

THE HERALD

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

Is sent by mail or other conveyance when so desired for ONE DOLLAR per annum in advance.

The Herald will contain all matters of local importance, articles and comments on the public events of the day, the latest home and foreign news carefully summarized, trustworthy market reports, agricultural matters and general family reading.

Advertisements contracting for space on the second third or fourth pages, for a specified time, will be charged, payable quarterly, as follows: One Month, Two Months, Three Months, Six Months, One Year.

Changes allowed in contract advertisements twelve lines a year; each change over twelve lines will be charged extra, at the following rates: column, 1; half column, 60c; quarter column, and under, 50c.

The copy for changes of advertisements appearing on the second or third pages, must reach the office on Monday to secure attention the same week.

All lengthy correspondences and advertisements must be received at the office not later than Wednesday noon, to secure insertion the current week, but shorter notices, and advertisements will be received up to ten o'clock on Thursday morning.

M. H. KEEFLER, Editor, Publisher and Proprietor.

THE HERALD

RICHMOND HILL, AUG. 18, 1876.

CIVIL SERVICE PENSIONERS.

At the picnic held by the Conservative Association of Centre Wellington last week, the Hon. Wm. Macdougall, during the course of his speech, spoke as follows: "In old times, the Reform party, among the other measures it claimed ought to be adopted for the interests of the country, was one with regard to the pensioning of public servants. It was contended that in a country like this, where all had to work for their living, that it ought not to have a class of pensioners upon the industry of the country; and that a sufficient compensation should be given for the duties performed, out of which Government clerks could lay by, like other men, a sufficient amount to sustain them in their old age. If there was one thing that distinguished the Reform party, it was their objection to anything like a patronizing system, as it was obviously unjust. What was the result when they got into power? A number of persons were pensioned; but the Government contended that they were not pensioners; they were 'persons who had been superannuated.' And it was found that there were already thirty or forty of that class who had been turned out of their offices and superannuated. Their superannuation was settled according to the length of time they had been in the service, so that now two were being paid for the work of one, and the men who had been turned out were, in reality, more efficient than the new men, friends of the Government, who had been put in."

We unhesitatingly condemn this pensioning of a class upon the public purse as a fraud upon the country; and, at times, be exceptional cases, wherein it may seem fair and just that it should be adopted, but the principle is bad. When a man enters upon a public office, it should be fully understood that he must not expect any retiring allowance. No class of men, as a rule, has better pay or easier times than the public officials, and why, after his services are dispensed with, he should live upon the fat of the land, while it may be that those who are taxed for his support in idleness, can, perhaps, barely obtain the necessities of life. The farmer and farm laborer toils early and late. The mechanic slaves away at his bench to support his family. The mercantile clerk stands behind the counter or at his ledger late and early. None of these can look forward to a retiring allowance when up in years, and, perhaps, unable longer to work. Why, then, should the Government clerk who has such nice short hours, and often and often having so little to do that, after having spent, perhaps, the best part of the day in trimming his nails or reading the newspaper, shuts the office door upon the very stroke of four o'clock, careless and indifferent to the inconvenience he may, by so doing, give to the public? We repeat that it is true the civil service of the country was placed on a different footing. Half the staff that now loaf around the public offices can be dispensed with, and the rest made to do a fair day's work for a fair day's salary. Let the hours be lengthened, and then, perhaps, the gentlemen will not be half killed with ennui, or ask for two or three months' leave of absence to rid themselves of dyspepsia.

Great things were expected of the Reformers when they got into office of relieving the public of burdens, but instead of this they have relieved the purse of its cash, without giving a corresponding benefit.

What wonderful things have been done under the name of Reform the people are beginning to learn and find out; a few more years of such experience as we have had in the past will be sufficient to open the eyes of the most doubtful, until but few doubting ones will be left. The cry of Reform will become a by-word and reproach, and a "big push" and "grand stand" will have to be made to elevate the standard of public morality, so that men may be made to learn that professions are not performances, and that promises are not like pie crust, made to be broken.

ARITHMETIC.

The following is the arithmetic paper submitted at the examination of public school teachers for second class certificates, on the 10th of July last. Time given, three hours.

1. Find the difference between 26 + 2 of 3-7 4-3 + 5-6 (-48 - 014 of 20 = 7-4 - 2 of 11) of £1 10s. 6d.

2. Show that Bank discount exceeds true discount by the simple interest on the true discount. Find the amount which a banker gains by discounting a bill of \$2451 50, drawn 12th July at 4 months, and discounted September 3rd, at 5 per cent, per annum, usual days of grace; give answer to exact fraction of cent.—Value, 25.

3. A retail merchant bought a quantity of Canadian tweed, and marked it at an advance of 25 per cent, on cost, and in selling it used a yard measure which was 3/4 of an inch too short, his entire gain being \$124 80; find the cost price of the cloth, and the amount the merchant gained by using the false measure.—Value, 25.

4. A person invests a certain sum (U.S. currency) in U.S. 5's 10 40 (i.e. certain bonds paying 5 per cent.), and 70 10 per cent, more than that sum in U.S. 6's 5 20, the former being at a discount of 3 per cent, and the latter at a premium of 3 per cent, and the interest on both payable in gold. His income from the two investments was \$1400 in gold. Find the amount (currency) invested in each kind of bonds.—Value, 25.

5. Three workmen A, B, C, did a certain piece of work and were paid daily wages according to their several degrees of skill. A's efficiency was to B's as 1 to 3, and B's to C's as 6 to 5; A worked 5 days, B 6 days and C 8 days, and the whole amount paid for the work was \$363. Find each man's rate of wages per day.—Value, 25.

6. A merchant in Montreal owes another in Lisbon 1623 1/2 milrees, and he resolves to remit through London, Amsterdam and Paris; exchange between Montreal and London is at 9 1/2 per cent, between London and Amsterdam £1 sterling for £1 1/2 Flemish, between Amsterdam and Paris £1 Flemish for 13 francs, and between Paris and Lisbon 3 francs per 450 rees; if the expenses of this circuitous course be 2 1/2 per cent, what will it cost the Montreal merchant to settle his Lisbon account? (1000 rees=1 milree.)—Value, 25.

7. I bought a hind quarter and a fore quarter of beef weighing together 252 lbs.; I paid 7 1/2 cents a pound for the hind quarter and 6 1/2 cents a pound for the fore quarters, and found that I had paid 17 1/2 cents, on the whole more than if I had bought both quarters at 6 1/2 cents per pound: find the weight of each quarter.—Value, 20.

8. A person bought a piece of land for \$1000, to be paid for in five years with interest at 10 per cent; he was allowed a choice of two modes of payment. (1) he could leave the principal unpaid till the end of the five years, paying the interest due annually; (2) he could pay \$200 of the principal each year together with the accrued interest; money being worth 10 per cent, compound interest, determine whether one of these modes was more profitable than the other, and how much his land ultimately cost him.—Value, 25.

9. A merchant bought 400 lbs. of Tea and 1600 lbs. of Sugar, the cost of the latter per pound being 16 1/2 per cent, that of the former; he sold the tea at a profit of 33 1/2 per cent, and the sugar at a loss of 20 per cent., gaining however, on the whole \$60; find his buying prices and his selling prices.—Value, 25.

10. (a) Two Towers 40 feet and 50 feet high respectively, are standing in the same horizontal plane 120 feet apart; how far from each tower is that point in the line joining their bases, which is equally distant from their summits.—Value, 15. (b) Two adjacent sides of a parallelogram are 25 feet and 35 feet respectively, and one of the diagonals is 10 1/2; find the other diagonal.—Value 15.

CHANGE IT.—A simple little sentence is this, to be sure, and yet it may be considered as one of the most insidious agencies with which people have to deal. It is very pleasant to have all the little commodities offered for sale in the market, and it is sometimes hard to deny one's self of the same, when they can be obtained by saying "change it." But, this habit of getting articles, however small the change may be, without paying for them, keeps one's funds in a low state most of the time. "I have no money to-day, but should like the article much," says a young man, who happens to go into a store and sees something which strikes his fancy. "Never mind, says the gentlemanly clerk, 'you are good for it.' Well, I will take it, and you may charge it." And so it is that accounts are opened at one place and another, till the young man is surprised at his liabilities, which, though small in detail, are sufficiently large in the aggregate to reduce his cash materially when settling day comes. In many instances, if the cash were required, the purchases would not be made, even had the person the money by him; but, to some, getting an article charged does not seem like parting with an equivalent. Still, when pay day comes, as always it does, this little nuisance, and a feeling is experienced of wanting with money and leaving nothing in return. If there is an actual necessity for making a purchase, and the means are not at hand, there is a reasonable excuse for obtaining the same on credit; but when the amount can be dispensed with until payment can be made, it is much to the advantage of the purchaser to do so.

Agricultural.

A NEW MANURE.

A correspondent of a Scotch newspaper gives an account of the discovery of an effective remedy against noxious insects, grubs wire-worms, etc., which has the property of being an excellent manure. This substance is nothing else than ordinary paraffin oil. The writer in question, having his crops of beans and peas destroyed by maggots; and his turnips destroyed by the fly which is only too well known to feed on that root, was at his wits end for a remedy, and hit on an expedient of soaking his seed in paraffin oil before sowing them. The odour of the oil acted as a charm and none of the seeds so treated were touched, while their vitality was not only unaffected, but their growth was accelerated to a wonderful extent, and the crops were prodigious. Peas planted in the usual way grew to a height of fifteen inches, while contiguous rows of the same seed, after being soaked for a night in the oil, produced plants four feet in height. The importance of this discovery, if it can be practically applied on a large scale and at a slight expense, is hardly to be estimated. The proper proportion of oil appears to be about two wineglassfuls to six gallon of water, for a manure for vegetables and roots; while diluted to a still greater extent, it may be applied as an insecticide for vines, flowers, etc. the paraffin mixed with dry earth, and applied in this way to the soil is equally effective and more convenient.

—A St. John, N. B., local journal gives an account of a new fire-proof window-shutter for large warehouses, which a manufacturer in that city has invented. It is thus described. The invention has for its object the connecting of all the window shutters up each row, or upon each side of a stove-house or other building, so that they may be closed and opened at the same time, and from any floor of the building upon which the operator may happen to be. The shutters are of iron and are hinged, running on wheels on a rail or above them. They are connected together by hollow rods, so that they may be kept closed and all move together. The wheels are attached to each shutter, and the rail on which they travel is protected by a hood or cornice from the ice or snow. The low pipes are at the bottom. In the wall of the building are rods working up and down and to them are attached balance weights which keep taut the chain by which the shutters are moved. On the inside of one of the shutters, on each shutter, is a tap to which a hose may be attached. In case of fire a person inside of the building can turn a crank or pull down one of the perpendicular rods in the wall, and the shutters of all the front, or of any one story, will be instantly closed. The balance weights cause the arrangement to work so easily that a boy can operate all the shutters of any building with great ease. So soon as they are closed a hose is applied to the tap on the inside, and the water fills the hollow shutters, passing from one to another by the pipes at the bottom. In this way the shutters are kept cool in the midst of a fire, no matter how near it may be. The water is liberated little by little by small holes in the pipes. A model of this apparatus will be exhibited at the Centennial.

WOMAN ALWAYS THE SAME.

"Hannah," pleaded a weak voice, "don't swear ag'in me!" "Oh, won't I though, you brute!" responded a shrill female tongue. "I'll learn you better'n to come a-brusin' home at two in the mornin'."

"But I didn't do nothin'!" "That's it; you never do nothin'; you sling your time away a-foolin' about the streets and wearing your pants off on barrels and goods-boxes waitin' for somethin' to turn up, instead of gettin' around and turnin' somethin' up, while I'm kept at home a-washin' and a-mendin' and a-mendin' Tommy, an' he a-foolin'!"

"Is poor little Tommy tetchin'?" "Three a-comin' below and two above." "Poor little Tommy!" "Don't cry, John."

"But I can't help it Hannah. Five little white teeth a-comin', and I won't be there when they come." "Won't be there, John?" "No, Hannah! You've had me switched up for disturbin' the peace, and that is thirty days in the 'boose.'"

"Don't take on so, John. I'll go to the 'boose with you and take Tommy along." "Say you won't swear ag'in me, Hannah."

"Come to my arms, old gal! I'll buy you a new calico dress, and we'll go to the fire-works on the Fourth of July. Tommy shall have a rubber ring and a bottle of syrup, and you'll—come to my arms, Hannah!"

Here the husband drew the little woman over the railing and frantically kissed her, while Tommy set up a jubilee of crying; and soon after John was discharged "for want of evidence."

MORTIFIED HIM.

The Griffin, Georgia, 'News' says there's one man in town out of whose life all beauty has gone. He attended the polls yesterday as became a good and patriotic citizen and exerted himself for the good of the republic until the box was closed, then he suddenly grabbed himself by the hair, looking wild and sick as he leaned limberly up against a wall for support, exclaiming in a hoarse whisper: "Great Caesar and Jerusalem! I've forgot to vote; won't somebody take me out and shoot me before the fool killer comes along?"

PATENT LEAVE-TROUGH

AND WATER SPOUT FOR THE DOMINION.

At \$6 per hundred feet. Also Flooring and other lumber dressed; saw buckets, pulleys, cider mills, washing machines, shovels, Files, saws and BENTON material for barges and sloughs. For particulars address JOHN LANGSTAFF, Steam Mill, Langstaff Falls.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle Street, and 170 Piccadilly, London."

SEED WHEAT. The Silver Chaff. FALL WHEAT. IS HARDY, standing the winter even superior to the Seneca or Clawson, has a large smooth head and medium straw. Its kernel and chaff are both white. The Seneca (CLAWSON) Is a smooth-headed white wheat with red chaff; Very Hardy, Productive, and of excellent quality. Also DEERL, Gold Medal, Midge Proof, SCOTT, Treadwell, Turkey, etc., WHEAT FOR SEED. Send for my Fall Wheat circular, Free. William Rennie, Seed Store, Corner of Adelaide & Jarvis streets, TORONTO.

HARNESS.

BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE, TRY THE 1ST PRIZE HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, Richmond Hill.

Constantly on hand, a large assortment of SINGLE & DOUBLE HARNESS AT ALL PRICES. WM. HARRISON.

THE CIRCULATION OF "THE HERALD" RAPIDLY INCREASING.

A. WRIGHT & SON, CARRIAGE BUILDERS, RICHMOND HILL, URBERTAKING BUSINESS.

A FINE NEW HEARSE FOR HIRE. Funeral Furnishings, Coffins and Caskets in every style. Funeral Furnishings supplied at FROM 10 TO 100 DOLLARS.

DUPLICATES OF Wood or Other Cuts MADE AT HALF THE USUAL COST, And with great expedition, at the Dominion Stereotype Foundry, ARNPRIOR, ONT. Send proof for price.

PICNIC & OTHER BASKETS, containing speculates, belts, violin strings, etc. just received and for sale at THE HERALD STORE.

AT THE "BRITISH FLAG STAFF" BARGAINS

To suit the times. The subscriber is selling off the remainder of his stock AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

The stock being all new, consisting of Dress Goods, Winceys, Prints, Shirtings, Parasols, Ladies' and Misses' Hats, Fans. Also, Canadian and American Cottons, bleached and unbleached, Tweeds, Cottonades, Cotton Bags.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER. Staple and Fancy Groceries. Family Flour \$5 per Barrel. Shorts, Bran and Oats. A QUANTITY OF ROOM PAPER AT COST. GOODS DELIVERED. ALEX. MOODIE.

BEATTY PIANO! GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.

Agents wanted everywhere. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey, U. S. A.

Something New and Startling! AT THE FIRE PROOF STORE.

New Prints, English and American. New Dress Goods, Plain and Fancy. New Millinery, STYLISH.

PARASOLS, TIES, LACES AND GLOVES In Great Variety. HOSIERY, a Large Assortment.

New Tweeds, Worsteds, Black Broads, Black Does, etc. CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER SHIRTINGS, ENGLISH AND CANADIAN. COTTONS, Bleached and Unbleached.

Staple and Fancy Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Etc. ISAAC CROSBY Fire Proof Store, Richmond Hill.

The Publisher is determined to make it a Live Newspaper ON THE Topics of the Day, Local Intelligence, Complete Market Reports, Good Selections, Agricultural Matters, Etc., Etc., Etc.

M. H. KEEFLER, Publisher and Proprietor of "The Herald."

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED. Richmond Hill, Ontario.

CHINESE Garden Powder. This reliable preparation effectually DESTROYS INSECTS, GRUB, AND CATERPILLARS.

ON FLOWERS, CURRANT BUSHES AND GARDEN PLANTS. Full directions for use accompanies each box. Price 25 Cents. For sale by Druggists and stockcoopers. HUGH MILLER & CO. 167, King St. East, Toronto.

CONCRETE HOUSE.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF! AT COST AND UNDER. W. A. has concluded to sell the balance of his Summer Dress Goods, etc., etc., at Cost and under.

Now is the time to make your Purchases. Received To-day, a Large Lot of Ladies' Fans.

Another Large Lot of Choice Sugar will be received this Week. Enamelled and Brass Preserving Kettles, Glass and Stone Preserving Jars.

All of which is offered as low if not lower than by any in the trade. WM. ATKINSON CONCRETE HOUSE, Richmond Hill.

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