The Examiner.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE AND NEWS.

"This is true Liberty, when Freeborn Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."---Euripides.

VOL. XXII.] CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1871. [NO. 24.

The Examiner

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P. R. BOWERS,

AT HIS OFFICE, DORCHESTER STREET,

A few doors West of the Catholic Cathedral.

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POSTERS AND HANDBILLS

PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

CLUBBING RATES.

WE will send the "Examiner" for 1871, and any one of the following periodicals at the annexed rates, payable in advance:

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We can supply any of the English, American, or Colonial Publications, at the lowest cash rates.

P. R BOWERS.

Business Cards.

Go to W. A. Weeks & Co. for Cheap Goods.

CARD.

JAMES BEAIRSTO, M. D.,

Physician & Surgeon,

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:

MRS. DEWAR'S, KING STREET,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

May 15, 1871. i. a. p. h. tf

WILLAM JAMES HENEY,

AUCTIONEER,

General Broker Accountant

AND

COMMISSION AGENT.

CENTRAL STREET,

Summerside, - P E Island. 1y.

COLFORD BROS.,

Importers and Dealers in

TOBACCO, CIGARS,

and Smokers Articles,

HALIFAX.....N. S.

May 1. 1871. 1y

HENRY J. GAFFNEY, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

OFFICE IN

North American Hotel,

KENT STREET.

Charlottetown, Aug 3, 1870.

MR. A. SMYTHE,

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC,

Has Removed his Academy to Water St.,

(Opposite the late Telegraph Office.)

Pianoforte and Melodeon Tuning punctually attended to.

July 25, 1870 1y

CARVELL BROTHERS,

AUCTIONEERS,

Commission Merchants,

AND

GENERAL AGENTS,

BANK BUILDING, QUEEN STREET,

Charlottetown, P. E. Island

A. McNEILL,

Reading Room Proprietor

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND

AUCTIONEER.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

March 21, 1870. 1 yr

WILLIAM DODD,

Commission Merchant and

AUCTIONEER

QUEEN SQUARE,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

H. HASZARD,

Commission Merchant,

GENERAL AGENT,

AND

AUCTIONEER

Uppe. Queen Street,

Charlottetown, - - - P.E.I.

N. B.—Orders from abroad, and the country will receive prompt attention.

April 26, 1869

1871 Fresh Seeds. 1871

GARDEN, AGRICULTURAL, and FLOWER SEEDS and BULBS.

INDIAN CORN

Grown by an experienced cultivator in CORNWALLIS. For Sale by

WM. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Victoria Building. April 17, 1871.

LOST.

A RED SETTER DOG, slightly lame, answers to the name of "Bran." Whoever brings the same to Government House, or gives such information as may lead to his recovery, will be handsomely rewarded.

Private Secretary's Office, April 17, 1871.

Business Cards.

Go to W. A. Weeks & Co. for Cheap Goods,

UNION HOUSE

Hurrah for the Railroad!

THE Subscriber thankful to his friends and customers generally, for their patronage since his commencement in business in UNION HOUSE, Charlottetown, and in soliciting a continuance of the same, begs leave to inform the public that he has refitted up the Union House at a LARGE COST inside and out, and is now prepared to accommodate the

TRAVELLING PUBLIC,

and hopes to merit a share of Public Patronage. If you want to be in the business part of Charlottetown, stay at the UNION HOUSE.

TERMS MODERATE.

A FIRST-CLASS BARBER'S SHOP

in connection with the Hotel, where you will always find the Barber at his post. In connection with the above Hotel is an

OYSTER SALOON.

fitted up in good style, second to none in the Provinces, where you can get Oysters done up in

First Class Style,

at any time up to 11 o'clock, p. m., Sundays excepted.

CHOICE LIQUORS

of all kinds, the very best in the market, and attentive waiters always in attendance. Come one! Come all! But don't get off the track.

JOHN S. O'NEILL.

Union House, Ch'town, May 1, 1871. 3m

Apothecaries' Hall,

The Old Stand, West Corner of Queen Square.

ESTABLISHED, 1810.

By Steamer *City of Cork* from ENGLAND. Brigantine *James* from MONTREAL and other recent arrivals, the undersigned has completed his importations for the winter, consisting of

GENUINE DRUGS & CHEMICALS,

Dye Stuffs, Varnishes, Paints, Oils, Colors, &c.

PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY TOILET ARTICLES, &c. &c.

The whole of which will be sold at a small advance on cost.

Special attention, by an experienced hand to the preparation by day and night of Physicians' prescriptions and private recipes.

T. DESBRISAY.

Charlottetown, Jan. 2. 1871.

A. HERMANS,

Bell-Hanger, Gun and Tin-Smith,

Dorchester Steet,

(Next to "Examiner" Office.)

BEGS to return his thanks to the general public for the liberal patronage extended to him since his commencement in business, and asks for a continuance of the same. He keeps constanty on hand

A neat Asortment of

TINWARE, KITCHEN UTENSILS

&c., &c., &c.

ALL ORDERS in the above BUSINESS will be punctually attended to.

Having lately made large purchases in the Cheapest Markets, intended for House Builders, such as

Gas Fitting, Water Closets, Bell Fittings, &., &c.,

I am prepared to SELL THEM at RATES AS LOW AS CAN BE HAD IN THE CITY, and will fit them up in a good workmanlike style

To a generous public, I would say, that all Orders in THIS BRANCH OF MY BUSINESS will be attended to with Despatch

A Lot of First Class WATER COOLERS on hand.

SAYER'S CRYSTAL BLUE,

Sold Cheaper than ever.

July 12, 1869

Go to W. A. Weeks & Co. for Cheap Goods.

POWNAL NURSERY.

Fruit & Ornamental Trees, &c.

THE Subscriber will offer for Sale, in their proper season, the following

FRUIT TREES!

800 Grafted Apple, of 7 different hardy kinds, at 24s. per doz. a part of which are from Cornwallis, N. S; 50 Crab Apple Trees, at 3s. each; 1000 Ungrafted or Seedling Apple, raised from the Baldwin Apple Seed. These are sure to be hardy, and we have no reason to doubt but they will yield fruit, after their kind, are from 5 to 7 feet high; sold at 10s to 12s. per doz. 300 Large Blue Plum Trees, and a few Green Gage, as good as can be had on the Island, 9s. to 12s. per doz. A few dozen Red Cherry, 1s. each; 500 Black Currant Bushes, 5s per dozen.

ORNAMENTAL!

700 Lombardy Poplars. 6s. to 9s. per dozen I expect a few dozen of Oak Trees.

GARDEN & OTHER SEEDS!

Also, a large variety of different kinds of Seeds, suitable for Market or private Gardens.

(See Catalogues of Seeds and Trees).

The above will be offered for sale at the Subscriber's, and at his large Double Stall in the Market House, Charlottetown, on Market Days.

Orders sent will be thankfully received and attended to

In regard to Cabbage and other Plants. I am making preparations to supply the Market boxed as last year, having 20 lbs. of select Seeds in reserve for that purpose.

EGGS.—I will pay the Highest Cash Price for any number of Eggs, at the Market House.

JAMES. J. GAY.

Pownal Village, Lot 49. April 20, 2871.

General Advertisements.

Telegraph Rates.

IN answer to the Requisition from Merchants and Residents here, the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company have ordered a reduction of 25 cents on all messages of ten words from P. E. Island to and beyond Sackville. While desirous of meeting the views of the requisitionists, the directors wish it to be distinctly understood that the arrangement is merely an experiment, and that unless the increase in the number of messages warrants its continuance, it will cease at the end of three months, and former rates be re established.

C. A. HYNDMAN, Superintendent

Ch'town, May 15, 1871—1m.

Spring Park Pottery.

THE Subscribers have in Store the manufactures of the above Pottery, in

Milk Pans,
Butter Crocks.
Cream Crocks,
Preserve Crocks,
Jars and Flower Pots,

which are offered at WHOLESALE only.

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, May 8, 1871. 2m

Go to W A. Weeks & Co. for Cheap Goods

AGENCY OFFICE!

THE SUBSCRIBER will attend to all orders for the Selling, letting, purchasing, leasing &c., of Dwelling Houses, Business Establishments, and lands both in City and Country.

Parties wishing to dispose of or purchase Property of any description, to let or lease Houses, Stores &c., will please apply by letter stating particulars.

☞ SECRECY, when required, *strictly* observed.

A. McNEILL.

Exchange Buildings, Ch'town, May 15, 1871. tf

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND STEAMERS

For Shediac, Nova Scotia and Cape Breton.

THE STEAMERS

St. Lawrence & Princess of Wales

Will run as under, until further notice.

New Brunswick and United States.

Leave CHARLOTTETOWN for SUMMERSIDE and SHEDIAC every *TUESDAY* and *FRIDAY MORNING*, at seven o'clock. Returning from SHEDIAC every *WEDNESDAY* and *SATURDAY*, on arrival of train from St John, at noon.

Nova Scotia, Cape Breton and Georgetown.

Leave CHARLOTTETOWN for PICTOU every *TUESDAY, THURSDAY* and *SATURDAY MORNING*, at five o'clock, taking Passengers and Freight for HAWKSBURY on *TUESDAY*, PORT HOOD on *THURSDAY*, and GEORGETOWN on *SATURDAY*. Returning from GEORGETOWN on *MONDAY*, from HAWKESBURY on *WEDNESDAY*, and PORTHOOD on *FRIDAY*, by way of PICTOU, leaving latter place at noon, on arrival of Train from Halifax.

By order,

F. W. HALES, Sec'y S. N. C.

Ch'town, May 8, 1871.

COTTON WARPS.

FROM NEW BRUNSWICK COTTON MILLS.

9 Bales Assorted Numbers in White and Colored,

FOR SALE by

CARVELL BROS.

May 1, 1871.

FOR SALE

AT

Queen Square Furniture Store!

Children's Carriages,

At a discount of 20 per cent from usual prices

JOHN NEWSON.

April 24, 1871.

TO LET!

A COMMODIOUS DWELLING-HOUSE, containing over thirty rooms, fitted for an HOTEL situated at the Head of the Steam Boat Wharf in Charlottetown.

JAMES C. POPE.

Ch'town, May 8, 1871.

Go to W. A. Weeks & Co. for Cheap Goods.

AXLE GREASE.

FOR

Wood or Iron Axles!

REALLY GOOD!

A. A. BALDWIN & Co.

May 15, 1871.

MAILS, 1871.

MAILS for the United States, Canada, and New Brunswick. via Shediac, will be closed at this office, until further notice, every Monday and Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

Mails for Nova Scotia, via Pictou, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.

Mails for Great Britain, Newfoundland, West Indies, &c., &c., every alternate Monday and Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, as follows:

Monday, 15th May,	Monday, 12th June,
Wednesday, 17th "	Wednesday, 14th "
Monday, 29th "	Monday, 26th "
Wednesday, 31st "	Wednesday, 28th "

Letters to be registered and Newspapers must be posted at least half an hour before the time of closing mails.

JOHN A. McDONALD.

Postmaster General,

General Post Office, May 15, 1871.

HANDBILLS and POSTERS printed at EXAMINER Office.

Insurance.

The Travellers' Insurance Comp'y,

OF HARTFORD, CON.

Cash Assets - - - - - $1,600,000.

Grants everything desirable in

LIFE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE

ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Accident Department.

THE Travellers' Insurance Company, in its Accident Department, is a General Accident Insurance Company, granting policies of Insurance against Death or wholly Disabling Injury by Accident to men of all trades, professions, and occupations, at rates within the reach of all. It insures against accidents by machinery, accidents from the use of tools and implements, accidents that occur in the usual and lawful avocations of life, as well as accidents by travel.

General Accident Policies are written for a term of one to twelve months each, and insure a sum of $500 to $10 000 against Death by Accident, and $3 to $50 weekly indemnity for wholly disabling injury by accident, not to exceed twenty-six weeks for any one accident, at an annual cost of $5 to $70 per thousand for occupations not specially hazardous. Hazardous risks taken at higher rates.

Life Department.

In its Life Department, the Travellers grants full Life and Endowment Policies, embracing the best features of the best companies, but without the complications or the uncertainties or the note system. It sells Insurance rather than future "dividends." Its contract is a plain one, its security is ample and unquestioned, and its rates of premium are exceedingly low. It prefers to do business on a cash basis, and thus gives its policyholders advantages not attainable under the credit system.

Premium system, the favorite low rate cash plan.

All policies non-forfeitable. Its ten, fifteen and twenty year policies can be converted into Endowments, at the option of the insurant This feature is original with this Company.

The Travellers' furnish everything desirable in either Life or Accident Insurance. It has issued 215 000 general accident policies and Paid Fourteen Thousand Claims for death or injury by accident; the amount thus returned to policy holders averaging about Seven Hundred Dollars a Day for ever working day during the past seven years.

In its Life department it has written 11 300 policies; and its Low Rate Cash Plan is steadily growing in favor with the insuring public.

Example of Life Rates.

The holder of a policy for $1000 will pay an annual premium of $70 20, which will cost in most other companies very nearly $90 Hence the assured can secure in the Travellers a Life Policy for over $5000 for the same annual premium as charged by other companies for only $1000, and the insurance take effect from date of policy without waiting for bonus additions, which are uncertain, and at best require the assured to have a guarantee of life for a number of years in order to realize.

Halifax Board of References:

Hon W. A Henry, Mayor.
A. Uniacke, Esq., Custos.
S. Tobin, Esq., Ex Mayor
N Clark, Esq., Clk. Peace.
G. Taylor, Esq., Sup. N. S. R.
James Scott, Esq., Merchant.
E. W. Chipman, Esq., do
W. N. Wickwire, M. D., Medical Referee.

Canada Board of References:

C. J. Brydges, Esq., Managing Director Grand Trunk Railway, Montreal
W. K Muir, General Superintendent Great Western Railroad, Hamilton
Hon L. Holton, late Minister of Finance, Montreal.
Hon. Alexander Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Kingston.
Hon. W M. McMaster, M. L. C., Firm McMaster & Nephews, Merchants Toronto
William Workman, Esq., President City Bank, Montreal.
Hugh Allen, Esq Firm Hugh & Andrew Allen, General Merchants and Agents Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, Montreal.
J. L. Beaudry, Esq, Mayor of Montreal.
Edwin Atwater, Esq., Firm E. Atwater & Co., Merchants and President Citizens' Insurance Co., Montreal
Henry Starnes, Esq., Manager Ontario Bank Montreal.
James Johnson, Esq., Ex-President Provincial Exhibition, London.

Applications for Life or Accident Insurance are respectfully solicited.

J. D. WELLS.

General Agent for Maritime Provinces.

Office in McLeod's Buildings, No. 114 Hollis Street, Halifax. 3 m.

Go to W A Weeks & Co. for Cheap Goods.

BOSTON STEAMERS!

'Alhambra' & 'Commerce.'

ONE of the above Steamers will leave Boston every SATURDAY for this Port, *via* Halifax and Canso, commencing on the 8th inst., and will continue, until further notice. Returning, will leave Charlottetown every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

CARVELL BROS, Agents.

Ch'town, April 10, 1871. tf

Summer Arrangement.

STEAMER

HEATHER BELLE

LEAVES MOUNT STEWART BRIDGE every TUESDAY and SATURDAY morning at SEVEN o'clock, returning same days about THREE, P. M.

Leaves Orwell

Every THURSDAY and FRIDAY morning a SEVEN o'clock, returning same days about THREE, P. M.

Leaves Charlottetown for Crapaud

Every TUESDAY night or WEDNESDAY morning, according to the tide, returning same day.

By order,

F. W. HALES,

Secretary Steam Navigation Co.

Ch'town, May 8, 1871.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL PLACES IN

Canada, Western States, California, etc.,

May be had at lowest rates, on application to

F. W. HALES,

Steam Navigation Company's Office, Lower Water Street.

Ch'town, April, 24, 1871.

488!

ROYALTY, Lot 488, situate on the Mount Edward Road, about 2½ miles from the City; is offered for sale at a Bargain. The Railway Depot will be very close to this Lot.

Terms easy. Apply at the Office of

G. W. DeBLOIS.

Ch'town, May 15, 1871—tf

Miscellany.

Mr. Punshon's Expedition to the Pacific.

NUMBER 5.

OVER THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—THE BACKBONE OF AMERICA.—RISING SEVENTY FEET PER MILE.—LARAMIE.—FIRST FEMALE JURY.—200 MILES OF DESOLATION.—THE FIVE GREAT POWERS, LOVE MONEY, AMBITION, REVENGE, ——— 100 MILES IN 50 HOURS.—IN THE HEART OF UTAH.

On Friday, March 24th, we dined at Cheyenne. The tables were well stocked. But this scene of gastronomical richness was soon laid bare as the simoon of the voracious appetites of a hundred travellers swept across the board. How the invigorating air of the mountains does stimulate the appetite! Cheyenne sprang up with the construction of the railway. It lies at the base of the most easterly range of the Rocky Mountains, called the Black Hills, and numbered at one time a population of 5,000. It is connected by rail with Denver, the capital of Colorado Territory, distant 100 miles directly south. Now we are climing up the rugged backbone of America,—that great chain of mountans which feeds the rivers that fertilize two-thirds of the continent. For several miles after leaving Cheyenne the track goes through an open country, yet the shadows of the great mountain belt are falling around us. The sun is shining brightly, but the air extremely cold; patches of snow lie here and there. At Otta we begin to ascend the heavy grade, and rise rapidly, passing snow fences and snow sheds in quick succession. The grade is more and more steep. The engines are toiling heavily, for two locomotives are attached to the train between Cheyenne and Sherman. We hear the pulses of the engines throbbing quicker and quicker, and the speed of the train is diminished. We halt at a station, and are at the highest point of the line. In the 33 miles between Cheyenne and Sherman we have risen at the rate of seventy feet per mile. We are now at the highest elevation at which a locomotive and train can be found in the world, being 8,235 feet above the level of the sea. But we feel rather than see the evidences of the fact. The air is thin and chill—a difficulty is experienced in breathing, the lungs seem to call for more air, yet the track does not rest upon mountain tops, but upon an elevated plain. Away in the dim horizon is the purple outline of distant mountain peaks with the sleeping lazily upon them and the sun gliding their snowy heads. Though we are in midst of the peaks of the Rocky Mountains, on which the snow perpetually rests, and where not a few day passes in which more or less of snow does not fall, yet the traveller confesses to a feeling of disappointment. He does not find the mountain scenery which he expected to enjoy. On the right are rough and rugged elevations of rock dotted with stunted pine, the black hills of Wyoming. To the left of the line and westward is the snow-clad range of the Wahsatch Mountains. Indeed we find our geography leading us sadly astray. The mountain range which we expected to see rising abruptly, and running with a general north-west bend, is not there. The Rocky Mountains are broken up into a dozen ranges, running in every direction, and many directly east and west. Vast elevated plains, or peaks, lie between these ranges, and their crests are broken down and wasted away to provide a pathway for the iron horse. We are passing the mountain section of the road where the bond subsidies awarded by Congress to the Union Pacific Company were $48,000 per mile. The road bed is compact, and formed of a clean reddish granite ground fine by the hand of Nature. The whole distance from Cheyenne to Ogden—a distance of 516 miles—is a dreary desolate tract of land, where the only vegetation to be seen is the sage brush plant, or a few stunted cedars clinging to the rock. There is an occasional valley or hill that is rich in fertility, but, as a whole, there is little to interest save the ever-varying aspects of nature. From Sherman we pass through an open and comparatively level plain, occasionally crossing a river bed, such as Dale Creek where is a bridge of wood six hundred and fifty feet in length and one hundred and twenty feet high. Down the western slopes of the Black Hills we rapidly descend to the great Laramie plains, so well known in the overland emigrant route as the head-quarters for the Government supplies and the soldiers of the mountains. But the swift steam-car has supplanted the patient plodding stage coach and the long team of white-covered emigrant waggons. The young territory of Wyoming has declared for the enfranchisement of woman, and Laramie claims the distinction of being the first place in the world where a female jury was empannelled. Their first case was that of a western desperado and there was no flinching from duty on the part of the weaker sex. It is said that before bringing in their verdict they invoked the Divine guidance, while their minds calmed the rising generation by singing

"Nice little baby, don't get in the fury,
'Cause mamma's gone to sit on a jury."

The Laramie Plains are about 60 miles in length, 20 miles wide, and are bounded on either side by majestic mountains. As we advance the plain widens on either side, and the mountain ranges recede in the dim distance. Now we enter upon dreary miles of desert—waterless, treeless, grassless, lifeless desert. During the night we pass two hundred miles of such desolation. At Creston, 737 miles from the Missouri, 1,177 miles from San Francisco, and at an elevation of 7,030 feet above the sea level, we pass the "divide" of the Continent, where, on one side, the little spring of waters starts on its journey for the Atlantic, and another tiny rivulet, springing from the same source, on the other side pursues its way to the Pacific.

We breakfasted at Bryon, where we had the novelty of Chinamen-cooks and antelope meat. Church Buttes, 887 miles from Omaha, are so named from their resemblance to a ruined cathedral. The waving winds have counterfeited on the friable red rock, mimic cities, pinnacles and towers and massive fortresses. At Evanston a fine coal mine is worked. Coal was first discovered at Carbon Station, a hundred miles above. The discovery was of great importance, and obviated the necessity of transporting fuel along the whole line from the remote east. The coal found at Evanston is abundant and of first-class quality. An interesting episode occurred between this station and Wahsatch. It being circulated through the train that they had as a fellow-passenger the distinguished English preacher, a deputation waited upon Mr Punshon, with a request signed by all the passengers of the "Columbia" Palace car, for him to deliver a short address to them. With characteristic generosity he responded, remarking that though he had addressed many audiences, he never before addressed a company on the summit of the Rocky Mountains, at an elevation of 7,000 feet above the sea, where the air is so rare and difficult to breathe, and in a car that was speeding along at the rate of forty miles per hour. He urged upon them their responsibility as citizens of a country of such boundless and bewildering extent that though we had been travelling for three days and nights, we were scarcely half-way across it. He then dwelt briefly upon the five great powers that controlled men—Love, Money, Ambition, Revenge—when, just as he had completed the fourth, the train halted, and the brakesman opening the door called out, "Twenty minutes for dinner!" and the speaker concluded with—"The last great power, ladies and gentlemen, is that to which you are now invited, and which I hope you will heartily enjoy—*a good dinner*." From Wahsatch the scenery is grand and picturesque. For hours we have had in view the distant and snow-capped Hintah range, but now we enter Echo Canyon, one of the sublimest of scenes. It is a deep, rocky ravine 30 miles in length, and flanked on the right by bold precipitous rocks and buttressed cliffs from 300 to 800 feet in height. These serrated rocks, wind-worn by the storms of ages that have beaten against them, have assumed the most fantastic forms, and have various designations, as, "Witches' Rocks," "The Pulpit Rock," &c. Down the gorge we speed at a rate which makes one shudder at the consequences of an accident. From Echo Canyon we enter Weber Canyon and proceed by it to the Valley of the Salt Lake. Through canyons narrow and rugged, with high perpendicular walls of red rock, we go past the Devil's Slide; the 1000-mile Tree; the Devil's Gates, where the Weber river goes leaping and dashing, roaring and foaming against huge masses of rock, as though, balfeted from mountain to mountain so long, its bottom torn by huge rocky masses, it would rise up in its angry strength to rive the huge mount in from summit to base, and cleave for itself a channel to the sea. On we sweep through tunnels, across bridges now dashing into rocky cuts, now out of them, rousing the thundering echoes as we speed along. Now the engine strikes a curve, groans, shudders, and darts around it, and each car of the train is a jointarticulate following on and as the great monster is tearing away, whizzing, and spurting in his downward speed, between overhanging cliffs, around sharp curves, through dark tunnels, and over rushing rivers, telegraph poles seem to have started off into a frantic gallopade along the line, and we begin to count the chances of a safe escape from this wild and wondrous place, when, lo! the canyon widens into a fertile valley, neat Mormon cottages are seen, and a few minutes now brings us to Ogden station, the western terminus of the Union Pacific Road As we sit down quietly to supper a feeling of gratitude is upon us all that we have been preserved amid the dangers of so long a journey. We are now more than 2,000 miles from our Toronto home. The journey from Omaha, a distance of 1,036 miles, has been made in little more than 50 hours, and what is remarkable, we have made the whole distance on time, and have reached many stations ahead of time. Ogden is a Mormon city. We are now in the heart of Utah Territory, the land of the Saints, and must make our way to King Brigham's capital.

Go to W. A. Weeks & Co. for Cheap Goods.

LORD BROUGHAM'S DESCRIPTION OF BRITISH TAXATION.—Lord Brougham thus epitomised the taxation under which the Briton groans. "Taxes upon every article which enters into the mouths or covers the back, or is placed under the foot; taxes upon everything which is pleasant to see, hear, feel, smell and taste: taxes upon warmth, light, and locomotion: taxes on everything on earth, and the waters under the earth—on everything that comes from abroad, or is grown at home; taxes on raw material, taxes on every value that is added to it by the industry of man: taxes on the sauce which pampers man's appetite, and the drug that restores him to health—on the ermine which decorates the judge, and the rope which hangs the criminal—on the brass nails of the coffin, and the ribands of the bride—at bed or at board, couchant or levant, we must pay. The schoolboy whips his taxed top; the beardless youth manages his taxed horse with a taxed bridle on a taxed road, and the dying Englishman, pouring his medicine which has paid 7 per cent, into a spoon which has paid 15 per cent throws himself back upon his chintz bed which has paid 22 per cent, makes his will on an £8 stamp, and expires in the arms of an apothecary who has paid £100 for the privilege of putting him to death. His whole property is then taxed from 2 to 10 per cent. Besides the probate, large fees are demanded for burying him in the chancel; his virtues are handed down to posterity on taxed marble, and he is then gathered to his fathers, to be taxed no more." It will be observed his lordship had not the income tax to grumble about.

CENSUS TAKING.—The mode in which the Census of Canada is being taken has been very warmly attacked, but it is more than doubtful whether any other could have been adopted with equally satisfactory result The English plan has been urged as that which should have been acted upon, but those who propose it do not take into account the entirely different circumstances of this country. The London *Free Press* remarks:—To have gained all the information that now is being procured on the plan advocated by the Opposition press, would have required the assistance of 50 000 enumerators, at an outlay of $1,250,000; and then the information obtained would have been hurried and partial. By the plan in operation, 3,000 enumerators will do the work at a cost of but $175 000 and the facts gained will be authentic and trustworthy. Had the army of enumerators been increased as advocated, the number of errors would have been in like or greater ratio. For it is found that those who are going from house to house, gleaning the important facts included in the Census, add to their efficiency and accuracy day by day. It is a species of education with them that experience gives, which would have been totally wanting under the expensive slap-dash plan the objectors have clamoured for. Had Mr. Dunkin thought fit to rush the census through in a day, it would have been seven times as expensive, but not one-tenth as satisfactory."

THE MONEY VALUE OF IMMIGRANTS.—Speaking of the money value of an immigrant settling in a new country, the Buffalo *Express* remarks on what has thus been secured by the United States:—"The average money value of each immigrant to the country which is generally put down by a rough estimate at $1,000, is made the subject of an ingenious calculation by Mr. Young, who concludes that each immigrant is equivalent to an addition of $500 to the capital of the country, exclsive of what he brings with him, which is found at Castle Garden to average, in money, $68. According to this estimate, the money value of the total immigration which our country has received from the old world exceeds $6,000 000,000. Since the aggregated number of immigrants who arrived between Oct 1, 1869 and Dec 31 1870, was 7,553,865; and if the 250,000 estimated as arriving previous to the first named date be included, the total number of aliens who have been permanently added to our population by direct immigration since the formation of the government will reach 7,803,865.

PARAGRAMS

It is now no secret that the Princess Louise had decided on passing her life in religious seclusion rather than submit to a matrimonial union founded on State policy. Negotiations for this purpose were, it is said, opened at Clewer, and this first suggested to the Queen the marriage which has just taken place.—*Sporting Gazette.*

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.—Mild Curate "How is it, my friend, that your son, who is now twelve years of age, cannot even write his own name? Miner: "I ain't agoin' to hev no kind o' mine committing forgery, so I never sends 'em to school to larn to write. —*Will-o'-the-Wisp.*

A LOGICAL REFUTATION OF MR. DARWIN'S THEORY.—Jack (who has been reading passages from the "descent of man" to the wife whom he adores, but loves to tease)—"So you see, Mary, baby is descended from a hairy quadruped, with pointed ears and a tail. We all are!" Mary—"Speak for yourself, Jack. *I'm* not descended from anything of the kind, I beg to say; and baby takes after me. So, there!"—*Punch.*

A FEAT OF TELEGRAPHY.—Mr. Bergheim informs the *Times* that on Monday, at 3.20 p. m., he received a telegram from Jerusalem which had been handed in the same day at 5 o'clock p. m., the difference of time between London and Jerusalem being 2h 20m. The telegram was, therefore, but 20 minutes on the road. Allowing five minutes for transmission from Telegraph-street to Mr. Bergheim's office, the time occupied between Jerusalem and London could not have exceeded a quarter of an hour.

FEMALE SAVAGES IN LIVERPOOL.—For genuine ferocity, commend us to the female savages who abound in Liverpool. Two of these were on Monday charged before the borough justices with offences of a diabolical character. In one a woman named Mary Nolan was sent to gaol for three months for biting the end of another woman's nose; and in the second case Ann Hansworth was remanded on a charge of blinding another woman by throwing a broken cup into her eye, totally destroying her sight.

NEW DEFINITION OF THE SCRIPTURAL "SHEEP AND GOATS.'—A correspondent sends the following story from a parish in the presbytery of Garloch:—'A part of the inhabitants signed a petition in favor of the education bill with amendments, and as soon as this came to the ears of the schoolmaster he made a division of his scholars, placing the greater part of the children whose parents signed said petition on the left hand terming them goats, and not allowing them to read the New Testament, while the children whose parents did not sign the petition were placed on the right hand, termed sheep, and received religious instruction as formerly."—*Dundee Advertiser.*

TYPOGRAPHICAL ECCENTRICITY.—A South London paper corrects an amusing "printer's blunder" in a London district newspaper. It had been speaking in highest terms of a new tenor. The criticism was gorgeous, but it ended with "he was sentenced to three years' penal servitude, so that society will for some time be freed from the infliction of his presence!" This was due to the fact that the end of a police case had been "lifted," and left at the bottom of the column. An extraordinary blunder some years ago occurred the same way in one of the Scotch papers. A couple of lines of a news paragraph announcing the arrival of several soldiers in a district town got mixed up in a notice of birth. The result was as follows:—"At ——on, on the —instant, Mrs. K——, of 1 sergeant, 3 corporals, and 15 rank and file; premature.

A VALUABLE CURE.—We wonder how many infallible "cures" there are for "rheumatism," because the doctors can think of no other name for them. The last treatment for this mysterious complaint is to give the patient a teaspoonful of salt and water, and then to place a pinch of salt in each of his stockings As no medicine is good for anything which will not overthrow at least two entirely different diseases, we are happy to announce that the salt and water and the salt in the stockings have been found equally efficacious in cases of fever and ague. The general principle seems to be that if salt will cure meat it will cure anything; and it is about as sensible as a great many medical principles now in vogue.

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SINGULAR COINCIDENCES AND FATAL FULFILMENT OF A DREAM.—On Sunday, May Brothwood, aged 35 a married woman, died at the Cottage Hospital, Walsall, from the effects of burns. On the morning of Saturday, the 18 h inst., she arose and told her husband he must not go to work, because if he left her that day she knew by a dream she had she would be burned On the husband trying to reason with her upon the subject, she replied, "Well, you can go; I shall be burnt, and that will be the end of me." The husband, not wishing to furnish any grounds for after reproach, stayed with the deceased all day; but about three p. m., he said to the deceased, "If you will give me three-pence I will go and get a glass of ale while you clean up the house." He went out, and on his return found his wife dreadfully burned. She died in the hospital.—*Birmingham Daily Gazette.*

A SERMON ON NEWSPAPERS—The newspaper, the most influential of all human works, is the creation of printing. It is the honor of England that in this country it approaches nearest to excellence, in intellectual vigour, in variety of knowledge, in extent of information, and in patriotic principle. It has, like all the works of man, occasionally imperfections, and perhaps the most prominent are its too minute details of offences against public purity. But there is scarcely a newspaper in this age which would not have been regarded as a triumph of ability in the last. In fact, the newspaper of England is the great practical teacher of the people. Its constant and universal teaching accounts for the superior intelligence of the population. Schools, lecture rooms, and universities, important as they all are, altogether fall behind it in public effect, or find that to retain their influence, they must follow its steps. These might now and then turn from the right road, but their native tendency is forward and upward. This intellectual giant always advances, and carries the country at a height which no other country, ancient or modern, ever attained, or perhaps ever will attain. If in any age of foreign convulsion, England has undergone no catastrophe — if in the fall of monarchies she has preserved an hereditary throne — if in the mingled infidelity and superstition of the continent which, like the frenzy and fetters of a lunatic hospital, has in our day exhibition the lowest humiliation of nature, she has preserved her freedom and her religion, I attribute all, under God, to the vigor and intelligence of public investigation.—*Rev. Dr Cooley.*