

THE REPORTER.

VOL. II.

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THE REPORTER

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Editorial notices in local column five cents per line for first insertion and three cents per line for each subsequent insertion. A limited number of advertisements inserted at special rates. Advertisements unaccompanied by written instructions will be inserted until forbidden and charged accordingly. The Reporter office is supplied with a good equipment of poster as well as a fine job type.

BETHUEL LOVERIN,
Publisher and Proprietor

Ode to Spring.

BY ENG. A FARMERSVILLE BOY.

Daughter of Heaven, delightful Spring,
Oh, how shall I thy praises sing!
Season of faith and hope and trust,
Admire thee much, we surely must.
March, April, May, thy daughters three,
As different as well can be.
First, windy March, a blustering maid,
Who seldom shows us one green blade.
Old Winter holds her by the throat,
And wraps her in his snowy coat,
Till April comes to her relief,
And drives away the stormy chief.
Then April with sunshine and showers
Brings forth at last some tiny flowers.
And the ships bound fast with ice and snow,
She has thawed them loose and let them go.
The little brooks, too, she has set them free,
They are bounding along to find the sea.
Vegetation is bursting out of the ground
And signs of life are everywhere found.
The woods and fields made vocal by song
Of birds and insects, a motley throng.
The farmer has begun his toil
Of turning o'er the humid soil.
The birds are looking for the worm
Which oft does vegetation harm.
The frogs and toads their concert hold
By day and night if not too cold.
Misquitos, too, in country place,
Are sure to find your hands and face.
And if your clothing should be thin,
They will probe through and pierce your skin.
Air, earth and water now doth swarm
With life of every size and form.
And this is April every time,
In this our snowy northern clime.
Next comes the gayest of the year—
A blooming maid—her name is May.
She decks herself in living green
As everywhere may now be seen.
She brings the grass and herbs to feed,
The flocks and herds as they have need.
Domestic fowls now make a noise,
And so do children, girls and boys.
She brings the blossom for the tree,
She brings the honey for the bee.
How well the little insect knows
The budding of every flower that grows,
And in the flowering shrubs and trees
That wait perfume on every breeze,
And when the farmer sows his grain
She brings it forth with sun and rain.
The gardener, too, she teaches him
When he his trees and shrubs should trim,
And when his various seeds to sow
If he would have them thrive and grow.
The merchant and mechanic too,
She teaches him what he should do,
What kind of goods he ought to show,
As changing seasons come and go.
And all the careworn sons of toil
That work in shops or till the soil,
To make the path of life less drear
She gives them hope their hearts to cheer.
She gives to youth a time to rove
Through flowery fields or shady grove.
Even manhood and old age will find
Such walks are cheering to the mind.
But in the city and large town
No rural scenes like these abound.
Oh! then the sidewalk and the lanes
Are thronged with groups or single swains.
Oh, if there is a city park
They lie away blithe as the lark,
There to enjoy the cooling breeze
That gently moves among the trees,
She to the minds of all doth bring
The truth that we too have our spring,
Or time of youth, which is the same,
If spent in vice, 'twill end in shame,
But if in virtue's paths we've trod,
We're on the road that leads to God.
Sometimes I almost wish she'd stay,
Such a lovely maiden—May.
Now, Spring, I've praised your daughters three
Which is the same as praising thee,
For children's praise in mother's ears
Is the most welcome words she hears.
But, if I live and tarry here
Till you come round another year,
I'll sing to you an ode sublimer
Than ever fell from tongue of rhymier.
Till then, farewell, and let me say
While I am here I'll humbly pray
That Christmas may, while here, live so
That when they're called from earth to go,
The Lord in mercy will us bring
Where we'll enjoy perpetual spring.

TO OUR READERS.

With this number we commence to issue the REPORTER as an 8 page sheet. We intend inside of the next two weeks to put in a new stereotype headline and otherwise add to the typographical appearance of the paper, which will then be one of the neatest and best got up papers in the counties. We are also negotiating to obtain the latest telegraphic news up to the hour of going to press, which will make our latest news some four hours earlier than any other paper. We have also concluded to make a change in the date of issue, and will hereafter publish on Saturday morning in time for the noon mails. Owing to the large additional expense incurred, we find it necessary, in order to save ourselves from loss, to place the subscription price at \$1 per annum. Subscribers who have paid for the paper in advance will receive the REPORTER the balance of their year at the old rates. Having now got into our new office, we hope to be able to issue regularly and on time. Particular attention paid to job-work, and at reasonable rates.

BLOODY BATTLE

FIERCE FIGHTING.

General Middleton Ends a Three-Days' Fight by Capturing Batouche.

(Special to the Reporter.)

Batoche was taken at 4 p. m. on Monday, after desperate fighting, many of our brave fellows biting the dust. The volunteers dashed on Batoche, capturing horses and freeing all the prisoners. Our loss is five killed and ten wounded. Among the killed is Lieut. Fitch, of the Grenadiers, shot through the heart. During the engagement Riel sent a white flag and a note to Middleton, saying that if the soldiers did not at once cease firing on houses he would kill all the prisoners. Before Riel had time to carry his murderous threats into execution, with loud cheers, the volunteers charged on the place and effected its capture, releasing the prisoners. The rebels fled northward. The Str. Northcoote is safe, arriving at Batoche shortly after the battle.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

Our Driving Park.

The directors of the Driving Park Association held a meeting at the Armstrong House, on Saturday evening last, when it was decided to commence at once to get the grounds and track in proper condition. The track will be located directly opposite the former residence of Dr. Giles, about 1/4 of a mile east of the village. The posts for the fence were secured during the winter, and a full half-mile track laid out by W. Beatty, P. L. S. Ground was broken on Monday last,

and the work of getting the track ready for driving will be rapidly pushed to completion. The committee were instructed to procure a number of season and driving tickets, which will be in the hands of the secretary for sale. Driving tickets, entitling the holder to the privileges of the track for the season, have been placed at \$5. Admission tickets for the season will be placed at \$1. A call for one-half the amount subscribed will be made at once. A meeting of the shareholders will be held in the Armstrong House Sample Room on Saturday evening next, 16th inst., at 8 p. m., for the transaction of important business. The lease of the grounds will be submitted for approval, and it is expected that all parties interested will be present.

Practice Makes Perfect.

Our village band failed to give us the usual open-air concert on Saturday evening. Report says that some of the leading musicians had other and more pressing engagements to attend to that rendered their presence at band practice impossible. We understand that one of the members is practicing *a la* Weston, with the intention of competing for one of the walking-match prizes that are likely to be offered by some of our county fairs next fall. At least, we should judge that this must have been what impelled the bugler to make such rapid time around one of the squares that evening.

The Railway.

The By-law granting a bonus to the Brockville and Westport Railway was voted on in Elizabethtown on the 5th inst., and, we regret to say, was defeated. What effect this will have on the prospects of the road being built we are unable to say. One rumor that reaches us is to the effect that the construction company have decided, despite the adverse vote, to proceed with the construction of the road, and trust to the township again submitting the By-law. We hope this rumor may prove correct, for we can hardly give up the prospect of seeing the iron horse moving swiftly along through the country between Brockville and Sault Ste. Marie. If we fail in getting the road now, we need not expect to again get a company to undertake to build the road, even if we should offer them a bonus

L. M. A. Entertainment.

The third public entertainment of the Literary and Musical Association was held on Friday evening last. The president, Mr. A. W. Bannister, B. A., occupied the chair. The program was one of the best yet presented by the Association. The literary part was selected from the works of Shakespeare, and lovers of the writings of the "myriad minded man" could not fail to have been pleased with the interpretation of the selections. A well written and concise synopsis of Henry VIII. was pre-

pared and read by Miss Nash, in which was manifested an intimate knowledge of the plot and salient features of the play. Mr. Geo. F. Donnelley contributed a "story of the Merchant of Venice." A recitation of "Spartacus' appeal to the gladiators," by Mr. A. Alguire, was a fine elocutionary effort, and received the hearty commendation of the audience. The trial scene of the Merchant of Venice was read, the following being the cast of characters:—
Shylock.....A. W. Bannister, B. A.
Portia.....Miss Kitty Kincaid
Duke.....W. G. Parish
Antonio.....Geo. F. Donnelley
Nerissa.....Mrs. Cornell
Gratiana.....A. Alguire
Bassanio.....D. Judd

The scene was well depicted, and notwithstanding the absence of costume and scenic effects, the audience obtained a correct idea of the play, and signified their approval by a generous applause. In substitution of an absent number, Mr. Bannister read several short selections bearing on the life and character of Shakespeare. A number of quotations from Shakespeare were volunteered, and this feature of the entertainment, though new, proved to be quite interesting. The musical committee deserve credit for the splendid program they contributed towards the evening's enjoyment. An excellent orchestra, consisting of Messrs. Compò, H. Kincaid, C. Fisher, and Miss Kitty Kincaid, played at intervals during the evening, and their music was very popular with the audience. Miss Fisher gave a piano solo, playing "Alice," a piece containing some very pretty strains. The piano duet by Mrs. Parish and Miss Fisher was a very fine instrumental, artistically rendered. Mrs. Cornell sang "Going to Market," a quaint piece with a spice of humor, which met with well-deserved applause. We were pleased to see Mrs. Stevens' name on the program, and were not disappointed in our expectation of receiving an excellent song. The trio, "Three Old Maids of Lee," was rendered by Mesdames Beach, Cornell, and Miss Fisher. Mr. C. Fisher sang "Warrior Bold" and Mr. H. Kincaid "The Tar's Farewell." These fine old English ballads were well rendered and were heartily applauded. The receipts of the evening were entirely satisfactory, and the first installment of books for the library will be ordered at once.

Trial of Marks.

The trial of Jas. Marks has been fixed for Tuesday, 26th of May, before Judge McDonald. Marks is charged with killing Mrs. Mulvena and assaulting her husband. Some time ago, he elected to be tried by a jury, but having got tired of the suspense, on being arraigned on Monday last, he pleaded not guilty to both charges and decided to be tried by the Judge.

THE WEEKS NEWS

General Wolseley has arrived at Suakim.

There are 8,000 coal miners idle or on strike in Illinois.

Almost all the Montreal Grand Trunk employes struck Friday.

The steel man-of-war *Howe* has been launched at Pembroke, Wales.

The British steamer *Garnet* sailed Friday supposedly for New York.

The Czar has signed an order for the equipment of the whole Russian fleet.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice have returned to London from the continent.

The Admiralty has chartered the steamship *France* from the National line.

Earl Dufferin is said to have evidence of the premeditation in the assault on Penjdeh.

The people of Afghan-Turkestan are said to be looking to England to help the Amir.

The Scott Act petitions for Hastings have been filed and the voting will occur in June.

The family of Mr. Asahel Marroe of Matilda, have taken up their residence in Iroquois.

One of the main bridges at Lyndhurst was carried away by the recent freshets at that place.

The Turret ships *Rupert* and *Devastation* have been put in commission for active service.

Gen. De Leslie telegraphs that the Chinese are loyally fulfilling the conditions of peace.

The Government steamer *La Camille* has gone down the St. Lawrence to place buoys in position.

The report that the King of Denmark will be selected as arbitrator between England and Russia is denied.

The Bey of Tunis has refused the arrest of his brother, who was about to go to France without leave.

The publication of the revised edition of the Old Testament has been postponed until the 15th of May.

The Amir of Afghanistan has been gazetted Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India.

It is reported that Russia is meeting with great opposition in the endeavour to purchase coal out animals.

The British bark *Northwest*, which left New York on January is reported lost with a crew of twenty-five.

A list of 200 properties has been placed in the hands of the sheriff of Montreal to be sold for arrears of tolls.

The Franco-Egyptian relations have been re-established and the French Charge d'Affairs has been retained.

Since his birth day, Bismarck has become the richest proprietor in Prussia. His yearly income is now \$10,000.

Wigglesworth Franks have been convicted of conspiracy by ballot-box stuffing at the late Mayoralty election in Toronto.

All the English ships of the first naval reserve have been completely equipped with torpedoes and machine guns.

Jean Dubois, flogged in Montreal a year ago for an indecent crime, has been found insane and sent to a lunatic asylum.

An English man-of-war is anchored at the entrance to the Dardanelles, and another is steaming to and fro through the straits.

The post office at Port Elmsley was reopened last week and is now in full running order. Mr. Wm. Hunter, is the postmaster.

The British Government has chartered the Guoin Line steamer *Abyssinia*, and the Allan Line steamer *Peruvian*, for troopships.

The steamer *Germania* left Whitehall on Saturday with thirty boats for Montreal. This is the first tow of the year on Lake Champlain.

Mr. John Burgess, Government boiler inspector, is confined to his home in Montreal owing to his having been accidentally scalded.

Wainright's brewery at Pittsburgh caved in on Saturday and 10,000 barrels of beer were lost. The total loss is estimated at \$100,000.

Lieut. Carstairs of Iroquois has been ordered to square himself and get into fighting trim. His company will occupy the fort at Prescott.

Mr. D. B. Coons, an old Iroquois boy, now resident in Dallas, Texas, was married on Tuesday evening last to Miss Murphy, of that city.

The measles epidemic continues in the city of New York. Four hundred and fifty children have died from the disease since January 1st.

A despatch from Panama states that National Commander Poyas has imprisoned the rebel leader Aizpura and several other of the insurgents.

A Russian spy who pretended to be purchasing furs, secured a plan of the harbour and fortifications at Victoria, B. C., and left for San Francisco.

Mr. N. Cowd, of Toledo is running three cheese factories this summer—Silver Creek, Newbliss and Robinson's Mills. They opened on Monday, April 27th.

Owing to the bitter fight between the saloon keepers and prohibitionists of Redkey, Ind., and frequent threats of incendiarism all fire risks have been cancelled.

U. S. Lieut. Commander Nicholas reports that at Hooneyah, Alaska, the man and woman who were accused of witchcraft were hung up and left to starve to death.

The *Canada Gazette* contains the proclamation declaring that elections under the Canada Temperance Act will be held in Kingston and Frontenac May 21.

F. Elkington is appointed returning officer for the city and W. Ferguson, sheriff, for the county.

The trial of Richard Short for attempted assassination of Phelan was commenced Friday.

The Brockville Lacrosse Club has lost a very strong man this season in the person of Frank Bissonnette, who has returned to Kingston. He will join the Kingston club.

A vigilance committee has been appointed in Toledo to see that the license law is properly carried out this year. As good men are appointed the matter will be well looked after.

The Assessor this year makes the population of Gananoque 3,208, an increase of 139 over that of last year. Only 114 dogs are acknowledged, out of the thousand that run the streets.

On May 1st, the Scott Act went into operation in Oxford, Simcoe, Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry, Bruce, Huron, and Dufferin, Ont., Yarmouth, N.S., and Arthabaska and Stanstead, Quebec.

In reply to a cable inquiry from the British War Office, the Canadian Pacific Railway have stated that they can undertake to transport, at any moment, torpedoes or other material for coast defence.

In consequence of the damage done to the Rideau Canal by the recent freshets, it will not be opened for navigation as early as was anticipated. It probably be the 1st of June before the canal will be flooded.

Mr. Jacob Hanes, of Honesville, died last Friday, and was buried on Sunday afternoon at Honesville cemetery. He was in his 87th year. An old Veteran of 1812, and a man much respected by all who knew him.

Navigation will, it is expected, be closed between Ottawa and Merrickville for the ensuing three months on the Rideau canal, owing to several serious breaks in the dams at Long Island and other points. Traffic for the time specified will be open only from Merrickville to Kingston.

It would be well for farmers and municipal officials to make a note of the fact that a recent order-in-Council imposes a penalty of \$200 for removing an infected sheep from any farm-yard or building, unless by authority of the Minister of Agriculture. Deceased sheep must be slaughtered by the corporation, and the owner compensated.

The Canadian voyageurs who have lately returned from service in Egypt will not be sent home in a special vessel but return independently at their own leisure. The Imperial authorities have provided the men with special tickets good till used so that they can see the Old Country before they return home or sail at once if they please.

About three hundred boxes of cheese were offered on the board of trade last Thursday principally by James Bissell, F. H. McCrea, James Miller, N. H. Field, J. A. Wright, and the Elbe factory. They were all sold, some at 9¢, others at 9.5-8 and one lot at 9¢. The average price was 9.5-8.

New South Wales has offered the Imperial authorities a contingent for service in India or elsewhere.

Five steamships have been purchased in the United States by Russia. They are to be used as cruisers.

A despatch from Gen. DeLisle states that the Chinese generals refuse to evacuate Tonquin or retire from the positions they have captured.

John Murgatroyd, a miser, died on Tuesday in a hospital in Philadelphia. \$25,000 was found sewed up in his shirt, and he had \$25,000 in the bank.

The fast Russian cruiser *Dyghit* is lying off the coast of Peru somewhere. There are five English warships on the South Pacific station.

The Reformers of Toronto have called a mass meeting in Shaftesbury Hall on Friday evening to consider the Franchise Bill now before the Dominion Parliament.

Inquiries amongst steamboat men lead to the conclusion that, owing to the troubles in the west, the carrying trade via Winnipeg to the Saskatchewan will be considerably duller than usual this summer. Traders are not prepared to run any risks, and are waiting for things to quiet down.

The Custom House Officer at Gananoque granted the first clearance this season to the *Schr. B. W. Folger* last Tuesday, and she left for Oswego with grain next day.

The schooner *Mansuilla*, lying below the bridge at Kingston for the past two years, has been sold by Hon. J. G. Ross, Quebec, to Messrs. Murphy & Wison, Hamilton.

The flood in the vicinity of South Mountain surpasses anything before known. The bridge was swept away, and several bridges along the Nation received injury to a very considerable extent. They had to ferry the river with a small boat which was by no means safe, some of the boys being carried nearly over the dam, Peter especially having a close call.

A recent amendment to the Ontario liquor license Act reads:—Every person, not being the occupant or a member of his family or lodger in his house, who buys or obtains or attempts to buy or obtain intoxicating liquor during the time prohibited by this Act for the sale thereof, shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$2 or not more than \$40 and costs.

The Iroquois Mail Carrier on his return trip from Mountain last Saturday week met with quite an adventure. While passing Mr. Montgomery's, where the water was about as high as the fence, his horse got on a cake of ice and jumping upset the buggy and threw an old lady passenger and the driver into the water. The lady's clothing kept her up until she reached the fence and Mr. Montgomery came to the rescue with a canoe, the lady was taken to his house, where she obtained dry clothing, then taken to the bridge in a canoe and proceeded on her way rejoicing.

ANOTHER BATTLE

Col. Otter Engaged with the Indians.

WINNIPEG, 6th.—A despatch from Saskatchewan Landing via Swift Current per courier who arrived there last evening from Battleford, brings the news of a battle fought with the Indians at Poundmaker's reserve on Sunday, May 3rd. A flying column of 300 men under Col. Otter attacked the Indians, 600 strong at five o'clock in the morning. The fight lasted till noon. Poundmaker's reserve lies on the Battle River between it and Eye Hill Creek, near Mamitau Lake. This chief had been joined by other bands under Red Pheasant, Moose-min, Strike-him-on-the-back and others, and was no doubt acting in conjunction with Big Bear, Little Child and other chiefs operating further west. Our loss was seven men killed and twelve wounded. The enemy's loss was 50 killed and wounded. Colonel Otter covered, including the engagement 70 miles, fought the battle and returned to Battleford inside of thirty hours. The men behaved magnificently. The list of killed and wounded is as follows:—Killed—N. W. M. P. Corp. Laurie, Corp. Sleight and Bugler Burke, Ottawa Foot Guards, Todd's sharpshooters, Privates Osgood, Maynard and Rogers, C company Infantry School, Bugler Foulkes and Private Dobbs, total seven. Wounded—N. W. M. P. Sergt. McLeod, B Battery, Lieut. Peltier, Sergt. Gaffney, Corporal Morton and Gummer Reynolds, C company Infantry School, Sergt. Maj. Spackman, Ottawa Foot Guards, Todd's sharpshooters, Color Sergt. Winder, Private McQuilliken; B Co., Gilbert. A Battleford volunteer was also wounded, total twelve. The reserve where the battle was fought is about 34 miles in area, and is full of scrub with bluffs, ravines and small hills.

PORT COLBORNE, April 30.—The ice has all gone off this shore. The canal, harbour, and lake on this shore are clear. Official information to-day says:—The canal will be opened on the 7th of May.

The *Deseronto* commenced her trips to Clayton on Monday.

Interesting Facts About Fish.

Every species of fish has its regular hours for feeding, but bass and pickerel digest their food the soonest, and are, therefore, most always hungry. A pike or pickerel weighing ten pounds will pull a dead weight of twenty pounds off a level bank when hooked. These same fish have been known to jump at least four feet clear of the surface and to throw themselves from one pond into another. Fish can see at night just as well as a cat. Does a fish ever sleep? He does. If you will watch a gold fish for a day or two you will find him taking occasional naps. If man could invent some way to get up a race between fishes the result would astonish you. A pickerel is probably one of the swiftest of our fresh water fish. He moves for a short distance so fast that you simply see a flash. Almost every species of fish can see on all sides and behind him as well as in front. Their gills are the most delicate filter in the world. Every tooth in the mouth of a fish which preys upon other fish is set in such a way that every attempt to escape fastens the victim more firmly. A ro-horse or mullet, weighing five pounds, could not take a small apple into its mouth. A pike weighing three pounds could almost swallow a man's fist. When a bass is first hooked, he will run towards you. A pike or pickerel will run from you. A sheephead or dogfish will jump for the surface. A mullet will dive for the bottom.

Washington's Personal Appearance.

Washington's boots were enormous. They were No. 13. His ordinary walking shoes were No. 11. His hands were large in proportion, and he could not buy a glove to fit him, and had to have his gloves made to order. His mouth was his strong feature, the lips being always tightly compressed. That day they were compressed so tightly as to be painful to look at. At that time he weighed 230 pounds, and there was no surplus flesh about him. He was tremendously muscled, and the fame of his great strength was everywhere. His huge tent, when wrapped up with the poles, was so heavy that it required two men to place it in the camp wagon. Washington could lift it with one hand and throw it in the wagon as easily as if it were a pair of saddle-bags. He could hold a musket with one hand and shoot with precision as easily as other men did with a horse-pistol. His lungs were his weak point, and his voice was never strong. He was at that time in the prime of life. His hair was a chestnut brown, his cheeks were prominent, and his head was not large in contrast to every other part of his body, which seemed large and bony at all points. His finger joints and wrists were so large as to be genuine curiosities. As to his habits at that period I found out much that might be interesting. He was an enormous eater, but was content with bread and meat, if he had plenty of it. But hunger seemed to put him in a rage. It was his custom to take a drink of rum or whiskey on awaking in the morning.

Of course all this was charged when he grew old. I saw him at Alexandria a year before he died. His hair was very grey, and his firm was slightly bent. His chest was very thin. He had false teeth, which did not fit, and pushed his under lip outward. I believe he drank much more in his old age. He had whiskey in the morning, and at dinner two bottles of Madeira wines. He was a great lover of fine wines and fine horses.—*Chicago Tribune*.

Thad. Stevens' Strong Individuality.

His whole life was shadowed by a deformity in the foot, which caused slight lameness and gave a morbid sensitiveness to his nature. While in York he desired to join the lodge of Free Masons, but this physical defect rendered him ineligible. He was much chagrined and became a most violent and pronounced opponent of the order, never losing an opportunity to denounce it in unsparring terms. This hatred took a strong political bias, and from that time he was a most bitter and unrelenting anti-Mason. His strong individuality impressed every one who ever met him, and his sayings and doings are still remembered in many characteristic incidents. Judge Durkee, who, like Stevens, was a Vermont and was an ardent and devoted admirer of that gentleman, told me he was once engaged in trying a case with him and received a letter which was positively unreadable. He gave the letter to a friend promising a liberal percentage of the prospective fee if she would translate it. She earned her reward after some hours' hard work on the epistle. His writing consisted of two or three letters in the beginning of a word, followed by an irregular scrawl.

He was once asked to read a letter of advice which he had written a client. He glanced over it, found himself quite unable to read it, and handed it back with "Humph, I don't write letters to read myself. I wrote it for you to read." A gentleman once wrote asking an opinion, but neglected to enclose the customary fee. With grim humor Stevens returned a blank sheet of paper by next post.—*Philadelphia Times*.

ENGLAND'S GREATEST BANK.

"The Old Lady in Threadneedle Street" and Her Method of Doing Business.

(*Chambers' Journal*.)

The Bank of England originated in the brain of William Paterson, a Scotchman—better known, perhaps, as the organizer and leader of the ill-fated Darien expedition. It commenced business in 1694, its charter—which was in the first instance granted for eleven years only—bearing date of July 27 of that year. This charter has been from time to time renewed, the last renewal having taken place in 1844. The original capital of the bank was but 1,200,000 pounds sterling, and it carried on its business in a single room in Mercers' hall, with a staff of fifty-four clerks. From so small a beginning has grown the present gigantic establishment, which covers nearly three acres and employs in town and country nearly 900 officials.

All Bank of England notes are printed in the bank itself. Six printing presses are in constant operation, the same machine printing first the particulars of value, signature, etc., and then the numbers of the notes in consecutive order. The printing presses are so constructed as to register each note printed, so that the machine itself indicates automatically how many notes have passed through it. The average production of notes is 50,000 a day, and about the same number are presented in the same time for payment. The "library" of canceled notes—not to be confounded with the bank library proper—is situated in the bank vaults. The stock of paid notes for five years—the period during which, as before stated, the notes are preserved for reference—is about 77,745,000 in number. They fill 13,400 boxes, about eighteen inches long, ten wide, and nine deep. As each day adds about 50,000 notes to the number, it is necessary to find some means of destroying those which have passed their allotted term of preservation.

This is done by fire, about 400,000 notes being burned at one time in a furnace specially constructed for that purpose. Formerly, from some peculiarity in the ink with which the notes were printed, the cremated notes burned into a solid blue clinker; but the composition of the ink has been altered, and the paper now burns into a fine gray ash. The fumes of the burning paper are extremely dense and pungent, and to prevent any nuisance arising from this cause the process of cremation is carried out at dead of night, when the city is comparatively deserted. Further, in order to mitigate the density of the fumes, they are made to ascend through a shower of falling water, the chimney shaft being fitted with a special shower bath arrangement for this purpose. The stock of gold in bullion vault varies from 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 pounds sterling. The bars are laid side by side on small flat trucks or barrows carrying 100 bars each. In a glass case in this vault is seen a portion of the war indemnity paid by King Coffee, of Ashantee, consisting of gold ornaments, a little short of standard fineness.

The safeguards against robbery, by force or fraud are many and elaborate. At night the bank is guarded at all accessible points by an ample military force. In the event of attack from without, there are sliding galleries which can be thrust out from the roof, and which would enable a body of sharpshooters to rake the streets in all directions. Few people are aware that the Bank of England contains within the walls a graveyard; but such is nevertheless the fact. The Gordon riot of 1780, during which the bank was attacked by a mob, called attention to the necessity for strengthening its defenses. Competent authorities

advised that an adjoining church, rejoicing in the appropriate name of St. Christopher-le-Stocks, was, in a military sense, a source of danger, and accordingly an act of parliament was passed to enable the directors to purchase the church and its appurtenances. The old churchyard, tastefully laid out, now forms what is known as the bank "garden," the handsome "court-rooms" or "bank parlour" abutting on one of its sides. There is a magnificent lime tree, one of the largest in London, in the center of the garden, and tradition states that under this tree a former clerk of the bank, eight feet high, lies buried.

The Marks on Gloves.

(*Chicago News*.)

"Why are gloves stamped with various alphabetical letters?" inquired a gentleman the other day as he was being fitted to a pair of gloves. "I observe," he continued, "that there appears to be no regular system in this lettering. Sometimes I notice one letter; sometimes two or three on the inside of gloves. It may be C, or A, or M, or all three, or some other letter. It may appear on the thumb, the back of the glove, on the wrist, or up in the fingers. What is the significance of those cabalistic signs?"

"Oh, I don't know," replied the intelligent glove fitter.

"Those letters," said a young lady, one of the few persons in America, outside of the agents, who understands the glove business, when the question was asked her, "are either the manufacturer's private mark, which is put on all his skins as soon as brought into the factory, or one of the marks which he uses in his establishment to show the grade of the different qualities of skin. Sometimes the buyer for some one manufacturer secures an over-supply of skins. When they are delivered at his factory they are all branded with his private mark. But, as he cannot use all, part are disposed of to other makers, who, in turn, put on their marks as well as those grading the skin. Consequently a pair of gloves frequently have two or three letters on."

Cross-Eyed People.

(*Common-sense Advertiser*.)

"You would think that a cross-eyed person would overcome his sensitiveness," said an oculist, "but he seldom does. He broods over it. It grows on him. He imagines that every one he meets thinks as much about it as he does, and life often loses all attraction for him. Did you ever notice a cross-eyed man walk? No! I can tell one as far as I can see him. It imparts to his gait a certain movement peculiar to the whole class of cross-eyed people."

Smoking and Kissing.

Mrs. De Blank—"There now, John, just read that, and maybe you will throw away that horrid cigar."

Mr. De Blank—"Read what?"

"Why, this in the paper. A member of the recent Women's Congress says 'it is a nice thing for a man to keep his mouth fit to be kissed.'"

"Humph! That may all be; but it is also a nice thing for a woman to keep her mouth in the right position to be kissed."

"The right position?"

"Yes; shut."—*Philadelphia Call*.

A Young Woman of Courage.

"You Miranda," called a lady to the fat colored nurse, "didn't you pinch Frankie?"

"Yes, I did."

"What made you do it?"

"Cause he pinched me; dat's wuh! fuh! Needn' think 'cause I haster nuss dat I se gwinter be run ober by a white pusson. Pinch me I'd pinch him, don't kere ef he wuz ez big ez a house."—*Arkansas Traveller*.

THE FARMERSVILLE REPORTER.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

All the important events of the week.

The Scott Act went into force in Huron, Bruce, Simcoe, Dufferin, Oxford, and Norfolk, on Friday, May 1.

Since the uprising in the North West the price of meats of all kinds has gone up fully 6 cents per lb. in Winnipeg.

A Montreal telegram says smallpox seems to be spreading, as two new cases were discovered Monday and one death took place.

The advocates of the Scott Act in Essex have concluded not to submit the measure to the electors till some time near the close of the year.

It is reported that the Imperial Government has decided to drop the question of renewing the Crimes Act in Ireland, and revive the milder Peace Preservation Act.

In the Newfoundland Assembly Thursday night, the expediency of continuing relations with the United States involved in the fishery clauses of the Washington treaty was discussed for several hours with closed doors.

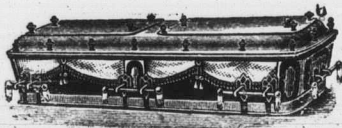
In Colchester, the other day, a refractory juvenile drew a revolver on a school teacher who threatened to whip him, and when the teacher talked of arrest the boy skipped to Detroit. His parents are now anxiously looking for him.

The Ontario Government have appointed Mr. Barre, of Quebec, professor of dairying in connection with the Creamery at the Agricultural College, and that gentleman commences his duties immediately. Mr. Barre will take charge of the creamery and experimental dairying, and will lecture on the subject in the College. He is said to be the best authority on the subject in the Dominion.

Wiggins and Francks, the two Toronto Tory ballot-box stuffers, were on Monday morning sentenced to jail for three months each by Chief Justice Wilson. In addition to this punishment they are liable to a heavy fine for every ballot wrongfully put in the box and are disfranchised, losing all the privileges of a citizen. The sentence meets with great approbation.

The Canadian voyageurs who have lately returned from service in Egypt will not be sent home in a special vessel but return independently at their own leisure. The Imperial authorities have provided the men with special tickets, good till used, so that they can see the Old Country before they return home or sail at once if they desire. The contingent now in Europe numbers 80 men.

Mr. H. P. Becket, a well-to-do farmer living near Victoria, Norfolk Co., met with a sudden death on Tuesday. He was out shooting, and it is supposed that in getting over the fence he put the gun over in front of him and in doing so it was discharged, the contents entering his abdomen and killing him instantly. He was found some hours after by neighbors sent in search of him by his wife, with one foot on the fence and his back against a tree. Mr. Becket was about 42 years of age and highly respected. He leaves a wife and four children to mourn his sudden death.



T. G. STEVENS & Bro.

Always has on hand a large and **SELECTED STOCK OF FURNITURE** OF ALL KINDS IN

BLACK WALNUT, Elm, Ash & Maple.

We are old experienced Mechanics and we do not make a speciality of any article, but of our whole business.

We have lately purchased the fines Hearse in the County and having at all times a full stock of

Caskets, Coffins and Burial Robes

We are prepared to attend to all orders with promptness

Our Prices are Moderate

in every Department, and we think it will be to your advantage to

Call and see our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

NOTICE.

Change of Business.

Having bought out Mr. Ross' **7 CENT STORE**

I am now prepared to offer you all kinds of goods cheaper than you have ever bought them before for cash or ready pay. I have just ordered a full supply of

TINWARE,

Such as Pails, Pans, &c., and will sell them cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere. I have also a general assortment of

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery,

and all kinds of

Crockery and Glassware.

I can give you better bargains in all kinds of

Groceries

Such as Teas, Tobaccos, and Sugars, than I have ever offered before, as I want to clear them all out to make room for another line of goods. It will be to your interest to call and get my prices before purchasing elsewhere. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods. The highest price in cash paid for all kinds of Hides and Pelts. Cash paid for eggs.

Teas and Tobaccos a speciality. 5 lbs. of tea for 80c., and all other goods in proportion.

D. Wiltse.



ROUTE BILLS.

Having 4 of the best Stallion Cuts in the County and a good line of Job Type we can guarantee a first-class job on short notice and at lowest rates.

Address, **Reporter Office.**

THE GREAT Bargain House.

Go to McLaughlin's old stand where \$7,000 worth of Dry Goods and Boots & Shoes are to be sacrificed at prices hitherto unknown. Come one, Come all and see prices.

More Dress Goods, More Cotton, More Print, More Cambric More Towelling, More Sugar, More Tea, More Boots, More Shoes and MORE of Everything in stock for \$1.00 than any House in the trade.

Thos Vanarnum.

Farmersville, Feb. 15th, 1885.

HARNESS.

The Old Reliable Harness Shop is still doing business one door west of the Gamble House, where you will find Harness cheaper than ever. I have the best make of horse-collars in the market—warrant every set. I warrant all my Harness to be hand-made and put together in first-class style. I use nothing but first quality of leather. We manufacture all our own work. Blizzard Horse Blankets, \$3.75 per set. I carry a stock of Ladies' Satchels, Valises, Trunks, Shawl Straps. Give me call, and see for yourself.—S. BODDY.

Go to the **People's Store,**

For the Choicest Importations of

New Teas, New Fruits and Spices,

Dry Goods, Ready-made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Rubbers, and Everything found in a

First Class Store.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR 50,000 lbs OF

WOOL. C. L. LAMB,

Farmersville, May 20th, 1884.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified not to trust any person, on my account, without my written order.

E. D. WILSON.

Farmersville, April 27th 1885.

REMOVAL. M. WHITE,

MERCHANT TAILOR and CLOTHIER, Remod to Overell's old stand, Main Street, Brockville.

Has and always keeps in stock, a full line of

Scotch, Irish and Canadian TWEEDS.

Also the best value in

FRENCH WORSTEDS, in all the newest Shades and Makes.

These goods I am prepared to make up in first class style, according to the Latest Fashions. I also keep a full stock of

Gents Furnishings

Hats and Caps and everything usually found in a First-Class Clothing Establishment.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

JAS. ROSS

is agent for the sale of the best American and Canadian

Pianos & Organs.

Sold on Easy Installment Plan

Second-hand Pianos and Organs

Taken in Exchange.

SPECIAL OFFER

A first-class Organ for \$75, usually sold for \$125.

Intending purchasers can inspect instruments at the residence of Mr. Ross.

All instruments guaranteed for 5 years Agency for the sale of the Genuine N. Y. Singer Sewing Machines, which will be sold at \$2. and \$3. per month instalments. A guarantee will be given for 10 years, with each machine. Consult your own interests by calling on Jas. Ross, before purchasing as you will find his prices right. All Instruments and Machines as represented, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Agent for the Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company of Toronto

JAS. ROSS.

Farmersville, March 31st, 1885.

THE FARMERSVILLE REPORTER.

BETHUEL LOVERIN,

Goods Sold on Commission
AUCTIONEER.
 LICENSED AUCTIONEER FOR THE Rear of Yonge.
 Or by the Day.

Box 37, Farmersville, Ont.

A. PARISH & SON,



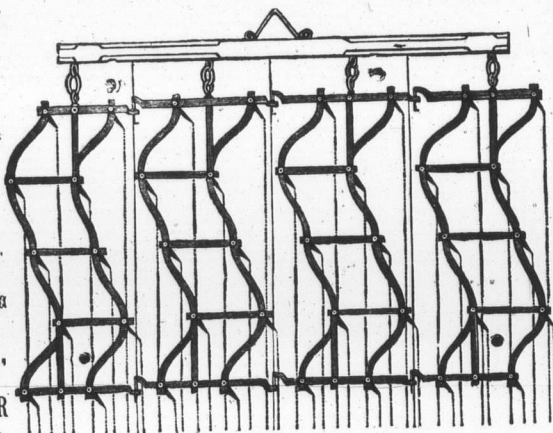
offer the following at Special Prices
 Grey Cotton 4, 5 and 7½ cents.
 White Cambric 6, 8 and 10 cents.
 Check Shirtings 10, 12½ and 15 cents.
 Cotton Yarn, Carpet Warp cheap.
 All kinds of Builders Hardware at the very closest prices.
NEW STOCK WALL PAPER.
 Heavy purchases at Low prices enable us to offer Special inducements to Close Buyers. Inspection invited.



KAUFMAN'S SPACE

B. LOVERIN

—is Agent for—
COLLARDS' HARROWS & CULTIVATORS.
 Manufactured by GEO. GILLIES, GANANOQUE.
 Order Early—and—
Avoid Delays, as no Implements **WILL BE SENT FOR Unless Ordered.**



Reminiscences of Life on the Pacific.

(Continued from last week.)

Life on board a whaleship 40 years ago was a mixture of easy times and hard work. Sometimes we would go for weeks with only ordinary routine of working ship, mending and making sails, tarring rigging &c. The mast-heads were constantly manned from daylight till sunset, being relieved every two hours. The crews varied in number. A five-boat ship required thirty hands to man the boats, besides ship-keepers, consisting of the cooper, carpenter, steward, cook, and four or five other hands. The boats' crews consisted of the captain and mates as headsmen with the respective boatsteerers and four men to each boat, the boat steerer pulling the bow oar and the captain steering the boat till the whale was harpooned, which was done by the boatsteerer at the command of the officer. They then changed places, and the officer lanced and killed the whale, the boatsteerer steering the boat. The killing of the whale was sometimes a lengthy job, especially with Sperm whales, which could stay under water nearly an hour. The right, or train-oil, whale could stay down only twenty minutes without breathing. Each boat carried about 3,000 feet of whale-line, about ¾ inch in thickness, but very strong, soft and flexible, coiled with great care in two tubs, passed round a logger-head in the stern, then along the centre of the boat between the oarsmen through a leaved notch in the bow and fastened to the harpoon which rested in a receptacle fitted for it. When the officer judged the boat near enough, he gave the signal to the boatsteerer to "stand up," who, first peaking his oar, would grasp the harpoon and "ave it into the monster's side. "Stern all!" shouts the officer, and quick as thought the motion of the boat is reversed and the whale starts off away from his enemies, though sometimes he seems scarcely to notice the attack and lies like a log, or, perhaps, just settles himself in the water; other times the whale will start off at an almost incredible speed, so rapid, indeed, that they have been known to run out the whole line before a drag could be attached or an extra turn taken round the logger-head. I remember once in the N. Pacific attacking one of those lazy ones and getting a ducking. The captain had changed places with his boatsteerer and was getting out his lance to kill the monster when he very quickly rose right under the boat, lifting it entirely out of the water and tipping us all over. It was done in a second before any one could imagine what was up, and there we were the whale and his enemies, boat and contents, all of a jumble. Luckily his lordship lay perfectly still. As I broke water, I found myself in close proximity to the whale, so close, in fact, that as I struck out I kicked against him, at the same time I heard our midship oarsman, a huge Cape Verde Negro, yelling "Oh! golly, oh! golly," and looking over my shoulder I saw the old fellow in the act of jumping off the monster's back. Strange as it may

seem, it is nevertheless true, that within two hours the old fellow's wool was changed to a snowy hue with the fright, and so remained as long as I knew him. One of the boats picked us up and carried us on board. The other gave chase to the whale and succeeded in killing him without further trouble. He was a fine fat fellow and made nearly 200 bbls. of oil. "Cutting-in" the whale as it is called, is a big, dirty job of hard work. When brought alongside it is secured by the flukes (or, as a landsman would call it, the tail) with a heavy chain passed through a hawse hole in the bow to the windlass. Heavy tackle secured to the main lower mast-head are then lowered over the side and a boat-steerer attaches a strap round one of the fins. The head is the first part attended to; if a sperm whale, this is a peculiar operation. Fancy a skull the shape of a duck's head, 6, 8, or 10 feet long, 4 or 6 feet wide at the junction with the spine, then imagine a huge mass of blubber or fat from four to six feet in diameter on top of that, and then you will have some idea of it. Right in the centre is found a quantity of pure spermacetti in a semi-liquid state, so much so, that it is often pailed out. After the "head-matter" is taken care of, the capstan is set to work heaving away and the blubber is peeled off the carcass in "blanket pieces," about two or three feet wide and ten feet long, in thickness varying from 8 to 20 inches. When hoisted high enough a hole is cut through at the lower end and another strap and tackle attached below the first cut off, and so one blanket-piece after another is hoisted in till the carcass is stripped to the flukes, when it is cut loose and the "trying-out" commences. This is done as follows:—The blanket pieces are lowered down the main hatchway to the blubber room, cut up in "horse-pieces," about 6 inches wide and 20 to 24 inches long. From the blubber room they are taken to the mincing tubs where they are sliced up about an inch thick, and thence to the boilers—two huge kettles holding three or four bbls. each. When sufficiently rendered it is run into large copper coolers and from thence into casks. It doesn't take long after once started to render out the oil, and the scraps or refuse serves as fuel for the furnaces.

This diagram will give our readers some idea of the form of a sperm whale, and serve to explain the above:



- A—Mass of blubber.
- B—Flukes, or tail.
- C—Fin.
- D—Skull.
- oooo—Blanket pieces.

(Continued in our next.)

EURT NOTIRB.

The Scott Act campaign is being actively pushed in Kingston, Frontenac and Hastings. In Hastings the petitions have been fyled and voting will take place in June.

To a Cigar.

Thou smoked-out, half-inch's ump,
I'm loth to part with thee;
When others rail'd, thou ne'er hast failed
To cheer and comfort me.

And when the paper's censure came,
With maledictions free,
It is enough—I got a puff
When'er I called on thee.

When often life seemed hard to bear,
And care and sorrow reigned supreme,
The smoke from thee would bid them flee,
And bring some brighter, fairer dream.

So, old cigar, to you these lines
My friendship prove indeed,
And as you're out I'll turn about
And light another weed.

Telegraphing With Teeth and Eyelids.

J. T. Norris, of Springfield, Ohio, the detective, does a trick that probably no other man in the country can imitate. He takes a silver coin, usually a dollar, and places it on his tongue between his teeth. With his tongue he strikes it against the teeth with the sound of a telegraphing instrument, the opening and closing of the circuit being exactly imitated. Norris used to be an operator, and by means of the coin can telegraph words so distinctly that any telegrapher can easily read the message. In this manner he telegraphed fifty words a minute. A *Republican* reporter wrote out a message on a Western Union blank and handed it to the detective. The two operators in charge at the Southern took down the words as fast as Norris produced them with the coin. The message was rapidly sounded and written down, and all three copies coincided exactly. Mr. Norris can stand up before a telephone, and in this novel manner telegraph a message which any telegrapher can read with great facility. But the most wonderful thing is to see him telegraphing with his eyelids. In this manner he can converse with an expert without uttering a sound.—*St. Louis Republican*.

Durable Timber.

The durability of the framed timber of buildings is very considerable. The trusses of the old part of the roof of the basilica of St. Paul, at Rome, were framed in 816, and were sound and good in 1816, a space of nearly a thousand years. These trusses are of fir. The timber work of the external domes of the Church of St. Mark, at Venice, is more than 840 years old, and is still in a good state. Alberti observed the gates of cypress to the church of St. Peter, at Rome, to be whole and sound after being up nearly 600 years. The inner roof of the chapel of St. Nicholas, King's Lynn, Norfolk, is of oak, and was constructed upwards of 500 years ago. Daviller states, as an instance of the durability of fir, that the large dormitory of the Jacobins' convent, at Paris, was executed in fir and lasted 400 years.

The Wrong Direction.

["Drake's Magazine."] "Am I on the right road to the village?" demanded a traveler of an old darkey who was working in a field. "Yas, sah," said the darkey.

The traveler pursued his way but presently returned very mad.

"I say," he shouted to the old fellow, "what did you mean by telling me that I was on the right road to the village?"

"I tol' yo' de fruf, deed I did, boss, replied the darkey, "but yo' tuk de wrong direkshun, sah!"

"Latinisms."

A comparison of the best writers shows that about one word in every six in ordinary literary English is of classical origin and that we could no more "expel Latinisms" from the language than we could go back to the civilization of Anglo-Saxon England.

There is some soul of goodness in things evil, would men deservingly still it out.

The Heads of Great Men.

It is usually supposed that men of great intellectual powers have large, massive heads; but this theory is not borne out by facts. An examination of busts, pictures, medallions, intaglios, &c., of the world's famous celebrities almost tends the other way. In the early paintings, it is true, men are distinguished by their large heads, but this is attributable to the painters, who agreed with the general opinion and wished to flatter their sitters. A receding forehead is mostly condemned. Nevertheless, this feature is found in Alexander the Great, and, to a lesser degree, in Julius Cæsar. The head of Frederick the Great, as will be seen from one of the portraits in Carlyle's work, receded greatly. Other great men have had positively small heads. Lord Byron's was "remarkably small," as were those of Lord Bacon and Cosmo di Medici. Men of great genius of ancient times have only what may be called an ordinary forehead; and Herodotus, Alcibiades, Plato, Aristotle, and Epicurus, among many others, are mentioned as instances. The average forehead of the Greek sculptures in the frieze from the Parthenon is "lower, if anything, than what is seen in modern foreheads." The gods themselves are represented with "ordinary if not low brows." Thus it appears that the popular notion on the matter is erroneous, and that there may be great men without big heads—in other words, a Geneva watch is capable of keeping as good time as an eight-day clock.

Railway News.

"How are you, old buffer?" said the tender to the railway car. "Do not couple me with any such language, you sooty little wretch; you have been drinking on the road again," replied the car. "Don't get off the track and break me up so; it was only a tender remark. You know you are always following me all over the country," retorted the other. "I have a great mind to speak to your tooter on the locomotive there," said the car. The locomotive had been quietly smoking, fired up at this as if it was about to join in the railery, but the belle of the train began to wag her tongue, and the engineer pulled them all out of the depot so suddenly that the locomotive felt its head light.—*London Commercial Bulletin*.

The Squirrel's Flea Exterminator.

Marion Cobb, a responsible gentleman of the Lusby's Mill precinct, Ky., says he saw a squirrel acting in a very peculiar manner up in the top of a tree, and it caused him to stop and watch its actions. Pretty soon it came down the tree bearing a bunch of something in its mouth, and went directly to the creek. When it got to the edge of the water it turned round and backed into the creek until the water covered it entirely, except the tip of its nose, when it let go the bunch, which floated off down the creek. To gratify his curiosity, Marion went down and got the bunch, and found, he says, that it had a million fleas on it.—*Oulton News*.

Eve's Side of the Apple Story.

To this day they are denouncing Eve in the Appel-late court with Adam. The story as told by Adam's friends is believed; but just wait till Eve gives her evidence in the case. The chances are that Adam got away with the best part of the fruit, and returned to Mrs. Adam a small piece of the core. If Adam possessed the same characteristics that most of the men of the present decade are the possessors of, the chances are seven to eight that he did. Eve was very fortunate in getting a nibble of the core, even if she never had an opportunity to give rebuttal testimony.—*Pretz's Weekly*.

A Queer Marauder in California.

The worthy citizens living in the suburban districts of San Francisco and Butchertown are greatly excited at present, but their excitement amounts to nothing when compared with their indignation. The peace of their homes has been suddenly shattered by the advent of a crank, and all efforts have thus far been unsuccessful in ferreting him out.

Shortly after midnight a few weeks ago a gentleman living with his family near the slaughter house, was awakened from his sleep by the piercing shrieks of his daughter, a young miss of sixteen summers. He grabbed his revolver and hurriedly ran to her room, in the expectation of meeting a burglar. The girl was almost dead from fright, and in broken accents she narrated to her father the cause of the outcry. She had been rudely awakened by a tickling sensation in the soles of her feet. When she opened her eyes she saw by the aid of the pale moonlight, which was struggling through the bedroom window, a masked man standing at the foot of her bed. She shrieked, and the intruder sprang through the window out into the yard, and made his escape. Scarcely a night passes now but that some female is awakened by the fiend tickling her feet. As soon as the victim wakes up the man makes his escape either through an open window or door. In every case the prowler opens all the doors and windows in the house before he proceeds. The man wears a wide-brimmed hat, carries a dark-lantern, and has the lower portion of his face concealed by a towel or cloth. A few nights ago a married lady felt the prowler tickling her feet. She quickly lit a candle, which the intruder as promptly blew out, and then jumped through an open window.—*San Francisco Call*.

The One-Wheeled Men in the World.

"Look at my watch, my boy, and you will realize that all the wheels and springs and shafts and jewels go to make up the perfect time-piece. Just so with a man. There are lots of one-wheeled men in this world. They can sell goods, make boots, run an engine or keep a butcher shop, but outside of that they are all at sea. It is the handy man who is helping this world along—the man who is full of wheels and springs. Don't be afraid because you have planned to study law to read up on philosophy and science, and to learn how to handle tools, to analyze steam, to post yourself on whatever is worth knowing. You will discover as you grow up that the man who knows the least is the greatest bigot to argue with, and the meanest man with whom to transact business.

"Ah! boy, if you only realized how much this country will depend upon you in twenty years hence, you wouldn't waste your time. You will sooner or later have to take hold as the rest of us did. There will be the same strife for place and fame and riches as you see today, and the boy who has wasted his time will be the man who is pushed here and jostled there, because he is in the way of the busy, money-making world."—*M. Quid in Detroit Free*

Mexican Indian Servants.

Like the Chinese, the Mexican Indian servants learn by imitation, and seldom need more than one lesson, doing the same thing over and in the same way until they are commanded to stop. When taught a new method they learn it at once and discard the old way as completely as if they had forgotten it forever.

Bread Fruit.

From a single tree 192 bread fruits have been gathered, the average weight of each fruit being over two pounds.

A Tramp Who is Chuck Full of Human Nature.

A tramp struck Detroit the other day who will grow rich where others of his class freeze and starve. It has long been a wonder that none of these men seemed to know how to take human nature, but here is a man at last. He was yesterday working several streets in the northern part of the city. He made his calls at the front door. Selecting his house, and when his ring was answered he would remove his hat and inquire:

"Beg pardon, but is this place for sale?"

"No, sir."

"Ah! excuse me. I was told that it was for sale, although I could not understand why you should want to part with such fine property. This is one of the prettiest streets in Detroit."

"Yes, I think so."

"The air must be sweet and pure here?"

"Oh, yes."

"How nice everything around your house is kept up! Any stranger could at once see that the family had taste and culture. Sorry the place is not for sale."

"Do you wish to buy?"

"Not exactly, but I know a gentleman who is looking for just such a place, and I volunteered to run about a little for him. I presume you would want at least \$20,000?"

"Oh my, no! my husband values the place at about \$9,000."

"Only \$9,000! Beg pardon, but I hope he won't be foolish enough to think of selling at that figure. He might just as well get \$16,000. I see that your neighbors try to imitate your curtains. Ha! ha! Poor imitations! This is a grand flower vase you have there. I priced one in New York the other day, and it was \$600."

"Ye-s," she replied, pleased and smiling.

"If I was an art connoisseur I should like to look over your house. Everything betokens that you have made art a study, and travelled extensively in Europe. By the way, I'll stop to the side entrance for a glass of water, and if the girl can spare a bit of bread and meat I'll be thankful. My long walk has made me faint. Beautiful front view here—taste and culture apparent even in the way this matting is nailed down on the steps. Sorry your residence is not for sale, and I'll just step to the kitchen door.

He not only got a square meal, but she hunted him up a coat, hat and a pair of boots and then felt that she was in his debt.—*Detroit Free Press*.

An Unchangeable Law.

There was a heated discussion in a Third Ward hotel the other night.

"I tell you, sir," said one of the disputants, "there is no law made but what people can change."

"Yes there is," said a new comer, "there is one law that no man, no people can change."

"What is that?"

"Mother's law."

London's Shop-Girls.

["Chicago Herald."] London's shop-girls suffered in such an undue proportion to their number during a recent small-pox epidemic that there is great indignation about it and a corresponding sympathy for the girls. Many better-class women propose to boycott shops where girls are not provided with seats.

Renan's Appearance.

Ernest Renan is "bulky, short, fat, rosy, with large features, long gray hair, a large nose, small eyes, a well-shaped mouth," and his manner as a lecturer is "gay, very gay, and his gayety is rather comical."

Whitehall Times: Lying is often a barricade for moral cowards.

AFGHANISTAN !!!

ST. PETERSBURG, April 30.—Eleven vessels of the Cronstadt fleet have gone to the Baltic. Gen. Komaroff and Major Alikhanoff arrived at Sarakhs on the 20th. It is thought the first conflict between Russia and England will occur in the Pacific.

VARNIA, April 30.—A British ironclad is steaming to and fro through the Straits of the Dardanelles to prevent the Turkish authorities sinking torpedoes. England's vigorous preparations for a naval war cause much anxiety in the Black Sea ports, most of which are poorly fortified.

The News says the idea of localizing the war is chimerical. The Baltic powers have no more right to close the Baltic than England and France have to close the English Channel. Turkey is entitled to close the Dardanelles, but those who believe that Russia will be safe from attack in the Black Sea must be exceedingly credulous, and would be likely also to believe that the Sultan wants to see Russia at Constantinople.

PERMANENT GARRISON.

LONDON, May 1.—Russia has established permanent garrisons at Krasnodorsk, Askabad, and Chikishar.

AGREEMENT WITH TURKEY.

An agreement has been concluded between England and Turkey by which the latter will allow England vessels to pass through the Dardanelles in the event of war with Russia. In return for this favour Turkey is to be allowed to send an expedition to occupy the Soudan by way of Suakin, and England will restore Cyprus to Turkey at the end of five years, and guarantee the integrity of the status of the Porte.

AGREEMENT WITH ITALY.

A diplomat well informed as to the recent negotiation is the authority for the statement that a complete understanding has been established between Great Britain and Italy, amounting to an alliance offensive and defensive. The agreement takes the form of an unofficial memorandum, the contents being known only to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the two countries and their officials.

LONDON, May 2.—Ship owners in the North of England are united in refusing all Russian offers to charter.

LIVERPOOL, May 2.—The captains of several Russian vessels here have received orders to leave port without waiting for loads.

TRACIA, May 2.—It is stated that the Russians have occupied Kikamaur on the Keshk river and are making a road to Meruchak.

NEW YORK, May 2.—It is believed that the Russian corvette "Strelak" is short handed and will take on some Russian recruits here.

LONDON, May 4.—In the House of Lords, this afternoon, Lord Granville stated that England and Russia had agreed to renew negotiations in London concerning the Afghan frontier question,

and that the details had been arranged for the meeting of the delimitation commission. England and Russia agreed that the difficulties arising from the Penjdeh incident should be submitted to full investigation and reference to friendly powers.

VARNA, May 4.—The Porte hears that Russia is massing troops at Odessa and Sebastopol, and holding them ready to embark for a place near the Bosphorus, if England attempts to force the Dardanelles. The Porte has decided to fortify the defences of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles in all possible means without delay.

COPENHAGEN, May 4.—An English man-of-war has passed the Skaw for the Cattegat. Two ironclads, of unknown nationality, passed the Great Belt on Friday for the Baltic. Denmark and Sweden will maintain neutrality in the event of war.

THE NORTH-WEST REBELLION

SADDEST CEREMONY OF ALL.

Clarke's Crossing, N.W.T., April 27.—Yesterday was a sad experience for our troops, as the remains of several brave boys were borne to their last resting place near the scene of the battle at Fish Creek. They were Private Hutchinson, of No. Co., 96th regiment; Private Ferguson, the same; Private Ennis, of No. 4 Co., 90th; and Gunner Demontilly, of "A" Battery, Quebec. Poor Arthur Watson, of the Toronto School Infantry, died while the obsequies of his companions were taking place. D'Arch Baker has since died. The roll call was a melancholy spectacle and many a half-suppressed "too bad, poor fellow" could be heard as the report was announced "dead," "seriously wounded," or "wounded." No clergyman was present with the force so that the funeral services had to be read by officers. It was a solemn and impressive ceremony for all that, and brave men who had stood all the hardships of the march unflinchingly, who had stood motionless as the rebel bullets whizzed past them, whose nerves had remained braced even as these poor fellows who were being laid to rest fell mortally shot, gave way and tears cursed down their bronzed faces in streams. It was a sight that no man of the whole force will ever forget. Major-Gen. Middleton conducted the ceremony in person and was evidently deeply affected. He has been hideous and gentleness personified ever since the engagement, constantly visiting the wounded and expressing earnest hopes for their recovery. To the men he has been wonderfully considerate and for caring. Rough monuments were erected around the graves to show where the bodies were interred, and to whom they belonged.

Major Boulton, commanding the scouts, gives a vivid description of the commencement of the fight at Fish Creek. He was riding well ahead of the column with sixteen scouts, eight on each side of the trail. The advance was nearing a bush when a horseman

who had been skirmishing away out ahead, dashed up to the Major and reported seeing thirteen camp fires on a fresh trail leading to Batoche. Boulton signalled Gen. Middleton, who was at his side in a moment. Capt. Johnston and four men followed, and with Major Boulton rode on to where the sixteen scouts were massed. Just as they came up the scouts spied fifty mounted rebels coming down the trail. The half-breeds jumped from their horses and took to the woods. A minute later and a volley blazed out from the shelter at the loyal scouts. Boulton's men had been slow in dismounting, but when the rebels opened fire they sprang from their horses and, lying flat on the ground, commenced to pour Winchester bullets into the Half-breeds' retreat. It was here that the scouts' rank was thinned out. In the first volley Trooper D'Arcy Baker who has since died was struck in the chest. He fell from his horse. He shouted bravely to Major Boulton, "What shall I do?" "Join yourself to the rear," answered the officer, and the mortally wounded man dragged himself towards the rear, where he was found by the 90th bandsman. Major Boulton was

ALWAYS AT THE FRONT.

and his escape is marvellous. Six of his scouts were wounded in the advance skirmish with the enemy. All the officers of the 90th were well forward in the battle and fought shoulder to shoulder with the men. Quarter-master McTavish rode through the very thick of the fight, but came off untouched. Major McKend had several close calls, and Majors Boswell and Buchan behaved themselves like the cool brave soldiers they are. Capt. Forest had several miraculous escapes. Men were shot either side of where he was lying. "Alié" Ferguson was next to Forest in the first brush with the enemy. The volunteers were prostrate on the hillside opposite the rebel rifle pits. Ferguson and Foster were

TRYING TO PICK OFF THE SHARPshootERS

as they rose from their pits to take aim. Suddenly, young Ferguson twisted partly round on his elbow, and gasped, "My God, Captain, I am shot," and sank back dead. Forest took hurried aim, and put a bullet in the Half-breed who killed Ferguson as he was getting the range for another shot. Buchanan, the drummer boy of the 90th, acted like a man. While the other bandsmen were searching for wounded, the youngster was scurrying all over the field with ammunition for the men. He was considerably pained that he could not get hold of a rifle. Alex. McLean, of Portage La Prairie, driver of the ammunition waggons, ventured everywhere with cartridges for the men. Private Hutchison was killed close to where Ferguson died. A round bullet entered the corner of his eye.

DEATH WAS INSTANTANEOUS.

He was forty years old. Private Ennis was shot through the neck, and a bullet pierced private Wheeler's forehead as he was charging gallantly up the ravine. When his body was found Sunday after-

noon prowling Indians had stripped it of the coat and vest. Up to Thursday night the death roll in the 90th includes Lieut. Chas. Swinford, private A. W. Ferguson, J. Hutchinson, Geo. Wheeler, and William Ennis. The regimental dog of the 90th was shot in the right shoulder.

BATTLEFORD, April 30.—The scouts under Col. Herchmer have discovered that the Indians who raided the settlement are encamped in force about 5 miles west of Poundmaker's reserve. They are faring sumptuously on the settlers' cattle, and are driving their horses and buckboards. Col. Otter is making preparations for early settlement of accounts with them.

QU'APPELLE, April 30.—Further examination of the ravine reveals the fact of the Fish Creek engagement being an extremely hot fight. The rebels were strongly entrenched, yet there is now no longer any doubt of their loss being terribly severe. Fifty-five good horses were found dead in the ravine, also the bodies of three Indians, who were too near our lines to permit of the Indians successfully carrying them off. The fire of the batteries has caused terrible havoc, and must have created consternation among the rebels. The scouts under Gen. Middleton are capturing rebel cattle and horses without opposition, proving that the enemy are in dread to again meet the troops in action since the fight of Friday.

BATTLEFORD, May 1.—All is tranquil here. The residents have returned to their houses and are endeavouring to restore order out of the chaos produced by the raid of the Indians. The result of the visit of the redskins was seen in the wreck of furniture, provisions, sheds and houses.

MONTREAL, May 1.—The Montreal Garrison Artillery, commanded by Lieut-Col. Oswald, have been ordered out for active service to-day and leave for the North-West on Monday. They number 350 men and officers and are well disciplined and drilled. At parade this afternoon not a man was absent. Rumour says they are for British Columbia to man the batteries there in view of the breaking out of hostilities with Russia.

May 3.—It is understood that the Northcote yesterday got off the bar on which she was stuck and is likely to have reached Clark's Crossing last night. Her arrival would enable Middleton to advance, provided that was what he was waiting for. So far as your correspondent can learn, no definite news of the Northcote's reaching Clark's Crossing or advance of troops has come through.

Riel has issued a proclamation to the Half-breeds who refuse to come into camp to do so at once or he will murder them.

STILL AT BATOCHÉ.

The rebels were still at Batoche on both sides of the river. A detachment of the 7th Fusiliers are to be stationed at Moosejaw, which is to be made a new base of supplies by trail for Clark's Crossing and Saskatoon.

THE FARMERSVILLE REPORTER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice—E. D. Wilson.
New Shoe Shop—J. W. Batston.
Holstein Bull—Arnold & Blanchard.
War Cloud—Jos. Thompson,
Buggy for Sale—Jos. Kerr,
Court of Revision—J. H. Blackburn.
New Livery—Gershom Yates.

FARMERSVILLE AND VICINITY.

Walks About Town. What Our Reporter Saw, Heard and Noted.

Mass Meeting.

Remember the mass meeting in the town hall to-night. For particulars, see posters, Adjoined.

The meeting re fire protection has been adjourned till Friday evening, in order that fuller information might be laid before the meeting.

Lecture.

On Thursday evening next, Judge McDonald will deliver an address in the Methodist Church, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. Commence at 8 o'clock.

Fresh Meat.

Joseph Kerr, "the Butcher," wishes to return thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him in the past, and intimates that he will shortly re-commence business, and will deliver meat to all parts of the town as usual.

Arbor Day.

Last Friday, being arbor day, the High School closed and the boys decorated the grounds to the extent of planting forty-six trees. Considering the small number of boys who were found to possess the requisite public spirit to brave the storm, forty-six trees is a large number.

Presbyterian.

On Sabbath last, in the town hall, Rev. Mr. Dow, (Presbyterian) preached to a large congregation. His sermon was an outline of Christianity, and was a broad, liberal discourse, flavored with the true spirit of Christian faith and duty. We believe it is the intention of Rev. Dow to preach every Sabbath afternoon.

Unionville Fair Association.

The Executive Committee of this popular institution have already commenced operations for the year. The whole western end of the grounds has been ploughed up preparatory to being levelled. The horse ring has been enlarged, and the judges stand moved into the centre of the grounds. Genial John and the "boys" have planted a large number of shade and ornamental trees around the buildings.

Jos. Kerr offers for sale a second-hand buggy in good order.

To Editor of The Reporter.

DEAR SIR,—Kindly allow Farmersville Lodge, No. 237, I. O. O. F., space in your columns to tender a vote of thanks, passed by them at their last meeting, to the Rev. W. Blair for the eloquent and impressive sermon preached by him on the occasion of their anniversary services; to the choir for their beautiful rendering of the very appropriate selections; and also to the ladies who so kindly decorated the church for the occasion.

COMMITTEE.

Rear Yonge & Escott. Court of Revision

Notice is hereby given that The Municipal Council of the Township of Rear Yonge and Escott will sit as a Court of Revision of the Assessment Roll for said Township, on Wednesday the 27th inst, at 10 A. M.

JAS. H. BLACBURN. Township Clerk.

Dated Farmersville, May 18th, 1885.

WAR CLOUD RISING.

J. THOMPSON

MAIN ST. FARMERSVILLE.

Offers a Splendie assortment for Spring & Summer '85 I have a choice lot of

New Groceries,

to suit the trade.

I am offering extra value in CANNED GOODS, BAKING POWDERS, all brands, COFFEES' (Chase & Sanborn's CANNED STRAWBERRIES, PEACHES, TOMATOES, CORN, and FISH of all kinds.

New Fruits, Lemons, Oranges, and Evaporated Apples.

Flour and Tea Our Specialty.

First quality Oatmeal, Cornmeal and GRAIN and FEED.

BISCUITS, (Soda, Wine, Lemon, Fruit, Spiced, and Oatmeal.

Full Stock of Tobaccos

In connection with the above

Mrs. JOS. THOMPSON

Has a large assortment of Millinery, Feathers, Flowers, & Ribbons, With the Latest Styles in

TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED HATS.

As I do all my work, I can afford to sell cheap.

Remember we guarantee satisfaction to all; and if goods are not what we represent them we will refund the money. Goods delivered to all parts of the town.

ODE TO THE SOLES OF MEN.

St. Crispin is the saint of saints Whom all good "soles" obey, And Batston, his high priest, works Up stairs across the way.

Prunella, kid, morocco, calf, Both neat and trim and gay, May be procured by calling on Batston across the way.

He who would have a perfect fit Be suited surely may, By calling at that well known shop—Batston across the way.

With patent shank, cork soles or not, What e'er his patrons say, Will be made up in first-class style By Batston over the way.

He who has corns need have no more John charms them all away From those who leave their measure at Batston's across the way.

NEW HARNESS SHOP.

NORTH SIDE MAIN ST., FARMERSVILLE.

FARMERS AND LIVERYMEN, look to your interests by buying your harness from us. We make all our own work, and have

No Machine Work Whatever.

We make our own Collars and claim to have as a good collar-block as there is in Canada. Call and see for yourselves. For sore shoulders, call and see what we can do.

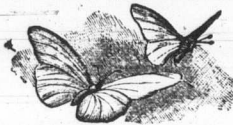
WE DEFY HONEST COMPETITION.

Don't be deceived by the gloss and red leather of slop-made work, but buy your harness where you can be sure of getting it made of good material, and by first-class workmen.

Repairing done promptly.

A. E. WILTSE & CO.

Farmersville, Feb. 4th, 1885.



PYE'S

TAILOR SHOP.

Mansell Block, FARMERSVILLE.

Customers should note that this is the SPOT for WELL-FITTING, STYLISH & NOBBY GENTS SUITS.

Patronize Pye

and you will be well dressed and satisfied every time.

March 2nd 1885.

IMPORTED DUTCH FRIESIAN BULL PRINCE HORTOG

WILL stand for service the coming season at his stable, one half mile from Addison. Terms—\$5.00

ARNOLD & BLANCHARD.

Addison, April 29th, 1885.



NEW LIVERY.

Having opened out a new livery and being supplied with

Fast Horses, Good Rigs

—AND— EQUIPMENTS.

I am prepared to furnish either Single or Double Rigs at Short notice and Reasonable terms.

Gershom Yates.

Another Outbreak!

—AND—

WAR DECLARED

Against High Prices, and a general retreat to the store of

D. WILTSE,

Where you can get all kinds of goods cheaper than any other house in town, as I have the largest stock of

Fancy Goods & General Groceries I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

Look at this list of prices, and be your own judge:—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 25 lbs. of Sugar for \$1.00, 14 Granulated Sugar for 1.00, 14 Currants for 1.00, 12 Fresh Prunes for 1.00, 8 Soda for .25.

And all other lines of goods accordingly.

In Tinware

I can give you bargains better than you can get elsewhere

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 14-quart Pails for 25c, 10-quart Pails for 20c, 6-quart pans per doz. for \$1.25, 10-quart pans per doz. for 1.50, 16-quart Dish Pans for 25c, 10-quart Dish Pans for 1c.

And everything else in proportion

For all kinds of Fancy Goods

WATCHES, CLOCKS, & JEWELRY,

I have the largest stock in town and at prices to suit.

My Stock of

Crockery & Glassware

Is now complete in all lines.

Woodenware!

Such as Tubs, Pails, Wash-boards, Butter-Prints, Pounders, Mop-irons, and Brooms.

All kinds of

PORK, LARD & FISH, CANNED GOODS & PICKLES, FLOUR AND MEALS, GROUND FEED AND BRAN constantly on hand.

All kinds of Farm Produce taken in exchange for goods. Highest price paid for Hides and Pelts. Cash paid for Eggs.

It will be to your interest to call and examine my goods before purchasing elsewhere.

D. WILTSE.