POETRY.

LINES

Written on the death of Catharine, wife of Peter Aylward died at Fortune Road. Lot 42, on the 26th instant, aged 30 years:

In hours of life's maternal bloom
Her fleeting years, alas how few,
Early she met her destined doom,
And bade this world a long adieu.

May angels guard her immortal soul,
Through blessed realms of endless praise,
In robes of purest white enfold
And all her sins be washed away.

O cease, ye mournful souls, to weep;
The glass of life already run,
And though in death's embrace she sleeps,
Exclaim, "Thy will, O Lord, be done."

And those that she has left behind,
Partakers of her flesh and blood,
Keep this important truth in mind,
They, too, must shortly meet their God.

L. D.

Lot 56, July, 1874.

LITERATURE.

HOW SHE GOT RID OF HIM.

'Going to stay another month at Cedar Glen?' said Mr. Fortescue. 'Then I'll go there too.'

Mr. Fortescue, according to his statement, was nine and forty. Miss Geraldine Grey was barely nineteen, and they were engaged.

How did it happen?

How do all these things happen.

Colonel Grey was poor and proud, his lovely daughter was dowerless, save for the golden treasures of her hair and eyes; and Carson Fortescue was rich. That was all.

'I'll go to Cedar Glen, too,' said Mr. Fortescue. 'But it is very inconsiderate of Geraldine to stay so long, when she knows I prefer the city in October.'

So Mr. Fortescue packed his portmanteau, bought his ticket, and set out for the lovely retreat where Miss Grey was recruiting her roses for the winter's campaign.

Miss Grey was sitting with half a dozen other dimpled, white muslined damsels—a delicious picture, framed in by sunset and autumn leaves and waving vine tendrils—when the letters came.

'How provoking!' said Geraldine Grey. He's coming.'

'Who's coming, dear!' said Daisy Morrison.

'Mr. Fortescue,' said Geraldine; 'the gentleman I am engaged to.'

'Engaged!' repeated Daisy, opening her gentian blue eyes very wide. 'Geraldine Grey, you don't mean to tell us you really are engaged all this time!'

'Yes,' said Geraldine, coloring like a bit of sea-coral, and drooping her lovely golden eye-lashes, 'but—but I had almost forgotten it.'

'And Albert Garland?'

Geraldine began to cry.

'I don't care,' said she—I don't care! I love Albert Garland, and I can't bear old Fortescue. And I never, never will marry him, not if I end my days in an 'Old Maid's Home!' If only I wasn't so afraid of papa.'

And then she told her pitiful little tale of how she had been coerced into the engagement because Carson Fortescue was rich, and Colonel Grey was deeply in debt.

'And he has lent papa ten thousand pounds already,' sobbed Geraldine; and—and—what shall I do? I love Albert, but I dare not break the engagement between Carson Fortescue, lest poor dear papa should get into trouble about it.'

The other girls gathered around her with tender loving expressions of regret and sympathy.

Daisy Morrison leaned her curl-fringed forehead on her hands, and contracted her pretty chestnut brows thoughtfully.

'And he is coming here, you say?' she questioned.

'He'll be here at nine o'clock; and I had promised Albert every waltz upon my tablet,' sighed Geraldine.

'Horrid old thing!' said Minnie Apthorne. 'Why couldn't he have been sensible enough to stop away until after the ball?'

Geraldine threw both her arms around Daisy Morrison's neck.

'Dear Daisy,' she coaxed, 'you are splendid for getting girls out of scrapes. Can't you help me?'

'My dear,' said Daisy, in a patronizing and motherly sort of way—she was just eighteen months older than Geraldine herself—'there's only one way out of this dilemma. If you don't like to break this obnoxious engagement yourself, you must make me do it.'

'Oh, if I only could,' cried Geraldine, clasping her hands. 'But he won't.'

'We'll see about that,' said Daisy, composedly. 'Minnie, your room is next to Geraldine's.'

'Yes,' Minnie wonderingly responded.

'Well, you must come and sleep with me a few nights, just while Mr. Fortescue is here; and the landlord must be instructed to give Geraldine's ancient lover your deserted apartment.'

'What for?' questioned the girls in chorus. Oh, you'll see,' answered Daisy, nodding her head. 'The partitions are thin. I've often heard Minnie and Geraldine talk in to each other while they dressed.'

'But,' cried Geraldine, in amazement, you don't expect me to talk to Mr. Fortescue through the ——'

'Not exactly,' said Daisy, with the air of a superior fairy,' but I expect you to talk for his benefit.'

'But Daisy dear ——'

'Do, pray, keep quiet, every one of you,' scolded Daisy Morrison, 'until I post you in your various roles.'

Fifteen minutes later, Geraldine Grey was stopped in the wide, cool corridor which led to her apartment by a young gentleman in velveteen shooting costume.

'Hold on Gerry. Whither so fast! Not until you have given me a kiss.'

'Oh, Albert, I can't; he's coming.

'He? Whom do you mean? Is there only one masculine individual in creation.'

'The old gentleman I told you of—Carson Fortescue.'

'Is that all?' said Mr. Garland, composedly. 'Don't fret Geraldine; I'll pitch him into the brook with the greatest pleasure in life, if only you say so.

Geraldine shook her head.

'It wouldn't do a bit of good, Albert; I am engaged to him. And I never ought to have allowed myself to—to care for you.'

'Break the engagement.'

'But I dare not, Albert. He has lent papa ten thousand pounds.'

'Hang the ten thousand pounds!' said Mr. Garland, impatiently. 'Is the whole world made up of money? Is love to be sold by the pint, peck, or bushel? Let us elope this very night, dear little Queen of Hearts.'

Still Geraldine shook her head.

'Then you don't love me as I love you,' he said reproachfully.

'Oh, I do, Albert, I do. Only I dare not offend him for papa's sake. Only wait until to-morrow?'

'Why until to-morrow?'

Perhaps,' Geraldine faltered, 'perhaps her may change his mind.'

'Is that likely?' Garland somewhat bitterly demanded.

'But we'll wait and see. Don't be unreasonable, Albert, dear, when I am so wretched. Hush! there is the whistle of the train now.'

And away she ran before Albert Garland could put in another word.

The yellow gold of the sunset had faded out of the sky, and the chill of an October evening filled the air, as Mr. Carson Fortescue, bundled in various strata of woollen wrappings, entered his room.

'Whew! I'm glad I'm safe here at last, after three hours, ride. Waiter tell 'em to light a fire here at once, and send up some hot water and a devilled chicken and a tumbler of brandy and water, hot d'ye hear? and tell 'em to look sharp about it.'

'Yes, sir.'

The waiter bowed and disappeared. Mr. Fortescue sat down and unpacked his slippers.

'If there's to be a dance here to-night, I may as well freshen up for it a little,' said he to himself. 'But Geraldine must be made to understand, when once we are married, that this sort of thing isn't to go on every evening of the week. I wonder where I put that 'Corn Ointment.' I wonder if my dressing case——'

But his reverie was checked by the sudden sound of voices in the adjoining room.

He listened a minute or two.

'Geraldine, by Jove!' he muttered, *sotto voce*. 'Geraldine and a lot of other girls. Getting ready for a dance, I suppose. How plain I can hear what they say.'

Miss Grey's voice rose high and shrill above the others.

'Give me my hair, girls—the long switch you know and the other curls. There, that's right.'

Mr. Fortescue sat motionless, the bottle of 'Corn Ointment' in his hand.

'False hair, false hair!' he muttered ominiously, under his breath. 'She has been deceiving me all this while. I hate false things, Hush! what is she saying now?'

'Daisy, am I too pale?' demanded Miss Grey. 'Have I got too much of the pearl powder over my left eye? Do, some one reach me the pot of rouge — that's soon set right.'

Crash went the precious bottle of 'Corn Ointment' to the floor.

Mr. Fortescue's eyes were growing round with horror.

'Rouge!' he gasped to himself. 'Pearl powder! No painted Jezebel for me. How is it possible that I have been thus far deluded?'

'Hear are your teeth, Geraldine,' giggled Minnie Apthorpe. 'I declare I don't see how you keep 'em in your mouth. What would your old beau say if he could see you now?'

'Hush?' cried Geraldine sharply. 'Walls have ears, and I wish you'd hold your tongue.'

Just then the door flew open, and in came two waiters—one bearing the tray of devilled chicken, brandy and water, etc.; the other carrying in his arms half dozen sticks of wood to kindle a fire—and no more of the conversation in the adjoining room was audible.

But Mr. Carson Fortescue had heard quite enough already.

'False hair, false teeth, a false complexion, in place of the golden clouds of *crepe* tresses, the very gleaming pearls, the roses and lilies of Nature's own manufacture which he had so fondly believed. 'What next?' he despairingly asked himself.

'Grey has deceived me shamefully, atrociously,' he indignantly told himself.

'But I won't marry the girl; I—I'll find some excuse to cut loose from the bargain; though I suppose,' he added dejectedly, 'I'll have to loose the ten thousand pounds out and out.'

'Please sir,' asked the waiter, his preparations at last completed, 'master told me to ask you, will you take a ticket for the ball to-night?'

'No, I believe not,' said Mr. Fortescue, with a shudder at the idea of facing his *dissollusionne*, idol, teeth, hair, and all. 'I'm tired out. I shall go to bed early.'

'Queer old fellow that,' said the waiter to himself, as he shuffled out. 'Looks like he might have a stroke of paralysis any time.'

Mr. Fortescue sent for Colonel Grey the next morning.

'Colonel,' said he, striving to speak in an off-handed way, 'I'm not so young as I was and—I—that is—I am beginning to see the folly of a man of my age aspiring to the luxury of a young wife. In fact, I—I have written to your charming daughter, asking to be released from my engagement.'

'Eh!' ejaculated Colonel Grey, pulling savagely at his long moustache.

'But,' hurriedly resumed Mr. Fortescue, 'I shall of course regard any little business arrangement as permanent.'

'Oh,' said the gallant Colonel; 'in that case, I can offer no opposition to your serious convictions, although I may wonder at your fickleness.'

And so Mr. Fortescue ransomed himself out of the hands of the enemy.

Geraldine's eyes sparkled when she received a letter.

Carson Fortescue's letter.

She went at once to her father.

'Papa,' she cried impetuously, 'he has treated me shamefully.'

'My dear, my dear, don't judge too hastily,' said the Colonel, looking a little confused, 'A man has of course, a right to change his mind—and Mr. Fortescue has behaved very honorably about pecuniary matters.'

'But, papa,' pouted Geraldine. 'it's a dreadful thing not to be married at all, after this fuss.'

'I don't see how we are to help it,' said the Colonel, stroking her hand, 'unless, indeed, young Garland——'

'That's just it,'' said Miss Grey looking down demurely. 'Mr. Garland has proposed to me. Can I marry him?'

'Marry whom you please,' barked out the Colonel.

Geraldine did not see Mr. Fortescue again until he congratulated her on her new engagement, and then he scrutinized her closely.

'I don't know how they could get up these false things to look so natural,' he said to himself. 'Poor Garland how I pity him! when he finds it out.'

But apparently Mr. Albert Garland never did 'find it out,' for, to all appearance, he was well satisfied with his bargain.

From whatever point of view the charges preferred against Mr. H. W. Beecher, by Theodore Tilton are regarded, only minds of the most vulgar and malicious type can think of it without sincere sorrow. If they are true, the fall of a man of Mr. Beecher's universally recognized ability and high standing in popular estimation is pitiable to contemplate; if they are false, as we heartily hope they may be proved to be, the shameless desecration of the sanctaties of home to gratify a fiendish vindictiveness, by a man of Tilton's position, is shocking to the best sentiments of the heart. Even if the result of forthcoming evidence be to acquit the parties implicated of anything worse than infatuation that fell short of actual crime, the revelation is still, from the revelations of the parties to each other and to the world, one of the most deplorable that could be made. Throughout the whole Christian world it cannot but produce deep anxiety and concern for the name of religion possibly dishonoured by one who was held to be among its bravest and most successful champions. But, whatever be the issue, it will be well for the cause of morality that it be quickly decided. Scandals of this kind form the worst possible aliement for the public mind, and all the more so, that like all palatable or stimulating poisons, they are swallowed with a greediness only equalled by their virulence. At the same time, if the illustrious man who is the object of the accusation be guilty, if the terrible scandal be a melancholy fact, it is right that he who has done this great wrong should suffer the penalty due to it. To ascertain whether the charges be true or false is the duty of the Committee. Let us hope that they will do their duty impartially and fearlessly, to what termination soever it may lead them. But till both sides have been fully heard, and all the facts and circumstances have been weighed in the balance of justice, we refrain, after thoughtful deliberation and resisting a natural desire to hazard an opinion, from making any comments on the sad case or the parties concerned in it.

RECIPROCITY AND THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

[*From the Toronto Mail.*]

During forty-six years—1821 to 1866 inclusive—the exchanges between the British North American Provinces and the United States had been throughout in favor of the latter country. For the various periods undermentioned the annual average balance of trade, in favor of the United States was very nearly as follows:—

1821-32—12 years,	2 million	dollars.	
1833-46—14	"	$2\frac{3}{4}$	"
1847-53—7	"	5	"
1854-66—13	"	$7\frac{1}{2}$	"

The period last mentioned was that during which the old Reciprocity Treaty was in operation. Much of the expansion of the whole volume of trade between the two countries is no doubt amply accounted for by reference to the simple fact that the Provinces, and the States, too, were rapidly growing in wealth and population. What is especially to be remembered is that with the growing volume of the whole trade the annual balance in favor of the United States kept growing too; and the annual average of our neighbors, while Reciprocity was in force, shews that commercially the former Treaty could not have been a bad thing for them. The series of figures we have given above—2, $2\frac{3}{4}$, 5, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars—showing the annual averages in favor of the United States during the four periods named respectively, are better even than the figures quoted in full for impressing upon the memory a clear idea of the fact that for the forty-six years included in the record the trade with these Provinces was one of profit to the United States.

We come now to the abrogation of Reciprocity and the turn of the tide. Since then the annual balances have been in favor of the Provinces as follows:—

In	1866-67	$9,281,009
	1867-68	4,099,949
	1868-69	7,893,082
	1869-70	14,240,477
	1870-71	2 921,625
	1871-72	8,202,352
	1872-73	5,236,514
Total balance against U. S. in seven years		$51,875,008

The average annual balance is suddenly changed from $7\frac{1}{2}$ millions in favour of our neighbours to nearly $7\frac{1}{2}$ millions against them—the difference being a real one between *plus* and *minus* of nearly 15 millions per annum. The memorandum [recently submitted by the British plenipotentiaries at Washington] goes on to show, further, that the abolition of Reciprocity obliged Canadians to undertake the conduct of their own foreign trade, which they have largely done these few years past; American dealers losing, of course, the profits which they formerly had in this trade as wholesale buyers, exporters, and middlemen generally. Not only so, but of the Western States export trade, Canadians now do a large share, taking profits Americans formerly had all to themselves. The general fact of an increase of Canadian *direct* trade with countries beyond seas, as well as of Canadian carriage and export of American produce, since Reciprocity came to an end in 1866, is so well known that we deem it unnecessary to quote the figures by which it is established. Since our neighbours put up the fence against us we have not only taken into our own hands most of the foreign business that they formerly did for us, at good profits to themselves, but we have also done much of their foreign export trade that before we scarcely attempted to do.

JENKINS, M. P.

Mr. Jenkins has not the prospect of a brilliant Parliamentary career. The House of Commons refuses to listen to him,—actually 'yells' him down. He has brought this upon himself by his juvenile displays of superior wisdom. He was wiser than Disraeli; he could lecture Gladstone; he could remodel the British Constitution; all this and much more, showing the unlimited conceit if not the wisdom of Jenkins. He has recently culminated in becoming a "Home Ruler." He was one of the three score and one who supported Dr. Butt's motion. It was a remarkable thing to see the Agent General of Canada voting for a measure which the chiefs of the two great parties earnestly denounced as subversive of the very existence of the British Empire. Mr. Jenkins has written to the *Times* to defend himself. He needs defence; but his best defence is that his political notions are, like those of many clever young men, extremely crude and wild. His intentions are quite magnificant; if the whole world could be revolutionized by good intentions Jenkins is the man for the enterprise. His failing is that of all visionaries—he is impracticable and unpractical. He is a theorist. It was a curious freak of fortune that such a man was chosen by the Grit Government to represent Canada in England. Jenkins has many points in common with his Grit friends; particularly his passion for theories and forgetfulness, or ignorauce of facts. It would be greatly to the advantage of Canada to get rid of the McKenzie-Huntington combination at home, and to relieve herself of all responsibility for our hopeful Jenkins. This we say with all respect for Jenkins.—*British Colonist.*

The two prominent sensational papers of London and New York respectively, the *Daily Telegraph* and the *Herald*, are engaged in organizing an expedition to proceed into the wilds of Africa under the command of Mr. Henry M. Stanley. Among the principal motives for undertaking arduous and dangerous voyages of discovery is the desire of finding something new under the sun, and to no one is this desire so constantly present as to the managers of papers of the character of the *Telegraph* and the *Herald*. We are glad to see that this pressing necessity for novelty is leading the enterprising proprietors into schemes that promise to achieve results far higher and more useful than the mere passing gratification of newspaper readers. The work left unfinished by the sad death of Dr. Livingstone is to be completed, the geography of Central Africa is to be thoroughly worked up; and the slave traders are to receive their measure of attention, which, it is hoped, will lead to their gradual extermination. Speaking of Mr. Stanley, the *Telegraph* says: "He will represent the two nations whose common interest in the regeneration of Africa so well illustrated when the lost English explorer was rediscovered by the energetic correspondent. In the memorable journey Mr. Stanley displayed the best qualities of an African traveller, and with no inconsiderable resources at his disposal to reenforce his own complete acquaintance with the conditions of African travel, it may be hoped that very important results will accrue from this undertaking, to the advantage of science, humanity and civilization."—*Toronto Nation.*

Two receipts are given in the *Scientific American* for removing tallow and white lead which have been applied to polish parts of machinery to prevent rust:—1 Use turpentine, and rub it well. 2 Try a concentrated solution of caustic potash, scrubbing with an old scrubbing brush.

THE ABDUCTION CASE.

The Mayor of Philadelphia has issued the following proclamation:—

$20,000 REWARD.

Mayor's Office, City of Philadelphia, July 22, 1874,—At the instance of the citizens of Philadelphia, I hereby offer a reward of twenty thousand dollars for the arrest and conviction of the abductors of Charles Brewster Ross, son of Christian K. Ross, of Philadelphia, and the restoration of that child to his parents.

The child was stolen from Washington lane, near Chew street, Germantown, in the suburbs of Philadelphia, on the afternoon of the first of July last. At the time when the child was stolen he answered to the following description; Age four years; dressed in a brown linen kilt suit, with short skirt, broad brimmed unbleached Panama hat, with black band; laced shoes, blue and white striped stockings; the boy has long flaxen curly hair, hazel eyes, clear skin, round full face, and no marks except those made by vaccination on the arm.

His appearance as above described, may have been greatly changed by cutting off his hair or changing his dress to that of a girl, or in some other way. The child was decoyed by two men into a falling-top, yacht-bodied buggy, painted dark all over, lined with dark material, drawn by a dark bay or brown horse, about $15\frac{1}{2}$ hands high, driven, it is believed, without a check rain by two men, who, as nearly as can be ascertained, answer to the following description:—

No. 1—Was a man of rather large size, probably 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; he was only seen sitting; age believed to be from 35 to 45 years; moustache and full beard or whiskers, rather long on the chin, of brown or sandy-brown color, and brown hair; he wore a ring on the little finger of the right hand.

No. 2—Was a man 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, about 25 or 30 years of age, of light or with tendency to sandy complexion, sandy moustache, and rather red nose and face, having the appearance of a drinking man.

One of the men wore a broad brimmed straw hat, looking as if it had been worn a season or two, and muchsun-browned. The the other wore a high crowned dark colored straw hat. One wore a linen duster, the other a gray alapaca duster. One of the men wore large glasses or goggles of dark color, probably as a disguise.

W. S. Stokley,
Mayor of Philadelphia

In the cause of humanity as well as for the interests of justice, it is earnestly requested that the foregoing be given the widest publicity in every newspaper in the United States and Canada.

JOSH BILLINGS IN GOOD ENGLISH.

We have made justice a luxury of civilization.

Time is money, and many people pay their debts with it.

Ignorance is the wet-nurse of prejudice.

Wit without sense is a razor without a handle.

Half the discomfort of life is the result of getting tired of ourselves.

Benevolence is the cream on the milk of human kindness.

People of good sense are those whose opinions agree with ours.

Face all things; even adversity is polite to a man's face.

Passion always lowers a great man, but sometimes elevates a little one.

Style is everything for a sinner, and a little of it will not hurt a saint.

Men now-a-days are divided into slow Christians and wide-awake sinners.

There are people who expect to escape hell because ofthe crowd going there.

Most people are like eggs—too full of themselves to hold anything else.

It is little trouble to a graven image to be patient even in fly-time.

Old age increases us in wisdom—and in rheumatism.

A mule is a bad pun on a horse.

Health is a loan at call.

Wheat is a serial. I am glad of it.

Manner is a great deal more attractive than matter,—especially in a monkey.

Adversity to a man is like training to a pugilist. It reduces him to his fighting weight.

Pleasure is like treacle. Too much of it spoils everything.

Necessity is the mother of invention, but Patent Right is the father.

Did you ever hear a very rich man sing?

Beware of the man with half shut eyes. He's not dreaming.

Man was built after other things had been made and pronounced good. If not, he would have insisted on giving his orders as to the rest of the job.

Mice fatten slow in a church. They can't live on religion, any more than the ministers.

Fashion cheats the eccentric with the claptrap of freedom, and makes them serve her in the habiliments of the harlequin.

There are farmers so full of science that they won't set a gate-post till they have had the earth under the gate-post analyzed.

When lambs get through being lambs, they become sheep. This takes the sentiment out of them.

Monkeys never grow any older in expression. A young monkey looks exactly like his grandpapa melted up and born.

Matchless maid—The kitchen girl out of lucifers.

The Carlists strenuously deny the atrocities imputed to them.

The price of girls for wives in Armenian villages is quoted at from $10 to $80, according to age and quality.

Universalism is less than 100 years of age, that it numbers about 180,000 souls; that it holds consecrated to religious purposes, about $8,000,000 worth of property; that it employs 700 ministers, sustains 9 periodicals, 5 of which are weekly; that they endowed and maintain 5 colleges, 7 academies, and 2 theological schools, employing 98 instructors, with 1200 students, and own property to the amount of $2 500,000.

Private and Public Navies.—Mr John Burns recently gave evidence before the royal Commission on Shipping. He stated that his firm (the Cunard Company) employed 6,000 men 'all told;' that they shipped and discharged throughout last yea r42,000 sailors; and that their fleet consists of 49 steamers, of 90,000 tons and 15,000 horse power. According to the 'Statesman's Year book,' the German imperial navy consisted last year of 41 steamers, of 37,000 tons and 8,600 horse power, manned by 3,500 men and boys.

An Enlightened King.—Kalakula, the new King of the Sandwich Island, seems to do his best to improve the condition of his subjects. He has organized a new cabinet whose views are in harmony with those of the Legislature, and proposes a progressive policy, having for its most important features the adoption of measures for the encouragement of immigration, the negociation of a reciprocity treaty with the United State, and efforts to affect a loan for the purpose of accomplishing various internal improvements. Inducements are to be offered to persons interested in submarine telegraph cables to make the islands an intermediate point, or way station, between San Francisco and Japan. That the King has chosen a cabinet which is approved by the Legislature speaks well for his prudence and patriotism, as that body is apparently a very sensible one. At least there is one reason to think so, which is this: The Sandwich Islands have been overrun with extravagantly paid office-holders to an extent that can scarcely find parallel. The Legislature has gone energetically to work cutting down salaries, and has begun with the salary of the king himself.

The Pope on Temperance.—Addressing an American Temperance Society, the Pope says:—

In your zeal, consequently, to abolish this disreputabe and promiscuous custom you not only struggle against one vice, but in your efforts to stem the numberless evils flowing from this source you also advance the interests of your religion, promote the welfare of your fellowmen and the prosperity of your country. And should you, with God's Grace, prosecute the movement to success, you will call down manifold blessings on your people. For St. Augustine observes, "Sobriety is the mother of all virtues. * * * It puts to flight sin and crime, shuns the danger, is faithful to duty, and rules over the home and family with care and moderation."

We exhort you, therefore, for the true welfare of your country, to vigorously urge onward the total abstinence movement under the guidance of the church. Thus will you, beyond all contradiction, deserve well of God, of the church, and of your fellowmen. We most cordially wish you the largest measure of success in your labors; and in token thereof, and as a pledge of our paternal tenderness, we most lovingly impart to you, beloved children, and to all those who will engage in the same work with you, the Apostolic Benediction.

RANDOM READIGNS.

Broken Spirit.—A brandy smash.

A tale of thrilling interest—The rattlesnake's.

Bread is the staff of live—the want of it the starve.

How to meet a man of doubtful credit—Take no note of him.

Why is summer like the letter N? Because it makes ice nice.

Sulphur comes from volcanos, and is consequently good for eruptions.

When does the wind deserve reproof? When it whistles through the house.

Fire is said to be a dissipated element because it goes out almost every night.

A competing hotel out West says generously, of another, that it stands with arrival.

Types continue to cut up antics, ever well-regulated offices, we infer from seeing John Brown announced as "linseed preacher."

A pretentious but ignorant polican who supposed the word clause to be plural used to amuse his opponents by talking about the 'claw' in an act of Congress.

A young man from the country, going into a shoe-store for a pair of boots, the clerk blandly asked: 'What number do you wear?' 'Why, *two*, of course, you fool!' exclaimed the indignant countryman.

A man in a New York rural settlement, who has been an inveterate smoker for twenty years has suddenly and permanently given up the practice. He knocked the ashes of his pipe into a keg of blasting-powder.

A lantern-jawed Vermonter got on board of a steamer for the first time, and fell throngh the hatchway into the hold, when, being unhurt, he was heard to express his surprise: 'Well, if the darned thing ain't holler!'

'What is your business?' askad a lawyer of a rough-looking witness. 'A *penman!*' exclaimed the judge, looking sharply at the witness. 'Yess, sir; I penn sheep in a cattle market,' was the conclusive answer.

The fact is, says Sydney Smith, that to do anything in this world worth doing, we must not stand back shivering and thinking of the cold and danger, but jump in and scramble through as well as we can.

A popular clergyman says it is interesting to observe how many people go to the circus 'just to please the children,' and very curious to notice that sometimes it takes several able-bodied men and motherly women to look after one little boy or girl on such an occasion.

No one (save a hotel keeper) can have any conception of the profit made out of bridal parties at Niagara. Sarah is too full of love to eat, and 'Federwick' partakes sparingly while embarrassment predominates. Every meal is merely 'looked at' by the simpletons, while board at the rate of $4 50 per day goes right along.

How do you, Mr. Jones?" said a stranger, blandly smiling as he entered the store of a dealer. "Well, thank you," stiffly replied Mr. Jones. "You don't seem to know me; I am Brown used to live here." said the visitor. "I beg ten thousand pardons, said Mr. Jones relaxing and shaking hands cordially, "excuse me, I thought you were a drummer. "So I am," said Brown. A relapse of Jones.

A Startled Bridegroom.—Not many weeks ago a wealthy and middle-aged bachelor of San Francisco espoused one of the fairest daughters of that city, and the wedding was celebrated in one of the most fashionable churches of the city. The bridegroom was a forty-niner, and he had once been anything but a sober and industrious citizen. There had even been rumors to the effect that when he had made the overland journey he left behind him in 'the States' a wife and two children, and these rumors were awkwardly revived when his recent marriage was first announced. But nothing came of the gossip. The forty-niner was now undeniably rich and respectable, and people were generally disposed to pass over his antecedents in subjecting them to scrutiny that might prove disagreeable. And so the wedding day arrived.

When the forty-niner and his bride turned from their places in front of the altar, after the clergyman had pronounced them man and wife, the spectators were astonished to see a tall, dismal-looking, and sable-habited man rise from a place in the front pews, approach the bridegroom, and gently tap him on the shoulder. The effect of this proceeding on the forty-niner was rather singular, for his countenance assumed a ghastly expression, and he quickly resigned his newly made wife to her friends, and then anxiously looked to the stranger, who simply remarked, 'I wish to talk with you a moment privately, sir.' The forty-niner struggled hard to conceal his emotion, and finally said, 'I assure you, sir, that—that—what in thunder did you come at such a time as this for?' 'A moment will suffice,' replied the funereal looking gentleman, very firmly; 'please step into this pew.' The forty-niner did so, while the assembled company busied itself in winking and looking alternately at the fainting bride and the agonized bridegroom. 'When a man gets married, sir,' said this dismal gentleman, 'it is necessary for him to look with prudence upon the future, and he cannot begin too soon. Now, sir, a lot in the Oakdale Cemetery, which association I repre—'

This sentence was never finished. There was a chorus of female shrieks and a general gush of gentlemen, as the forty-niner was suddenly observed to seize his interviewer by the collar and kick him into the aisle. The enterprising cemetery agent was quickly disposed of, the trembling bride regained her color and composure, and there after all went merry as a marriage bell.

Consumption, Scrofula, enlargement to the Glands of the Neck, Eruption of the Skin, Spinal Disease, Torpid Liver with constipation and headaches, Irritation of the Kidneys and Bladders, Nervous Prostration and General Debility all depends upon depraved nutrition and impoverished blood arising from indigestion. Dr. Wheeler's Compound Elixir of Phosphates and Calisaya immediately reaches the primary cause of the diseases, Dyspepsia, and enables the stomach to completely digest and assimilate a sufficent quanity of nourishment to build up the tissues.

Barnum's balloon went up from the Hippodrome on Friday in search of the easterly current that is supposed to be caused by the earth's rotation on its axes. It sailed to the north, landing at Germantown that evening, the gas having escaped considerably. Three of the six New York reporters with Donaldson got out, when, strange to say the balloon was so much lighter that it rose to a good hight and sailed away northwest. The party, doubtless, effected a safe landing on Sunday, without having discovered the easterly current.

More Pickings.—The father-in-law of the Dominion Premier's brother has received a fat job at $1,400 per annum. This is the way to sacrifice your wife's relations on the altar of their country's liberty! This is the way to practise pure Reform, and the doctrine of "we don't care for office." A nice time the country has, truly, supporting the pauper relatives of a lot of greedy Grits. We trust that the time will soon arrive when they will be sent to work for their living. Such outrageous nepotism can surely not be tolerated by the country.—*Guelph Herald*,

This is to certify, that in May last, I was sorely troubled with what the doctors pronounce pleurisy, and other complaints. After applying to several eminent physicians, and obtaining no relief, I was, by the advice of of friends, who had used Gates' medicines, induced to make a trial of the same. After using two bottles of it I am happy to say that Iconsider myself entirely free from the desease which the doctors pronounced incurable and safely recommend it to all those suffering with the same complaint.

Miss Abby Cohoon

The above sworn to before me, at Liverpool, Queen's County, this 18th day of October, 1871.

T. N. Sellon, J. P.

Jy 27,—1m

An Important Legal Decision.—Recently the Lord Chief Justice of England rendered a a decision of great importance to brokers and others, in which he decided that if a broker receives anything in the transaction from the other party his principal can recover it back. It seems that the plaintiff, Morrison, had employed one Thompson to purchase a steamship. The broker, it seems, prior to having been engaged by Morrison, had an agreement with its then owner, that all he could obtain over £8,500 should be shared with him. Uuder this arrangement the broker bought the ship at £9,250, paying £550 above and beyond what the ship could be purchased for, and out of this the seller's agent paid him £225. The transaction was unknown to the purchaser, the broker's employer, who sued to recover the money. In rendering judgment, his Lordship said that it had been laid down by lord Ellenborough that the "agent cannot make a profit at the expense of his principal," and that if he does so the principal may recover it. After going elaborately through all the authorities, he said—in our judgment, the result of the authorities is that the agent is bound to account to his principal for all profits made in the transaction, and that the principal can recover them in an action. We are clearly of opinion, therefore, that in the present case the plaintiff is entitled to recover.

THE BRITISH

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EDINBURGH REVIEW, (*Whig.*)
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New subscribers (applying early) for the year 1874 may have, without charge, the last volume for 1873 of such periodicals as they may subscribe for.

Or instead, new subscribers to any two, three, or four of the above periodicals, may have one of the 'Four Reviews' for 1873; subscribers to all five may have two of the 'Four Reviews,' or one set of Blackwood's Magazine for 1873.

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Dec. 17, 1873.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.—See Deuteronomy, Cap. xii., verse 23.

CLARKE'S

World Famed Blood Mixture.

Trade Mark—'Blood Mixture.'

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended Eor Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure;

It Cures old Sores.
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Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
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Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value

Thousands of testimonials from all parts.

Sold in Bottles $ 1.00 each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, $4.00 each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world

Sole proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

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Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman st. London
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And all the London Wholesale Houses.

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Toronto.—Elliot & Co., Wholesale Druggists
" Shapter and Owen.
Hamilton.—Winer and Co.
St John, N. B.—H. L. Spencer.
Halifax, N. S.—Avery, Brown and Co.

Charlottetown Cemetery Company.

NOTICE.

As the Act of our Legislature, passed in June, 1872, enacts, that from and after the first day of January, 1874, it shall not be lawful, under certain penalties, to inter any dead body in the Protestant burying Ground, on the Malpeque Road, in the fifth ward of this City; and as the New Cemetry is now ready for interment, application for burials therein must be made to the undersigned, at his residence in Kent Street.

Plots for interments, 15 by 20 feet, equal to 1 share of the Company's ground, available for $30, on payment of two-thirds of the purchase money, and subject to another call of $10.

Plots for individual interment $2 each.

Persons desirous of obtaining allotments in the Cemetry, will please apply to William Cundall, Esq., the Treasurer of the Company.

By Order
JOHN LEPAGE, Sec'y.

Dec. 29, 1873.

OUTFITS FREE. Employment at your homes or travelling. The work is congenial, honorable, and pays the best of anything ever before offered. Cash wages, samples, and complete outfits sent free. *Address at once*, Cleremont Daniels & Co. 235 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

100 AGENTS WANTED—Male and Female, for the "Transmission of Life," and the "Physical Life of Woman," both by Dr. Napheys. Agent's profits, $150 to $250 a month. Testimonials from most eminent Divines, Physicians and Editors in America. Immense sales everywhere.

Send for Terms and Circulars to C. W MITCHELL, St, John, N. B

Jan. 12, 1873.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

Is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, $1.50 each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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October 13, 1873. 1y

Tobacco & Cigars!

The Subscriber offers for sale (in Bond,) a choice Lot of

SMOKING & CHEWING TOBACCO,

and three Cases CIGARS.

74 Boxes Tobacco, in Solace, Sunshine, Virginian, Navy and Black Diamond.

3 Cases Cigars in Victoria & Flor Gertrude.

Samples can be seen at Sale Room

N. RANKIN,
Corner Water & Pownal Sts

Ch'town, April 13, 1874.

WANTED.

Six Energetic Men, to sell Cucumber-wood Pumps. An active man can earn Fifty Dollars a week at this business.

G. C. CARMAN,
Manufacturer's Agent

Hyndman's Building. Queen Street,
May 18, 1874. 6w

TO THE LADIES!

A CARD.

As my connection with the Wesleyan Academy ceases at the expiration of the Vacation, I purpose taking pupils during the hours recently given them, vit: from 9 a. m., till 2 p. m. Arrangements can be made so that hours can be given to suit the convenience of all pupils. At the end of every Quarter, pupils will perform before parents and friends. Application must be made at once, as a limited number only can be taken.

First Quarter will commence on Monday, July 6.

TERMS WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

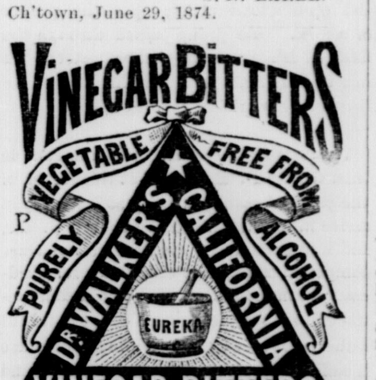
For Quarter of 24 lessons, Instrumental Music per half hour's duration,	$5.00
For Quarter of 24 lessons, Instrumental Music, 1 hour's duration,	10.00
Lessons in Vocal Music only,	10.00
Instrumental Lessons of an hour's duration, with the first rudiments of thorough Bass and Transposition &c.,	15.00
Vocal and Instrumental, half hour's duration,	7.00
Lessons on the Organ,	20.00
Cabinet Organ and Melodeon,	15.00

No Pupil will be taken for less than six months.

Orders taken for the best Pianos and Organs, and the utmost satisfaction is guaranteed.

S. N. EARLE.

Ch'town, June 29, 1874.



Grateful Thousands proclaim Vinegar Bitters the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with Vinegar Bitters. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, Walker's Vinegar Bitters have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of Walker's Vinegar Bitters occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.
August 25. 1873

When people see a man advertise they know he is a business man, and his advertizing proclaims that he is not above business, but anxious to do it. Customers, like sheep, are gregarious, and flock where they see others go. If nobody else were engaged in the same business, it would be important to tradesmen and dealers to advertize in the paper, because they are tempted to buy what they read of. But others are engaged in the same business, and even if they do advertize, it becomes the more important for you to do so; if they do not advertize it becomes doubly important.—*Anon.*

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WILL FIND CUSTOMERS FOR THEIR

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The usual reductions to those who

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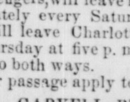

Season 1874.

THE Steamers "Alhambra" 782 tons, and Caroll,"1372 tons, having both being thoroughly overhauled, and fitted with very superior accommodation for passengers, will leave Boston during the season alternately every Saturday at noon, and returning will leave Charlottetown alternately every Thursday at five p. m., calling at Halifax and Canso both ways.

For freight or passage apply to

CARVELL BROS, Agents

Ch'town, June 1, 1873.—a p is

JUST ARRIVED.

Per S. S. *Somerset*, from Boston, and Schr *Bonnibell* from New York,

2,500 Barrels Flour & Cornmeal

which will be sold in quantities to Traders very cheap for cash, or at 3 months on approved paper.

OWEN CONNOLLY.
Office, old stand, Dorchester St

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"THE EXAMINER."

THE

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Every week places before its readers the latest local and Foreign news; selections from the raciest and most improving Literature of the day; Editorial articles contributed by the ablest writers in the Province.

SUBSCRIPTIONS SOLICITED.

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JOYFUL NEWS

FOR THE AFFLICTED!

LIFE of MAN BITTERS

—AND—

COMBINED MEDICINES.

CURES.

Dropsy in its worst form; Liver Complaint; Jaundice; Swelling of the Limbs and face; Asthma, of whatever kind; Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Consumption, Spitting of blood, Bronchitis, Sick Head-ache, Running Sores, Erysipelas, Stoppage of the Menses, Kidney and Gravel Complaint, Measels, Fevers, Sea Sickness, Heart disease, Pleurisy, Piles, Worms, Rheumatism, Spinal disease, or Affection of the Spine, Coughs, Colds and Whooping Cough, Diptheria and Sore Throat, Pains in the Stomach, Diarrhœa, Dysentry, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Toothache and Ague, Sprains, Strains, Felons, Chilblains, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Sore Eyes, Lame Back and Side, Cuts and Cracked Hands, &c.

For Certificates, &c., taken before Justices of the Peace, see Pamplets which can be furnished at the Agencies.

For sale by dealers generally.

Agents at Charlottetown, T. DesBrisay Wholesale Agent, Wm. R. Watson.

Manufactured by

CALEB GATES, & Co.
Middleton, Annapolis, Co. N.S

Dec. 1, 1873.

BY STEAM.

QUEEN SQUARE

FURNITURE

WAREROOMS!

Our premises have been greatly enlarged and are now the

LARGEST and BEST ARRANGED

IN THE CITY,

and equal to any in the Lower Provinces.

ALL WORK WARRANTED TO GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION.

I have 200,000 feet Seasoned Lumber under cover, for manufacturing purposes.

I have 20,000 feet Gilt and Walnut Picture Frame Moulding, 80 different patterns Cheap.

Oval, Gothic and Square Picture Frames, in Gilt and Walnut.

All the latest Styles of Rustic Frames Heavy Gilt, for Oil Pictures, Cheap.

English, German, and American Looking Glasses and Mirror Plates.

A few Large Mantle Mirrors and Pier Glasses, Cheap.

Window Furniture, &c.

Poles, Rings and Cornices, Rollers, Shades Blinds, Tassels, Cords, &c.

Upholstery Goods, Hair Seating, Bedding, &c.

New patterns, in Damask, Repps, Terry, Plushes, Poplins, Brocatells, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Tufts, &c., cheap.

Bedding—Feather, Hair and Flock Beds, Pillows and Bolsters, constantly on hand, cheap.

IRON BEDSTEADS AND CRIBS,

a Great Variety, Cheap.

A few of the celebrated Iron Bed CHAIRS, —it makes a Bed, an Easy Chair, and invalid Chair, and a Lounge in a few seconds, very durable. No house should be without one.

Our stock is the Largest in the City, and the very Cheapst

Strongest CHAIRS and BEDSTEADS.

Most beautiful and durable Drawing Room, Dining Room and Chamber Furniture, in suits.

It is a pleasure to have customers come and examine.

George Woods & co's.

CELEBRATED

CABINET ORGANS

FOR SALE—CHEAP.

JOHN NEWSON.

Queen Square, March 10, 1873.

HEALTH STRENGTH & VIGOR.

Just Published, Price One Shilling Stg.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; or SELF-PRESERVATION. A practical Guide to Health, Strength, and Vigorous Old Age. Address to the Nervous, the Sedentary, the Dyspeptic, and all those whose constitutions have become debilitated or relaxed from irregularities of life, climate, age or disease, or from over-taxed or abused energies, whether of body or mind; with the Instructions for the Treatment of all Disorders resulting from the Loss of Nervous or Physical Force. By S. LA'MERT, M. D., L. S. A., &c., 37 BEDFORD SQUARE, London.

"An excellent manual for all who may learn how to use life and not abuse it.—*Church and State Gazette.*

"On the subjects of diet and the regulation of the functions the advice throughout is admirable."—*Mirror.*

Dr. La'Mert is the only regularly-qualified Practicioner, who, for thirty years, has devoted his entire attention to the cure of these disorders.

Patients residing in the Colonies can be successsfully treated by correspondence, and remedies will be forwarded in secrecy and safety to any address.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE may be had, price one shilling stg., in Halifax, Nova Scotia, J. H. Woodrich, Drug Store; Yarmouth, H. A. Parr; Pictou, Henry Ellott; St. John, N. B., H. Chubb & Co., and in Charlottetown, P. E. I., of Messrs. Bremner Brothers, 44 Queen Street.

Important Caution.—The public are earnestly warned against a piracy of the above work emanating from a so-called "Peabody Institute," Boston, which unblushingly appropriates the titles of two works, published by Dr. La'Mert for thirty years.

March 30th 1874. 1y.