POOR COPY

TERMS OF THE SENTINEL.

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The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1871.

☞ SENTINEL OFFICE, in Allan's Brick Building, up stairs.

THE Gentlemen whom we mentioned week before last as likely to be apppointed as the Government Trustees of Schools, for this town, have been Gazetted, Mr. Fisher being appointed chairman of the board. Thus far the people of Woodstock have good reason to feel satisfied; for we really know of no selection that could have been made that would so fully meet the requirements of the case, whether as regards intellectual and material fitness or the feelings of our religionists, as will this. Mr. Fisher has professed and manifested a warm interest in the education of our young people, and in the introduction of free schools; his presence as a member of the board will be an assurance to the rate payers that great care will be exercised in the distribution and levying of the taxes, as well as in their appropriation, while with him as its executive officer, the business of the board will be promptly done.

Mr. Munro is well known as a thoughtful, prudent, intelligent man, sufficiently conservative, yet with broad views, while, being a man of family, he may be supposed to understand the practical details of schools better than Mr. Fisher.

Mr. Lynch has had several years of experience in school teaching, and is withal a man of intelligence and observation, of liberal views, and a Roman Catholic, to which body in this place his selection, we judge, will be exceedingly satisfactory.

While we write the Town Council have not made their choice of the Trustees though, probably, before this goes into print, they will have done so.

If they show as much discretion in the matter as the Government we anticipate a Board of Trustees worthy the entire confidence of the people, but, of course, their acts must justify such confidence. We do not forget that there is a great amount of work to be done; that the character of the work is onerous and important. There are vast interests to be served, and in adapting the machinery provided by law to the purpose designed, while introducing a system of taxation new to the community, there will be obstacles presented in the forebodings and prejudices of some, and, it may be, the restiveness under taxation of others, that will require the exercise of much judgment and consideration. To make the system about to be introduced fulfil the good of which it is capable, there is required not only good management and supervision on the part of the Trustees, but the sympathy and hearty assistance of the community. It must be popular. Those who prognosticate all kinds of "burdens intollerable to be borne" must be convinced by the result that they are mistaken, prejudice must be removed in view of the system at work, accomplishing good without inflicting injury. The system must be proved to be a better one than the present. Much, in the accomplishment of these results, depends upon the initiation. As we have intimated, we entertain the strongest hope that great success will attend the New School Law in its workings here, never forgetting, however, the fact that, being novel and in many of its provisions unlike any proved system, and in some respects weak and ill adapted to its own success in its present form, future legislation is necessary in order to its complete fitness for the achievement of the great object sought.

We have heard very little from the parishes either as to what is being done, or as to the feelings of the people with regard to the law as the time for its going into operation approaches. What we have ventured to say with reference to the manner in which the Trustees in town must go about their work, may apply with equal, perhaps greater force, to the other districts in the County.—We should hope that the almost universal feeling is that the law is capable of great benefit; that the people generally realize the importance of helping to make it a success; that they will so help it and not allow, at the beginning, sectional prejudices or local misunderstandings to interrupt its progress to success.

THE CENSUS.

A statement, reliable it is presumed, has been received from Ottawa which gives the population of the several provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. They stand as follows:—

	1871.	Incsease.		per ct.
Ontario,	1,620,842	224,751	or 16-9	per ct.
Quebec,	1,190,505	79,851	7-18	
Nova Scotia,	387,800	56,943	17-21	
New Brunswick,	285,777	33,730	13-38	
Total,	3,484,924	397,265	12-79	

It will thus be seen that the census shows a better result for our Province than stated by us last week. In fact we by taking some figures stated as from Barnes' Almanac, and some of our own, erroneously adopted a general conclusion arrived at by a St. John paper based on the figures as they appeared in the almanac, while in reality the details published by us showed nearly the same result as does the census. So that instead of 30,000 increase it is 33,730, our population being 285,777, and the percentage of increase being 13-38 insread of 8. As will be observed we are, in respect of percentage of increase, third of the four provinces it being nearly double that of Quebec, our actual increase with our small population being nearly half as much as Quebec on a population of over a million.—The result of the census thus reverses the calculations previously made in respect to the several provinces, and will quite disgust Ontario and Quebec whose increase, it had always been reckoned, would be vastly greater than it is. It is surprising the ratio of increase in Nova Scotia; we were certainly not prepared to find her advance greater than that of New Brunswick, nor can we quite understand why it is so. The more one analyses the figures, the stronger the conviction becomes that, while the census of '71 shows pretty correctly what the population of the province is, that of '61 must have been greatly beside correctness, and that consequently we have no reliable data from which to judge as to the percentage of increase. It appears, and this is a matter to which special interest attaches, that Ontario will be entitled on the readjustment of seats to 6 additional members in the Commons—it was expected that province would be entitled to 16. Nova Scotia to 2 additional ones and New Brunswick to 1 additional.

It will be a question over which there will be some wrangling, which constituency will get an additional representative. The *Telegraph and Journal* claims it for St. John, and half intimates that the chief editor of that paper will aspire to the position. The following which we copy from the paper just mentioned may be of interest, and assist our readers in arriving at a correct judgment on the points involved:

By the British North American Act, 1867, it is provided "that Quebec shall have the fixed number of sixty-five members." The act then says:

There shall be assigned to each of the other Provinces such a number of Members as will bear the same proportion to the number of its population (ascertained at such census) as the number sixty-five bears to the population of Quebec (so ascertained).

In making this computation, a fractional part, not exceeding one half, is to be disregarded, but a fractional part exceeding one half is to be held equivalent to a whole number.

By the census of 1871 Quebec has a population of 1,190,505. Dividing 65 into this number, we find that every 18,315 people are entitled to a member. This sum divided into the population of Ontario, which is 1,620,842—if it can possibly be so small—will give that great Province 81 members, being 6 more than it now has.

By a similar process, it is ascertained that Nova Scotia, which is found, if we may rely on the census, to have a population of 387,800, will be entitled to 21 members, instead of the 19 she now has; while New Brunswick, with a population of 285,777, will be entitled to 16 members, instead of 15, as at present.

The Parliament of Canada is to adjust details, and the dominant party, who happily have the best claims on the country, will, of course, endeavor so to manipulate matters as to strengthen the hands and increase the number of their friends and supporters, and proportionately to weaken their opponents. There will be lively times in Ontario and Nova Scotia over the new Electoral districts, or in regard to the additional members to be given to existing districts. Not to meddle with these matters at present, however, we may refer to the manner in which New Brunswick will be affected. The City and County of St. John, with their two seats in the House of Commons, are understood to have a population of 52,303. Of the other Counties, in which the results of the census are published, Sunbury has a member for a population of 6,824; Victoria a member for 11,641; Carleton a member for 19,938: Queen's a member for 13,847; King's a member for 24,593: Charlotte a member for 25,882; York a member for 27,140; Restigouche a member for 5,575; Gloucester a member for 18,810; Northumberland a member for 20,116; Kent a member for 19,102; Westmorland a member for 29,335; and Albert a member for 10,672. If the most populous of the Counties outside the City and County of St. John, namely, Westmorland, was to be allowed an additional member, it would have one member for every 14,667 of its population, but if the constituencies of the City and County of St. John be allowed a member, this would only give one member for a population of 17,434. It is evident, then, that it is to the St. John constituencies that the additional member must be given, and as the City and County includes the City, while the City does not include the County, the former constituency is that which must receive the additional member.

THE newspapers of the day, have contributed largely to excite a morbid desire on the part of the people for the sensational. Every occurence, the more sad and afflicting the more anxiously desired, is expected to be paraded in print, no matter what the consequences to the straying or to the innocent friends such publicity may involve. Crime made evident by the machinery of justice, is legitimately a proper matter for the press to comment upon. Suspicion of crime arising out of circumstances unexplained, and which, if revealed, might change the whole aspect of the case, and unfold a web of romance, or wrong, or temptation, which would make the subject of present suspicion, a subject of pity and sympathy, should be tenderly dealt with. Our allusion will be understood in this community by some. And a case occured the other day in St. John, which points the moral of our opening sentence. Suspicion of murder was rife in that city; a man had disappeared; the papers were full of sensational articles on the subject when, just as the sensation had reached its climax, the supposed victim was found pursuing, as he had been pursuing since his disappearance so mysterious, his ordinary avocation,

It does seem to us, perhaps our judgment is at fault, that the newspapers depart from their higher and important functions, of which the English press is a safe and fair example, when they fill their columns with paragraphs on the most trivial occurrences, with the little scandals of society or the graver suspicions which, at most, should remain suspicions, until proven to be unqualified crimes.

A recent decision of Judge Allen affirmed the judgment of a Justice's Court, that "family" means, in law, as according to standard dictionaries "The collective body of persons who live in one house and under one head or manager: a household including parents, children and servants, and, as the case may be, lodgers or boarders." The case under review by the learned Judge, was one in which a young man presented the family ticket of a family in which he resided to the conductor of a train on the Intercolonial railroad, and the conductor refused to recognize the ticket as good for the passage of the bearer of it. The decision of the Judge it will be seen was against the railway.

THE recent revival of interest in the project of building a railroad from Fredericton and Woodstock to Riviere du Loup is touching the sensitive organs of the people of Bangor, and the agitation for an Aroostook road is being aroused. The present temper of people, if indulged in, will result in a strange transformation of the physical aspect of the continent, and notably of this portion of it through the agency of railroads. A railroad mania is abroad. It is only to be hoped that rash speculations that may create too many competing lines may not be indulged in,

ON Saturday last, when the afternoon train for Fredericton had nearly reached the Fredericton Junction, the engine came in contact with an obstruction placed on the road; fortunately the cowcatcher carried it along with it to the station, and no serious damage was done. An examination leads to the belief that a heavy stick, about the diameter of a sleeper but longer, had been placed between the rails, its point sharpened and inclining upwards, and its lower end bedded against a sleeper, with rocks under it to keep the other end up and weighted with rocks. The arrangement, however diabolical the intention, was ill-devised to accomplish the purpose.

RICHMOND is moving to Woodstock. Mr. C. R. Goodenow having determined to remove from his former location at the Lower Richmond Station where, for some years, he had carried on an extensive business, decided to bring his store, as well as his stock and fixtures, with him: so he had the building, a very large one, taken down transported to Woodstock, and now he has it re-erected and nearly ready for occupancy, on the old brick yard, immediately in the vicinity of the Railroad Station. Here we understand the proprietor intends trading in short lumber, knees, and country produce generally.

THE *Canadian Illustrated News* shows a desire to cater to the local feelings of the people of the lower provinces, and to make it what its name indicates, a paper for the whole Dominion. It is now adorning its columns with illustrations on the proposed route of the Riviere du Loup railroad. Mr. E. J. Russell of St. John is furnishing the pictorial sketches. We learn that Woodstock will shortly be done in this manner.

WE are requested to state that the friend of Rev. T. C. DeWitt, intend paying him a donation visit, on Thursday evening, 7th, December next. Friends will meet at Mr. John Bulyea's, Windsor, and all are invited.

WE have received a copy of Barnes's New Brunswick Almanack for 1872. It contains a great deal of intelligence and statistical information, and may, we presume, be found for sale at the book store here, and at our druggists.

SOME 5 or 6 inches of snow has fallen during the week, but the weather remains remarkably open and pleasant for this period of year.

A man named Brophy, while proceeding to the lumber woods on the Madukikik, for Mr. Murchie, on Tuesday last, fell from the waggon on which he was travelling, and received such injuries from the wheel passing over him that he died the following day.

SEE card of Dr. W. D. Camber in another column. The Dr. comes highly recommended, and those requiring anything in the dentistry line, will do well to give him a call.

THE Rev. H. McKeon will preach, D. V., in the Wesleyan church, here, tomorrow (Sunday) morning and evening.

REV MR. PERRY delivered a lecture on temperance in Connell's Hall, on Saturday evening last. The audience was select and attentive: the lecture a powerful appeal in behalf of the reform in the interest of which it was delivered.

WE are under obligations to G. W. Vanwart & Co., for late Boston papers.

BOOK NOTICES.—*Godey's Lady's Book.*—Now is the very time to begin to make up clubs for the volume commencing with the January number. The December number is before us with all the freshness, vivacity, sparkle and genuine merit so distinguishingly features of "Godey." This is a christmas number indeed, and this character is borne out through all the departments whether illustrated, prose, or poetry. To our subscribers we can club this book for $2.25.

Wood's Household Magazine for December is one of our brightest and cheeriest visitants for the month. Crowded with all the relishes of a Christmas Dinner, it makes one think of its appropriateness as a Christmas present for the little ones, as well as for the older members of the household. "Mrs. Santa Claus' Adventure" is alone richly worth the price of the Magazine a year. We notice that its publishers have recently purchased the following Magazines which have been consolidated with the *Household*, viz: "Our Magazine," published by Maj. General Kilpatrick and Wm. R. Mattison, at Newton, N. J., and "The Eclectic," published by Dr. J. M. Scudder. Send for the December number, which will be mailed free. Address S. S. Wood & Co., Newburgh, N. Y.

Peters' Musical Monthly for December is to hand, containing nineteen choice pieces of Vocal and Instrumental Music, all of which can be had for 30 cents. It seems hard to believe that so much can be furnished for such a small sum, but *we know* that it is. It comes regularly every month, and contains *nothing but good* Music.

Bound volumes for 1871 are offered, postpaid, for $5. They come elegantly bound in crimson cloth, gilt sides and edges, and are guaranteed to contain $50 worth of choice Piano Music, (some 200 pieces). If ordered per express, $4.50 will secure it. We would advise all those seeking Holiday Presents to bear this in mind. Music is always a proper present to a lady, and in no other shape can the same amount of good music be bought. It is published by J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New York.

Christmas Chimes.—A choice collection of Christmas Carols. Just published by J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New York. It is issued phamphlet form, Psalmody size, and contains the following Hymns:

Babe of Bethlehem—Brightest and Best—Christ is Born—Christmas is here—Come ye faithful—Hail to the Lord—Hark! the Angels—Holy voices—Expected Jesus—Babe is Born—Holy Night—Christmas Eve—Little Children—Star of Bethlehem—Merry Christmas—Noel! Noel!—Christmas Tree—Whisperings in Heaven—Snow on the ground, and While Shepherds Watched. Sent postpaid, for 20 cents each; 50 for $8; 100 for $15. Sent, per express, 500 for $65; 1000 for $120.

The December number of *Harper's Magazine* is rich in all those varied charms for which this popular periodical is so justly celebrated. We have received this number from J. & A. McMillan, St. John.

Communicated.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

RIVIERE DU LOUP RAILWAY.

MR. EDITOR,—Surprises seem to be the order of the day, in the present times; and one of rather a startling nature has come upon us with a suddenness which our spirited bluenose community was hardly prepared for, viz., the undertaking of building the Riviere du Loup Railway with money raised in the Province, by brave courageous princes of the people. St. John and Fredericton, it seems, have got their own way in the matter, and now the word is on to Edmunston. At the same time that I admire the "pluck" of the parties, yet certain reminiscences obtrude their unwelcome physiognomies, casting a deep shade of doubt over the whole prospectus.—Mr. Editor, I cannot help adverting to the smaller railroads which have been successfully planned and executed amid great surrounding difficulties, in the Province hitherto, but now we have a different affair to handle, when we contemplate building an unconnected railway from St. John to Riviere du Loup.

The question is, *Is their capital* enough in the whole Province to proceed even *half way; millions* of dollars is the figure now, and we cannot calculate by hundreds of thousands any longer. It seems to me that the old hobgoblin of a terminus at Woodstock has startled the down river gentlemen into superhuman exertions. An English Company, it seems, with plain, honest common sense, and not being particularly interested in the jealousies of St. John and Fredericton, have refused to build a separate railway, and can see no reason why the extension should not take place from Woodstock. The reminicenses, etc., alluded to above, are the slow progress, stoppages for want of funds, inabilities of contractors, besides the immense amount of talking, years before the different railroads were even commenced; and I really cannot help inferring that if they do not now commence operations at Woodstock, the capital will give out before it is finished. Your own conclusion, therefore, that there was no other way to proceed in the affair, is certainly complimentary to your judgment and sense.

I remain, yours truly,

N. B. C.

Woodstock, Nov. 15, 1871.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

MR. EDITOR,—Will you kindly furnish us room in your paper for the publication of the accompanying document, as it is connected with a subject of vital interest to every inhabitant of our Town:—

To the Tax-Payers of the Town of Woodstock:

In order to settle the question of whether a Steam Fire Engine is within our means or not, we, at the request of a number of the Tax-payers, have devoted some time to the investigation of the question, and beg to submit to you the following figures, as the result of our labors, having obtained them from the most authentic sources:

Cost of Steam Eugine, such as is employed in St. Stephen, Calais, and Fredericton, and ordered for Portland, St. John, *delivered at Woodstock*, $4,250 U. S. cy.,—equal to		$3,825 00
Duty 15 per cent., which probably will be returned to us		573 75
1,000 feet Hose, $1.20,		1,200 00
Cost of Engine House, with capacity for Town Hall and Municipal offices,		1,000 00
2 Tanks, to contain 30,000 gallons each, built of brick and cement,		1,600 00
2 Hose Carriages, about		101 25
		$7,700 00

In order to meet this sum, let us calculate that the Town issue $9,000 in bonds. These, if they sell at 90 per cent., as they undoubtedly would, would realize $8100, or $400 more than the amount which we find to be necessary. But as there may be some small contingent expenses, which cannot be known beforehand, it will be safest to take this as the capital sum.

These Bonds may be so issued that there need be no expense for care of Sinking Fund, by simply so arranging the amount of the separate bonds that the balance of the yearly assessment, over the interest, may extinguish one bond each year, and so in the process of 20 years clear off the whole debt. If $790, yearly, be assessed to meet the bonds, the following calculation shows the result in 20 years:

A'mt of Debt.	Interest.	Bonds to be paid off.	yr.
$9,000 00	$540 00	$250 00	1
Deduct 250 00			
$8,750 00	525 00	265 00	2
Deduct 265 00			
$8,485 00	509 10	280 90	
280 90			
$8,204 10	492 25	297 75	4
297 75			
$7,906 35	474 38	315 62	5
315 62			
$7,590 73	455 45	334 55	6
334 55			
$7,255 18	435 37	354 63	7
354 63			
$6,901 55	414 10	375 90	8
375 90			
$6,525 65	391 54	398 46	9
398 46			
$6,127 19	367 64	422 36	10
422 36			
$5,704 83	342 29	447 71	11
447 71			
$5,257 12	315 43	474 57	12
474 57			
$4,782 55	286 96	503 04	13
503 04			
$4,279 51	256 77	533 23	14
533 23			
$3,746 28	224 78	565 22	15
565 22			
$3,181 06	190 87	599 13	16
599 13			
$2,581 93	154 92	635 08	17
635 08			
$1,946 85	116 76	673 18	18
673 18			
$1,273 67	76 42	713 58	19
713 58			
$560 09	33 64		20

So that on the twentieth year the amount to be paid, with interest included, is only $593.70.

Starting with this calculation, let us put down—

	Annual ass'nt.
To pay off Bonds in 20 years,	$790 00
Annual cost of running Steam Fire Engine in Fredericton, as given by their Chief Engineer, including hosemen, and all incidentals,	$550. As their population is 3 times ours, and their number of buildings exposed to fire greater, we may fairly put down ours at 500 00

So that the total annual outlay is $1,290 00

The average annual expenditure for our present inefficient Fire Department, with the rent of the Town Hall and Engine House, (which are provided for under this scheme) amounts to $230. So that the increased expenditure for the Steam Fire Engine will only be annually $1,060.

But we have means for raising a portion of even this amount without necessitating a new tax.

Under the provisions of the Act, which empowered the Town of Woodstock to issue Debentures in aid of our Branch Railway, a tax of $1400 must be annually levied towards meeting those Debentures. But we find, on reference to the account of the Sinking Fund for that purpose, that during the last five years the Bonds have been reduced by $5,000; so that there is now $15,000 standing against us.

Of the $1400, two hundred dollars must be applied as a sinking fund. During the five years this, with its accumulations of interest, would amount to $1,125.

Of the $5,000 paid, $2,300 was paid out of accumulations of previous years, but the balance, after deducting these two sums, amounts to $1,575, which has been paid out of ordinary revenues of the Town, which were not needed for the annual Municipal expenses.

The state of the Debentures now is such that the $1400 provided to be levied annually by law will, without aid from any other source, extinguish the Railway debt in seventeen years, so that we are in a position to apply this surplus revenue—which has averaged $313 per annum for the last five years, and which we have no doubt will continue to average at least as much in the future—to the expense of our Fire Department. We have then—

Total outlay for Fire Department,		$1,290 00
Deduct, Former outlay for Fire Department and Rent,	$230 00	
Surplus Revenue, say	310 00	
		540 00
		$750 00

So that the grand total new tax to be annually assessed is *Seven Hundred and Fifty Dollars.*

Now, on reference to the Assessment List for the current year, we find there were 434 persons taxed on property, as follows, viz.:

289 persons taxed on		$500	and under.	
69	" from	500	"	$1,000
44	" "	1,000	"	2,000
21	" "	2,000	"	3,000
3	" "	3,000	"	4,000
5	" "	4,000	"	5,000
1	" "	10,500		
1	" "	12,000		
1	" "	22,000		

Making a total amount of taxed property in the Town of $306,500. So that an additional tax of *Twenty-five Cents* on each $100 of taxable property will yield the full amount needed; and this addition will year by year decrease, as the population of the Town increases.

We commend these figures to your earnest consideration, convinced as we are that they embody the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

Can such an annual outlay be for a moment compared to the risk we now run from total destruction by fire, which risk the possession of an efficient Steam Fire Engine would reduce to a minimum. Nor is this all. As the Insurance Companies find that we are provided with better means for extinguishing fires, and that we do prevent them, our present high rates of insurance will be materially reduced, so that in all probability we shall soon find that what we pay out with one hand we shall receive even more abundantly in the other.

Signed, JAMES GROVER,
STEPHEN SMITH.

EDITORIAL ITEMS

We are requested to intimate that (D. V.) on Monday evening, 27th inst., at 7 o'clock, p. m., Rev. Messrs. N. McKay and R. J. Cameron will preach in the Kirk, here. A numerous attendance is desirable, as after service these Rev. gentlemen have some proposals to make to the congregation.

On Tuesday they propose holding a meeting in Richmond, at 2 o'clock, p.m., relative to congregational affairs, of which notice will be given from the pulpits at McKenzie and Scotch Corners, on Sabbath first.

The total area of the known or explored coal fields in the civilized world, independent of the American coal fields, is less than 20,000 square miles.

Great excitement has been created by the continued discoveries of silver in the new Caracoles district of Bolivia, where four thousand pounds are produced every day, or $2,000,000 a year. Coal and gems have also been discovered.

It is computed that during the next three years Chicago will require for building purposes alone, 800,000 tons of iron and $30,000,000 worth of lumber.

RAILWAY EXPLORATION.—The *Whig and Courier* says:—The exploration of the route for the extension of the St. Croix and Penobscot Railroad to Grand Lake stream was completed on Saturday, and on Monday, W. W. Sawyer, Superintendent, left Calais with a full force of engineers and axe-men, to make a thorough survey, from which an exact estimate of the cost of constructing the extension can be made.

The Philadelphians are preparing for the centennial of the Declaration in 1876. It is proposed to invite representatives of every government on earth to attend, and when this motely assemblage is gathered and padded out with eminent representatives of Art and Letters, they are to be treated to a monster musical performance.

The New York *Tribune* says:—If it be true, as reported from Toronto, that the Dominion Government has resolved not to ask for the restitution of the stolen schooner Norton, the very wisest course has been pursued. If the Canadians were disposed to be pugnatic, they could make things very uncomfortable for our people, as a grave and troublesome complication is involved in the question; but knowing, probably, that the vexatious and unfriendly fishing regulations which have been the occasion of this difficulty are really inconsistent with any spirit of international comity, the Dominion Government shows a disposition to hush up the matter and say nothing about it.

At the time of the great calamity at Chicago there were seventeen elevators afloat, with a storage capacity for 11,500,000 bushels of grain. The elevators burned were the "Hiram Wheeler," with 500,000 bushels capacity; the "Munger" and "Armour," 600,000 bushels; the "National," with 250,000 bushels; the "Central A," 700,000 bushels; the "Union," 700,000 bushels, and one other, but name not given. The elevators burned take away from the storage capacity about 3,500,000 bushels capacity. Those that were burned had about 1,600,000 bushels of grain of all kinds, the larger portion of corn.

During the recent exhibition of a menagerie in Tipperary, Ireland, a child who thrust his arm into a jaguar's cage had it bitten off by the enraged beast. About 12 o'clock at night a party of forty or fifty men came and broke open the cage, and, having killed the jaguar, carried off the carcass dissected it for the purpose of recovering the portions of flesh which had been eaten, in order that they might be buried in consecrated ground.

Eminent Men of Science have discovered that electricity and magnetism are developed in the system *from the iron in the blood.*—This accounts for the debility, low spirits, and lack of energy a person feels when this vital element becomes reduced. The Peruvian Syrup, a protoxide of Iron, supplies the blood with its iron element, and in the only form in which it is possible for it to enter the circulation.

Butter and cheese are almost indispensable articles of food. Properly used, they are nutricious and healthy; but an inordinate use of either causes indigestion and dyspepsia.—Parson's Purgative Pills, judiciously used, will remove both of these troubles.

Have you ague in the face; and is it badly swollen? Have you severe pain in the chest, back, or side? Have you cramps or pains in the stomach or bowels? Have you bilious colic or severe griping pains? If so, use Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

THE READY REMEDY.—The variable temperature of autumn is always pregnant with colds and all pulmonary disorders. Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam, diligently used, will be found to be the most efficient means of immediately banishing coughs or lung complaints in their worst form. Whenever the system is predisposed to weakness of the chest this Balsam will be found sure to eradicate the seats of future mishief in the lungs. Asthma, bronchitis, chronic cough, &c., all disappear before the successful employment of Dr. Wilson's Balsam, which in the most obstinate cases only require a moderate amount of time and fair attention.

The beauty of Dr. Wilson's Anti-bilious and Preserving Pills is, they do their work without pain. They gently move the bowels, increase the appetite, act gently on the liver, purify the blood, improve the whole system, keep it in order, and prolong life. They are especially got up to strengthen and build up the system.

A subscriber tells us that for years he has been a sufferer from chronic rheumatism; and from his having a supply of Dr. Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment in his house, which he always keeps for his horses and stock, he was led to try it for his complaints; and to his great joy he was entirely cured. He would not part with his new found remedy for anything.

Why should any man permit his horse to run down? In many cases it arises from not knowing what to do; in others, the remedy if put off from day to day, hoping relief will come of itself. Keep Clark's Derby Condition Powders always on hand, give them occasionally as you see they are required, and do not let your horse run down. They keep him so that he feels the full benefit of his food.

PART OF THE SECRET.—Taraxacum (Dandelion) is slightly tonic, diuretic and aperient and is thought to have a specific action upon the liver, exciting it when languid to secretion and resolving its chronic engorgement. The diseases to which it appears to be especially applicable are those connected with derangement of the hepathic apparatus and of the digestive organs generally. In congestion and chronic inflamation of the liver and spleen, in cases of suspended or deficient biliary secretion, and in dropsical affections dependent on obstruction of the abdominal vescera. *Vide U. S. Dispensatory.* The extract of Dandelion is one of the active properties of the Celebrated Shoshonees (Indian) Vegetable Restorative Pills. No wonder they are good.

The increasing influence of the international society in Spain is becoming evident from the attitude which is being assumed by the laboring classes in many of the larger cities of the kingdom. Numerous strikes of workingmen have been commenced, which, if protracted, will possibly prove disastrous to the interests of the districts affected. The initial movement has been taken at Barcelona, where a general trade strike is now in progress. This new aggressive movement in the struggle of labor against capital is known to be the work of the international society, and causes serious uneasiness in trade circles. It is believed that, notwithstanding the recent demonstration against the society by the government and the efforts which have been made for its suppression, it continues to increase in strength, and has already obtained a firm foothold among the laboring classes.

Some singular phenomena are reported in Green and Morgan Counties, Ill. These counties have suffered severely from drouth. In Green county a farmer found a moist place in a ravine, and, after digging about two feet, a stream burst out sufficient to supply water for his own stock and that of several of his neighbors. On the farm of another, near Jacksonville, a stream of water recently broke from the ground, and continues to run.

The daily circulation of the London Times was 10,000 in the year 1834; 23,000 in 1844; 51,648 in 1854; considerably over 60,000 in 1860; and at the present time we can confidently assert it is about 65,000.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 1st November says that "there is good news from Balmoral to-day. On Sunday the Queen dined with the Royal Family downstairs for the first time since she has been in Balmoral. Her Majesty had previously attended Divine Service in the Castle.

Hambletonian, one of the most valuable horses in Kentucky, was found dead in his stable at Richmond, Ky., one day last week. The cause of his death could not be discovered. He was previously in perfect health, apparently. He was owned by L. Curtis, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and was valued at $20,000.

A Connecticut farmer sold a lamb to a butcher at a certain price per pound, with the agreement that a quarter of the animal should be returned to him after killing. The butcher charged the farmer retail price, and, on striking the balance, the latter found himself indebted to the cunning butcher by the operation.

Hon. David Wark has been appointed Treasurer of the Associated Contractors who have engaged to build the Riviere du Loup Railroad.

A ritualistic clergyman in London gives a fearful account of the profligacy existing in that city. He states that in his own parish there are eight thousand bad women and thieves, and that young and old, male and female, eat and drink and sleep together indiscriminately, in places so filthy that a farmer would consider them unfit for pigs.

A tremendous explosion occurred in a colliery at Wigan on the 15th. Buildings in the vicinity were rocked to and fro, the people rushing from their houses, and a panic prevailed in the town. The sound of the explosion was heard in the country around for a distance of several miles, and much alarm was felt. Fortunately the disaster occurred after the working gangs were withdrawn, or the loss of life would have been appalling.—Six men were killed, and possibly one or two more victims will be found. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

The following, which we find in the *Daily Telegraph and Journal*, we publish for the benefit of our country readers, who are not posted in "ways that are dark." We learn that the same little game has been tried in this county, but so far as we know with little success:—

A NEW WAY OF RAISING CAPITAL.—There is a little agitation in the city and rural districts over some business transactions between a Mr. F. H. Brown, hailing from Kingston, Ontario, and claiming to be agent for an improved patent Sickle Bar for reapers and mowers, manufactured for and patented by James G. Harris of that place, and certain persons whom he has made agents for the sale of the Sickle. It is claimed by parties who have purchased agencies authorizing them to sell the machine, that Mr. Brown has agreed to furnish forty of the Sickles to them for the sum of two hundred dollars, besides giving them the sole right to sell in their township. Mr. Brown, however, has left no written agreement with these parties, so far as we are informed, excepting the following:—

AGENCY.

Whereas, I, James G. Harris, of Kingston, Ont., am the sole inventer and owner of a new and useful improvement known as Harris' IMPROVED SICKLE BAR FOR REAPERS AND MOWERS—

And, Whereas, ———, after having examined said improvement, is desirous of obtaining an agency therein.

Now, Therefore, this indenture witnesseth that for and in consideration of the sum of two hundred dollars to me in hand paid, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, I do, hereby, sell and convey to ——— of the township of ———, the sole agency for the said township in and for the said named improvement upon the following conditions, viz.:—I do hereby agree with ——— of the above named township that if after using due diligence he shall fail to sell the above named machinery for *four hundred* dollars within one year from date, I will repurchase the said agency of him at the said price if he desires, or give him more time to sell. And be it alwaws provided that said agency is revocable at my will on the return of the obligation of the party holding it.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this —— day of ———, 1871.

Signed, J. G. HARRIS.

Mr. Brown shows a power of attorney from Mr. Harris, authorizing him to sign that gentleman's name.

Two hundred dollars as "acknowledged" have been paid by four or five different gentlemen of King's County, whose reputation as shrewd business men stands high, and whose notes are shaved with confident alacrity even by our capitalists who have no office save the crown of their capacious hats. Mr. Brown has succeeded in getting the notes of the parties alluded to, as they claim, on the condition that the paper would be held by him only as security for the machines he promised to send them. It appears his mode of getting the notes made is by showing the party from whom he wishes to obtain the "security" an agreement, part printed and part written on a stub to which the blank note is attached in a book, by which he promises not to negotiate the note but to hold it for a year or until the agent remits, to him or his principal, cash in payment for the improved sickle. Of course, when the notes are detached the above conditions do not appear, a fact which may or may not have suggested itself to the makers of the notes.

If we are to suspect that Mr. Brown's transactions are not all right and that he desires only to obtain filthy lucre without having any intention of giving a fair equivalent in return, there really appears, from scrutiny, something about the above document which lends to it the aspect of the baseless fabric of a dream. James G. Harris does not bind himself therein to furnish any agent with the "machinery" or with forty improved sickles. He merely sells the sole right of agency in a certain district for the sum of $200. Of course, J. G. Harris agrees to re-purchase the said agency "at the said price," or to give the agent "more time." In this case time does not appear to be money, and Mr. Brown or Mr. Harris may be generous enough to prefer giving time. If Mr. Brown entered into an agreement with his agents not to negotiate the notes obtained from them for a year or longer time, he has, certainly, shown an utter disregard for said time, as he has forgotten the conditions, and already, personally and through a broker, obtained cash or its equivalent for them in the city to the amount of $800 or $1,000.

FIGURES FROM THE CENSUS.

STATISTICS OF THE UNFORTUNATE.

A Washington correspondent has compiled the following census returns, soon to be published:—

There are in the United States 20,320 blind persons, of whom 11,343 are males and 8,977 females. The whites are 16,966; blacks, 2966; mulattoes, 355; Chinese, 4; and Indians, 29. There are of deaf and dumb, 16,205; males, 3,916; females, 7,289. All except 1298 are white. The whole number of insane is 37,382; males, 18,174; females, 19,208. Except 1822 all are whites. Of the idiotic, there are 14,435 males and 10,092 females; total, 24,527. The proportion of negroes is much larger in this class of unfortunates than in either of the others, and including both blacks and mulattoes, the number is 3188. The whole number of those who are both blind and deaf and dumb is 96 persons; both blind and insane, 75; blind and idiotic, 105; blind, deaf and dumb and also insane, 7; blind, deaf and dumb and also idiotic, 11. It will be noticed that in all classes of unfortunates except the insane the number of males is much greater than the number of females. The aggregate number of blind in the State of New York is 2213, of whom 1464 were born in the United States and 749 in foreign countries, the birthplace of 10 only being unknown; 449 were born in Ireland and 123 in Germany; 4 are over 100 years old, and 37 between 90 and 100, one of the latter being an Indian woman. Of all the blind in the United States, 1171 were born in New York; from this it will be seen that there are in the State nearly twice as many blind as are natives of it.—New York has 1783 deaf and dumb, of whom 1554 are natives of the United States and 229 foreign born; of the latter there were born in Ireland 66, and in Germany 61; it would thus appear that the blind are greater travellers than the deaf and dumb. The deaf and dumb die younger than the blind, and there are in New York only 21 over 70. Of all the deaf and dumb in the United States 1370 are natives of New York. The number of insane persons in New York is 6353; born in the United States, 3207; in foreign countries, 3146. Of these—in Ireland, 1916; in Germany, 715. There are, under five years old, 8 insane; between five and ten years, 13; and under twenty years, 201; over seventy years old there are 329.—Of the whole number of insane in the United States 2612 are natives of New York, only a little over one-third of her present insane population. The number of idiots in New York is 2486, or 34 to 35 more than one-tenth of the idiotic in the whole country.—Idiots do not emigrate very extensively, and 2179 are native born against 307 foreign; 2054 are natives of New York, 110 of Ireland, and 58 of Germany. The idiotic die young, through the favors of the gods, and 324 only are over 40 years old. The number of persons in the four classes of unfortunates in New York is 12,801, and in the United States 97,923.

In answer to the following question:—Where a depositor draws a check on a bank, and he dies before the check is presented at the bank, the funds being on deposit to meet the demand, has the bank a right to refuse payment, knowing the drawer to be deceased? The *Banker's Magazine* says:—This point in banking is discussed in which the writer says:—"The death of the drawer before presentment of the check, operates as an absolute revocation of the power of the bank to pay upon his check. At the instant of his death the title to his balance rests in his legal representatives, and his own order is no longer competent to withdraw any part of that which is no longer his own property. It has been laid down in the text books quite generally, that if the payment be made by the bank