The Ingersoll Chronicle.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1884.

SOUTH OXFORD ELECTION.

The result of the election in South Oxford yesterday was a surprise to most people. Without going into particulars the cause may be found in the fact that Mr. Cooke's friends in the townships worked harder than Mr. Noxon's, many of whom were too confident of success. In the Norwich's it was natural to suppose that Mr. Cooke would poll a large vote, but it was hoped that the Liberals of these townships would unite in supporting the party nominee. The result shows that many of them have sacrificed their party principles in order to secure a representative from their own vicinity. To the Norwich's the Liberals of South Oxford always looked for a large majority for their candidate. In the other municipalities the political parties are more evenly divided. With the exception of Ingersoll the Conservative vote went almost solid for Cook. Until we receive the full vote polled we can make no comparison with previous elections. Mr. Cook promises the Mowat Government an independent support.

Below we give the majorities in the different municipalities :—

	INGERSOLL. NOXON.	COOKE.
1st Division,	80	35
2nd Division,	72	42
3rd Division,	76	29
4th Division,	73	27
5th Division,	86	44
6th Division,	54	45
	441	222
Ingersoll,	219	113
Tilsonburg,		120
Norwich,		
N. Oxford,	27	21
East Oxford,		
West Oxford,	45	74
South Norwich,	26	97
North Norwich,		
Dereham,		
	317	434

Total majority for Cooke, 117.

South Oxford.

(From the Globe.)

The victory of Mr. Cook in South Oxford is more surprising than important. It is probably due to the inaction springing from too great confidence on the part of the friends of Mr. Noxon, whose defeat is sincerely to be regretted inasmuch as he would have made a most valuable member of the House.

As a party matter the occurrence is of little moment. Mr. Cook is as distinctly pledged to support Mr. Mowat as was Mr. Noxon. In his election address Mr. Cook endorsed the Mowat Government on every important question. He "heartily approved of the reference of the boundary question"; he declared that "each Province should have the exclusive right to control the liquor traffic"; upon the question of Provincial rights he pronounced strongly against Ottawa interference and said "that each Province is the best judge how to manage its own local affairs." As to the School Reader question, he is "not in favour of frequent change," and wants the Government to print and supply the books at cost. Throughout the address there is not a word that shows the slightest sympathy with the views held by the Opposition. His election cannot be described in any sense as a Liberal defeat, for Mr. Cook is definitely committed to support the Administration on all the questions of the day.

NEWS ITEMS.

Prescott hotel-keepers will not take out Dominion licenses.

The British troops won a great victory at Trinkitat on Friday.

A young girl near Brantford took poison by mistake and died from the effects of the dose.

O'Donovan Rossa declares the British Houses of Parliament will be blown up within six weeks.

During a wind storm on Thusday last the barn door of David Best, Walkerton, was violently thrown open and struck Best, who was standing near by, on the head, instantly killing him.

Dynamite Outrages.

A black bag made of American cloth has been found in the cloak-room of the Ludgate Hill Station, containing 45 packages of dynamite and a portion of an American clock; the latter was enclosed in a tin box. The bag contained between 30 and 40 cakes of a whittish yellow color like compressed gunpowder; each packet was enclosed in paper, and all were packed around a small alarm clock to which a pistol was attached; this was so arranged that when the clock ran down it would fire the contents of the pistol among the packets. The dynamite, if it had exploded, would have destroyed the arches supporting the passangers platform and made the station a wreck.

Another link in the chain of evidence agaist the dynamiters have been discovered by the police, who are in possession of evidence that one of the valises which they siezed in London was deposited in the railroad depot at Southampton by two passengers from New York, who landed at that port. The valise was afterwards sent to London.

The American Embassy has received no information in regard to the intended communication of the English Government to Washington relative to dynamite outrages. It will be made through the Hon. C. West, English Minister at Washington. The decision of the Government in this matter has received fresh impetus from the articles in the *Times* and other papers.

To day's *Spectator* says:—"It has become a serious question whether the Government shall ask Washington to aid in the suppression of the dynamite miscreants by signing a treaty binding both nations to make a conspiracy to injure foreign cities or inciting thereto highly penal offences. If English desperadoes were plotting or advising fire-raising in New York the Americans would expect the English Government to help them. Why is the obligation not reciprocal? Congress cannot compel the State of New York to alter its laws, but it can sanction a treaty which under the constitution takes precedence of municipal law.

The opinion is universal among all classes of Irishmen in England, rich and poor, moderate and extreme, that these outrages endanger Irish lives far more than English; that even if successful, they will result in the death of ten Irishmen for that of one Englishman and will arrest all Irish reform for years. The Tories already use dynamite as a strong argument against the reduction of the franchise in Ireland, and Salisbury will probably be backed by English opinion in throwing out a measure which, according to the calculations of English and Irish Liberal Conservative and Nationalist alike would give Mr. Parnell 90 followers in the next Parliament.

LONG TAW'S FIRST FOAL IN CANADA.—At Woodstock, on the night of Thursday Feb. 28, Mr. John Forbes' bay mare Bonnie Vic. by Vicksburg, dropped a bay filly with a blaze, to Long Taw. This filly which is reported to be very active and handsome and which has already been christened Vic. Taw combines some very rich strains of blood. Through her sire she traces back to Leamington in the third generation, thus Long Taw, Longfellow, Leamington and to American Eclipse, thus Long Taw, Longfellow, Nautura, Browner's Eclipse, American Eclipse. One of the last pieces of news we had to chronicle from Woodstock was the death of Mr. Forbes' valuable stallion Bill Bruce, and not so very long prior to that was the death of BonnieBrae, but it is to be hoped that his luck in the stud line has taken a turn for the better. That he is not at all discouraged is amply proven by the fact that he has closed, or is about to close, a bargain for the purchase of imported Strathino, a horse whose services in Canada ought to be well nigh invaluable to breeders of thoroughbreds during the coming season.

ZOFFNA at Browett's Drug Store, Ingersoll. 77

MRS. PINKHAM'S Medicine at Browett's Drug Store, Ingersoll. 77

LADIES' Kid Boots at Logie's. 60

Dereham Centre.

Mr. Thos. Pratt, who has lived here for the past twenty-two years is about returning to Mitchell. His sons will continue to work the farm.

Fatal Accident in Dereham.

An accident occured yesterday in Dereham that has caused a deep feeling of sympathy throughout the neighbourhood for the bereaved family. Mr. Thos. Hemsworth's only son went to the woods to cut cordwood and while felling a tree it came in contact with an adjoining one and fell upon young Hemsworth crushing him to the earth. The father had gone to his polling division and was met by a neighbor on his way to inform him of his only son's untimely end.

North Dorchester.

On the 26th of Feb. last, Mr. Wm. H. Johnston was married to Miss Emily J. Smith. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Griffin, at the residence of the brides father, Mr. Murray Smith, Miss Maggie E. Johnston acted as bridesmaid and Mr. Wm. Jolley as best man. After all had partaken of a bountiful spread the happy couple took their departure for Hamilton. The bride received many handsome presents.

Putnam.

A neck-tie social is announced for this week, Thursday night, at the residence of Mr. Wm. Carstick on the 3rd concession.

The social at the residence of Mr. Samuel Barr was a grand success. The proceeds amounted to $29, a good programme was provided.

Mr. James Rowse had the misfortune to have his pig pen and hen house burned up on Sunday night. His fine flock of hens, ducks and 7 pigs were burned to death. The cause of the fire was from coals in the ash barrel.

Salford.

The following is the report of the standing of the first six pupils in each class, for the month of Feb. Names appear in order of merit. 4th class.—Jno. Grant, Mattie Stockdale, Eugene Lawrence, Lizzie Chambers, Peter Poole, equal, Hattie Dunphy. 3rd., Sr.—Mary Wilson, Maggie Naylor, Florence McKeand, Millie Smith, Geo. Harris, Emerson Hunt. 3rd., Jr.—Minnie Gregg, E. Dutton, Lizzie McKeand, Herbert Piper, Isaac Grant, Chas. Jolliffe. 2nd. class—Kate Wilson, Edith Harris, Chas. Mitchell, Ella Gregg, Chas. Clark, Chas. Kennedy. 1st. class,—Bertie Mayberry, Ethel Foster, Maud Smith, Kenneth Grant, Adam McKeand, Ernest Welt. Class A.—Jos. Schweier, Ada Jolliffe, Fannie Foll, Annie Mayberry, Emma Welt.—W. COPELAND, Principal.

County and Vicinity.

A new bank will be opened in Woodstock in a short time.

William Stewart, Esq., East Zorra, has been appointed license commissioner under the Crooks Act, in place of John Dunlop, resigned.

Mr. Edward Horsman has rented his farm to Mr. Leonard of North Oxford. Mr. John Horsman is going to retire to Ingersoll. Mr. E. Horsman is to take his place on the old homestead.

A grand banquet was given in the town hall Drumbo, Feb. 27, to H. Muma, by his friends of the county of Oxford and others on the occasion of the withdrawal from the municipal council of the township of Blenheim, he having filled various positions in that body for a term of twenty two years.

Avon.

Mrs. Row is getting better.

Mr. William Crooks is seriously ill.

Mrs. Josie Fawlds is at her father's (Mr. Daniel Goble's) very sick.

Miss Frankie Whaley returned from St. Thomas, last Thursday, ill.

The sale of Murray Smith's stock in South Dorchester was well attended, tho' the cold weather must have prevented many from attending. The last ten days have been hard upon friend Brady, but he is ready for more nevertheless.

The Good Templars intend having an open meeting next Friday night. The entertainment will consist of readings, recitations, and music by the members of the lodge, and an address by Rev. Mr. Griffin.

West Oxford.

Mr. Renolds has sold his farm of 104 acres and stock for $10,000.

Mr. George Galloway's son is in from the lakes on a visit.

Mr. Barnet is very ill with inflamatory rheumatism.

A. French is making preparation to put a new fence in front of his farm which he bought last fall.

Spring Creek mills are doing a rushing business this year. The saw mill yard is being filled up rapidly with saw logs. The grist mill is doing a large gristing trade and still increasing.

At Pipers Corners, in the M. E. Church, on Wednesday evening 27th ult., H. N Warner delivered a splendid and able lecture on Temperance, pictured in most glowing colors, the evils of strong drink in its dark phases, and discribed a life of misery that has few counterparts. H. N. Warner, I believe, will exercise a great influence over the minds of the people in the interest of the temperance cause which will result in carrying the County with an overwhelming majority.

The following is the standing of the pupils in the several classes in S. S No. 2, that took twenty-five per cent. and over, for the month of February:—Fourth Class, Sr.: Addison K. Walker, Bertha Walker, and Charles Wilson. Fourth Class, Jr.: Alida O. Sage, George F. Clark, Bradford Edwards, and Ellsworth Sage. Third Class: Emerson Wilkinson, Anna May Sage, and John Phillips. Second Class: Lavanga Edwards, Elmor Harris, Mabel Walker, Wesley D. Clark, Herbert Barrett, and James D. Hislop.—MISS LUND, Teacher.

Thamesford.

Mrs. Addie O'Connor arrived here on Tuesday again, after a short absence.

Mrs. Harry Wilds left here last week on a visit to her brother, of Erie, Penn.

Mr. Barclay, of Belmont, has bought the old Mathew's property, and we understand intends to open it as a black smith shop. We wish him success.

We hope the boys and girls won't forget the concert in the school house on Friday night.

Mr. Henry Fillmore, while drawing a load of hay, the other day, got his face badly frozen.

We are sorry to report the Rev. H. J. Fair confined to the house with erysipelas in his foot. It is very painful, but hope he will soon be able to get out again.

We regret to hear that Mr. Jno. Quinn, painter, is dangerously ill and not likely to recover. Mr. Geo. Hogg, Sr., East Nissouri, is, we hear, a little better. Mrs. Fillmore is also recovering from her protracted illness.

The Grangemen of this district are actively preparing to build their new hall. The site is situated right opposite the Methodist Church on the doctor's lot. They are having a two-storey building, the upper part to be used for their own meetings, the lower portion to be let for public meetings, etc.

On Monday evening there was a lecture given in St. Andrew's Church on Temperance, by Mrs. Youmans. The platform was occupied by the resident ministers, also the Rev. Mr. Rodgers of Kintore. There was a large audience, who thoroughly appreciated the lecture. Mrs. Youmans, we have no doubt, will do a great deal of good for the Scott Act throughout the country.

A large party was given at the residence of Mr. Wm. Smith, on the 11th con., on Friday evening. The invited guests thoroughly enjoyed themselves, and did ample justice to the good things provided for them by the ladies of the house. William, by the way, does not look any the worse for his ducking, although I think it will be a warning to him never again attempting to place five dollar bills on the ice even if it is to please two charming young ladies.

Sulphur and Iron Bitters at Browett's Drug Store, Ingersoll. 77

PECTORIA, for Coughs and Colds, at Browett's Drug Store, Ingersoll. 77

WARNER'S SAFE CURE at Browett's Drug Store, Ingersoll. 77

GERMAN Syrup at Browett's Drug Store, Ingersoll. 77

BROWETT'S Baking Powder, fresh and pure, at Browett's Drug Store, Ingersoll. 77

Beachville.

Mr. F. S. Mabee is ill of malarial fever.

Miss Fox attended the Sunday School Convention at Norwich last week.

Miss Wilkes has returned from Brantford, where she has been spending the greater part of the winter.

Mrs. Ross had the misfortune, while out one day last week, to fall, fracturing two of her ribs.

Sorry to learn that Mrs. F. Brink is suffering from a severe attack of inflammation of the lungs, and is at present in a serious condition, though hopes are entertained of her recovery.

Any person desirous of hearing something new in politics should not fail to call around to our village smithy, as our new blacksmith is winning quite a name as a public speaker.

Mr. Chas. F. Mason, late of Ingersoll, who has been spending a few weeks here, has secured a position as traveller for a leading dry goods house in London, and enters upon his duties at once. His many friends here will be pleased to hear of his appointment, and join in wishing him success in his new sphere.

Report of the standing of pupils in S. S. No. 5, North Oxford, for February.—Fourth—John Carroll, Nellie Ryan, and Matthew Ryan. Senior Third—Kate Flanders, Mary Hacker, Nellie Ellaworth. Junior Third—Spencer Wallace. Hattie Thorndike, Jas. Murray. Second—Sarah Hacker, Amos Reeves, Geo. Knowles. First—Arthur Downing, Fred German, Ethel Page.

Tilsonburg.

The Rev. M. McGregor, M. A., Presbyterian minister. was recently presented with a beautiful set of mounted harness by his congregations of Tilsonburg and Culloden.

The Rev. Mr. Ross, M. A., of this town, preached the anniversary church services of the Methodist church in Brownsville, on Sunday last.

The tea-meeting held in the Music Hall, under the auspices of the Baptist church, on Tuesday evening of last week, was an unqualified success. The proceeds amounted to about $75. The various ministers of the town took part, but the chief event of the evening was the farewell address of Rev. J. B. Moore, pastor of the Baptist Church. The Rev. gentleman touched upon the many pleasant and agreeable associations formed during his stay here, and said he was loth to sever connections with a people who had treated him so kindly and who had so earnestly co-operated with him in the discharge of his duties. However, he observed, he found pleasure in the thought that he was not going a very long distance away, and therefore, would be able to visit them once in a while. Mr. Moore leaves for Scotland, Ont., where, we understand, he formerly resided. He carries with him the best wishes of the citizens of the place who have always found him a pleasant and genial gentleman who always had a pleasant smile and a kind word for everybody, irrespective of their station in life. During his residence here he has been pre-eminently distinguished for his charity and the kindly, christian cheerfulness which pervaded his every action in life. The departure of such a gentleman from the community is induced a great loss. "God give us, in these latter days, more men just such as he."

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The editor of THE CHRONICLE does not hold himself responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents.]

THE SCOTT ACT.

A Farmer's Ideas.

DEAR SIR,—As we are going to have a vote on the Scott Act, and as it is a matter that affects this county more than anything at present before the electors, and being a large ratepayer myself, with your kind permission I would like a small space of your paper in which to express my views upon the subject.

Let us compare the present law, which was passed by the Mowat Government at the suggestion of the temperance party and endorsed by a resolution of the Methodist Conference, and which is the most perfect temperance law passed by any Goverument in the world, as its restrictions are wise, able and endorsed by the great majority. The Scott Act party claim to be working to stop drunkenness. I am at a loss to know where they find the great amount of drunkenness they speak about. My impression is our people are exceedingly temperate (of course, there are a few who indulge too freely. They also can be found in the State of Maine, where they have a strictly prohibitory law, both as regards the manufacturing and importing, to a larger extent than here. Under the Scott Act they can do both. With reference to those who are drinking to excess, our present law provides ample means, as far as parents, man or wife, guardian, or in the case of neither, the authorities to forbid the hotel keepers or other dealers from supplying them, under a heavy penalty. And where the law is violated the party violating is open to an action for damages. The Scott Act makes no such provisions. There is nothing to help the poor drunkard is it. If the Scott Act agitators were offering us a law forbidding the manufacture or purchase of liquor from the places outside of the county it might be of some benefit. But where it is sectional we would only be destroying trade for the benefit of the surrounding counties. I see one great injustice to the parties engaged in the trade; and that is that our present law has compelled the hotel keepers to spend large amounts of money to make their hotels capable of affording the proper accommodation for man and beast. Can any honest man conscientiously think he is doing right to destroy that property after he through his Government has compelled the outlay of that money? Can he feel he is following the Golden Rule to do as he would wish others to do by him?

There is another feature that I, as a farmer, think an outrage for any Government to dare to make a law—that a farmer cannot make his apples into cider and sell to any person the smallest quantity except to the licensed druggist. What are we farmers to do with all our cull apples? Are we to be forced to throw them to the hogs or let them rot? I am able every apple year to make a large amount of money out of these apples, which I shall be forced to lose or else place myself in the position to be fined heavily or sent to jail.

Another bad feature of the Scott Act is that under it they make no provision to compel hotel keepers to keep their hotels according to any standard. They can do just as they please. They are bound to furnish neither bed nor board to man or beast. They are not responsible for whips, robes, coats or any other valuable left in their possession.

I have been in Halton and find that liquor is sold in a large number of places besides hotels. I also find that a very large number of people who did not keep liquor in their private houses, under the Crooks Act, are now taking it home in large quantities, and I am sorry to say the wives and families are drinking as well as the men, which is a most deplorable thing. As far as the old topers are concerned they simply join together and bring it in in large quantities, and while it lasts they have one continuous drunk. No glass business with them as under Mowat's Act. My experience is that when a man is known to be all right he can get all he wants. Of course the old topers are not considered safe to be around getting it by the glass, as they are watched, temperance people and preachers of course excepted; they are not considered safe; they might squeal. On close enquiry I find the village property of all description has decreased to a terrible extent and business has gone, you might say, to the dogs. The towns are not quite so bad but not very far behind. People will go where they can most easily get what they want and when the outside towns are not very much further away that is where they find it.

Is it not very much better for us to be satisfied as we are than have our county fall into this deplorable state? I can scarcely feel that many of us are incapable of taking care of ourselves. If our towns (and we have some very prosperous ones now) should fall into the same state as the poor, forsaken towns in Halton, we farmers will then have all the taxes to pay. I for one, don't want any more than I have now, between paying Fort Dover and Credit Valley bonuses, and paying for Woodstock's Model School, &c. If I have in addition to pay my proportion of broken down towns' taxes and the loss that the licenses will be to the country my easiest way out will be to give them my farm.

The Scott Act agitators of course boast that they will see the Act carried out. They said the same thing to Mr. Mowat if he would give them the Crook's Act. You all know whether they have kept their word. When they want anything themselves they are very anxious to have it broken, especially when they want a pint for camphor. If they cannot watch the hotels from Saturday evening until Monday morning with the severity of our present law I have little faith in their word when they say they will watch the whole year round. If they had made any attempt to assist our officers we then might have a little faith in them. Their protestations seem to me like the worst kind of hypocrisy. A few years ago the same class of agitators stumped this county claiming the Dunkin Act to be just what we wanted. A short time afterwards they acknowledged it to be a fraud, whereas its provisions were in every particular superior to the provisions of the Scott Act. Get the two acts and compare them and you will find my statement to be correct.

I trust on the 20th of March that the decision of the electors of this county will be in favor of Mowat's Act, and that they will show by their decision that they appreciate the effort which the Mowat Government made in giving to the people of this county and Ontario the best temperance law in any country in the world to-day.

I am surprised at the stand the majority of the Ministers have taken in this matter, as they are working decidedly against the interest of temperance and morality, as sly drinking and jug drinking are the very worst type. As my Minister is strangely in favor of the Scott Act and not wishing to quarrel with him, allow me to sign myself

FARMER.

Feb. 26, 1884.

Scott Act.

To the Editor of THE CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR,—So far, no one has accepted your offer of space in THE CHRONICLE, for letters on the Scott Act, for or against. Well, I am going to break the ice this week, and I sincerely hope that others who are more ready with the pen than I may follow, and improve this opportunity of giving the question the thorough ventilation it needs; for it is certainly a question that has not become stale by reason of over agitation.

What is the Scott Act? It is the Canada Temperance Act, passed in 1878, by the Dominion Parliament, and gives power to any municipality to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within its borders by a majority of votes; that means that Oxford may, if she chooses, arise and crush the destroyer whose ruinous work we see at every turn. The Act makes it a crime to sell liquor to any one for use in the County, unless it be for medicinal or mechanical purposes, and then only on the strength of a physician's certificate. A favorite argument with the enemies of the Act is that "it won't work." It will work as well as any other law we have—if we make it work. There is a law against stealing. Do we hear people reasoning thus concerning it? "many thieves steal and are not punished; therefore the law is valueless—we don't want it." Such argument is just as absurd when applied to the Scott Act. Let us have the law and then use every reasonable means to enforce it. If we do this, we shall, without doubt, be successful in stamping out the horrible traffic in our county. Friends of temperance and morality, do not allow yourselves to be influenced and misled by men that love whiskey. Let us all set to work at once, and let the 20th of March be a day of victory!

DEREHAM.

Dereham, Feb. 26th, 1884.

He Twisted Her Tail.

It was a cow, with mild brown eyes, auburn bangs and a tail with a loose lock on the end, that switched the air and knocked imaginary flies into the hereafter with a snap. She was being led down West street toward the Cortlandt street Ferry by a ferocious-looking Jerseyman, whose complexion, owing to the cold weather and hot whiskey, was red as a meteoric sunset.

Suddenly, with what was apparently unnecessary cruelty, the Jerseyman struck the cow across the flank with a club, swung his arms over his head, danced a maddening double-shuffle in the street, and sat down with strange rapidity upon a car-rail. The cow looked over her shoulder reprovingly, and stood in her tracks. The Jerseyman arose from the impression he had made upon the ice, smoothed his coat-tails caressingly, and started toward the cow. He rapped her once, spat on his hands, rapped her twice, put his shoulder against her side—all to move her out of the track of the drays—but to no avail.

A crowd assembled. The Jerseyman got lots of sympathy but no assistance. One man suggested that she had frozen fast; another that she was undecided about the policy of the new Board of Alderman. The owner went a few yards ahead, grinned a ghastly grin, and shaking his club behind him in a suppressed fury pleaded in persuasive tones, "Come, Mooly—Come, Mooly—Mooly." But Mooly saw the club.

At last from the crowd stepped a lank and unshaven specimen of a longshoreman. He was gifted with a wisdom beyond his kind. He drew the owner of the cow aside and whispered in his ear: "Twist her tail." The Jerseyman shook his head. Then, as though bidding for the support of the multitude, the longshoreman raised his arm and making a sweeping gesture exclaimed:

"Gents, I says twist her tail."

"Twist it yerself," was the answer.

A glance of scorn upon the crowd, and the longshoreman bared his brawny arm and stepped up to the cow. He took the love-lock in his hand; ran his fingers through it and clenched them, grasped the middle of the tail with his left hand, and tried to tie a knot. An agonizing silence, which was broken by a groan and dotted with a broad-brimmed hat, a pair of suspenders, and the arms and legs of a longshoreman doing calisthenics in the frosty air. The battered remains of the longshoreman were carried away muttering blasphemy. The cow after she had replaced her hind hoofs on the ground was led on to the ferry by the Jerseyman, who observed as he paid his fare:

"Takes more'n a Yorker to learn me lessons."

A Tierra Del Fuegian Canoe.

The canoe is a rough, primitive structure; several breadths of bark stitched together with sinews of the seal and gathered up at the ends. Along each side a pole is lashed, joining the gunwale rail, while several stout pieces laid crosswise serve as beam timber. In the bottom, amidships, is a mud hearth on which burns a fire, with sticks set up around it to dry.

There are three compartments in the craft, separated from one another by the cross-pieces; in the forward one are various weapons—spears, clubs, and sling-stones—and fishing implements. The amidships section holds the fire-hearth, the men having place on the forward side of it; the women, who do the paddling, are seated further aft; while in the stern are stowed the boys, girls and dogs.

Making an Engraving on Wood.

Of course, you know that such pictures as you see in books or in *St. Nicholas* have to be engraved upon some surface from which an impression can be taken, before they are printed in the book or the magazine. And you probably know that the kind of engravings generally used in such books are wood-engravings.

In wood-engraving the lines that are to ink the paper are left standing, while the parts between are cut away from the surface of the block, so that when an ink-roller is passed over an engraving of this kind it leaves all the lines tipped with a coating of ink, to be picked up by the sheet of paper which comes in contact with it. So, you will see the wood engraver must sink two lines in the block to make one line which will print.

Of course, considering the hardness of the wood and the delicacy required for the lines, this is very slow and fedious work. You may easily form some idea of how tedious it is by placing a penny over any portion of an engraved picture—such as that of Monkstown Castle, in the December number of *St. Nicholas*—making a light mark around the penny with a black lead pencil, and then by the aid of a magnifying glass counting the lines within the circle. You will see that your penny has covered more than one hundred lines; and then you must remember that at every place where the shading in the drawing which the engraver is engraving grows lighter or darker he has to change the width of the line; for just in proportion to the thickness of the black line left between the two white ones, will be the "tint" or "color" of the corresponding portion of the printed picture.

These changes are called by engravers "stops." And where there are many of these one square inch of engraving is a fair day's work.

I have spoken of a drawing, for the engraver has a drawing to work from. Sometimes it is made upon the wood-block, but it is more frequently made by the artist much larger than the block on which it is to be engraved, and a reduced copy of it produced upon the block by photography. By this plan the artist can work much more freely, and the engraver is enabled to have the large drawing in front of him, besides the reduced copy of the same which he is cutting into lines upon the block.—*St. Nicholas.*

BORN.

CLARKE,—In Toronto, 25th ult., the wife of Mr Geo. M. Clarke, of a son.

SABINE.—At Salford, on the 29th ult., the wife of Mr. Joseph Sabine, of a son.

ALLEN.—In Ingersoll, on the 20th ult., the wife of Mr. A. Allen, of a son.

MARRIED.

WILLIAMS—NILES.—At the residence of the brides father, Dundas St., London, by the Rev. Mr. Henderson, Albert W. Williams, son of James Williams, Culloden, to Miss Adda, youngest daughter of Mr. H. Niles.

DANIEL—LINDLEY.—By Rev. John Reynolds, on the 5th inst., at Chapman's Terrace, Ingersoll, Mr. Joseph E. Daniel, to Miss Susan C. Lindley, both of Dereham.

DIED,

SWANSON.—In West Zorra, on Thursday the 21st ult., Margaret Vance, wife of Mr. Wm. Swanson, aged 34 years.

MURRAY.—In Embro, on Sunday, the 24th, ult., Mrs. Jno. Murray, aged 78 years.

WILLISON.—In Embro, on Tuesday, the 26th, ult., Jane Willison, aged 74 years.

BELL.—In Ingersoll, on the 22nd ult., infant daughter of Mr. W. C. Bell.

ROBERTSON.—In Ingersoll, on the 2nd ult., Mary, wife of Mr. Robt. Robertson, aged 53 years.

FIERHELLER.—In West Oxford, on the 27th ult., Harry E., son of Mr. A. Fierheller, aged 8 months and 6 days.

HEMSWORTH.—In West Zorra, on the 5th inst., Mr. Thos. Hemsworth, aged 22 years.

QUINN.—In East Nissouri, on the 5th inst., Mr. John Quinn, aged 29 years.

IRELAND.—In Ingersoll, on the 4th inst., Mr. John Ireland, father-in-law of Mr Edward Bishop, aged 82 years and 9 months.

DUNPHY.—In Dereham, on the 1st inst., Fletcher C., son of Mr. Jas. Dunphy, aged 2 yrs. and 1 d y.

R. VANCE keeps the finest of honey, both comb and extracted. 86

The place to go for something nice is to the China Tea House. 80.

All kinds of canned goods guaranteed good at Beck's. 80.

A large assortment of vases and toilet sets at the China Tea House. 80.

OYSTERS by the can, quart or dish at Vance's. 71.

Fine confectionery at Beck's for Christmas. 80

THE reason why "Nonsuch Washing Compound" should be used in preference to all other washing preparations. First, It is perfectly harmless. Second, It saves more than half the labour. Third, It is the cheapest in the market. Many more could be given but this should be sufficient. For sale by all grocers. 81

PARTIES requiring money on good security can obtain any amount they may require at from one to two per cent. cheaper than any where else by applying to P. O. Box 29, Ingersoll. Business strictly confidential. 82

CALL at Beck's and get some of those fine large oysters direct from Baltimore. 80.

CHINESE WISDOM.

Some Wise Sayings of the Celestials That Apply the World Over.

There seem to be very few European proverbs which have not been paralle ed in the Flowery Kingdom, and indeed it makes the world appear smaller than ever when one finds that the Chinese, a couple or ten thousand years ago, thought and said the same things that our ancestors crystallized into proverbs under such differing conditions. Mr. Giles says of the Chinese proverbial philosophy: "Most Western proverbs, maxims, household words, etc., are to be found embedded therein; sometimes expressed in strictly identical terms, at other times differing only in point of local color. Here are a few which will be recognized at once:

One actor does not make a play.
Out of the wolf's lair into the tiger's mouth.
Prevention is better than cure.
Better a living dog than a dead lion.
As the twig is bent the tree's inclined.
When the cat's away the rats play.
It is the unexpected which always happens.
Oxen till the fields and rats eat the corn.
Better be a fowl's back than a bullock's rump.
And here are a few the flavor of which is more decidedly Chinese, though some of them have long been common property;
Deal with the faults of others as gently as with your own.
A man thinks he knows, but a woman knows better.
No medicine is as good as a middling doctor.
No needle is sharp at both ends.
Straight trees are felled first.
Only imbeciles want credit for the chievements of their ancestors.
Better a dog and peace than a man in war.
Don't break a vase for a shy at a rat.
Everyone gives a shove to the tumbling wall.
You can't chop a thing as round as you can pare it.
He who rides a tiger cannot dismount.
Politeness before force.
Don't make dumplings in a teapot.
Don't take a pole-ax to kill a fowl.
Money makes a blind man see.
A near neighbor is better than a distant relation.
Women share adversity better than prosperity.

There is abundance of shrewdness and homely wisdom in these and scores more of Chinese proverbs and sayings given by Mr. Giles, and in many of the specimens of literary style there is an elegance and evidence of ripe culture which indicate that fully a thousand years ago China had attained a place in literature such as no Western nation attained until much later.—*New York Tribune*

An Enterprising City.

Nuremburg was a place of consideration even in the times of Emperor Henry IV., who ennobled thirty-eight families there. In 1219, Henry V. raised it to the rank of a free, imperial city, and during the middle ages it was very important on account of its enormous traffic between the great seaport of Venice and the countries of the East, and all northern Europe. Through its commerce it became a very rich city, and its burghers established manufactories of various sorts, and so built up its trade that skillful artizans flocked there, and many discoveries were made there which still have a great influence in the world.

The first paper mill in Germany was in Nuremburg, and Koberger's printing-house with its twenty-four presses was so attractive to authors that they settled at Nuremburg in order the more conveniently to oversee the printing of their works. Watches, called "Nuremburg Eggs," were first made about 1500; the clarionet was invented there, and church organs were better made there than in any other German town. A new composition of brass, the air-gun, and wire-drawing machinery were all Nuremburg devices. The filagree silver and gold work—the medals, images, seals, and other artistic jewelry which were made by the fifty master goldsmiths who dwelt there—were famous far and wide; and this variety of manufactures was increased by Hirchvogel, an artizan who travelled in Italy, and learned to make majolica. His factorys, established at Nuremburg in 1507, was the first in all Germany in which such ware was made. It is not certain that playing cards were invented in Nuremburg, but they were manufactured there as early as 1380, and cannon were cast there in 1356; previous to this they had been made of iron bars soldered together lengthwise, and held in place by hoops. In short, the manufactories of Nuremberg were so numerous as to give rise to a proverb,

"Nuremburg's hand,
Goes through every land";

and thus the city had a sort of importance which success and wealth brings to a person or place.—*St, Nicholas.*

—A French chemist asserts that it is the mechanical state which makes new bread less digestible than old; the former is soft, elastic and glutinous in all its parts that ordinary mastication fails to reduce it to a sufficiently digestible condition. In the course of some experiments in this direction, a circular loaf, twelve inches in diameter and six inches thick, was taken from an oven heated to 240° Reaumur, and a thermometer forced into it three inches. The thermometer indicated 207.5° Fahrenheit. The loaf was then taken to a room the temperature of which was 66° Fahrenheit, and found to weigh seven and a half pounds; in twenty-four hours the temperature of the loaf fell to 66°, and in thirty-six hours to 63.5°. In the first forty-eight hours it lost only two ounces in weight. After six days the loaf was again put in the oven, and when the thermometer had indicated that its temperature ha ... risen to 156° Fahrenheit, it was cut open and found to be fresh, and to possess the same qualities as if it had been taken out of the oven the first time, but it had lost twelve ounces in weight. Experiments were made with slices of bread with similar results.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

January 24th, 1884. 1585-181

BORN.

WANTED.

A Good Smart Servant in a family of 4; General Housework; good wages. MRS. J. A. McINNES.

Feb. 28th 1884. 1590

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

A NEW PIANO, one of the best makes in America. The Piano can be seen at VANCE'S STORE, Thames Street.

Ingersoll, Jan. 31st, 1884. 1580tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

At 6 per cent.—£500,000 H. O'CONNOR, jr., Broker, Ingersoll. Office—Opposite Imperial and Merchants Banks.

Ingersoll, Dec. 6th, 1883. 1578t

WANTED.

Any person desirous of purchasing a piano can save money by joining a party of gentlemen in town who are treating with manufacturers direct for a number of instruments at wholesale prices. Address for 10 days PIANO, Box 156, Ingersoll P. O.

Feb. 28th, 1884. 1590r

NOTE LOST.

A note for $500, bearing 8 per cent. interest, made by Joseph Potts, in favor of Peter Kennedy, payable at the Imperial Bank, Ingersoll, dated at Belmont, the 23rd day of January last. It is payable to order, and not endorsed. A payment on the same is stopped, parties are cautioned against negotiating the note.

PETER KENNEDY.

Ingersoll, Feb. 27th, 1884. 1590r

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Cragg, of the Town of Ingersoll, in the County of Oxford and Province of Ontario, harness maker, has made an assignment to Thomas Brown, of the said Town of Ingersoll, tanner, of all his real and personal estate, for the benefit of all his creditors. All creditors having claims against the said Charles Cragg are requested to send by post pre-paid to the undersigned on or before the first day of April next a statement of their names and addresses with full particulars of their claims and the securities held by them, if any, verified by statutory declaration. The said Trustee will, after the said first day of April, next proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate pro rato among the creditors of the said Charles Cragg, of whose claims he shall then have had notice.

Dated at Ingersoll this 22nd day of January, 1884.

THOS. BROWN, Assignee.

Feb. 28th, 1884. 1590t

COMBINATION STOVE.

The Most Perfect Coal and Wood Stove Manufactured, with round fire pot, on the same principle as a Base Burner.

Guaranteed to Give Perfect Satisfaction. Call and See it Working at the Store of

S. KING
Star House,
Thames Street, Ingersoll.

Cheese Vats, Milk Cans, Sap Pans, and Pails MADE TO ORDER.

PRICES LOW.

The Lime-Kiln Club.

"It am now my solemn duty," commenced the President, "to announce the unexpeckted death of Brudder Concentric Jobson, an honorary member residin' in Quebec. Dis letter in my han' states that he was in XXX health up to 11 o'clock Tuesday forenoon, at which hour he drapped dead on de sidewalk in front of a cheap cash grocery. Brudder Jobson was an aiverage good man. He had his virtues an' his vices. His death won't be any great loss to de world, an' yit he might have lived on without bein' in anybody's way. De Janitor will see dat crape am hung on de knob ob de alley doah for de nex' ten days, an' if any of you desiah to compose a poem on de departed brudder, you has my consent.

"I would furder announce dat I has a communicashun from Baltimore, settin' fo'th de fack dat Brudder Participatian White, an' honorary member residin' in dat city, am now in jail on charge of stealin' twenty pounds of codfish. He says he am as spotless as snow. It seems dat he was left in charge of a groc