not the prevailing fault of our land and time—but directly the opposite. Life is too fast—too intense, and every day men are falling into their graves victims of overwork. There is probably no land under the sun where men live so fast, labor so intensely, and wear out so rapidly, as in this land, and especially in New England. It is said that nothing strikes a foreigner more on his first visit to us than the hurry and rush with which business is pursued. Offices in our New England cities are opened earlier and closed later than in any other cities in the world, and in some of them the toil and drudgery are continued, without interruption, through all the secular days of the year. What is the result? Many of our best merchants and ablest professional men, if they are living, have the decrepitude of age at fifty. And many others of them fall dead in a moment, in the street or in the counting-room. Verdict, heart disease, or congestion of the brain. The comment is, a mysterious providence that cuts men of such ability and usefulness off in the midst of their plans and

their days. But it is not mysterious. There is no mystery about it. The simple fact is that the human machine has been overworked and broken down. A steam engine may be driven at the rate of forty miles an hour, but it cannot last as the machine that is driven at the rate of twenty-five. There are many men in Boston of forty years of age who have crowded as much toil, and care, and business into fifteen years as should have been spread over thirty—the work of a long life has been done before they have reached the meridian, and the consequence is the decrepitude of old age comes full twenty years too soon. In the hurry and worry of business or professional life all laws of health are ignored, forgotten, or trampled under foot, and when at length the poor victim wakes up to the fact the injury is irreparable—he is past cure. Now, friends, however we may excuse, or palliate, or pity such a course—is it not morally wrong? Must not the Creator, who framed our bodies, and established the laws which govern them, so regard it? The laws broken are His. We call them nature's, but He is the God of nature, and the laws of nature are as really His as the commands of the decalogue, uttered amidst the solemnities and terrors of Sinai. If a man has a journey of twenty miles before him, he can perhaps whip his horse over it in an hour and a half, but probably it will be the last journey he will perform with that horse. He has crowded into one hour and a half what ought to have taken two and a half, and the result is a broken-down and ruined horse. And should we not all condemn such an act as cruelty? Is it any less cruelty for a man to overtax in a similar way not his horse, but his own body? How much better is a man than a horse?—*W. Lamson, D. D.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

[From the Globe.]

About seven o'clock yesterday morning the fireman in Messrs. J. Wood & Sons' planing factory was proceeding to finish the preparations to commence work, oiling machinery and adjusting the gear. The fire had been built, and steam was already up, when suddenly an adverse current of air filled the chimney, forcing the vapour back, and driving the flames in the furnace out through the grate in front. Here there was a quantity of dry wood, shaving, and chips, perfectly ready for combustion, and it instantly took flame and spread with a rapidity beyond all power of checking over the floor of the engine room, and from there into the main building, so that in five minutes time the entire lower portion of the edifice was a mass of fire. In a bedroom in the second story a young man named John Wood, a son of the principal in the firm, was asleep at the time and was aroused by the alarm. He jumped up and instantly comprehended the extent of the danger. His first thought was to save the books which were in the office at the corner of the building, the most remote from where the fire had broken out, and on the first floor. On reaching the foot of the stair he fell, whether from stumbling in his haste or from the fire and smoke which enveloped him, is not known, but he regained his feet and passed rapidly through the flames to the office which he was seen to enter. He remained only an instant, the fire was here too, and he turned and made for the outer door, where some of the men were standing, and who were watching his progress. He fell before he reached the door, when they rushed forward and carried him out, more dead than alive. His clothes were burned off, and his skin and flesh scorched in a desperate manner. He was carried into Hay's hotel on Front street, and Drs. H. H. Wright and De Grassi were called to give such aid as might be possible. At noon, we understand, the medical men had no hope of the unfortunate young man surviving the shock he had received, and the agony he was enduring.

We could not ascertain exactly what was the amount of loss by the fire. The building itself, which stood on a portion of the old Fair Green on Princess street, south of Front, belonged to the Crawford estate, and was leased by the Messrs. Wood.

There is not a timber left in the building; the destruction is complete. The machinery belonged to Messrs. Wood & Sons, and is all standing, but considerably injured, to what extent we could not learn. The insurance on the machinery we are told had expired only a few days ago, and had not been renewed. There were several other parties, builders, who had lumber lying there to have gressed, who are losers to the extent of the stock they had on the premises, for everything was destroyed. The outside of any individual loss, in this way, will probably not exceed \$200.

A circumstance in connection with the destructive signals when they were first made is worth reporting. When the alarm was given from box 64 it failed to be understood in the other circuits. The Berkeley street engine, No. 4, got the signal all right, but in circuit No. 1 the signal was indistinct. After the fire Mr. Ashfield proceeded to ascertain where the fault lay, and accompanied by Mr. Gibson found that the fault did not lie in No. 4 circuit. Finally, their attention was directed to a place at Toronto street on King, where a piece of rope that had been used to hang out a flag had been thrown over the telegraph wire, and had weighed down the upper wire so that it pressed on the one beneath, and destroyed the current. The rope was removed, the currents were tested, and the signals were found to be perfect. The scarcity of water that was experienced at the first in several of the hydrants was owing, it was supposed, to the drain at that time by the watering carts.

The Princess Metternich on her mettle.

A correspondent of the *World*, writing from Paris, says: This anecdote from Vienna has stimulated conversation here: A few days since Archduke Ludwig Victor, the Austrian Emperor's youngest brother, gave a ball. Princess de Metternich was of course invited. She did not make her appearance until ten p. m. Archduke Ludwig went up to her and drily said: "I regret, madame, you have not come earlier; Her Majesty has been here since nine p. m." The Princess smiled and said: "I do not regret having come so late to your Highness's ball, for the Empress never speaks graciously to me when I have the honor of meeting her." "Madame, you insult Her Majesty." "Your Highness, such is very far from being my in-

tention, for I know the respect I owe to Her Majesty; I did but reply frankly to your Highness's remark." Mad-me de Metternich walked about the drawing-rooms as usual at balls, and had dismissed this conversation from thought. But as supper was about to be served Archduke Ludwig Victor came up to her and said: "I beg pardon, a place had been kept for you at the imperial supper table; but after the insult you have given the Empress you cannot occupy that seat." She answered, with labial calmness and dignity, "Very well, Highness; but, as I have ordered my servants for midnight, I beg your Highness to get me a back." This insolent order (an Archduke ordered to get a back for anybody, least of all a nobody not of the blood) so confounded the Archduke he could not think of nothing better than to execute it. He went to the vestibule and ordered a footman to go for the back. Twenty carriages were immediately offered her; she refused them all. She laid stress upon going home in a hack from the Archduke's house. She sat up all night packing her luggage. The Austrian Empress is probably jealous of Princess de Metternich's brilliant success in society. Mmes. Thiers and Mlle. Dosne loathed her for that same reason, and intrigued until they secured Prince de Metternich's removal from the embassy here.

President Lincoln and the Office Seeker.

Lincoln's not a bad man, said General Squash, though he does sometimes attempt to palm off an old Joe Miller as a new story, and make his self the hero of it. And as we are talking of him, I will tell you a story that he once told in my presence that will illustrate the matter. Said Lincoln to Seward—they are great friends and cronies, though Seward likes his glass and Lincoln does not—and there were eight or ten of us present, including Mrs. Lincoln—"I had a visit yesterday from old Ephraim Tight. What do you think he wanted?"

"A place, I suppose," answered Seward. "Right," continued Lincoln. "He levelled a long speech right at me, as if it had been a revolver, and said that it was all owing to his influence and exertions in his own state—Vermont or Rhode Island, I forget which—that I was elected President. 'In fact, Mr. President,' said he, 'I made you.'"

"Well, I daresay you helped," said I, for I didn't want to offend him; "but at least a thousand other people have told me the very same thing. So I'm like the Universe, you see, for I have had many makers. But what can I do for you, Mr. Tight?" "Well," said Mr. Tight, clearing his throat into the great presidential spittoon, that has done service for a quarter of a century in the White House. "I'm glad you recognize my claims so far as to ask the question. I should like to have the Collectorship of Customs at the Port of New York."

"There were fifty thousand applicants for that," replied I, "and it was bespoken long before the election."

"Well, then, the Embassy to Paris," said Tight.

"Filled up long ago," replied I; "there must have been at least forty thousand applicants for that."

"London will suit me equally well," said Tight, nothing abashed.

"Gone again," said I; "there were thirty thousand applicants, and there must have been twenty-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine disappointed men, of whom two-thirds, perhaps, have learned to hate me ever after."

"Any foreign embassy will answer," said Tight, "I'm not particular. London would have done best, as I don't speak French; but as that is filled up, Berlin, Vienna, the Hague, Japan—anything you like."

"All gone, and no chance of a vacancy," said I.

"Well, then, suppose you give me a Post-office?"

"All full at present, and likely to remain full until a new President shall make a clearance of the whole lot."

"I don't much like a light-house," said Tight; "it's lonely work, and darnation ill paid; but I'll rather take a light house than nothing."

"Mr. Tight," said I, giving him a hard squeeze, so hard that I made him wince, "I admire your perseverance. 'Never say die,' is clearly your motto, and half a loaf is better than no bread, but I'm really very sorry to say that I have not even a light-house left for your acceptance."

"Well," said Tight, "all I can say is that it is cursed hard that I should have worked so long for you and made you President without getting the least reward for my trouble. At all events, you can loan me a hundred dollars?"

"Indeed I can't," replied I, "I wish somebody would loan me fifty, for I'm hard up, ain't I, Seward?" Seward winked.

"The country's going to the devil," said Tight; "and what's the good of fighting for your party, if your party won't fight for you? Perhaps, however, you've an old coat or an old pair of boots you can give me?"

"I think I can manage the boots," replied I; "but I've an uncommon large foot, as you may see, and they mightn't fit."

"Well, that's possible," said Tight, "and I think I'll take the coat."

And I sent him one to his hotel, and I heard that he immediately sold it for five dollars to the bar-tender, and spent the money in old Bourbon whiskey.—*St. James's*

—Let all ardent lovers who have made will in favor of the ladies who are not yet their wives take notice! The testament of a Kentucky gentleman, executed before his marriage and giving all his estate to the lady who became his wife, has been set aside in favor of his heirs at law, the court holding that the marriage operated as a revocation, and that the widow is entitled only to her dower. It would be hard to find any fault with this considered merely as a matter of law. But, no doubt, this will was a part of the consideration of the marriage contract, and as such it seems hardly equitable to set it aside.

A WORKING BOY.—A boy only 15 years old, in Blackhawk county, Iowa, whose father died three years ago, leaving his widow and son an eighty acre farm burdened with a \$1,000 mortgage, has taken whole and sole charge of the farm, hiring help only in seed time, harvest and threshing, paid off the mortgage, purchased a harrower, a sulky plow, a wagon and a set of harness, besides a sewing machine for his mother, and is now out of debt. He is a member of the Cedar Valley Agricultural Society, and attends school three months each winter.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 5.

The weather was everything the most enthusiastic turfite could desire, a gentle breeze tempering the otherwise sultry atmosphere to a charm. The track, since last year, has been increased in width down the home stretch, in front of the judges stand and around the turns, thus giving a better chance for a good "send off" where such a large field of horses are started. It was in capital condition and fairly maintained its reputation for being the "fastest track" in the United States. With admirable foresight, the managers had secured an omnibus to convey the "brethren of the quill" to the track, who are under obligations for the many favors extended to them. The different streets leading to Cold Spring were lined to-day with every conceivable description of vehicle conveying its load of living freight to the great centre of attraction. The Main street cars were crowded to their utmost capacity, and the N. Y. Central Railway ran immense trains of visitors to the track. The number of spectators was estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000 which I think was within the mark. Tomorrow the crush will be immense. The grand twilight in the hotels need scarcely

the number of those tickets sold is kept, and on the conclusion of the race the total amount of the pool is divided among the holders of tickets upon which the winning horse is written, less the usual commission. The starters for the first race and the positions they drew from the inside were as follows: Mambrino Gift, Caledonia Chief, Mambrino Gif, Zeldacide, Gold Dust, Kate Gilbert, Stewart Maloney, Bay Henry, Manhattan, Planter and Barney Kelley on the outside. Promptly at 2 o'clock the judges, E. A. Buck, C. J. Hamlin, and Munson P. Bush, rang the first bell, and the interval between that and the horse's being called up was filled by the band dispensing a choice selection. A slight delay was caused by Manhattan throwing a shoe while coming up to score. A further delay took place on the first attempt to get off, Caledonia Chief, the only Canadian representative in the race acting likewise in the second attempt to get off. After seven false starts the word was given at 3.15. This heat was very tame Mambrino leading all the way round, winning the first heat by about a length. Mambrino Star second, Maloney third, Caledonia Chief just saving his distance. Time, first quarter 36 seconds; half-mile 1 12; mile 2 26.

St. James, Gloster, and Lucille Gold Dust having been drawn. Time $\frac{1}{4}$, 37 sec.; $\frac{1}{2}$, 1.13 $\frac{1}{2}$; mile, 2.26.

The second heat of the 234 was now called on, the horses occupying the positions from the pole as they arrived in the last heat, Mambrino Gift having the inside, of course. After one false start the horses got off; Barney Kelly having a good lead, the favorite gradually gained on Barney, whom he collared shortly after passing the half-mile pole, and a magnificent race ensued from the three-quarter pole home, between Kelley and Gift. They came down the home-stretch head and head until within one hundred and fifty yards of home, when Gift broke badly, and Kelly won the heat by two lengths, Gift second and Maloney third. Time, $\frac{3}{4}$, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$; $\frac{1}{4}$, 1.12; $\frac{3}{8}$ mile, 2.26 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The pool for the 2.27 race showed that Nettie had increased in favor, selling freely in the pools at \$100 to \$25, and just before the start at \$100 to \$20. A good start. At the first turn Brown cut across the favorite, and gained the inside, which he kept until the finish. At the half mile pole Brown led half a length before Nettie, and increased it to a length and a half between that and the three-quarter pole. Here Nettie made a rush, came up to Brown, and a fine struggle took place, ending in Nettie winning the heat by a length, Brown second, Blanche third, and Comic last. The last half mile, it will be seen was trotted in the fast time of 1.10 $\frac{3}{4}$. When the time was chalked on the board immense cheers were sent up for the winner. Time, quarter, 36 $\frac{3}{4}$; half, 1:12; mile, 2:22 $\frac{3}{4}$.

At the request of the owner the driver of Gift was changed this heat. In the pools Gift continued the favorite, selling for \$75 against the field at \$55. This heat does not bear description. Kelly had the lead, but was captured by Gift before the half pole was reached, the latter leading at that point fully two lengths, the others being strung out like a flock of geese. Coming home Kelly made play, but was shook off by Gift easily, after the runner going off his feet, the favorite winning by a couple of lengths. Time, quarter, 36; half, 1:13; mile, 2:27. The horses for the third heat of the 2:27 race were now rung up. A splendid start was made, Nettie, Brown and Blanche going around the first turn together. Brown led to up near the half mile pole, but at which spot Brown was a head behind Nettie, Blanche third, Comie a bad sixth as usual. These positions were maintained until the homestretch was reached, when Blanche made play for Nettie, but could not reach her, although she beat Brown for second place, (but was set back to third for running.) Nettie leading Blanche about a head, winning the heat and race. Time, 1, 36; 2, 1:12; mile, 2:24.

For the fourth heat of the 2.34, Gift was a hotter favorite than ever setting for \$50 against the field \$10. A splendid start, Gift led around the turn, Kelly second. Malony third, same position up to $\frac{1}{2}$ mile all trotting beautifully. Gift kept his position down the home stretch; Kelly went for him but could not reach him. Notwithstanding Gift broke within two yards of home, but caught nicely and won the heat by about a length, Kelly taking second money, Malony third, and Mambriano S. fourth. Time, $\frac{1}{4}$, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$; $\frac{1}{2}$, 1.15; mile, 2.30.

Below we give the

SUMMARY:

BUFFALO PARK, Aug. 5, 1873.—Purse \$4,000. For horses that have never trotted better than 2:34: \$2,000 to first, \$1,000 to second, \$600 to third, \$400 to fourth.

I M and H Nye name ch s Mambrino	12 11
D Piffer names b b Barney Kelly	9 123
M Goodin names b g Stewart Maloney	3 332
C Legati names b s Mambrino Star	2 444
L Lutz names b J r, names ch s Zilead	
Gold Dust	47 6
Three Brown names s s Caledonia Chief	10 555
J J Bowen names b m Kate Gilbert	5 699
J raves & Loomis name b g Bay Henry	6 976
A Patterson names b s Manhattan	7 887
John W Wrt names b m	8 dist.
B Mace names r g Walter	drawn
D Mace names ch s Fearnought, Jr.	drawn
P Daly names blk g Arthur	drawn
T Sullivan name b m Belle	drawn
Buffalo Pa. 273, 230.	
For horses that costed over \$175.—Purse \$10,000	
for horses that costed over \$175.—Purse \$10,000	
\$5,000 1st, \$2,500 to second, \$1,500 to third,	
\$1,000 to fourth.	
John E Turner names b m Nettie	1 111
Alx Lewis names b g J G Brown	3 222
John Wrt blk m Blanche	4 333
Thos J Oliver names ch g Tho. E Young	4 333
Jnos P Parkins names b s Parks Atallah	5 54
J J Ewen names b g Comee	6 66
John McKee names b g Brother Jona	drawn
M Rodeu names b g C B Brown	drawn
F Van N s s names b g St James	drawn
A Goldsmith m m s b g Gloster	drawn
C S Green names ch m Lucille Gold Dust	drawn
Time, 2:25, 2:23, 2:21.	

THE WINNERS.

Mambrino Gift, the winner, has proved himself a splendid horse. We have not learned his pedigree as fully as we could wish, but he is sired by Mambrino Pilot out of a Kentucky mare, and was raised in the West. He came into the hands of his present owners, who live at Flint, Mich., this season, and we understand that they only paid \$3,500 for him. He has already earned more money than that for them, while his value in the stud or for turf purposes has been greatly increased by his performances. He is a very dark chestnut, a beautiful color, and finely formed. His disposition is unusually kind for a stallion, and his trotting action is like it, steady as clock work. We should judge he would not break unless forced to it.

Nettie is seven years old, and is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian out of a Star mare, and is a near relative to Dexter. In size and build she resembles Goldsmith Maid, but is a more steady trotter than even that famous mare. In her three heats yesterday she did not make a single skip. Many think she can travel in the fastest classes of trotters with success. Her promise is certainly very great.

To-morrow the great trot of the meeting will take place, the \$20,000 for horses that have never beaten 2:21. For this race Lucille Gold Dust and Derby are drawn. The pools are very heavy; Fullerton, choice \$100, Irving \$30 and field \$30, though Gloster was second choice in many pools.

For the 2:45 race, Clementine is favorite at two to one against the field.

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 6th, 1873.

To-day was the big sensation or the meeting—the grand \$20,000 trot. It closed with seven entries, two of which, Lucille Gold Dust and Derby, were drawn. The city was fearfully crowded, and where many secured accommodation is a mystery to the oldest inhabitant. The day broke beautifully, giv-

ing promise of magnificent racing weather, in which the crowd were not disappointed. The scene around the Tift House in the morning was exciting. The pool rooms are all located in this quarter, and the immense throng here had its headquarters. Speculation was brisk and heavy, some of the pools being very large. Fullerton was a decided favorite in the 2.21 class at 2 to 1 against the field, Clementine occupying the same position in the 2.45 race.

From 10 o'clock this morning crowds were wending their way towards Cold Spring, anxious to secure favorable positions to witness the sport. About noon the surging mass of humanity in the city commenced to discharge itself through the several avenues leading to the track. To attempt to describe the scenes on the road would be impossible; the street cars were crowded to their utmost capacity, while omnibuses, cabs and extemporized passenger vehicles conveyed their thousands. Several elegant private carriages graced the large procession. The N. Y. C. railroad added its quota to the huge gathering of spectators. Notwithstanding the great facilities for transportation many were compelled to walk. The press b'us left the Tift House promptly at 1 o'clock, and after making a detour of the northern section of the city landed its valuable cargo safely at the centre of attraction. Once inside the course the scene was magnificent and one never to be forgotten. From the Reporters' Stand, immediately in front of the Grand Stand, an idea could be formed of the immense numbers in attendance. The private, covered and open stands were one huge sea of faces, while the outside was densely packed from the hotel to the extreme east end of the public stand. Inside the rail from the head of the home-stretch along to opposite the open stand vehicles of every description, from the aristocratic barouche and phaeton to the less pretentious cab and bus and still less inviting express wagon, butchers' cart and farmers' wagon, were packed three and four deep. It has been variously estimated that the crowd

been variously estimated that the crowd numbered from 20,000 to 30,000, and certainly the former was under the mark. "It, at all events, was considered by the managers to be the most successful day in point of treasury receipts that has yet occurred in the history of this popular institution. Of the track itself it is not necessary to speak, it being sufficient to say it was in the best possible condition. On the south side, outside of the fence, some enterprising genius had erected a stand which overlooked the track; a damper, however, was put upon his financial hopes by the Directors erecting immediately in front of him a fence higher and wider than his illicit institution. The police arrangements were admirable, and to them may be in a great measure attributed the lack of accidents and the absence of confusion. The most strictest order was maintained, and "Black Maria's" assistance on the course may claim to have assisted this very desirable essential to the sport. Promptly to time the bell was rung to bring up the horses for the first event of the day. The appearance of the animals in their preliminary jogs caused murmurs of applause, but it was left for Judge Fullerton with Dan Mace on the spider handling the ribbons to be greeted with rounds of vociferous cheers, which Daniel gracefully acknowledged by uncovering and bowing to the multitude. Dodsworth's band contributed a couple of their choice selections and the bell rang for the horses to score. The heats of the two races were trotted alternately, but we will describe them separately. Fullerton continued the favorite being heavily backed by the New York delegation, the Canucks mostly taking their chances on the field, pinning their faith to Jim Irving and Sensation.

The positions were, Jim Irving at the pole, Camors, Gloster, Sensation and Fullerton outside. After eight false starts they got the word, Camors having the last send off. At the 4th Camors led, Judge 2nd, Gloster 3rd. This position was maintained at the $\frac{1}{2}$; Camors two lengths ahead of Fullerton at the $\frac{3}{4}$ pole. On the home stretch Camors kept his position, Gloster beat Fullerton for second, Sensation behind, and Irving distanced from an accident to his harness.

Time $\frac{1}{2}$, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$; $\frac{3}{4}$, 1.09 $\frac{1}{2}$; mile 2.20 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Second Heat.—The horses got off after two false starts, Gloster leading. Camors and Fullerton ahead going like a double team at the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 35 $\frac{1}{2}$; at the $\frac{3}{4}$ the little black a length ahead of the favorite in 1.09; Pance at $\frac{3}{4}$; on the stretch Camors worked nicely; Mace put the whip to the chestnut but without avail, and Camors had the heat by a length in 2.21 $\frac{1}{2}$, Fullerton second, then Gloster and Sensation.

Third Heat—Camors favorite at \$100 to \$50 on the field. Camors had a good send off, Fullerton lapped him on the turn and they trotted together to the $\frac{1}{2}$, Gloster 3rd, Sensation a long way behind. Reaching the half Camors was a length and a half ahead; rounding the turn the chestnut caught the black, Sensation 3rd. A fearful struggle on the home stretch. Fullerton leading, Camors second, and Sensation at their wheel. At the distance pole Ben Mace called on Sensation, who nobly responded, passed Camors and Fullerton and crossed the score a length ahead, Fullerton 2nd, Camors 3rd. Time $\frac{1}{2}$, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$; $\frac{1}{4}$, 1:09; mile 2:24.

Fourth Heat.—Fullerton against \$75 for the field against \$75 for the field. Fullerton passed the quarter, Cam and Judge three, and Ben beat his brother for first place, Gloster third, and Camors, badly used up, last. Time, 3:26.3; a 1:22.1 mile. 2:26.3.

Fifth Heat.—Ben Mace now had the call at \$20 to \$10 on the field. Sensation had a good send off, Fullerton collared him, and passed the quarter a length ahead. Some pretty trotting on the city side, the Judge still ahead at the half; coming to the three-quarter Sensation was spurred, lapped Fullerton and was even at the $\frac{3}{4}$ pole, after which he went away from Fullerton, as he had a mind to, coming in almost on a walk, Camors 3rd, and Gloster a half mile, almost distanced. Time, $\frac{3}{4}$, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$; $\frac{2}{3}$, 1.13 $\frac{1}{2}$; mile, 2.28.

SUMMARY.

BUFFALO DRIVING PARK, August 6, 1873. Trotting purse \$20,000; for horses that have never trotted better than 2:21; best three-^{quarters}

five to halves; first premium \$10,000, second \$5,000, third \$3,000, fourth \$2,000.

B. Mace, b. g. Sensation.....	4 14 11
J. J. Bowen, b. k. Camors.....	1 11 13
D. Mace, ch. g. Judge Fullerton.....	3 22 22
Alden Goldsmith, b. g. Gloster.....	2 33 34
John W. Irving, b. g. Jim Irving.....	dis.
C. C. Galt, b. g. m. Lucille Goldsmith.....	dr.
A. E. Brown, b. g. Derby.....	dr.

Sensation is a large sized bay gelding of Ethan Allen stock, a fine trotter and good staying qualities. He was not thought of as a winner until the third heat. Notwithstanding his success y. sterday he does not destroy his second, not being obliged to trot less than 24 to win. There was an apparent desire on the part of the judges to favor Fullerton, which on one scoring brought forth vibrations of dissatisfaction from the stands. But it was not in Fullerton to win to-day going in such company. The New York delegation dropped heavily, sticking to the judge to the last heat, as many supposed the Mace brothers were playing for first and second money, by letting Sensation have two heats to equal Camors, and then Fullerton to get first place. That this did not exceed the above summary will show.

The 2:45 race did not creat much interest, Clementine being considered a dead sure thing. Planter had the best of the send off and walked away from the rest, and if he had been pushed would have stood a good chance to distance the crowd. His driver held him back on the home stretch to save his time, and passed in an easy winner by half a dozen lengths, Longtellow 2nd, the Favorite 3rd. Time, $\frac{1}{4}$, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$; $\frac{1}{2}$, 1:12 $\frac{3}{4}$; mile 2:31.

Second Heat.—Planter was ahead up to the $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Before reaching the $\frac{3}{4}$ pole he broke badly, and Lementine had the lead which she maintained until home was reached. Time, $\frac{1}{2}$, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$; $\frac{3}{4}$, 1:15 $\frac{1}{2}$; mile 2:29 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Third Heat.—Keeler had the best of the send off, but at the quarter pole Planter led by a length, the favorite second. Ciementine gained half a length on Planter at the half-mile; at the three-quarter pole they were going neck and neck; on the home stretch Planter broke and the mare took the lead coming in a length ahead of Planter, Longfellow, third. Time, $\frac{1}{4}$, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$; $\frac{1}{2}$, 1:16; mile, 2:30.

Fourth Heat.—It was dollars to cents on the race. Clementine by her performance being considered a sure thing. Keeler took the lead. Longfellow passed her at the hotel and led at the quarter; and maintained his lead to the half; at the three-quarter Longfellow broke and Clementine passed him and came home an easy winner. Longfellow 2, Magnolia 3. Time, $\frac{1}{4}$, 37; $\frac{1}{2}$, 1:17; mile, 2:32.

SUMMARY.

BUFFALO DRIVING PARK, August 6, 1873.— Trotting purse \$2,000; for horses that have never trotted better than 2.45; best three in five to harness; first premium \$1,200, second \$600, third \$200.

Graves & Lomis, b. m. Clementine.....	3	11	1
John W. Wright, ch. g. P.anter.....	1	2	6
John Hart, s. g. Little Longfellow.....	2	7	3
John McKee, s. g. Magnolia.....	6	3	4
Geo. N. Ferguson, b. m. Miss Miller.....	8	4	5
T. S. Carpenter, ch. m. Lizzie Keeler.....	4	5	6
C. S. Stevenson, b. s. Willie Goldust.....	5	6	7
J. R. Kimball, b. g. Archie.....	7	8	8
J. W. Myers, br. g. Vanity Fair.....	d.		
B. Mace, r. g. Walter.....	d.		
P. Day, blk. g. Arthur.....	d.		
L. Benham, b. s. Royal George, Jr.....	d.		

Clementine is a medium sized brown mare, owned in Chicago, a good traveller, with a pedigree unknown. In response to an inquiry one of her owners replied she was by a pail of water out of a load of hay. She promises well for the future.

In the French pools to-day there were 445 tickets sold representing \$2,225, of which only 14 were on Sensation, representing \$70. Each of these paid \$153.69.

There is no doubt that very great losses are sustained, from year to year, in the production of milk on account of the character of food which cows are fed. When extra food is to be given to cows to promote an increased flow of milk, the choice should be governed by some settled principle, and not be a matter of guess-work, as is too frequently the case. In our experiments for increasing the flow of milk, we early learned the fact that grains rich in nitrogen gave better returns than those having less nitrogen and a larger proportion of starch and oil. Thus, for instance, ground oats, wheaten bran, pea meal, &c., produced better results than corn meal or other mixtures of meal composed largely of starch and which were poor in nitrogen. Bearing upon this question, we find some practical rules for the use of fodder presented by Professor T. Von Gohren, before the National Convention of German agriculturists, chemists, physiologists and directors of the experimental stations held in 1871.

The Professor says: "In fixing such rules it is necessary to know, First, the general principles on which the desired results in feeding stock depend; Second, the most convenient means of attaining these results. Other things being equal, every method may be recommended which makes fodder more palatable and diminishes the tax on the digestive organs. It is necessary to distinguish between food designed to sustain the existing condition of the animal and that designed in addition to lay on flesh, produce milk, supply the demands of labor, increase, &c. With regard to the former kind, the farmer may assume, as shown by the experiments of Wende, that the amount of nourishment needed for 100 pounds of live weight is from one-half to one pound of nitrogenous food, and from seven to eight pounds of food free from nitrogen or of the same composition as starch.

"For producing flesh, an increase of food in substances not containing nitrogen is needed. Albumen must be furnished, and this can be done to the best advantage when the effect of oxygen in the circulation is reduced to its minimum, a result secured by the use of hydro-carbons, such as oils and oily grains, which are far cheaper than albuminoids.

“For producing fat, the farmer should use non-nitrogenous foods, because they are the cheapest. Fats can be produced from other fats, from hydrocarbons and from albuminates; of these three ways, practical agriculturists will choose the least expensive.

"For producing milk, if quantity rather than quality is aimed at, the lacteal glands must be stimulated to their greatest activity, and for this purpose food rich in nitrogen is needed; and since storing up fat is inconsistent with the activity of the superficial glands, to which the udder belongs, foods which contain a large amount of hydro-carbon must be avoided."

The experiments of Horsefall in the use of bean meal, a substance rich in nitrogen,

furnish conclusive evidence of the value of this kind of food for the production of milk. He attached, very justly, the greatest importance to maintaining the condition of his cows giving a large yield of milk, and he states that he was enabled by the addition of bean meal to avert the loss of condition in those giving 16 to 18 quarts per day, whilst on those giving a less yield, and in health, he invariably effected an improvement. And he refers from his experiments—long and carefully conducted—that albuminous matter is the most essential element in the food of milch cows, and that any deficiency in the supply of this will be attended with loss of condition and a consequent diminution in the quality of milk.

Professor von Gohren makes some suggestions in regard to raising stock for the dairy which we do not remember to have seen brought forward by other writers. It states that calves which are allowed to suckle for a long time, or which are reared on an abundance of new milk do not, as a rule, make the best cows for the dairy. On the other hand, young cattle intended for fattening should be brought forward as fast as possible, and to attain this end milk and grain must be fed. The development of the chest and viscera, he says, will be retarded by want of exercise and pure air, since this renders the labor of the lungs less. The development of the fourth stomach is prompted by food that is easily digested and full of fat. "The opposite rule should be observed with young cattle intended for milk. The animal should be kept rather thin, and hence, should not be allowed to suckle too long. Skimmed milk, hay tea, &c., is much better food for calves intended for the dairy, as well as much cheaper than the milk of the dam."

Does not this explain, in part, the reason why some of our thoroughbred Short-Horns, though descended from good milking stock, are inferior for milk, and is not the practice with some breeders of Ayrshire in pushing the forcing system of the young animal prejudicial to its future milking qualities? Some of the best milkers we have ever owned have been raised (after the age of ten days) on skimmed milk and whey, and in recalling our experience in this direction, we are inclined to think there may be more truth in the Professor's statement than would appear at first thought to most dairymen. If the Professor's theory be true, it is an important fact for dairymen and the breeders of dairy stock to understand. The wide development of the dairy interest in this country is directing much attention to those breeds of cattle noted for milking qualities, and to the breeding of good cows for the dairy. If food and the manner of rearing the calf has so important a bearing upon the milking capacity of the animal, it is well that the facts be generally known, least we defeat the great object sought, in our zeal to get the best results by extra feeding.—*Rural New Yorker*.

[From Popular Science Monthly.]

The main theatre of sounding operations has been the Atlantic ocean, which, from its relations to the leading commercial nations, and for intercontinental telegraphic purposes, has been more carefully surveyed than any other great body of water. Op-n from pole to pole, participating in all conditions of climate, communicating freely with other seas, and covering 30,000,000 square miles, it is believed to represent general oceanic conditions, and to contain depths nearly, if not quite, as great as the other ocean basins of the world, although but little is known, it is true, in this respect, of the Indian, Antarctic and Pacific seas. The general result of its soundings would indicate that the average depth of the Atlantic bed is not much more than 12,000 feet, and that there seems to be few depressions deeper than 15,000 or 20,000 feet.

A little more than the height of Mont Blanc. Dr. Thompson sums up the general results of the Atlantic soundings as follows: "In the Arctic Sea there is deep water reaching to 8,000 feet to the west and southwest of Spitzbergen. Extending from the coast of Norway, and including Iceland, the Faroe Island, Shetland and Orkney, Great Britain and Ireland, and the bed of the North Sea to the coast of France, there is a wide plateau, on which the depth rarely reaches 3,000 feet; but to the west of Iceland, and communicating doubtless with the deep water in the Spitzbergen Sea, a trough 500 miles wide, and in some places nearly 12,000 feet deep, curves along the east coast of Greenland. This is the path of one of the great Arctic return currents. After sloping gradually to a depth of 3,000 feet to the westward of the coast of Ireland, in latitude 51°, the bottom suddenly dips to 10,000 feet, at the rate of about 15 to 19 feet in the 100; and from this point to within about 200 miles of the coast of Newfoundland, when it begins to shoal again there is a vast undulating submarine plain, averaging about 12,000 feet in depth below the surface—the 'telegraph plateau.'"

A valley about 500 miles wide, and with a mean depth of 15,000 feet, stretches from off the south-west coast of Ireland, along the coast of Europe, dipping into the Bay of Biscay, past the Strait of Gibraltar, and along the west coast of Africa. Opposite the Cape de Verde Islands it seems to verge into a slightly deeper trough, which occupies the axis of the S. uth Atlantic, and passes into the Antarctic Sea. A nearly simi ar valley curves around the coast of North America about 12,000 feet in depth, off Newfoundland and Labrador, and becoming considerably deeper to the southward, where it follows the outline of the coast of the States and the Bahamas and Windward Islands, and finally joins the central trough to the South Atlantic off the coast of Brazil, with a depth of 15,000 feet.

—Let servant girls read and beware! An unhappy family in California having been driven by the exigencies to the kitchen to find a cook at an Intelligence office, did tremblingly engage a lady of apparently excellent qualifications. After arranging her piano, her sewing machine, oil-paintings etc., to the best advantage, she proceeded to get breakfast. All went calmly and merrily until she was discovered putting the cucumbers on the range to boil whereupon the frightened master of the house instantly had her arrested on a charge of insanity. And this is a republic! I poor exiles are going to be treated in this manner they might much better stay in the home of tyranny. It is that infatuated being who is insane that fondly believes a cook should know her business.

Who wouldn't rather be up in a balloon than down in a steamship?

GOOD NEWS TO ALL THE WANZER AND Gardner



SEWING MACHINES

HAVE been much improved of late, and JOHN STAMP, the old established Agent of the Wanzer Company would thank his friends for their liberal patronage during the last five years, and is happy to inform all those wanting a good Machine that he has just received a large stock of the

MOST PERFECT AND BEST FINISHED WANZER & GARDNER MACHINES

Ever before seen in this part of Canada. Call at his residence and see the half-case folding front, with two large drawers, and gold cast finished Wanzer Machines; and also the extension-table Gardner Machines.

The undersigned is the only authorized Agent for the sale of these Machines in this County.

Good reliable men wanted for each Township in the Counties of Dundas, (Hampshire and Grenville, for the sale of the Wanzer Machines. Application to be made to

JOHN STAMP, Iroquois. All orders filled promptly, and Machines delivered and instructions given gratis.

BEST SPERM OIL KEPT ON HAND Repairing done, and all Machines warranted.

Just come and see, 'tis all I ask, Before you give your money for trash; And when you come just bring your wife, And she will bless you all through life.

The WANZER Machines have stood the test, And thousands by them have been blest, The use of them will increase your wealth, And to the sick they'll restore good health.

Now if you want your joys complete, The remainder of life to pass off sweet, And all connected with home serene, Just buy at once a Wanzer Machine.

Matilda, January, 1873.

Hamilton Exhibition.
THE GRAND FIRST PRIZE!
THE HIGHEST
EXTRA FIRST PRIZE!
The most honorable recommendation by the Judges has been awarded the
C. W. Williams Manufacturing
COMPANY OF MONTREAL, ON THEIR
SINGER'S
FAMILY
Sewing Machines
AS SUPERIOR TO ANY
Machine Made in Canada.
A. C. ALLISON,
Merchant, Agent at Dunbar, Ontario.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned having purchased the Stock in trade of Mr. H. Moad, General Merchant, Chesterville begs most respectfully to announce to his friends and the public generally that he will give his best efforts to secure their favor by offering them articles of the best quality at the lowest remunerative price. He is selling his DRY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, GROCERIES, &c., at as low price as they can be purchased anywhere else. He begs to call particular attention to his new TEAS, which are of the finest quality. Assuring his friends and the public that nothing shall ever be wanting on his part to merit their favor and secure its continuance, he begs most respectfully to solicit a share of its patronage.

WM. F. FERGUSON,
Winchester, July 23, 1872.

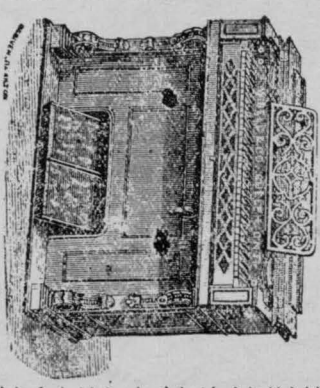
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12 FIRST PRIZES.

Prove that our Instruments in the opinion of competent judges are incomparably superior to all others.

Organette,
Containing Scribner's Patent Qualifying Tube, acknowledged by all to be the greatest improvement yet introduced. Their superiority is conceded by other makers from the fact that at Guelph they withdrew from competition, thus acknowledging their inability to compete with them.

Every Instrument fully warranted for five years. Send for catalogue containing fifty different styles of Instruments.

Call and see samples at Wm. W. HAYES, Wales, (Dickinson's Landing Station), agent for the Counties of Stormont and Glengarry. [2] March 25th, 1873.

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GRAND
Organs & Melodeons
Parties wishing Instruments, are requested to call or write, and their wants shall be promptly supplied.
Instruments given on trial, and old Instruments taken in exchange for new.
All Instruments warranted for five years.
Morrisburgh, June 24th 1872

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MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES.

FACTORY AND WAREHOUSES:
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Every Instrument fully warranted for FIVE YEARS.

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DRY GOODS and HARDWARE,
Imported direct from the manufactories in Europe, which they will sell retail at
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Also on sale a choice assortment of Groceries of all kinds, Paint, Seal, Olive and Coal Oil, Molasses and Syrups.

200 Tons Blacksmith Coal.	50 Boxes Horse Shoe Nails.
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TAILORING BUSINESS CARRIED ON BY D. HILLIARD,
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Iroquois, April 10th, 1872.

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Satisfaction Guaranteed!
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All orders promptly attended to. Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.

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1873.
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By a new, but Certain, Speedy and nearly Painless Process, and

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THE cure will be guaranteed, and, as proof of this no pay is required until the cure is complete. The moment a cancer is discovered it should be cured, as it will cost less and is more speedily cured, than when of longer standing, and there is nothing to gain and everything to lose by delay. What now seems a harmless lump in the breast, neck, or elsewhere, or small wart or sore on the lip, may, in a few short months, become a hideous, disgusting mass of disease. If required references can be given to parties who have been cured many years since, and who are now sound and healthy. All communications promptly answered. No money required in advance, and none until the cure is complete.

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Mill Sites located, plans and specifications prepared on the shortest notice. All communications addressed to "E. L. FOUNDRY," Montreal, or Morrisburgh, will receive prompt attention.

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Call early and secure the best and latest style of work known in the art.
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