

AURELIA'S UNFORTUNATE YOUNG MAN.

BY MARK TWAIN.

The facts in the following case came to me by letter from a young lady who lives in the beautiful city of San Jose; she is perfectly unknown to me, and simply signs herself "Aurelia Maria," which may possibly be a fictitious name. But no matter; the poor girl is almost heart-broken by the misfortune she has undergone, and so confused by the conflicting counsels of misguided friends and insidious enemies, that she does not know what course to pursue in order to extricate herself from the web of difficulties in which she seems almost helplessly involved. In this dilemma she turns to me for help, and supplicates for my guidance and instructions with a moving eloquence that would touch the heart of a statue. Here her sad story:

She says that when she was sixteen years old she met and loved, with all the devotion of a passionate nature, a young man from New Jersey named Williamson Breckinridge Caruthers, who was some six years her senior. They were engaged with the free consent of their friends and relatives, and for a time it seemed as if their career was destined to be characterized by an immunity from sorrow beyond the usual lot of humanity. But at last the tide of fortune turned; young Caruthers became infected with small-pox of the most virulent type, and when he recovered from his illness his face was pitted like a waffle-mold, and his comeliness gone forever. Aurelia thought to break off the engagement first, but pity for her unfortunate lover caused her to postpone the marriage day for a season and give him another trial.

The very day before the wedding was to have taken place, Breckinridge, while absorbed in watching the flight of a balloon, walked into a well and fractured one of his legs, and it had to be taken off above the knee. Again Aurelia was moved to break the engagement, but again love triumphed and she set the day forward and gave him another chance to reform.

And again misfortune overtook the poor youth. He lost one arm by the premature discharge of a Fourth of July cannon, and within three months he got the other pulled out by a carding machine. Aurelia's heart was almost crushed by these latter calamities. She could not but be grieved to see her lover passing from her by piecemeal, feeling, as she did, that he could not last forever under this disastrous process of reduction, yet knowing of no way to stop its dreadful career; and in her tearful despair she almost regretted, like brokers, who hold on and lose, that she had not taken him at first, before he had suffered such an alarming depreciation. Still her brave soul bore up, and she resolved to bear with her friend's unnatural disposition yet a little longer.

Again the wedding day approached, and again disappointments overshadowed it. Caruthers fell ill with the erysipelas and lost the use of one of his eyes entirely. The friends and relatives of the bride, considering that she has already put up with more than could reasonably be expected of her, now came forward and insisted that the match should be broken off; but after warring a while, Aurelia, with a generous spirit that did her credit, said she had reflected calmly upon the matter, and could not discover that Breckinridge was to blame.

So she extended the time once more, and he broke his other leg. It was a sad day for the poor girl when she saw the surgeons reverently bearing away the sack whose uses she had learned by previous experience, and her heart told her the bitter truth that some more of her lover was gone. She felt that the field of her affections was growing more and more circumscribed every day, but once more she frowned down her relatives and renewed her betrothal.

Shortly before the time set for the nuptials another disaster occurred. There was but one man scalped by the Owensriver Indians last year. That man was Williamson Breckinridge Caruthers, of New Jersey. He was carrying home with happiness to his heart, when he lost his hair forever, and in that hour of bitterness he almost cursed the mistaken mercy that has spared his head.

At last Aurelia in serious perplexity as to what she ought to do. She still loves her Breckinridge, she writes with truly womanly feeling—she still loves what is left of him—but her parents are bitterly opposed to the match, because he has no property and is disabled from working, and she has not sufficient means to support both comfortably. "Now, what should she do?" she asks with painful and anxious solicitude.

It is a delicate question; it is one which involves the life-long happiness of a woman, and I feel that it would be assuming too great a responsibility to do more than make a mere suggestion in the case. How would it do to build to him? If Aurelia can afford the expense, let her furnish her mutilated lover with wooden arms and wooden legs, and a glass eye and a wig, and give him another shot; give him ninety days, without grace, and if he does not break his neck in the meantime, marry him and take the chances. It does not seem to me there is much risk any way, Aurelia, because if he sticks to his singular propensity for damaging himself every time he sees a good opportunity, his next experiment is bound to finish him and then you are safe, married or single. If married, the wooden legs and such other valuables as he may possess revert to the widow, and you see you sustain no actual loss save the cherished fragment of a noble but most unfortunate husband, who honestly strove to do right, but whose extraordinary instincts were against him. Try it, Maria. I have

thought the matter over carefully and well, and it is the only chance I see for you. It would have been a happy conceit on the part of Caruthers if he had started with his neck and broken that first; but since he has seen fit to choose a different policy and string himself out as long as possible, I do not think we ought to upbraid him for it if he has enjoyed it. We must do the best we can under the circumstances, and try not to feel exasperated at him.

Wealth of the British Aristocracy.

The enormous wealth of the very few may be judged by certain examples and facts, which are here given on credible testimony. There are thirty thousand great English landowners, who together drive a land revenue of some six millions of pounds sterling. There are considerably more than a million peasants, who have hitherto been totally dependent for bare existence on the lords of the soil. One quarter of Scotland is owned by eight noblemen, of whom the chief are the Dukes of Hamilton, Buccleuch, and Sutherland, the Marquis of Bute, and the Earl of Breadalbane. The English county of East Sussex, embracing more than eight hundred square miles, is almost exclusively the property of the Duke of Richmond and the Baron of Leconfield. So extensive is the property of the young Marquis of Bute, whose income is fully three hundred thousand pounds a year, that not long ago his agent spent nearly two millions in repairing and altering his magnificent manor and estate of Crichton Mount Stuart, the marquis's residence near Cardiff. Mr. Bright once instanced the case of a nobleman with an income of one hundred and twenty thousand pounds, who annually spent forty thousand, and laid down the remaining eighty thousand in "rounding" his property, by buying up every parcel of ground contiguous to his estate which he could induce the owners to sell. This was one example of the pregnant fact that the land has long been in process of concentration in the hands of fewer and fewer possessors, thus ever widening the gap between rich and poor. This tendency has been encouraged and protected by the still enforced laws of primogeniture and entail. To be sure, the law of primogeniture, as it now stands, only operates in the case of a proprietor dying intestate; and but very few large land-owners do die intestate. Nine out of ten, however, do as a fact leave the bulk of their real estate by will to the oldest son, to maintain the dignity and prestige of the family. The law of entail is far more serious in its results, as tying up land and perpetuating vast and ancient estates beyond peradventure. Simply stated, the present English law of entail enables the owner of a landed property to devise it for the term of a life in living, and for twenty-one years after; and this entail can only be cut off by the concurrent consent of two parties—the existing occupant and the heir. If, therefore, Lord Hardhunter has a son two years old, and that son lives to be eighty, Lord Hardhunter may, by an entail, easily cut the estate absolutely off from the market for a hundred years. In various ways thus often works other injustices than that of restricting land in so small and overcrowded a country. The present Duke of Newcastle, having run through his fortune and a greater part of that of his duchess, went into bankruptcy loaded down with debts, one alone of which amounted to eighty thousand pounds. But the creditors could not touch his entailed estates, and so this noble bankrupt still finds himself in possession of one of the most enviable properties in the kingdom.

Among other immense properties of the few rich may be mentioned that of the Duke of Westminster, who owns, besides Belgrave and Eaton squares, and a large part of the fashionable quarter of Westminster, the magnificent manor of Eaton Hall, near Chester, Halkin House, in Flintshire, and Motcombe House, in Dorsetshire, each surrounded by thousands of arable but, to some extent at least, uncultivated acres. The Duke of Bedford owns the extensive group of squares in that central part of London called "Bloomsbury"; also Covent Garden Theatre and Covent Garden Market, many streets leading from the Strand on either side, and blocks of houses at the West End, and one of the most splendid of English rural estates at Woburn Abbey. The Earl of Derby may be said to own almost square miles of blocks in Liverpool, and Knowsley, his ancestral country-seat is larger than most Canadian townships. The Duke of Sutherland is said to be able to ride by rail from sunrise to sundown on his Scottish estates, and has five noble castles—Dunrobin, House of Tongue, Trentham, Lillishall, and Chiffen. The Duke of Devonshire is the lord of no less than eight castles, all of which are rural palaces fit for royalty, among them peerless Chatsworth and the only less superb Hardwicke Hall. In London he has a residence on Piccadilly, where land can be worth scarcely less than ten pounds a square foot, which is surrounded by gardens, and occupies a broad square. The eccentric Earl of Dudley, Earl Brownlow, the illiterate Duke of Portland, Baron Portman, the Duke of Northumberland, the Earl of Abergavenny, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Duke of Rutland, and Marquis Camden have immense rural properties, which are only exceeded in value by the whole quarters which they own in central parts of the great metropolis itself. The Duke of Buccleuch has ten castles in each of which a liberal domestic establishment is kept up all the year round. The Scottish Earls of Mansfield, Stair, and Glasgow possess each five castles, vast and spacious edifices, the centres of splendid estates, which are to a considerable degree shut off from cultivation, and used as deer parks and hunting grounds. The in-

come, probably, of every nobleman who has been named exceeds fifty thousand pounds; a majority of them would show revenues of one hundred thousand, and at least three of them, the Dukes of Westminster and Sutherland and the Marquis of Bute, receive annual incomes of more than three hundred thousand. Nor are the titled and hereditary aristocracy any longer the only great land-owners. In comparatively recent years the successful merchants, manufacturers, and bankers have been eager to secure what is called in England "a stake in the country." Again and again estates which have belonged to noble families for centuries, and whose entails have become exhausted, have been bought in by these parvenus, who in their turn have become lords of the manor and masters of peasant communities. Still a third class of lauded proprietaries has been those of the church endowments. Thus we have three very powerful sources of social and financial power arrayed together to maintain the present condition of things, to keep the peasant where he is, and to defend the laws of primogeniture and entail from attack—the hereditary nobility, the manufacturing and banking princes, and the clergy.—Harper's Magazine.

A Shot Tower.

A reporter of the Baltimore American thus describes one of the many processes of making shot in one of the shot towers of that city: One of the "secrets" of the manufacture is the mixing of the lead with a certain proportion of a combination of mineral substances called "temper." The "temper" is fused with the lead, and gives the molten metal that consistency which makes it drop. If it were not for the "temper" the lead would be molded by the sieve, and would form little pencils instead of round shot. When "BB" shot, for instance, are to be made, the lead is poured into a pan perforated with holes corresponding to the size. The little pellets come pouring down in a continuous shower, and fall into a tank filled with water on the ground floor. In their descent of two hundred feet they are tolerably cool when they strike the water, although the swift concussion makes the tank foam and bubble as if the water was boiling furiously. The shot must fall in water, for if they should strike any firm substance, they would be flattened and knocked out of shape. They get the little pellets perfectly dry after they have been in the "well" is the most difficult and troublesome process of the whole manufacture. An elevator with small buckets (very much like those used in flour mills) carries the shot up as fast as they reach the bottom of the "well" and deposits them in a box sixty feet above the first floor. The water drips from the buckets as they go up, and not much is poured into the receiver above, although it is intended to be a sort of dripping machine. From this receiver the shot runs down a spout into a drying pan, which greatly resembles a gigantic shoe, made of sheet iron. The pan rests at an angle which permits the wet shot to roll slowly down to the chamber below, and the pellets become perfectly dry as they pass over the warm sheet iron.

A Long Fast.

It is well known that bears go without food for many weeks in the winter, wrapped in a long sleep. Hunters do not agree about their condition when they awake. Some say they are fat and in good order for the table; others that they are lean and unfit for shooting. But all agree that they sleep for weeks without eating or food. The male ferrets can fast even longer than bears. They reach the breeding islands the first of May, and leave about the middle of August. Each selects a spot about ten feet square, and never leaves it, unless driven away by men or by a stranger seal, until the time for migration. During all this time he never eats nor drinks, but guards his wives and children with a watch-care never relaxed. So, at least, the natives report, who have watched their habits for many years. How they managed to live and keep their strength is a mystery not easily explained. But nature has made some provision for them, as they seem to fare well.

INTOXICATING NOSTRUMS.

The persons who have scruples of conscience against "perpendicular drinking" at tavern bars, can become blind drunk on almost any of the advertised "tonics" or "invigorants" in half an hour. There is however one exception to this rule. Nobody can "get over the bay" on VINEGAR BITTERS, for the simple reason that this famous renovating and regulating medicine contains no diffusible stimulants of any kind. Yet its strength-reserving properties are marvellous. It restores the relish for food when all other appetizers fail; imparts unwonted vigor to the digestive functions; regulates the flow of bile; soothes the nervous system; promotes healthy sleep; and tends to produce that condition of body and brain, which is supposed to be most conducive to longevity and the enjoyment of life. Its specific effects in acute and chronic disorders affecting the stomach, the bowels, the spine, the kidneys, the flesh fibres, the muscles and the lungs, are considered by competent judges the most extraordinary medical phenomena of the age. Vinegar Bitters has now a larger sale than any of the spirituous astringents, and its immense popularity in a land where the people observe closely, test thoroughly, and act independently, is in itself a sufficient guarantee of the excellence of the medicine. We recommend it to all.

If you wish to know how many friends you have, get into office; if you wish to know how many you haven't, get into trouble.

A Smuggler's Narrative.

"We shall be, my dear madam," said I to a fellow-passenger in the Dieppe boat, taking out my watch, but keeping my eyes steadily upon her, "we shall be in less than 10 minutes at the custom-house." A spasm—a flicker from the guilt within—glanced from her countenance.

"You look very good-natured, sir," stammered she.

I bowed, and looked considerably more so to invite her confidence.

"If I was to tell you a secret, which is too much for me to keep myself, oh! would you keep it inviolable?"

"I know it, my dear madam—I know it already," said I, smiling, "it is lace, is it not?"

She uttered a little shriek, and—yes, she had got it there among the crinoline. She thought it had been sticking out, you see, unknown to her.

"Oh, sir," cried she, "it is only £10 worth; please to forgive me, and I'll never do it again. As it is, I think I shall expire."

"My dear madame," replied I, sternly, but kindly, "here is the pier, and the officer has fixed his eye upon us. I must do my duty."

I rushed up the ladder like a lamp-lighter; I pointed out the woman to a legitimate authority; I accompanied her, upon her way, in custody, to the searching-house. I did not see her searched, but I saw what was found upon her, and I saw her fined and dismissed with ignominy. Then, having generously given up my emoluments as informer to the subordinate officials, I hurried off in search of the betrayed woman to her hotel. I gave her lace twice the value of that she lost, paid her fine, and explained:

"You, madame, had £10 worth of smuggled goods about your person; I had nearly fifty times that amount. I turned informer, madame, let me convince you, for the sake of both us. You have too expressive a countenance, believe me, and the officer would have found you out at all events, even as I did myself. Are you satisfied, my dear madame? If you feel aggrieved by me in any way, pray take more lace; here is lots of it."

When I finished my explanation the lady seemed perfectly satisfied with my little stroke of diplomacy, though she would have doubtless preferred a little less prominent part in it.

There is a good boy in Lisbon, if we may believe the Leviston Journal, who, when he found his aged mother's Bible was too fine print for her failing eye-sight, sold the book and bought a base ball bat and four sticks of chewing candy.

In writing to advertisers please say that you saw their advertisement in this paper.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Charted by Special Act of Congress.

Cash Capital, paid in full. \$1,000,000 July 1, 1874.

Assets	
Cash in Bank	\$ 20,234 55
U. S. Bonds (Market Value)	283,060 00
State and City Bonds (Market Value)	35,900 00
Loans secured by First Mortgages	2,440,547 69
Loans secured by Real Estate	12,268 41
Stocks	61,387 80
Demanded Loans	128,563 19
Loans secured by Life Policies	51,938 00
Committed Commissions and Office Expenses	58,955 44
Accrued Interest	51,406 57
Premiums in course of Collection	105,738 22
Deferred Premiums (net)	105,008 00
Total Assets, July 1st, 1874	\$3,556,888 22

Liabilities	
Total present Value of Policies in force, or amount required to safely re-insure all outstanding Risks	\$2,018,754 00
Losses Reported but not due	101,485 00
Total Liabilities July 1st, 1874	\$2,120,239 00

SURPLUS \$1,436,649 22

The surplus, \$1,436,649, is entirely for the security of policy-holders, being additional to the re-insurance fund, which alone affords ample protection.

The loans, secured by first mortgages of real estate worth more than twice the face of the loans, amount to \$2,440,547, a sum considerably in excess of the total liabilities of the company.

The National and the Reserve, although under the same management, have not been merged, and the preceding statement is the financial exhibit of the NATIONAL.

The Low Rates, the Large Capital, the Definite Contracts, and the Liberal Policies of the NATIONAL, render it especially worthy the confidence and patronage of the public.

John V. Parwell, President; I. D. Cortright and Paul Cornell, Vice-Presidents; J. F. Crunk, Secretary; Emerson W. Peet, Actuary.

BRANCH OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL.

157 to 163 LaSalle Street,

Where the business of the Company is transacted.

OFFICERS: CANADA BRANCH.

President Canada Branch—Hon. A. Mackenzie, M. P., Prime Minister of Canada, Ottawa.

Comptroller—Adam Crooks, Q. C., M. P., Treasurer of Ontario, Toronto.

General Agents for Canada—Messrs. Livingston, Chief Medical Advisers—J. M. Drake, M. D., Medical Faculty, Univ. McGill Coll.—T. C. Livingston, Hamilton.

We are now re-organizing our Agencies throughout Canada, and desire competent and trustworthy agents at all prominent places, with whom liberal and permanent contracts will be made. This is a favorable opportunity for insurance men and others to secure a connection with a first-class and popular Life Company—liberal alike to its policy-holders and Agents; previous experience in the Insurance business not considered essential. Applicants for Agencies or Insurance will please.

Address, or apply personally, to LIVINGSTON, MOORE & CO., General Agents for Canada, Hamilton.

July 23, 1874. 238.

LITTLE SUMMER RANGE FUEL-SAVING LITTLE RANGES.

That has ever appeared before the public.

Invented by Mr. J. Chamberlain, Foreman of R. M. Wanzler & Co.'s Tool Department.

ROCKLAND ROOFING SLATE AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE NEW ROCKLAND SLATE CO. ARE NOW prepared to supply the well-known Rockland Roofing Slate, in any quantity, at the lowest price. C. S. DRUMMOND, Secretary, 314 3-1/2 St. Montreal.

FOR SALE—ON REASONABLE PRICES—THE EVIDENCE OF THE LATE LEWIS BOWLEY.

Beautifully situated on the banks of Lewis Lake—a large brick house, containing 7 rooms, two acres of ground, and farm attached of 50 acres. If desired, Port Dover is to be the terminus of the Port Dover and Lake Huron Railway, which is already graded nearly the whole length of the line, and also of the Hamilton and Lake Erie Railway. For further information apply on the premises, or by letter to MRS. L. BOWLEY, Port Dover.

GALT EDGE TOOL AND CARRIAGE SPRING WORKS MANUFACTORY.

Axes, Hatchets, Chisels, Knives, Carpenters' Tools, Coopers' Tools, Picks, Hammers, Machine Knives, Carriage Springs—all descriptions, Oil-tempered and warranted. JAS. WALNOCK & CO., Galt, Ont., April, 1874. 314-6n

THE CANADA SELF-ACTING BRICK MACHINES!

Calculated for different speeds, according to the system of working. Descriptive Circulars sent on application. Also, HAYN LEYER BRICK MACHINES. BULMER & SHEPPARD, 317-3n) Office: 241 Parthenon Street, Montreal.

GLASS CALLING CARDS!

Red, White, Blue, Green, Purple, Yellow, Transparent and Beautiful. Your name beautifully printed in Gold for 50 cents, (mixed colors), 4 dozen, 21. Best Quality Cards, printed in Gold, for 10 cents per hundred. Address, CHAS. WHITE, 813-1/2 Galt Post Office, Ontario.

PIANOS!

THE "MATHUSHEK"
Is endorsed by the most noted artists of the day as the most beautiful and durable Piano made, and is their favorite style, from the little "Harp" square piano, to the "Grand" grand square grand, are suited to the Parlor, Ballroom, or Concert Hall.

THE "FISCHER"
Is a most desirable Parlor Instrument. There are about 14,000 of them in use giving eminent satisfaction, and it offers them, in all confidence, as better value than any other in the market. The Messrs. Fischer have over thirty years' successful manufacture of this of its kind, and no other Piano has gained the same favor in so short a time in Canada as the Fischer since its introduction by us.

PRINCE ORGANS.
52,000 now in use; no other kind is so prominent over all the same poor.

We are Sole Agents for the above instruments, and are in a position to supply Local Agents in every part of the Dominion at manufacturers' lowest wholesale prices.

All instruments warranted five years. Wholesale and Retail.

Agents wanted in every Town and County.

NORRIS & SOPER,
ADELAIDE STREET, TORONTO
September 2, 1873.

LONDON, QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

1874. 1874.

TEMPERLEY LINE.

Composed of the following and other first-class Iron Steamships:—

St. Lawrence, Scotland,
Thames, Severn,
Delta, Helios.

The Steamers of this Line are intended to sail as follows during the season of navigation of 1874, to and from London, Quebec and Montreal (calling at Plymouth, Cork, and Liverpool for Passengers):—

FROM LONDON:
St. LAWRENCE—Wednesday, July 15
SEVERN—Thursday, July 25
DELTA (via Halifax, N.S.)—Wednesday, Aug. 12
THAMES (via Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B.)—Wednesday, Aug. 26
FLAVAN (via Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B.)—Wednesday, Sept. 9

FROM QUEBEC:
HELIOS—Tuesday, July 28
SEVERN—Thursday, August 6
DELTA—Thursday, August 20
THAMES—Tuesday, Sept. 10
ST. LAWRENCE—Tuesday, October 22

Through Tickets from all points West, at REDUCED RATES. Certificates issued to persons desirous of bringing out their families, through Bills of Lading, issued on the Continent and in London for all parts of Canada, and in the United States to Detroit, Milwaukee, Chicago and St. Louis, Quebec, or Montreal.

For Freight or Passage, apply to TEMPERLEY, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billeter Street, London; W. Y. WELLS & Co., Harbison, Plymouth, Ross & Co., Quebec; or DAVID SHAW, Montreal.

April 8, 1874. 4313

DR. A. DAVIS,
Medical Office,
39 COLBORNE ST., TORONTO—UP STAIRS.
Entrance on Exchange Lane.

CAN BE CONSULTED AT ALL hours, day and evening on all chronic diseases, Diseases of Women and Children, Migraine, etc., together with those of a private nature.

THE GOLDEN FEMALE PILLS,
Can be had at this office. Sent by mail to any part of the world. \$1 per box and two postage stamps. Young men take particular notice—you can be restored to health by applying (either in person or by letter) to Dr. A. Davis, Box 1029, Toronto, Ontario.

We, the undersigned, have been cured by Dr. A. Davis, Toronto, Ont.—H. Williamson, H. J. Mulgrew, C. D. Preston, Anthony Kessell, Henry Thorne, L. Britton, P. L. Carr, Chas. G. O'Leary, J. H. P. Plamondon, and six hundred others have been cured.

AGENTS WANTED.
Hamilton, July 12, 1874. 222

Rockland Roofing Slate at REDUCED PRICES.
THE NEW ROCKLAND SLATE CO. ARE NOW prepared to supply the well-known Rockland Roofing Slate, in any quantity, at the lowest price. C. S. DRUMMOND, Secretary, 314 3-1/2 St. Montreal.

FOR SALE—ON REASONABLE PRICES—THE EVIDENCE OF THE LATE LEWIS BOWLEY.
Beautifully situated on the banks of Lewis Lake—a large brick house, containing 7 rooms, two acres of ground, and farm attached of 50 acres. If desired, Port Dover is to be the terminus of the Port Dover and Lake Huron Railway, which is already graded nearly the whole length of the line, and also of the Hamilton and Lake Erie Railway. For further information apply on the premises, or by letter to MRS. L. BOWLEY, Port Dover.

THE GOLDEN FEMALE PILLS,

Can be had at this office. Sent by mail to any part of the world. \$1 per box and two postage stamps. Young men take particular notice—you can be restored to health by applying (either in person or by letter) to Dr. A. Davis, Box 1029, Toronto, Ontario.

AGENTS WANTED.

Hamilton, July 12, 1874. 222

Rockland Roofing Slate at REDUCED PRICES.

THE NEW ROCKLAND SLATE CO. ARE NOW prepared to supply the well-known Rockland Roofing Slate, in any quantity, at the lowest price. C. S. DRUMMOND, Secretary, 314 3-1/2 St. Montreal.

FOR SALE—ON REASONABLE PRICES—THE EVIDENCE OF THE LATE LEWIS BOWLEY.

Beautifully situated on the banks of Lewis Lake—a large brick house, containing 7 rooms, two acres of ground, and farm attached of 50 acres. If desired, Port Dover is to be the terminus of the Port Dover and Lake Huron Railway, which is already graded nearly the whole length of the line, and also of the Hamilton and Lake Erie Railway. For further information apply on the premises, or by letter to MRS. L. BOWLEY, Port Dover.

GALT EDGE TOOL AND CARRIAGE SPRING WORKS MANUFACTORY.

Axes, Hatchets, Chisels, Knives, Carpenters' Tools, Coopers' Tools, Picks, Hammers, Machine Knives, Carriage Springs—all descriptions, Oil-tempered and warranted. JAS. WALNOCK & CO., Galt, Ont., April, 1874. 314-6n

1,000,000 ACRES

—S—P—
SPLENDID MICHIGAN LANDS!
The Grant Rapids and Indiana Railroad having been completed from Port Wayne to Indiana, to Little Traverse Bay, near Mackinaw, and earned all of its grants of land, over 1,000,000 ACRES, now Splendid Bargains in the Best of Farming Lands. To Colonies or Individuals for 1874 & 1875.

These Lands are timbered with beech and maple, elm and other hard wood, and are accessible to the best market, by

WATER AND RAIL.

And are in a part of the State unequalled for health, well watered, and contiguous to the great Fruit raising Section of the East Shore of Lake Michigan. Michigan is one of the LEAST INDEMNED and most prosperous of the States.

Michigan is noted for its splendid University and Normal Schools, all part of a magnificent "Free School System," endowed by the State.

Michigan is famed for its Manufactories, its Furrows, its Railroads, its Water Courses, its beautiful Lakes, and stirring enterprising Towns, Villages and Cities.

Michigan produces Wheat, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, Barley, &c.

Michigan produces inexhaustible quantities of Iron, Copper, Silver, Coal and Lumber.

Michigan is in the portion of the State near these Lands, produce all kinds of Fruits.

The Grand Rapids and Indiana Rail Road runs through the centre of the Grant.

The part of Michigan in which these lands are found is

NOT A WILDERNESS BY ANY MEANS,
but contains a population of

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND SOULS!

and is rapidly filling up with settlers from Canada, Sweden, Norway, Holland, and from almost every State in the Union.

Over 100,000 acres of the lands of this grant have already been sold!

The wealth of the Country is in the soil, and now is the time to own a share of such wealth, when it can be had at

\$20 to \$40 and \$10 per Acre.

One quarter only, down, balance in easy time payments.

During the year 1874 and 1875, any purchasers of not less than 80 acres of farming land, paying one quarter down, who will go on to get settlement within Four Months after purchase, will be furnished with FREE PASSEGES for himself and family over the G. R. & I. R. R., from where such strike the road, to the station nearest his purchase.

Address,

W. A. HOWARD,
Land Commissioner,
F. R. L. PEIRCE, Grand Rapids, Mich., 329-1/2 Secretary of Land Dept.

DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS

A purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. This question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs in Bilious Disorders.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Astringent, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritive, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sordidic, Alterative.

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, and 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 mucus which clogs 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 colored vision, neuralgic attacks, 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 colored vision, neuralgic attacks, 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 colored vision, neuralgic attacks, 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 colored vision, neuralgic attacks, 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 colored vision, neuralgic attacks, 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 colored vision, neuralgic attacks, 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 colored vision, neuralgic attacks, 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 colored vision, neuralgic attacks, 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 colored vision, neuralgic attacks, 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 colored vision, neuralgic attacks, 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 colored vision, neuralgic attacks, 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 colored vision, neuralgic attacks, 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,