NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Tenders Wanted—Gilmour & Co.

Government House—W A Himsworth.

Do do do

Do do do

Do —Jos O Cote.

The Ottawa Times.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1872.

☞ See first page for interesting reading matter.

We understand that Mr. W. A. Thompson has accepted the Grit nomination for Welland, and that there is every probability of Dr. King being elected by a large majority.

We are informed that Lt.-Governor Archibald left Manitoba on the 8th inst. for Ottawa on leave of absence, and may be expected to arrive here in a day or two. Chief Justice Morris has been sworn in Administrator during the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor.

THE QUEBEC JUDGESHIPS

We understand that the Honble. F. G. Johnson has been transferred from the district of Bedford to Montreal, and that the Honble. J. S. Sanborn is made Judge of the Superior Court at Sherbrooke.

THE ELGIN ASSOCIATION AFFAIR.—QUESTION NUMBER THREE.

In the course of their peregrinations through some of the principal cities of Great Britain and Ireland, how much did Mr. McKellar and the Rev. Mr. King collect, in the shape of subscriptions towards the erection of a collegiate institution and the promotion of a superior education in Buxton?

INTERVIEWING.

Among the most noteworthy features of modern journalism, and more especially of American journalism, is the extraordinary rage which has of late years sprung up for "interviewing." No sooner does a "distinguished stranger" arrive in an American city, than he is forthwith pounced upon by representatives of all the daily journals, who, pencil in hand, pester him with all kinds of impertinent questions, at the same time taking note of the colour of his eyes, the cut of his dress, and every little personal peculiarity which he may possess.

We cannot say that we ever had much admiration for journalistic enterprise thus displayed, nor can we feel disposed to regret the fact that it has not yet become as prevalent in Canada as on the other side of the lines.

One of the most amusing instances of "interviewing" which we have noticed for some time occurred a day or two since in New York. Mr. Froude, the great historian, was the victim. He was seated in his room at the Brevoort House, smoking his cigar, when the reporter entered and proceeded to interrogate him. Mr. Froude politely offered to throw away his cigar, or to close the window, if either the smoke of the former, or the keen, fresh air admitted by the latter, was too much for the representative of the New York press. To the evident astonishment of the reporter, who chronicles it as a fact worthy of special notice, Mr. Froude spoke "in pure English," which, considering that he was born in England and not in the United States, is of course a most remarkable circumstance. On being asked the usual question, "How do you like our country, sir?" the great historian is stated to have declared that the Americans are the most kind, the most civil, the most polite people in the world, that he was struck with the absence of all dirt and all appearance of poverty in the streets, and remarked in conclusion that it was "actually lying in a bed of roses." Possibly if instead of confining himself to the neighbourhood of the Brevoort House, Mr. Froude were to take a stroll through the Five Points and some of the streets on the East side of New York, he would find that poverty and its natural accompaniment "dirt" are to be met with even in the "Empire City." "How did you come to write the history of England and how long did it take you to write it?" enquired the reporter. Mr. Froude explained the circumstances which induced him to undertake the task, and stated that from first to last it had occupied thirty years. England's probable decadence was then the theme of the reporter's conversation, but unfortunately Mr. Froude did not give the right answers to the interrogatories put to him on this subject. Instead of saying as Goldwin Smith did at the Loyal League dinner, that his "great regret was that he never could be an American," instead of intimating as Dilke would have done under similar circumstances that Great Britain was "played out," and all her strength and grandeur lost and merged in the universal Yankee nation, Mr. Froude, to his honour be it spoken, refrained from doing or saying anything of the kind. On the contrary, much no doubt to his interviewer's disgust, he replied, and had the bad taste too to reply in "a pleasant cheery voice" that "England has had a great past and has just as great a future before her." The English navy said he "was never so powerful as now. You will see no battle of Dorking so long as you and I live." Mr. Froude also refused to concede that the British people were pining after Republican institutions, and farther than that he had the audacity to hint that they were just as free as the Americans themselves, and that it was quite possible, if Queen Victoria were to die to-morrow, the Prince of Wales would be allowed to ascend the throne peaceably and there would be no civil war. "What do you think of the American ladies," enquired the reporter, trying him upon another tack. "I think they are very pretty and very much like English ladies," replied Mr. Froude, "*I can see scarcely any difference.*" This last answer appears to have been too much for the interviewer, who, after having made some feeble enquiries as to what the distinguished stranger "thought of American cooking," left him somewhat abruptly.

It is evident that, liberal minded as he is, and cosmopolitan as he is in many of [illegible] viewers." While willing to do full justice to Americans and their magnificent country, he is not apparently disposed to do so at the expense of that still greater nation to which he belongs. In the end, the Americans themselves will think far more of him than they do of those Englishmen who, when they come to the United States, are so ready to toady to them and to lavish any amount of fulsome flattery upon them. The Americans may be a vain people, but they are also, as a general rule, endowed with a good share of common sense, and however much they may for a time be disposed to fete an Englishman who tries in this manner to ingratiate himself with them, at heart they despise him as he deserves. A people so eminently patriotic as the Americans are, will not be disposed to admire a man who is himself altogether devoid of national pride.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS—WEST BLOCK.

Some changes have lately been made in the appearance of the Western Building of the public offices worthy of comment. We mean the introduction of some *lucarne* windows to the roof, which to our mind considerably add to the appearance of the facade. Criticism has generally tended towards the condemnation of the long heavy unrelieved line of the mansard roof, and such an addition as that made has for some time been a matter of study. Fenestration, the science of windows, is possibly the branch of architecture the least considered, and more frequently than not, the proportion which the light opening will bear to the facade is a matter of chance and guess rather, than the result of calculation. In the improvement which we have to record, the very contrary has been the case. A window was first placed as a matter of experiment, and its influence on the lines of the building was viewed and studied. The result is not simply an harmonious addition, but a supplement to the original design in every way an improvement and embellishment.

But while this ornamentation has been gained with regard to the exterior, an advantage is further obtained in increased space within. Without light the most airy and well ventilated room is valueless. It can be seen that these additional windows bring a large area within the domain of utility, an area which hitherto has been of little or no value. Most of it is needed for the office of Public Works. The maps of this department increase very rapidly, and it cannot well be otherwise with the extent of territory over which this office exercises control. Unlike books, maps cannot be crowded into a small space. To be easy of reference, they must be classified, placed commodiously in different compartments, so that the document sought for is ready to hand. From the narrow limit hitherto at the disposal of this important department, it has been impossible to carry out this principle, and many of the maps necessary for frequent reference, from the emergency of the case, have been stored away in order to make place for working drawings of works in progress. It is no exaggeration to say that the various official documents of this Department, consisting of Architectural, Engineering and Topographical Drawing, constitute no small library. The completion of the rooms in the upper story will admit of their being permanently placed in their allotted positions. We have heard that it is the intention of the Deputy Minister to catalogue them into three classes: viz., 1st those which are authorities for reference; 2ndly, those possibly supplying information; 3rdly, those valueless for reference, but useful as records of arguments used, and facts presented to enforce an improvement long since effected. Men in official life are quite cognizant that such maps are called for when they are intended for no more than *apercu* of the situation; correctness being sacrificed to rapidity of work made necessary by the brevity of time in which they must be produced. Giving for the moment the general features of a scheme without pretensions to minuteness, their utility disappears the moment their meaning is conveyed. Such drawings cause many a sigh to the architect and engineer. They lead many a really able man to believe that all drawing conveying similar information is no more than a rapid, dashing effort of a few hours, instead of being what it really is, one of the most tedious of human occupations, exacting sagacity, toil, patience, and the most delicate of consciences. For it is a very strong temptation for a professional man to trust to luck and "scamp" his work, if with all his toil and abnegation he receives no consideration for his devotion, if he feels certain that his continuous consecration of thought and labor is to be contrasted with the mere dashing sketches of his rapid compeer. Few men, however, are more alive to this distinction than the Minister of Public Works and his accomplished deputy.

There is one other subject very much exercising the wit and the resources of the Minister, the Deputy and Architect, and it is by no means a slight matter—the clock opening in the central tower. It has been a matter of wonder to us, that no one of those active gentlemen, who "do" the daily telegraphic correspondence for the journals of the large cities, have not alluded to the steady and not satisfactory glance that each of these three gentlemen has from time to time cast upon the increasing size of the tower. It is necessary to explain to such of our readers as do not dwell in Ottawa, that the tower is now under contract to be brought to completion to its designed height. What is taking place has been long known and foreseen, viz., that the clock opening is much too small, and, as such, is an architectural blemish to the building. And as the increased height is obtained, it becomes "small by degrees, and beautifully less." It is quite understood that the defect must be remedied. The difficulty is how to remove it at the least cost. We may say this, however, that the work is in very good hands, and it is quite possible that at this moment the remedy is already determined on, and that the harmony necessary to the whole design will be satisfactorily obtained. It is agreed on all sides that some change is called for, in order that the proportion be preserved, and that no striking defect powerfully stand out as a blot and an eye-sore.

Those wishing to see the latest novelties in new Fall Goods, can do so by attending the Grand Opening on Thursday, 10th inst., at RUSSELL & WATSON'S. All the leading materials for Costumes now forward, besides a splendid stock of all the new materials for

SARA PAYSON WILLIS PARTON.

This writer, so widely known for the last twenty years as "Fanny Fern," died on Thursday of diffused cancer. Mrs. Parton has been a sufferer from this fatal and terrible disease for some time past, and her death was not unexpected by her friends. Sara Payson Willis was born at Portland, Me., July 7, 1811. She was of Puritan extraction on both sides. Her father removed to Boston six weeks after Sara's birth and founded a religious paper called the *Puritan Recorder*. He subsequently edited the *Youth's Companion*. He achieved considerable reputation as an editor. Sara's mother has been described as a woman of more than average mental endowments, and as being blessed with most lovable qualities. All her children—Nathaniel P., Richard, and Sara—exhibited remarkable cleverness, which at times approached genius. The subject of our sketch was sent to a school in Hartford, Conn., kept by Catherine E. Beecher. In it the future Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" celebrity was a junior teacher. Miss Sara was recognized as a clever girl, whose scholarship was good but whose deportment was not what the teachers thought it should be. She was very high-spirited, and put down then as a "little eccentric"—which seems to mean that she had a will of her own. She was full of animal spirits, and some comical stories of her escapades at school have come down to us. Even to the very last, though she suffered most excruciating agonies, her spirits never abandoned her. In the intervals between her most violent attacks she was not only cheerful, but witty. She married early in life Mr. Charles Eldridge, cashier of the Merchants' Bank, Boston, with whom she lived for a number of years in happiness and affluence. On Mr. Eldridge's death his wife was suddenly called upon to provide maintenance for herself and two children. She turned her attention in several directions without finding an opening. She made two or three unsuccessful attempts to obtain a position as a teacher. As a last resort, and when she was in rather straitened circumstances, she prepared a short essay. She offered it to several Boston newspapers, by the editors of which it was rejected in turn. She found a purchaser at length for it at the sum of 50 cents. This little paper was signed "Fanny Fern," and enjoyed an immediate popularity. Other sketches from the same pen followed. They were extensively copied. Mrs. Eldridge collected these little papers into a volume, entitled "Fern Leaves," which appeared in 1853 and had an immediate sale of 70,000 copies. A few months later she published "Little Fern's for Fanny's Little Friends." In the following year she published a new edition of the "Leaves," which had a large sale. In 1854 Fanny published a novel—one of the two romances she ever wrote. "Ruth Hall" was unfortunately married by the exhibition of great asperity towards some members of the author's family. In 1857 appeared "Rose Clarke," which on its own merits enjoyed a more extended popularity than even the notoriety of the other had drawn to it. She published "Fresh Leaves" and "Play Day Book" in 1857. Subsequently she wrote almost exclusively for the New York *Ledger*. She has lately collected under the title of "Ginger Snaps" some sketches from her pen, which have appeared in that paper. "Fanny Fern" removed to New York in 1852, shortly after her advent into the field of literature. She has resided there from that time until the day of her death. She married Mr. James Parton, the brilliant essayist and biographer in 1856. Mrs. Parton had a bright, sparkling style. She was genial on congenial themes, but rather inclined to be harsh when persons or things were not to her liking. She was witty and pointed. She has said some very clever things, but she lacked the "faculty divine" that would have given her creations immortality.

THE NATURE AND PRESERVATION OF TIMBER.

The best timber is that which has grown slowly, on a soil rather dry than moist, and is compact and heavy, the annual rings being thin and uniform, showing a hard clear surface when cut, and not a dull or chalky one, free from clefts or radial cracks, and from cupshakes or cracks between the annual layers. Timber is best cut at or near the maturity of the tree, as a young tree has too much sapwood, and an old one is likely to get hard and brittle at the core. Probably fifty years is the least and one hundred years the greatest age at which the ordinary wood should be cut. The best seasons for felling are when the sap is quiet, or in midsummer and midwinter. Timber exposed freely to the air in a dry place, sheltered from the sun and rain, requires two years and upwards, according to the size, to become well seasoned. A small part, however, of the material put into our public works receives sufficiently careful treatment in this respect, and hence the short life of the majority of these structures. Artificial seasoning is effected by exposing the material, properly piled in a suitable building, to a current of hot air. Timber loses in drying from 15 to 30 per cent. of its weight, and shrinks across the grain from 2 to 5 per cent. Wood lasts the best when kept dry and well ventilated. When kept constantly wet it is somewhat softened, and will not resist so much, but it does not decay. Piles placed in the Rhine nearly 2,000 years ago have been found quite sound during the present century, and the roof timbers of some of the older Italian churches are still in good condition. Many highway bridges in this country are apparently uninjured by from 40 to 50 years of use; and railway bridges, made of good material and carefully protected, have been in service for 20 years, and are yet in good order.

Wood decays the fastest when alternately wet and dry, or when subjected to a hot, moist, close atmosphere. Thorough seasoning, protection from the sun and rain, and the free circulation of air, are the essentials to the preservation of timber. Oil paint will protect wood from moisture from without, but unless it is perfectly dry when painted the moisture within will be unable to escape and will cause decay. Several different methods of preservation are now in use, consisting of an injection of different chemical preparations into the pores. Chapman's process employs sulphate of iron (copperas); Kyan's process, corrosive sublimate (bichloride of mercury); Burnett's process, chloride of zinc; Boucherie's method, sulphate of copper; and Mr. Bethell saturates the timber with creosote. In these several operations the air is exhausted from the tank in which the timber is placed, the sap drawn out from the pores and the solution forced in.

The woody fibre is seen by the microscope to consist of long, slender tubes, upon the tenacity of which depends the tensile strength of the timber. The lateral adhesion, or the strength across the grain depends upon the adhesion of the sides of the tubes. The pines, or cone bearing trees, have a straight and regular fibre, and are well adapted to direct tensile strains; but the lateral adhesion is small, so that they are much more easily split along the grain, and much less suitable to resist shearing endwise, or sliding of the fibres on each other than the hard woods.

NOT WORTH NOTICING.

(*From the Halton Herald.*)

The *Globe* condescends to be aware that numerous papers have been discussing the Ontario Ministry under the heading of "Proton Scandal," "Elgin Frauds," "Silver Mines," "Timber Limits," "Wood's candidature for the Treasurership," &c., but dismisses the whole batch of them as too silly to need the slightest explanation or defence on the part of the accused. Wonderful *Globe*, that has such faith in its pets that damaging accusations of leading men on both sides of the water, accompanied with what looks like very circumstantial proof, are not even to be noticed by it or the accused. Well, all right if the country thinks so, but we greatly mistake if the accused parties will not find it convenient to make their [illegible]

OUR ENGLISH MAIL.

THE ENGLISH VOLUNTEERS IN BELGIUM.

The *Times* (sept. 24) remarks that the reception of the English volunteers in Belgium is very gratifying, but it is also a little embarrassing. The public would be most reluctant to appear in any degree to presume upon the ready sympathies of such enthusiastic allies, and an annual reception of volunteers in this style seems rather more than we ought to accept. There is hardly another nation in the world capable of understanding the free position held by our volunteers, and in countries organized on the French model it is almost sure to be misapprehended. The relations between this country and Belgium might at any moment involve delicate considerations, and unauthorized fraternizations between soldiers of the two countries might lead to some unfortunate misunderstandings. For once and away (the *Times* says) a brilliant reception of English volunteers in Belgium and of Belgians in England furnished a graceful recognition of the fellow-feeling of the two nations. But we are not equal to annual festivities ourselves on the scale now being exhibited in Brussels, and we fear Wimbledon would afford but an inadequate return for Ghent. We wish the volunteers, in short, another pleasant week at Brussels, but we trust they will do nothing to encourage their hosts to put any but this obvious construction on the meaning of their visit.

The *Daily News* (Sept. 24) is also of opinion that care should be taken not to render these volunteer visits too frequent; for the most amiable of nations may get tired of having continually to show enthusiasm over the reception of foreign guests. For a few years to come, when the riflemen of either country cross the seas to contend for prizes, it would be as well not to lend to the excursion any semblance of a national compliment.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER THE CLAIMANT.

Those who attended the meeting held at the Amphitheatre, Liverpool, on Thursday week, for the purpose of hearing the claimant and his friends, were surprised to see extraordinary precautions taken on the part of the police, and various speculations were indulged in as to the meaning of them. A large number of constables, under the direction of Mr. Ride, Chief Divisional Superintendent, Messrs. Divisional superintendent Sibbald, Superintendents Hancox and Dawson, surrounded the building. The passages were carefully guarded, and detectives were to be seen in every part of the theatre. Inquiries that have since been made have explained these extraordinary precautions. It seems that early on Thursday morning the claimant received, at the North Western Hotel, where he was staying, a letter addressed to "Sir Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne." On opening the missive, the claimant found that it was a threatening letter of a very serious kind. On the top of it were rude sketches of pistols, daggers, and a death's head; and the warning which it contained was to the following effect: "That the writer sent this warning for the claimant not to appear at the Amphitheatre that night, for if he did his blood would flow." The writer added that he had sworn at the shrine of the Virgin that, if the claimant did appear, he should "die either by pistol or dagger, and if he (the writer) fell there were others who would take his place." This alarming document was signed, "One you have wronged. Beware." The claimant seemed to have been alarmed by this threatening communication, and, acting upon the advice of some of his friends, it is said that he sent for the police authorities, and laid the matter before them. The general impression appears to have been that the affair was an idle, wicked, stupid joke, but the claimant and his friends treated the matter in a different light, and the police, as they were bound to do, took the necessary precautions to prevent any attack upon "Sir Roger." As we have said, the police were in force when the meeting commenced. As the claimant took his seat, a suspicious looking person, accompanied by several others, took up a position immediately at the back of his chair. Whether this was the would-be assassin or not, the police at all events thought proper to remove him; and in his place Detective Maxwell and another officer were placed, who stuck by the claimant's chair all the evening, to the wonderment of the audience, who were in ignorance of the alleged plot. The proceedings passed off without interruption, and the claimant, guarded by a number of detectives, left the stage and proceeded in a cab to his hotel.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

DUEL WITH KNIVES IN LONDON.

Two German gentlemen, said to be well known in the city, recently quarrelled about a lady, and, it is alleged, their feelings towards each other were so bitter that they could not be appeased without resort to a hostile meeting. Seconds and a medical man were accordingly engaged, and the duel was arranged to take place in Finsbury Park. The combat was not, however, permitted to take place there, and the belligerents were compelled to proceed some distance further, to a spot where they were screened from the observation of chance spectators by a high hedge. It is asserted that they then fought with dagger knives, having blades seven inches in length; that the distance they stood apart was only at arm's length, and the position toe to toe. The eyes of each combatant were protected by a visard, and two of the fingers and the thumb were protected by the guard of the knives. Hostilities commenced about 7 o'clock, and in the first few passes the slighter antagonist wounded his adversary twice in the right arm. The wounds, however, were not of a character—in the opinion of the bystanders—to cause an end of the duel to be declared. The contest proceeded, and the thrusts and parries followed each other in fierce succession. The combatant who had gained the earlier success seemed to have lost nerve, for after twenty minutes' severe fighting he lost guard, and received an ugly gash from the corner of the mouth to the end of the ear. The physician and seconds here interposed, and hostilities were suspended. The dangerously wounded man was conveyed in his carriage to the German Hospital. He was speechless when removed, and all communication with him involving the use of speech has been forbidden.

AN INCIDENT AT THE MANŒUVRES.

The day before the review of the troops at the late manœuvres an incident occurred which was productive of much amusement in a portion of the camp. Early in the morning a sergeant in the Dorset Volunteers, whose white badge showed him to belong to the Southern Army, was seen approaching the Northern Army. A couple of dragoons, with drawn swords, rode furiously towards him, and commanded him to deliver himself up prisoner. In vain did he declare that he had lost his way. The dragoons were certain he was a spy, and he would have to be tried for the offence. He protested his innocence; but his rifle was taken from him, his knapsack and bottle minutely inspected, the contents of the latter being confiscated. He was then told to "march." Our, hero, who does not reach quite the orthodox number of inches, at first stoutly refused; but a threat of being tied to the saddles of his captors overcame his scruples. The arrival of the escort excited immense interest. A court-martial was hastily formed, and, after a mock trial, the unfortunate captive was sentenced to be shot. This was the rigour of warfare with a vengeance, and, as thoughts of wife and little ones arose, it need scarcely be wondered that the wanderer's cheek blanched. An officer kindly put him out of his misery; turning to his superior he remarked, "It's a pity, colonel, perhaps, to shoot such a nice little man." Well, it may be," replied the president; "hand him over to the Wilts Yeomanry." This was done, and his provincial tormentors followed up these proceedings by making him stand on a barrel and take the oath of allegiance amid uproarious tumult. Afterwards there was a good laugh over the joke, which no one seemed to enjoy more than the mortified condemned himself.

A VISIT TO CRAITHIE KIRK.

"Do the audience clap hands when the Queen comes into church?" asked a shrewd looking foreigner near me who had been quietly observing the excitability of his neighbours, and he would not have been surprised to hear that British Podsnappery went thus far—judging from what he saw going on around him. On a sudden, however, the bell stopped ringing, and the hush of expectancy "made pause" in the tumult as the Royal household began to file in. About the first to appear on the scene was the Queen's piper, a fine looking Highlander, who, being mistaken for John Brown by some, was stared at with unflagging interest until a lady in black noiselessly entered and proceeded to the Royal pew to bow her head in silent prayer. "The Queen," in a hushed whisper, passed from lip to lip, and simultaneously every face brightened as if that presence touched a tender chord in the warmly-beating hearts around her. Pretty Princess Beatrice, simply dressed in white, came next. The little Royal lady is growing up a beauty, and promises to be the fairest of the Queen's daughters. Then came the Duke of Edinburgh, brown and hardy looking, in his Highland costume—the youthful Prince Leopold following, also in kilts, a dress that suits him well. When the Royal family were seated there was a fresh scramble for places, and the passages were crammed down to the edge of the Queen's pew. But the reverent demeanour of the Royal family was a sort of check to their fellow worshippers, and when the minister rose to begin the services it is but fair to say that he was followed with attention throughout, although sometimes prying eyes would wander to the Royal pew, and forget to turn away when their persistent stare became visibly annoying to the gracious lady who had come to worship in common with her subjects their common Father. The old forms are still respected in Crathie Kirk. The congregation sit during the singing of the psalms, and rise to prayer, and the Queen set the example of conforming to the ancient rule as still observed. With the aid of her "glasses" she looked up the places in her psalm book, and joined in the singing, which, by the way, is conducted by a well trained choir. She rose to her feet with the congregation, and remained standing during the long prayers to the end. The collection is "lifted," at the conclusion of the services, by means of long-handled ladles, which are shoved along the pews to receive the offerings, and no reservation is made when the ladle comes to the Royal pew. Steadily advancing, it holds on its way to right and left, almost brushing the Queen's bonnet as it zigzags along in the hands of the patriarchal elder in charge. It is pretty heavy before it arrives at the Queen but her Majesty is ready with her "collection" in her hand, and as the ladle, backing out of the opposite pew, wheels round into her's, she quietly drops the Royal offering which I am afterwards told is a £10 note, in amongst the jingling brown coppers. The Princess then drops in her "collection," and the ladle goes on its way to arrive at the other end of the Royal pew, in due time for the Princes' offering, and those seated next to them in their order. During the lifting of the collection, the choir sang a Doxology—and very beautifully it was sung. Before leaving the church the Queen stood with her head bowed in silent prayer for a few moments. Then her daughter threw a black mantle around her, and, as quietly as she had entered, her Majesty departed.

PEAT AND COAL.

A Glasgow paper says: The unprecedented price of coal—who is to blame for it is a point upon which the public are mostly indifferent in face of the very indisputable and unpleasant fact—has once more revived the question of utilizing our peat supplies. The Royal Society of Dublin have been inviting communications on the subject, and Professor Reynolds' suggestion that the peat should be employed as fuel for manufacturing purposes in gas furnaces constructed on Siemen's principle has been favourably viewed by many practical men. It has already been successfully applied under this form of combustion to the production of iron and steel, to glass, pottery, and zinc work, &c. It is alleged, but of this there may be reasonably some doubt, that under the gas-producing system, the heating power of peat is 65 per cent of the value of ordinary coal. That it may be successfully mixed with coal dust for such purposes is undeniable, and we would impress this fact upon the community generally, for though in the recent wet season peat can not have been got to the same extent as usual, there is a vast store of peat lying idle in various parts of Scotland. The system of canals in Ireland brings peat into Dublin at about 7s. a ton, the lowest price of coals being twenty-nine shillings; and though we do not believe peat could be sold in Glasgow so low as the above figure owing to the more expensive carriage, yet we maintain it is worth looking after, until the colliery proprietors and the iron masters are obliged once more to revert to more reasonable profits.

DOMINION NOTES.

There has been an explosion in one coal mine in Pictou county, Nova Scotia. The ground above has sunk three feet, and the depression, if it spreads further, may possibly cause the destruction of the village of Westville.

The timber limits to be sold by the Ontario Government at the coming auction embrace an area of over 7,000 square miles of territory. Millions of the future revenue of the Province voted away before received, and scores of townships hurriedly sold *en bloc*; mineral lands *ad libitum* given over to a ring, apparently, for a consideration. Verily the present Ministry intend to make themselves notorious in the history of Ontario.

We observe by a Belleville paper that the shipment of cheese from that place to Liverpool continues to be large. On Friday four car loads were shipped to Liverpool per G. T. Railway. The average during the season has been six car loads a week.

Mr. Wm. Yearley, of Macaulay, killed a wolf last Sunday. His dog caught the animal in the woods, and held it while Mr. Yearley struck it on the head with an axe. He took it to the village of Bracebridge to claim the bounty.

There is a serious epidemic raging in the vicinity of Port Hope amongst the horses, there being over 100 cases in that town. The symptoms are a dry harsh cough, sore throat, and cold extremities, with fever.

A most miraculous escape from death, through the courage of an engine driver, is noted by the Stratford *Beacon*:—On Friday afternoon last, Mr. Wm. Haugh, a retired farmer, living in the township of North Easthope, was indebted for his life to the presence of mind and courage of an engine driver on the Grand Trunk. The engine driver, Edward Tout, was in charge of a special freight train which left here at 1:30 p. m. When approaching the crossing by the Little Lakes, he saw a man, who turned out to be Haugh, walking on the track. He whistled repeatedly to draw the man's attention to get off the track, but he did not seem to hear. When Tout saw he was not going to get off he whistled "on brakes," and did all in his power to stop, but the train could not be stopped before the cow-catcher struck the man. Tout then watched both sides of the engine to see if he would fall out. Seeing he did not fall out on either side, the driver went on to the front end of his engine, and when he got there the man was in the act of rolling off. He immediately leant over, seized him by the coat collar, and held him on until the train was stopped. He was then released from his perilous position, and was conveyed back to Stratford, when it was found that he had sustained but very slight injuries, though but for the succor rendered him by Mr. Tout, at great peril to himself, he must in another minute have been cut to pieces.

Some thieves in Paterson, N. J., lately entered the house of Mr. Samuel Pope, tied up that gentleman and his wife, and then robbed the house of about $10,000 worth of goods.

BY TELEGRAPH.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Oct. 15.

The ninth annual convention of the Canada Sunday School Association opened this afternoon in Zion Church. A large number of delegates from a distance have arrived.

Narcisse Armour, of 318 Lafontaine street, was found dead in her bed last night.

Mary McMahon, who was sentenced to two months imprisonment for vagrancy, died in the prison van on the way to gaol yesterday.

The splendid new ship the "Lady Dufferin" has arrived, she is 1,336 tons, and attracts general attention.

The general reports of the money market show a tendency to less stringency.

Weather very cold and damp.

On the 10th a man named Erwine Wilson, of Sarnia, a brakesman on the Sarnia branch of the Great Western Railway, was killed at Hartford. He was on the top of the cars letting off brakes, the cars being in motion. His head came in contact with the bridge, breaking his skull and knocking him down between the cars. Medical aid was at once procured, but he expired after some hours of great sufferings.

The name of the woman whose body was washed ashore at Port Burwell on Tuesday last was Julia Halliday. She is supposed to have been a resident of Oswego, and she had on her person cheques to the amount of $700, chiefly on the Bank of Montreal. Her friends will, consequently, no doubt, soon be heard from.

A marriage is arranged to take place in a few days between Mr. W. H. Howland, of Toronto, and Miss Chipman, daughter of Mr. Z. Chipman, of St. Stephen, N.B., and sister of Mrs. S. L. Tilley, of that city.

The laying of the rails to Coboconk, the northern terminus of the Nipissing railway, eighty-seven miles from Toronto, was completed on Saturday last, and in a week the whole road will be thoroughly ballasted and ready for opening.

The regular Semi-Annual Show Room opening takes place at RUSSELL & WATSON'S, on Thursday, the 10th inst., when all that is new will be shown. Novelties may be looked for.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. J. Stewart, Dr. Henderson, of Ottawa, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of J. Smith, Esq., Torbolton.

THE REASON WHY!

Dr. Wheeler's Compound Elixir of Phosphates and Calisaya is called a Chemical Food and Nutritive Tonic, because Phosphates constitute more than half the material of the human body, and are absolutely essential to the growth of Bone, Muscle and Nerve, which cannot attain full development without them. They promote a good appetite, perfect digestion, create pure, healthy, vitalizing blood, and supply the waste constantly going on in the system as the result of mental and physical exertion. Being combined with Calisaya, the Peruvian Bark, the only specific for Chills and Fever, and that condition of Nervous Prostration and General Debility arising from low vitality and exhaustive diseases, it forms an elegant and agreeable, invigorating Tonic, purely physiological in its action, that may be taken safely under all circumstances, and all diseased conditions of the body, as it builds up the constitution in the same manner as our daily food. Sold by all Druggists at $1.

TENDERS WANTED.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 24th INSTANT for excavating the foundation of a SAW MILL, BOILER and ENGINE HOUSE on the Haycock property, in the Village of Hull, according to plan and specification to be seen at their office. The quantity of the excavation is estimated at about 3,600 cubic yards of gravel and clay, and the nature of the material to be removed can be seen on the ground where several test pits have been sunk for this purpose. The work is to be commenced by the end of the present month, and completed not later than 1st February, 1873. The lowest tender not necessarily accepted.

GILMOUR & CO.

Ottawa, Oct. 16, 1872. 3001td

WANTED.

Two good COMPOSITORS. Apply at this office.

Ottawa, Oct 15, 1872.

BEFORE assuring your life, examine the new Tontine Savings Fund Assurance, just introduced by the Equitable Life Assurance Society, by which an Endowment Policy is granted at ordinary Life Rates.

Office, Reading Room, Russell House.

H. C. W. MACCUAIG,
General Agent for Eastern Ontario.

Ottawa, October 5, 1872. 2092y

Nos. 13 and 28.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS'

HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS

HAVE PROVED, FROM THE MOST AMPLE experience, an entire success: Simple—Prompt—Efficient and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes can not be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have raised the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction.

Nos.	Cures.	Cents.
1.	" Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations.	25
2.	" Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic.	25
3.	" Crying-Colic or Teething of Infants.	25
4.	" Diarrhœa, of Children or Adults.	25
5.	" Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic.	25
6.	" Cholera-Morbus, Vomiting	25
7.	" Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	25
8.	" Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache.	25
9.	" Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	25
10.	" Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach.	25
11.	" Suppressed, or Painful Periods.	25
12.	" Whites, too Profuse Periods.	25
13.	" Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing.	25
14.	" Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15.	" Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains.	25
16.	" Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Agues	50
17.	" Piles, blind or bleeding	50
18.	" Ophthalmy, and Sore or Weak Eyes	50
19.	" Catarrh, acute or chronic, Influenza.	50
20.	" Whooping-Cough, violent coughs	50
21.	" Asthma, oppressed Breathing.	50
22.	" Ear Discharges, impaired hearing.	50
23.	" Scrofula, enlarged glands, Swellings	50
24.	" General Debility, Physical Weakness	50
25.	" Dropsy and scanty Secretions.	50
26.	" Sea-Sickness, sickness from riding	50
27.	" Kidney-Disease, Gravel.	50
28.	" Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, involuntary Discharges	1 00

Five Boxes, with one $3 vial of Powder, very necessary in serious cases. 5 0

29.	" Sore Mouth, Canker.	50
30.	" Urinary Weakness, wetting bed.	50
31.	" Painful Periods, with Spasms.	50
32.	" Sufferings at change of life.	1 00
33.	" Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance.	1 00
34.	" Diphtheria, ulcerated sore throat.	50

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, with book of directions. $10
Of 20 vials, with book. Morocco Case. 6
Veterinary Specifics (Sold), for cure of diseases of all Domestic Animals, with directions. 1
Complete Case, with large Manual. 10
Large Rosewood Case of 60 vials, containing all our Specifics, including Veterinary and others not enumerated above. 25

POND'S EXTRACT

Cures Burns, Bruises, Lameness, Soreness, Sore Throat, Sprains, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Piles, Boils, Stings, Sore Eyes, Bleeding of the Lungs, Nose, Stomach, or of Piles; Corns, Ulcers, Old Sores.

Price, 6 oz., 50 cts.; Pints, $1.50; Quarts, $1.75.

☞ These Remedies, except POND'S EXTRACT, and single vials of Veterinary Medicines, are sent by the case or single box, to any part of the country, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address,

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For Sale by all Druggists.

WM. BEARN,
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Proclamation of the

PEOPLE'S TEA STORES

—BY—

P. Baskerville & Brothers,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers,

WINES, LIQUORS AND PROVISIONS,

NO. 36 RIDEAU STREET, AND DUKE STREET, CHAUDIERE.

We are now offering the following goods:—A general assortment of fine Groceries, Wines, Brandies, Gin, Rum, Irish and Scotch Whiskies at prices that cannot be equalled; Teas in particular. Our goods are our agents, try them all, will be guaranteed. Also on hand, Pork, Flour, Cheese, Butter, Hams and Eggs at the lowest market prices, Highwines, Old Rye, Proof and Malt, the best in Canada, on hand. Our direct importations of Wines, Brandies and Teas enables us to sell at the very lowest. Our direct purchasers from the Dominion manufactures and the States also allows us to sell at prices not to be rivaled. Fish, of all descriptions, now on hand and will be sold at lower prices than small lots can be laid down. Every attention will be paid to those favouring us with their patronage, and a reasonable accommodation given to customers. ☞Remember our motto: Speedy returns.

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THE

REGENT HOUSE,

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Will be Opened

ON

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WITH A RICH DISPLAY OF

Paris, London & New York

MILLINERY,

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J. R. STITT & CO.,

Ottawa, October 14, 1872. 39 SPARKS STREET.

FIRST DISPLAY

OF THE

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THURSDAY, 10TH INST.,

AT

RUSSELL & WATSON'S.

When the latest French and English

NOVELTIES,

WILL BE SHOWN IN

Millinery,

Mantles,

Costumes, and

Costume Skirts, &c.

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PATRONIZE HIM.

DR. BROWN has great pleasure in recommending his successor,

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