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PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR OF
"THE YORK HERALD."
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Cheap Book & Job Printing Establishment.
OFFICE—YONGE ST., RICHMOND HILL.

The York Herald.

"THE YORK HERALD,"
PUBLISHED AT THE OFFICE ON
YONGE ST., RICHMOND HILL.
Issued Weekly on Friday Morning
Terms; One Dollar per Annum in Advance.
ALEX. SCOTT, PROPRIETOR.

Vol. XIV, No. 29. RICHMOND HILL, ONTARIO, CANADA, FRIDAY, DEC. 20, 1872. WHOLE No, 752

THE YORK HERALD

IS PUBLISHED

Every Friday Morning,

And dispatched to subscribers by the earliest mails or other conveyance, when so desired.

THE YORK HERALD will always be found to contain the latest and most important Foreign and Local News and Markets, and the greatest care will be taken to render it acceptable to the man of business, and a valuable Family Newspaper.

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Having made large additions to the printing material, we are better prepared than ever to do the neatest and most beautiful printing of every description.

AUCTIONEERS.

HENRY SMELSOR,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER FOR THE Counties of York and Peel, Collector of Notes, Accounts, &c. Small charges and plenty to do.
Laskay, March 2, 1865. 2 533-1y.

FRANCIS BUTTON, JR.,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER FOR THE County of York. Sales attended to on the shortest notice and at moderate rates. P. O. Address, Buttonville.
Markham, July 24, 1868. 2 497

EDWARD SANDERSON,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER FOR THE Counties of York and Peel.
Residence—Lot No. 20, rear of 3rd Concession Markham. P. O. Address—Buttonville.
Parties requiring Mr. Sanderson's service can leave orders at the Herald office.
January 4, 1865. 2 481

JOHN CARTER,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER FOR THE Counties of York, Peel and Ontario.
Residence—Lot 8, 6th Con., Markham. P. O. Unionville.
Sales attended on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.
Orders left at the "Herald" office for Mr. Carter's service will be promptly attended to.
June 27, 1867. 2

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.

DR. JAS. LANGSTAFF

WILL GENERALLY BE FOUND AT HOME from 8 to 9 A.M.
George A. Langstaff is authorized to collect Accounts.
Richmond Hill, Oct. 14, 1869. 12 568

JNO. D. McCONNELL, M.D.,

GRADUATE OF TORONTO UNIVERSIRY.
RESIDENCE—Thornhill.
July 22, 1869. 12 575-1y

DR. HOSTETTER,

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE of Surgeons, England. Residence: North of Richmond Hill, at the Elgin Mills.
All calls (night or day) promptly attended to.
Elgin Mills, Aug. 1, 1870. 12 608

REID, M.D.,

JOHN N. AND COLBORNE
CORNER OF YONGE AND SHEPPARD STREETS, THORNHILL. Consultations in the Office on the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 8 to 10 A.M. CASH.
All consultations in the Office.
Thornhill, June 9, 1865

DRUGGISTS.

H. SANDERSON & SONS,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

RICHMOND HILL DRUG STORE,

Corner of Young and Centre street East, have constantly on hand a good assortment of

Drugs, Paints, Perfumery, Chemicals, Oils, Toilet Soaps, Medicines, Varnishes, Fancy articles

Dye stuffs, Patent Medicines, and all other articles kept by Druggists generally.

Our stock of Medicines warranted genuine, and of the best qualities.
Richmond Hill, Jan. 25, '72. 705

THOMAS CARR.

DEALER IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, GROCERIES, Wines and Liquors, Thornhill.
By Royal Letters Patent, has been appointed Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

DENTISTRY.

A. ROBINSON'S, L. D. S.,

NEW METHOD OF EXTRACTING TEETH without Pain, by the use of Ether Spray, which affects the teeth only. The tooth and gum surrounding become insensible with this external agency, when the tooth can be extracted with no pain and WITHOUT ENDANGERING THE LIFE, as in the use of Chloroform. Dr. Robinson will be in the following places prepared to extract teeth with his new apparatus. All office operations in Dentistry performed in workmanlike manner:

Aurora, 1st, 8th, 16th and	22nd	of	each month.
Newmarket	2nd	"	"
Richmond Hill 9th and	24th	"	"
Mt. Albert	14th	"	"
Thornhill	23rd	"	"
Maple	26th	"	"
Burwick	28th	"	"
Kleinburg	29th	"	"
Nobleton	30th	"	"

Nitrous Oxide Gas always on hand at Aurora
Aurora, April 28, '70 615-tf

G. H. HUSBAND, L. D. S.,

DENTIST, BEGS MOST RESPECTFULLY to announce that he will be at

Unionville	1st Monday of each month.	
Weston	9th day	"
Klineburg	16th	"
Burwick	22nd	"
Scarboro'	23rd	"

Where he will be prepared and most happy to wait on those who may require his services.

G. H. H. having had over ELEVEN YEARS' PRACTICE, feels confident of giving entire satisfaction.

To those who have favored him with their patronage in the past, he returns his sincere thanks, and to those who may do so in the future, he would say that no endeavor on his part will be wanting to meet their approval.

REFERENCES.—The following gentlemen can with confidence recommend G. H. Husband to all requiring Dental aid: Dr. Reid, Thornhill, Dr. Bull, Weston; Dr. D'Evlyn, Burwick; Dr. Corson, Brampton.

RESIDENCE.....THORNHILL.
Thornhill, Sept. 17 1868. 6

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE ISOLATED RISK FIRE INSURANCE Company of Canada.

HEAD OFFICE: King street, Corner of Church Toronto.

Capital - - - - - - $500,000
Deposited with Government - 50,000

President, ALEXANDER MCKENZIE, Esq., M.P.
Manager, JOHN MAUGHAN, Junr.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED:

1st. Absolute security to policy holders, in the shape of a very large cash capital.

2nd. The important feature introduced by this Company of insuring NON-HAZARDOUS PROPERTY ONLY, being the means of giving its Policy Holders VERY LOW RATES on detached dwellings and farm property.

3rd. The Stock-holders, Directors and Agents being all residents in Canada, losses will be adjusted without delay, and paid IN CASH AT ONCE.

4th. Rates as low as it is possible for any Mutual Company to make them, keeping in view the security of its policy holders.

The undersigned having received an agency for the Townships of Whitchurch, King, Markham, Vaughan York and Etobicoke, begs leave to say that he is now actively engaged in canvassing the same; and those wishing to insure before being called on in the ordinary routine of the canvass, that by addressing him at Newmarket, or at head office, giving No. of lot and concession and name of township, they can secure prompt attention.

THOS. ATKINSON, Agent.
Newmarket, Aug. 16, 1871. 7 682-1y

BUTCHERS.

WM. COX,

BUTCHER, RICHMOND HILL, HAS ALWAYS on hand the best of Beef, Mutton Lamb, Veal, Pork, Sausages, &c., and sells at the lowest prices for Cash.

The highest market prices given for Cattle, Sheep, Lambs, &c.

Also, Corned and Spiced Beef, Smoked and Dried Hams.
Richmond Hill, Sept. 27, 1871. 688

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER IN RETURNING thanks to his friends for the patronage he has received since he commenced business as a Butcher on Richmond Hill, begs to announce to them that he has disposed of his business to his son, HENRY HOPPER, who will in future carry on the business. He also trusts that his customers will continue to bestow their patronage on his successor.

ROBERT HOPPER,
Richmond Hill, Jan. 7, 1871. 3 652-tf

POWELL'S PUMPS.

POWELL'S PATENT PUMPS are made under genuine patents in Canada and the United States. Are no spurious imitation or infringement.

POWELL'S PATENT PUMPS The only efficient fire engine pump, available in a few seconds, winter and summer, day and night. Infringers beware.

POWELL'S PATENT PUMPS as now made, have no castings to come loose or break. Have all steel bearings guaranteed.

POWELL'S PATENT PUMPS erected within the last ten years, can have recent improvements attached, and guaranteed superior to any other make.

POWELL'S PATENT PUMPS have already taken the leading place in some parts of the United States as well as in Canada.

POWELL'S PATENT PUMPS have all the merits of other pumps without their defects. No others possess their peculiar advantageous features.

POWELL'S PATENT PUMPS as now perfected, are the successful result of twelve years endeavor to supply a want universally felt.

POWELL'S PATENT PUMPS even in their hitherto imperfect form, have in all instances carried off the highest prizes from all competitors.

POWELL'S PATENT PUMPS are adapted for the deepest wells. References to all. Depths from cistern to one hundred and thirty feet.

POWELL'S PATENT PUMPS have a continental reputation, and are fast superseding all other kinds both in wood and metal.

POWELL'S PATENT PUMPS while they cannot be approached in wood, have never yet been equalled in metal at double cost.

POWELL'S PATENT PUMPS cannot be rivalled without infringing Powell's Patents. Users of infringing pumps are liable. C. POWELL, Patentee, Newtonbrook.

POWELL'S PATENT PUMPS have been sustained by the highest legal tribunals, and universally approved by an enlightened public wherever introduced.

PATENT MEDICINES.

PROCLAMATION.

MUSTARD'S CATARRH SPECIFIC CURES Acute and Chronic cases of Catarrh, Neuralgia, Headache, Colds, Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c., it is also a good Soothing Syrup.

MUSTARD'S PILLS ARE THE BEST PILLS you can get for Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Liver, Kidney Complaints, &c. Billiousness.

HAVE YOU RHEUMATISM, WOUNDS, Cuts, Burns, Frost Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, White Swellings, Bites, Piles, Painful Sores? Wound upon man or beast? and every conceivable wound upon man

THE KING OF OILS

Stands permanently above every other remedy now in use. It is invaluable.

ALSO, THE PAIN VICTOR IS INFALLIBLE for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Flux, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Pain and Cramp in the Stomach and Bowels, &c.

Directions with each bottle and box.

Manufactured by H. MUSTARD, Proprietor, Ingersoll.

Sold by Druggists generally.

THE DOMINION WORM CANDY IS THE medicine to expel Worms, Try it. 2 700y

WILLIAM MALLOY,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR-IN-Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE—No. 6, Royal Insurance Buildings, Toronto Street.
Toronto, Dec. 2, 1869. 594

FARMERS' BOOT AND SHOE STORE

JOHN BARRON, MANUFACTURER AND Dealer in all kinds of Boots and Shoes, 38 West Market Square, Toronto.
Boots and Shoes made to measure, of the best materials and workmanship, at the lowest remunerating prices.
Toronto, Dec. 3 1867.

D. C. O'BRIEN,

ACCOUNTANT, BOOK-KEEPER, CONVEYANCER and Commission Agent for the sale or purchase of Lands, Farm Stock, &c., &c.; also for the collection of Rents, Notes and Accounts.

CHARGES MODERATE.

OFFICE—Richmond Street, Richmond Hill.
6 700-1y

RINGWOOD MARBLE WORKS.

P. WIDEMAN, MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS of Monuments, Headstones, &c.
Call and examine my Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere, as you will find it to your interest.
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Ringwood, Sept. 13, 1867. 12 497

J. H. SANDERSON,

VETERINARY SURGEON, GRADUATE of Toronto Veterinary College, corner of Yonge and Centre street East, Richmond Hill, begs to announce to the public that he is now practising with H. SANDERSON, of the same place, where they may be consulted personally or by letter, on all diseases of Horses, Cattle, &c.
All orders from a distance promptly attended to, and medicines sent to any part of the Province.
Horses examined as to soundness, and also bought and sold on commission.
Richmond Hill Jan. 25 1872. 7 705

A BLOODY DEED.

MOST INFERNAL OF INFERNAL MACHINES EMPLOYED.

A GAS PIPE LOADED WITH POWDER AND SLUGS FIRED BY A FUSE AT THE SLEEPING VICTIM.

Miraculous Escape of Mrs. Allingham.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 5, 1872.

The list of fearful crimes is increased by one that was perpetrated at a very early hour this morning at the quiet village of Eldersville, in Washington county, on the line of the Pan Handle Railroad. The victim of the crime is an old man upwards of seventy years of age, named John Allingham, who with his old wife lived for many a year in contentment and happiness in Eldersville. He kept a small grocery, and from his sales realized sufficient to maintain him and his aged partner in comfort. Last night he closed up his store at an early hour, as is the custom in a quiet village such as this is, and retired to bed. Some time after midnight Mrs. Allingham was awakened by a dreadful shock, which caused the plastering to fall from the ceiling on to the bed in which she and her husband were sleeping. It was like the report of an old and rusty musket overloaded, and which had been completely shattered by the discharge. Her hand gave her intense pain at that moment, and she discovered at once that one of her little fingers had been shot away, and that

STREAMS OF BLOOD

were dyeing her white nightclothes. The terrified woman jumped from her bed, and, calling on her husband and receiving no response, was almost distracted with fright. She called again, and, getting no reply, again approached the bed, and, placing her injured hand upon his head, found that only a portion of it remained, and that his

BRAINS AND BLOOD WERE SCATTERED

over the bedclothing and upon the ceiling. An alarm was at once given, and the neighbors who had not been roused from their slumber by the terrific report of the weapon gathered in brief time into the apartment of death. A light revealed a scene calculated to freeze the blood. There, on the bed, which now was stained crimson, lay old Allingham, a bloody and disfigured corpse. Half of his skull was carried away, and a piece of it was buried in the opposite wall, while his brains were scooped out as cleverly and skillfully as if it were the work of an experienced surgeon. The room, which was small, was perfectly strewn with his brains, and blood was splashed high on the wall opposite to the bed.

HOW HE HAD BEEN KILLED.

By this time the neighborhood had become completely alarmed, and the excited people were seen bearing lamps from one house to the other, approaching the scene of the murder. An examination of the premises revealed the most ingenious instrument of death in the shape of a piece of gas or water pipe, about five feet in length and with a bore of two inches. The inhuman wretches, whoever they were, deliberately filled this pipe about half full of powder and slugs of the most deadly description, and, thus prepared for their dastardly deed, wended their way to the old man's home. Evidently they knew the exact location of his bed, which was an easy matter, for the house was small, its apartments limited, and that where the old couple slept was on the ground floor, adjoining the room devoted to the purposes of the grocery.

A PLATFORM FOR THE MURDEROUS WEAPON.

The deed was most deliberately planned, and full preparations had been made for its execution. A window without shutters and with a common calico blind, was affixed in the wall directly opposite the bed. The fiend or fiends reared a platform in the yard to the hight of the window, and upon this they placed the instrument of destruction. It is possible the exact whereabouts of the head of their intended victim had been precisely ascertained, and the unique weapon was elevated and leveled with a keen eye.

A SLOW MATCH

was then placed to it, and after the lapse of a few minutes the instrument was discharged, hurling itself back on the instant almost a dozen yards, as if ashamed of the shocking work it has just performed. "It was a fearful deed," said every one, as they hung about the spot until daylight this morning, being unable to sleep after their eyes had met such a spectacle as was presented.

On the approach of morning, Rev. W. E. Wilson sent a dispatch to Mayor Blackmore, of this city, requesting that a detective be sent at once, and on this afternoon's train several officers were dispatched to the scene. The murder evidently was not committed for the purpose of robbery, for the doors of the building were locked, and everything about the premises was in the same orderly condition as the night previous. Nothing was broken but the sash of the window, which was literally demolished by the heavy slugs which were discharged from out of the devilish engine. poor old neighbor of Mr. Allington I learn, From a reliable source, that certain parties in the late this village of Eldersville bore him ill-will on account of some petty transaction of a mercantile character. Suspicion rests on some of these parties as the perpetrators of this dreadful murder. No arrests have been made up to this evening, and there is no positive clue to the guilty party or parties. The old wife of deceased is almost frantic through grief, and seems perfectly inconsolable. That her aged partner, with whom she had traveled through life and borne with him its trials and anxieties, should be severed from her by such an unholy method, is too much for her to bear.

An Ingenious Dredging Machine.

A powerful new iron twin screw dredger built and engined by Messrs. W. Simons & Co., was recently launched from the London Works, Renfrew. It is the property of his Highness the Khedive of Egypt, and is named Ibrahimieh, and it is is intended for dredging operations in the East, under the directions of Mr. John Fowler, the celebrated engineer, consequent on the opening of the Suez Canal. This vessel is of extraordinary construction, its draught of water fowrard being only a few inches, as it is designed to cut its own floatation, and projecting considerably beyond the bow is the bucket girder, armed with steel claw buckets, which, after cutting the soil, conveys it to a novel and ingenious receptacle, from which the soil is ejected some distance on to the adjoining banks of the channel. The interior of the vessel is filled with strong and costly machinery, some of which is of brass and steel, having the treble properties of dredging, propelling the vessel, and ejecting the soil. The engines are on the compound system. This vessel after being tested on the Clyde, will shortly proceed under steam and canvas, to Egypt. On the adjoining launching slip is another dredger nearly completed, for England.

Hurricanes.

THEORY OF A SPANISH NAVAL OFFICER.

The Anuario del Deposito Hidrografico of Madrid contains a paper by Lieutenant F. Carrasco y Guisasola, of the Spanish navy, in which a new theory of cyclones is very plausibly set forth. The autor admits, with other writers, that electricity plays a great part in these and other phenomena. Before a waterspout appears the mariner perceives a number of black clouds which speedily congregate in one spot. The lowest of them soon descends in the shape of an inverted cone, the apex of which seems to touch the surface of the sea, the waters below get agitated at its approach, and emit a vapor which rises up like smoke. Sometimes a circular depression is formed just below the cone, as if a violent wind were blowing from the apex; very rarely the inverse occurs, namely, the rising of the sea to meet the spout. The latter is generally accompanied with lightning, thunder, hail and rain. Here, then, electricity contributes its share, but it cannot easily be proved that it is the cause of the phenomenon, or hurricanes generally.

To find this our author selects as suitable examples the typhoons of the Chinese Sea, and founds his reasonings on the following hypothesis: "A zone or belt of air, saturated with aqueous vapor, and compressed by two opposite forces as much as it can possibly be, acquires the power of resistance peculiar to solid bodies, and may therefore be made to revolve like a hard disk under the influence of those forces." Now the origin of the monsoon in the Chinese Sea is generally attributed to the rarefaction of the atmosphere caused by the radiation of heat from the great continent, and the consequent attraction of air from the sea to fill up the vacum. This induces a north east trade-wind, which passes over the Phillipine Islands, and ends in the Pacific at about two hundred leagues from its eastern shores. So does also the southwest monsoon; and between these two winds there exists in that ocean a zone of calms which shifts its position in accordance with the prevailing wind; that is, always on the side of the weaker one.

Now this zone is the one which our author consider in the light of a solid. If exposed to two opposite and equal winds, it will be compressed, but not more than the water it contains will allow. If the winds be oblique to each other and unequal, the zone will revolve, and, as it finds no obstacle to stop it, it will also be shifted more or less horizontally. Now this is exactly the motion of cyclones; these storms will occur oftener in rainy than in other years; and soon after the rains if the latter should happen to fall at the beginning of the northeast monsoon.

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

A SERMON ON THE HORSE.—The Buffalo *Express* states that the Rev. Frederick Frothingham, who occupies the pulpit of the Unitarian Church at Buffalo, took for his text last Sunday this verse from Exodus: "Behold the hand of the Lord is upon the cattle which is in the field; upon the horses, upon the asses, upon the camels, upon the oxen, and upon the sheep; there shall be a very grevious murrain." And the preacher explained that a fearful plague has broken out among the horses, and has spread with the greatest rapidity from North to South, and from East to West. He then proceeded to discuss the noble qualities and valuable services of the horse, an animal which is and has been for years the best and most reliable assistant of mankind. Great dependence has at all times been placed upon this equine servitor, and in this hour of his disablement we are made to feel with painful effect the extent and importance of his assistance. The public depends on the horse for all things. It is the horse that draws us for pleasure. It is the horse that aids us in the transportation of our property and goods of traffic. It is the horse that draws our fire engines when the terrible bell rings out the alarm of a conflagration. And in war what would be done without this noble animal? Sheridan depended upon him when he was 'twenty miles away' at Winchester, and the horse filled his part splendidly."

THE HAY CROP.—The Germantown *Telegraph* says: Now that the figures are all in, it would appear that there is not so great a deficiency in the hay crop as was anticipated. In the east, where most of our supplies come from, there is little less than a full crop; while west of the Alleghanies there is a higher average than usual. In Pennsylvania we have not as much as usual; and south of us, in Maryland and Virginia, there is the worst perhaps they have had for many years. The short supplies in Pennsylvania are, however, more than made up by the increasing attention which has been given to saving and curing cornfodder; which when well-made is for many purposes equal to the best hay. The effort to make good fodder has been well seconded by the clerk of the weather. There has not been so fine a season for many years, both for properly maturing the corn and for allowing attention to be given to properly curing the herbage.

HUSKING CORN.—A correspondent of the Ohio *Farmer* tells how this used to be done: After supper the old tin lantern was hunted up, a few candles and candlesticks taken, and Dad, Jake, John, Jane, Sal and Sue and a half dozen neighbors, of the same ages, went to the barn. Pitchforks were stuck in the hay mow, the candles lighted and hung on them, and then the fun commenced. And it was fun. You did not need a husking machine nor husking gloves, nor any such invention. The ears were waiting to come out of the husk. All they had to do was to give them a jerk and it was done, and soon there was a pile of golden ears waiting to be drawn up and spread to dry on the scaffolds overhead. Then, when the shortened candles indicated nine o'clock, they all retired to the house, where were pumpkin pies, sweet cider and sweeter kisses.

CANADA.

—Bothwell is going to build a brick Town Hall.

—The G. T. R. station at London has burnt.

—Bernard Bigsby has lectured London on "Our Mother Tongue."

—Oshawa has handed over the $5,000 bonus to Mr. Geo. Barker, for starting a hat factory.

—Mr. Henry Imlach, of London, has been appointed Deputy Clerk of the Peace for the County of Middlesex.

—A tourists' hotel, costing $100,000, is to be built on the Canadian shore of the St. Lawrence, opposite the Thousand Islands.

—Mr. M. C. Dickson, the Great Western Railway agent at Bothwell, has accepted the important position of freight agent at London.

—The Glencoe *Transcript* will shortly change hands. Mr. Sutherland, of Ekfrid, has been retained to manage the mechanical arrangements.

—The Middlesex County Council has passed a petition for the abolition of the January vacation in the public schools; also to restrict the legislative powers of the Council of Public Instruction.

—In the Court of Appeals at Quebec, on Saturday, judgment was given in Foote vs. Commercial Insurance Company, wherein the judgment of the Superior Court holding the Company liable for advertising ordered by its agent was confirmed.

—St. John, N. B., claims to have the "meanest man in the Dominion of Canada." During the late hurricane there he wanted to charge a dollar to a poor wrecked mariner for swimming to and effecting a landing on his property.

—His Lordship the Metropolitan of Montreal has issued a circular calling upon all the churches of his diocese to observe the 20th of the present month as a solemn day of intercession, and appointing a prayer therefor. The endeavor is to make it an unusually solemn day of intercession.

—One of the St. Catharines policemen was dismissed because while on night duty he was discovered in a saloon, and, as the Magistrate, under the town by-law, had no other resource, the license of the saloon-keeper was taken away. St. Catharines has got a great deal of trouble lately with her police, and an entirely new force having been enrolled, the authorities are determined that discipline shall be maintained.

—Some few days ago a gentleman arrived in Kingston from Oswego, to procure the aid of the authorities in apprehending a man who, in a fit of desperation arising from intoxication, flung a kerosene lamp at his wife, setting the house on fire, which was completely destroyed, with its contents, and burning infant child so that death soon followed, and his wife so badly that life is despaired of. The guilty wretch has escaped to Canada to avoid righteous punishment. The painful case cries out against the curse of liquor traffic more than a whole temperance lecture.

—The London *Free Press* says: Shortly after two o'clock Sunday morning a fire was discovered in the stable of the Victoria Hotel, corner of Duke and Wellington streets, kept by Mr. E. Morkin, which, together with the residences of Mr. William Noden and Mrs. Ions, were totally consumed. When first seen the hay in the loft was on fire, and the flames spread so rapidly that it was with great difficulty Mr. Morkin's horse was saved. A number of valuable fowls and about half a ton of hay, contained in the stable were burned. Mr. Morkin had no insurance. Mr. McKenzie, the owner of the barn, had $250 insurance thereon. Mr. Noden's cottage immediately adjoining took fire before the firemen arrived, the furniture, however, being removed. While the engines were playing on Noden's building, the supply of water gave out, and the flames communicated to Mrs Ion's residence, which also succumbed; the household effects were removed previous to this. Mr. Noden and Mrs. Ions had slight insurances on their property. The total loss will be about $2,000. The fire was, no doubt, the work of an incendiary, as no light had been used on or around the premises for several hours. The dwelling houses destroyed were nearly new, having been erected about one year since. The bells rang out a fierce alarm, and numerous citizens attended and aided the sufferers in removing their goods.

Matrimonially Inclined.

The records of our law and police courts would seem to reveal the existence of a class of matrimonially disposed persons who are prepared to accept, without the slightest inquiry, the services of any human being who is kind enough to offer to provide them with a wife. To this class appears to belong an English gentleman named Taylor who went to Ireland some time back on a matrimonial excursion. It seems that Mr. Taylor, who is a widower, wished in July last to take a wife, and with apparently no more hesitation in selecting his agent than if he merely wished to take a cab, applied to his servant, John Reynolds, on the subject. Reynolds thereupon mentioned a Miss Mary McKeown, of No. 5, Drumshambo, and said she was an only child, and that her father was worth £1,000 a year and had 600 acres of land." Mr. Taylor, whose suspicions do not seem to have been the least excited by the manifest want of precision in the address, immediately wrote off to "No. 5, Drumshambo," and receiving an answer purporting to be from Miss McKeown, and requesting an interview. Mr. Taylor refused, but sent John Reynolds with "his likeness." On the 20th of July he returned with a letter, signed "Mary Anne McKeown." Some more correspondence passed, and after an arrangement had been made for an interview at Crewe and had come to nothing, it was arranged that Mr. Taylor should go over to Ireland, and in September last he did so, accompanied by John Reynolds and a stranger, whom he had met at Crewe, and whom Reynolds had represented as Miss McKeown's groom. "We arrived," says an affidavit of Mr. Taylor's, "by train at Carrick-on-Shannon. I proposed to take a trap for Drumshambo. Reynolds said it was a fine night and we could walk. When we had got about a mile on a byroad I said I was ill and would go into a house. The other man then with a stone struck me on the eye and on the arm. John Reynolds then ran away with my carpet-bag, followed by the man he said was a groom." Reynolds is now in jail awaiting his trial for this offense, and Mr. Taylor has time to reflect whether the course he pursued in his matrimonial projects was not much more likely to end in the loss of a carpet-bag, than the gain of a wife.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Scotch Characteristics.

At the anniversary dinner of the Milwaukee St. Andrew's Society, the president, Mr. Jas. McAllister, delivered an able and eloquent speech, from which we make the following extracts:

"A set of philosophers have grown up of late years, who make it their business to resolve into legend and myth all the venerated names of history. Some of the glorious old heroes of Greece and Rome whom we learned to adore in our school-days have been dissipated into thin air by these ruthless doctors; and it is but the other day that one of their number gave the Swiss to understand that they must give up their William Tell. I suppose they will be giving their attention to Scotland next; but I would warn them off from Sir William Wallace. Scotsmen are not to be trifled with to such matters. We have a high regard for learning, and might be reasoned into parting with the patron saint; but I would not see that man's life at a "pin's fee," who would be so foolhardy as to lay his hands upon "our country's savior." The one characteristic that the Scotsman never loses is his intense and undying love for his native land. Whatever else he may become he never ceases to be a Scot. Wherever he may wander in this wide world, he never forgets Scotland—his "*auld respected mither*," He would as soon think of dishonoring the mother who bore him as the race from which he sprung. It is not to be denied that Scotsmen have a great deal to say about the little corner of the earth's surface they call their country; but I give it to you as my unprejudiced conviction that it is a country worth talking about, and can stand all that has ever been said in its praise. I doubt if even Professor Blackie ever said anything of it that was not literally true. An American writer has remarked that "while every country would probably claim the first place itself, all would concede the second place to Scotland." But in measuring the claims which are made for the Scottish nation, it is essential to take into consideration the elements out of which it was formed, the beginning from which it rose. A small mountainous island, with a bleak and misty climate, without wealth or political importance, torn by the intestine wars of her rude and lawless clans, and harrassed by the constant inroads of her rich and powerful neighbor, she started upon her career at a time when the contemporary nations of Europe had reached a high degree of culture and refinement. And now, although numbering only about three millions of people, not one-seventh of the country which tried for centuries, but never could conquer her, and had to make peace with her at last by seating the Stuarts upon the throne of Alfred, of Edward III., and of Elizabeth—she has attained the highest fame in arts and arms, in philosophy and science, in the advancement of civilization and all the elements of material progress. I think we may say with all modesty that this is something to be proud of. We can afford to be told that we were raised on oatmeal, we can afford to be called "canny," and self-willed and pushing, so long as we can point to the place in the history of the world we have so fairly and honorably won. I presume we would have had no objection to a more generous diet or to an environment which would not have made habits of the most unremitting industry, and unflinching perseverance a necessity. But I never yet saw the Scotsman who had not become a snob (and that is the very worst that can be said of any Scotsman), who would willingly have had his country's lot cast in more pleasant places, at the price of what she has been able to do for the elevation and improvement of the human family. The most brilliant of English historians has shown what Scotland has done for the civil and religious freedom of Christendom; and it is so flattering a recital that I would hardly care about reading it to you—except, perhaps, upon a St. Andrew's night. Then look what she has done in the world of letters. I know of no three names in modern metaphysics that could be exchanged for Hume, Reid and Hamilton. Those who are best acquainted with science know what was done by Black, and Hunter, and Hutton, and Watt, as well in extending its domain as in the practical application of its principles. It will not be deemed extravagant to call Adam Smith one of the profoundest thinkers of any age; and I may venture to express the hope that the day is not far distant when his economic doctrines shall have become the law of every civilized nation on the globe. If there is room for but one Shakspeare in the world, surely it we vain to look for another Burns. The great enchanter, Sir Walter Scot—

"Blessings be with him and immortal praise"

has afforded delight (and that to of the purest kind) to more men and women than any romancer who ever wove the many-colored threads of life into the pictured web of story. Livingstone stood alone for heroic daring as an explorer, till our own American Stanley (and I say it with gratitude and gladness), came back from the wilds of Africa to divide with him the admiration of the world. And last, but not least, Scotland claims as her own, that rugged, dauntless, untamed genius, with a soul of fire and a tongue of gold, who is known in the flesh as Thomas Carlyle. It is such memories and men as these that explain and vindicate the Scotsman's pride in his native land.

The Bygas.

The Bygas, both men and women, are wonderfully expert with the axe, not only in felling trees, but in using it as a weapon of offense. More than one authenticated case has come to my knowledge of a tiger being killed by Bygas. They are seldom, if ever, the aggressors; but when the tiger has seized one of their number, his companions have simultaneously rushed upon the animal and killed him with a quick succession of blows of their small axes. Their old saying is, that the Bygas is born with an inherent knowledge of the use of an axe, and hatred to a tree; and they have a proverb to this effect: "Give a child an axe as soon as he can crawl, and the first thing he does is to hack at a tree." On one occasion, on arriving at the village where I meant to encamp, the men were all absent on a hunting expedition; at first the women were a little shy, but when they understood that grass for the horses and firewood were all the requirements of the camp, old and young turned out with their axes and small sickles, and soon brought in the requisite supplies. By way of recompense they asked to be allowed to look over the 'sahib's bungaloms,' never having seen a tent before. The real origin of the two races, Gond and Byga, is quite lost in obscurity. For many centuries the conquerors of the country have called them "Bhomeas,"—children of the soil; deriving the name from the Sanskirt word "bhom,"—the earth, on the principle that they are sprung directly from the soil. The only place where I could find any record of them was in the old Sanskrit legends; these will tell you that originally the Bhomeas comprised the whole population of the earth: inconvenience arose through all being on an equality, so a grand convocation was held. At this the ancestors of the present Bygas were elected to be priests and elders, receiving the name of Baghin, from "Bagh," tongue, an "In," light. From that day the "Baghins," or Bygas, have been the superiors, the authorities on all points of religious observance, and the arbiters in all questions connected with the soil. Every village especially retains the services of one Byga, and he is the great authority on all disputed points regarding the boundaries of forests and wastes. I have only once seen his fiat disputed, and on that occasion two Bygas differed in opinion as to the boundaries of their respective village. Words ran so high that the villagers on each side that the villagers on each side turned out to back their respective champions, and not even the interference of the police could prevent a faction-fight. The name of Gond is said, by the same authorities, to have been derived from two Sanskrit words "Go," the earth, and "Un," the body. The theory is that the Gonds were originally made out of the earth, mixed with the flesh and blood of one Rajel Benoo, a wicked king, through whose sins the whole population of the earth had been destroyed. Many other quaint legends regarding the origin and customs of these people may be quoted, but they are all purely mythical and very obscure. In numerical strength the Bygas count as about one to ten of the Gonds. Their physical appearance differs so much according to locality, that a description is not easy. The Byga of the eastern highlands near Umurkuntuk is a far finer specimen of man than his namesake, who lives eighty miles farther west. In stature they are all below the average hight of Europeans; but to the east the race has deteriorated comparatively little. Few specimens of a low type of civilization were met with. They are manly, having some pretensions to good looks, longish heads, somewhat aquiline features, remarkably small hands, and with hair and features almost anti-Mongolian. Further westward all these physical characteristics of higher civilization are lost. The men are much below the average hight of Europeans—many are barely four feet high; dark complexion when compared with Hindoos, roundish heads, distended nostrils, wide mouths, thick lips, straight unkempt black hair, scanty beard and moustache, and hair and features decidedly Mongolian. The various sects have peculiar customs as to the manner of working the hair, but wear it tied up in a knot behind. Occasionally, but rarely, a wooly crop like an African's is met with; and this is generally accompanied with a stunted physique, flat head, thick lips, and distended nostrils.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

Wintering Various Bulbs and Tubers.

This class of plants deserve some care, for, aside from their beauty, they can very readily be wintered without the constant attention necessary to winter such plants as verbenas, geraniums, and other soft-wooded plants.

The present winter bids fair to be one of unusual severity, if early premonitions are of any value for here we are not far into December, and besides at least two weeks of winter, we have had one night close upon ten degrees blow zero.

It would take a good deal to induce us to go much farther north, with a view to follow a florist's business, for such spells of weather have a terrible effect on glass surfaces and incessant watching and anxiety is the price of flowers now, and it is no uncommon thing to hear of some poor wight rather badly nipped, and some of his castle buildings gone to the wind.

Now, many plants can be kept without any of this anxiety, providing, of course, the dwelling, office, or other place, can be kept free of severe freezing.

One of these gladiolus is a notable example. It is a plant of very gay appearance in the summer, and of many colors, lacking only in fragrance. They, of course, have long been taken from the ground, and should be, by this time, in proper condition to put by in winter quarters. This is nothing more than taking off the old roots, the remains of last year's corn, and cutting the top nearly down to the bulb. They can then be placed in paper bags, boxes or any convenient thing at hand, and placed in a drawer or other dry place, where it does not freeze. A dry cellar answers well enough, but it is necessary that it *be dry*, or a very little air starts the roots into action, and pretty soon the shoots follow, and the consequence is a great weakening in the bulbs. We used to try to keep them in the greenhouse, but this is far too moist a place for such things, as they are bound to grow, if kept together, in any considerable quantities.

The tuberose may be cleaned in the same way, but requires to be kept in a warmer place, that is, thirty-five or for forty-eight degrees will not injure gladiolus, while the tuberose will stand fifty degrees and be the better for it. Before putting away, the outside shoots or the tuberose should be all taken off; these kept and planted and planted next summer will form the flowering bulbs for the summer following.

The tigridias, conchiflora and pavonia or shell flowers, as they are called although very evanescent in the duration of the flower, (only one day), yet throw up such a succession of them, day after day, and look so gaudy, that a few should always be grown. These may be kept the same as gladiolas.

The dahlia must not be forgotten among the tribe of tuberous plants that are easily kept, although we confess the past very dry