



# INTECH (1984) associates

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## THE FARMERSVILLE REPORTER.

### SOME INDIAN CUSTOMS.

#### Infamous Treatment of the Women—Revolting Burial Ceremonies.

A letter from Ponca agency, Indian Territory, says: The Poncas number 580, and there are but six half-breeds in the tribe. They have maintained their purity of blood in a remarkable degree, and are, as a consequence, purer in morals than either the Kaws or the Osages. They at one time had a number of half and quarter bloods in the tribe, but these have nearly all died out, and none have been born to fill their places. The Poncas are gaining numerically year after year since coming to this reservation six years ago. They were moved from Baxter Springs here at that time, but came originally from Dakota. In the matter of civilization they get on slowly. Few of the men and none of the women can speak English. They have a large brick school-house, 2½ stories high, with basement capable of accommodating one hundred scholars, and have an actual enrollment of over seventy. There are no laws compelling school attendance. The children are doing fairly, learning to speak English rapidly, and some of the classes are in the Third reader. Mathematics come easy to them.

Nearly half the men wear civilized clothing, and all Ponca women wear petticoats instead of leggings. The blanket is never wholly discarded, however and seems to be nearly indispensable for a wrap and for bedding. Nearly all prefer boots and shoes to moccasins in bad weather. In the matter of farming eighty to ninety families will raise considerable corn this season, averaging, perhaps, six to eight acres to each family. The agent says there may be eight hundred acres of corn raised this year by the Poncas. They raise some wheat and potatoes, but are sadly deficient in stock of all kinds. Many families have none of any kind, and very few have teams for farming. The tribe is without religious instruction except a Sunday school. There is no mission here of any kind. The men do what outdoor work is done at all. The government issues about one-third rations of salt, sugar, beef, and flour.

The tribe has 101,894 acres of land and \$70,000 trust fund at 5 per cent. They also have a treaty fund of \$8,000 per annum for five years yet, for clothing, etc. They have leased seven thousand acres of land to J. H. Sherburn, the licensed trader here, for five years, at \$1,700 per annum. He is to fence it all, and is now engaged in that work. Mr. Sherburn came here five years ago a bankrupt, is now lessee of about two-thirds of the reservation, has a fine stock of goods, and nearly two thousand head of cattle.

In preceding letters mention was made of Kaw and Osage polygamy. But a comparison of these tribes and the Poncas and Otoes is greatly to the credit of the former. The Poncas have a number of polygamists—how many could not be definitely ascertained, nor are the instances always known. The practice is open and acknowledged, sanctioned by usage and suffering, and if it has not many open advocates it certainly has few or no assailants. All acquiesce in it; none attack it. The Otoes are worse. Out of about fifty families ten polygamous ones were named as well known, with the admission that there was probably several others. Probably one-third of all the married men in the tribe have more than one wife.

The interpreter, a fat, lazy hulk, sat in the agency store taking his ease while his wives drew several barrels of water from the well to haul home. He then got in the wagon and one of his wives drove the team. Their marriages rest upon agreement, are usually made up by friends, and the young couple have less to say concerning it than any others of the tribe. Friends of the groom propose to the friends of the bride. The question of price then comes in, Ponies, calico, etc., are given by his friend to hers. If an uncle, cousin, or other near relative opposes the match it is delayed or broken off.

Usually a few extra presents softens the objections. A feast follows. Separations have not been common in times past, but two cases have occurred in six weeks in which the husband has abandoned his wife and children and married another woman. Unless the tribal council breaks up these practices the government will then be compelled to take action.

#### REVOLTING BURIAL CEREMONY.

The body was placed in the grave in a sitting position, the mouth of the grave covered over with logs, dirt piled on the side, and a horse killed on the top of this. The horse must be the best that can be procured, and it is choked to death on the grave. If the dead man had one or more relapses prolonging his sickness, the horse must be tortured in a similar slow manner. All friends of the family are expected to make presents of calico and other articles.

An Otoo scandal of the first water has just occurred. A school girl was recently married to a man much older than herself against her wishes. She soon after ran away with her former youthful lover. The deserted husband was irate and about to follow on the war-path. A council was called, and many of the friends of the runaway couple sat up with him all night attempting to allay his anger. One of them gave him his finest moccasins and leggings, another a brooch, and others still other presents, till he said "his heart felt better; his heart was not so bad as it had been," and he finally said "his heart was all right now," and they might come back. "She was dead." This Otoo custom might be a sensible one in some white communities.

#### Missiles Thrown at Judges.

Any stick, says the proverb, will serve to beat a dog; and it appears to be the opinion of some persons that any missile will do to hurl at a judge. None can have forgotten the egg which Vice Chancellor Malins happily avoided, and which he supposed "must have been meant for his brother Bacon;" and now one Mary Cawley (thirty-three times convicted) has been throwing a clog at the Accrington bench of magistrates, whereby the chairman was struck on the breast. The most notable story of the kind in our judicial annals is thus given by L'Estrange:—"Judge Richardson, in going the Western circuit, had a great flint stone thrown at his head by a malefactor, then condemned (who thought it meritorious, and the way to be a benefactor to the commonwealth, to take away the life of a man so odious); but leaning low on his elbow, in a lazy, reckless manner, the bullet flew too high and only took off his hat. Soon after some friends congratulating his deliverance, he replied by way of jest:

"You see, now, if I had been an upright judge (intimating his reclining posture), 'I would have been slain.' The remaining facts of the case are given in Chief Justice Treby's "Notes to Dyer's Reports," in the remarkable jargon of the law reports of the period:—"Richardson, Ch. Just. de C. Banc. al Assizes at Salisbury, in summer 1631, fuit assault per prisoner la condamne pur felony; que puis son condemnation ject un brickbat a le dit justice, qui narrowly mist; et pur ces immediately fui indictment drawn, per Noy, envers le prisoner, et sondexter manus ampute, and fixat gibbet, sur que luy meme immediatement hange in presence de court." Noy, was of course, the Attorney-General. Pepsys had heard that Richardson really wanted to save the prisoner's life, and was consulting as to whether he could not sentence him to transportation, when the wretched man thus decided his own fate.

Eleven thousand dollars worth of ink was used by the post office department last year in stamping and cancelling letters. An economically-disposed person thinks that if the government would permit cancelled stamps to be re-issued, much of this expense might be saved. Sure enough; but the government never did go very strong on economy.

### SEAL HUNTING.

#### Wholesale Slaughter on the Coast of Labrador—A Favorable Season.

The sealing season has had a far more favorable opening this year than in many seasons before, writes a correspondent from St. Johns, New Foundland. The sealing season commences about the 1st of March and ends about the last of May, during which time several of the sealers make two voyages, and on rare occasions three. The owners of all sealing vessels furnish all the boats, sealing gear, powder, shot, and provisions, in consideration of which they are entitled to one-half the seals, and the crew or hunters are entitled to the other half. The masters of the vessels receive a percentage of the owner's share as a salary. Four different kinds of seals are caught on the coasts of Labrador and Greenland—the harp, the square flipper, the hood, and the native seal. The square flipper is the largest, and the native is the smallest of the seals caught. But the meat of the young native seal is used as food, and is relished, being as pleasant to the taste as any salt-water bird. Its length is from three to five feet, and it is more easily domesticated than any other species of the seal. It frequents quiet bays in the coast of Greenland. The hood seal is so named from a hood covering over the head, capable of being distended and elevated or depressed at pleasure. It is the most difficult to kill, because it inflates the hood, which is so thick that a club or bullet will not penetrate it, but if struck in the throat it invariably, though reluctantly, submits.

The hood seal is most eagerly sought after. They have their young early in March, and whole families are found on the ice and easily killed. The harp seal receives its name from a large black, crescent-shaped mark on each side of the back. It ranges from six to eight, and sometimes nine, feet in length. Seal hunting requires great patience and skill. One seal seems to be always placed on watch where danger is to be apprehended from bears and hunters. They climb up through the holes in the ice, and will remain for hours, if not disturbed. They will scent a hunter at a great distance, especially if the hunter is to the windward of them, and no sooner does the scent become perceptible to the seal than he dashes off into the water. The food of the seal is salmon, whitefish, and codfish. It is believed that the hunters must keep up a sharp war on the seals in the vicinity of Newfoundland and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in order that codfishermen may have larger catches. The hunters believe that the number of seals is increasing in the west of Newfoundland, and the seal-fishing has become one of vital importance; but this alone would not support the colony. The seal's search for salmon is so eager that it has been known to hunt the neighborhood of the salmon-nets for a long time, and to take the fish after they had been entrapped.

Contrary to the opinion of many, the fur seal is never found on this coast, but there is considerable difference in the species of the common seal. The latter is generally found in small herds. Its skin and oil are of considerable mercantile importance. The skin is dressed and tanned and used as leather. The oil, if made before decay has begun, is colorless and nearly inodorous, and it is much superior to whale oil for many purposes. The flesh is used for food in Greenland and Labrador. By the eagerness of the hunter, he generally loses in the hunt 10 per cent. of those he kills, as he frequently kills and piles on the ice, at a great distance from the vessel, a lot of seals. In such a case, in transporting the skins to the vessel they frequently become frost-bitten, which makes them worthless, or they are capsized from the ice in a gale. After the seal is shot, or caught, the skinner removes the fat. An expert will remove the fat from five hundred seals in ten hours, being careful not to injure the skin, as every hole he cuts in it deducts

10 cents from his pay. About 3,000 pounds of seal fat will produce 250 gallons of oil. The herring and codfish fisheries, together with the seal-hunting, if carried on with proper care and treatment, would be the means of giving lucrative employment to many more of our people, and enable them to provide the necessaries of life, of which many of them are now destitute.

#### Bitten by a Cobra.

Among many instances of snake-bite poisoning I have seen was a strong young Brahmin of 20, well-known to me, who had been bitten during the night while watching his maize crop. Ere I knew of it they had brought him into my compound in front of the bungalow. As yet yet he walked quite steadily, only leaning slightly on the arm of another man. There was that peculiar drowsy look in his eyes, however, as from a strong narcotic, which indicated his having been bitten for some time, and left but little room for hope now. He could still clearly tell me particulars. He had been bitten, he said, on putting his foot to the ground while moving off his charpoy in the dark, but, thinking the bite was that of a non-poisonous snake, had given no more heed to the matter, and gone to sleep again, till he was awake by his friends coming in search of him. With some difficulty I was able to find the bite—very faint, no larger than the print from a pin, but still the unmistakable double mark of the poison-fangs. He felt the poison, he said, gradually ascending the limb, and pointed to a part just above the knee, where he felt it had already reached, the limb below that being, he said, benumbed, and painless to the touch, like the foot when "asleep." I gave him the usual remedies, and kept him walking to and fro, but gradually his limbs seemed to be losing their power of voluntary motion, and his head was beginning to droop from the overpowering drowsiness that was surely gathering over him. At intervals he pointed out the poison line steadily rising higher, and was still able to answer questions clearly on being roused. At length it seemed to be of no use torturing him further by keeping him moving about, and he was allowed to remain at rest. Shortly after this, while being supported in a sitting posture, all at once, without any premonitory sign, he gave one or two long sighs, and life ceased, about an hour after he had himself walked into the compound. There was something terribly real in this faculty of pointing out each stage of the ascending poison (as the snake-bitten patient always can) that was gradually bringing him nearer and nearer to death, with the prospect of only another hour or half-hour of life remaining to him; and yet the patient does not seem to realize this with the keenness that an onlooker does, probably from the poison benumbing at the same time the powers of the mind as well as of the body.

#### Japanese Superstitions

Japanese people are very superstitious, and have innumerable signs and tokens by which to regulate their conduct. They never sweep the rooms of a house immediately after one of the inmates has set out upon a journey, as this would sweep out all the luck with him. At a marriage ceremony neither bride nor bridegroom wears any clothing of a purple color, lest their marriage tie be soon loosed, as purple is the color most liable to fade. They have some curious ideas in regard to the finger nails, which are cut only at certain times. If a woman steps over an egg-shell, she will go mad; if over a razor, it will become dull; if over a whetstone, it will be broken. If a man should set his hair on fire, he will go mad. The Japanese have numberless other superstitions of a similar character.

If you would not fall into sin, do not sit by the door of temptation.

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### FOREIGN NOTES.

#### Effect of the Earthquake in England— Death of a Waterloo Veteran— A Curious Decision— &c., &c.

The town of Colchester, England, has been recognizing the deliverance from the perils of earthquake by a series of religious services. All the churches have been crowded with devout congregations, and spirited sermons have been delivered by the clergy on the subject. The local charities and church funds have benefited by the event.

Among those invited to the recent celebration in Paris of the sixteenth anniversary of Greek independence was Victor Hugo, who excused himself in the following letter: "I will be with you in heart at the celebration of Greek deliverance. I celebrated formerly that event in verses, a line of which occurs to me to this effect. It is that Italy is the mother and Greece the grandmother of our civilization."

The aristocratic Rue Royale club, in Paris, at a general meeting, the Prince de Sagan in the chair, has declared itself dissolved. No allusion was made to the well-known cause—namely, that one or more members had been guilty of cheating at play with marked cards. Every effort is being made to hush up the scandal. The club will be reformed under another name, and it is understood that certain of its members will not be re-elected.

Much activity prevails in the naval dock-yards of Russia. Six new war-vessels are to be launched before the end of the approaching summer. Two of the number will be frigates, two cruisers, and two gunboats. The strategic railway line between Bialystok and Baranovice, and that from Homel to Luniniviec, which were both surveyed last autumn, are now to be constructed with all possible dispatch. Most of the work is to be done by soldiers.

The Berkshire papers record the death of Edward Hester, one of the few remaining survivors of the battle of Waterloo, which took place at the workhouse of the Cookham union at the age of 92 years. Deceased had for many years been well known to the inhabitants of Bray and Maidenhead, and had been in the habit of living in the workhouse during the winter months. He often spoke of the stirring scenes in which he took part in his early days.

The Anglo-Indian newspapers are all but unanimous in declaring the Central Asian question to be one calling for immediate attention, and in urging that no time should be lost in appointing a commission to demarcate the northern and western boundaries of Afghanistan. Some go on to advocate the sending of engineer officers to fortify Herat. Various other measures are also recommended, and there can be no doubt that the incorporation of Merv in the dominions of the czar has caused very serious anxiety throughout India.

At the forthcoming Turin Exhibition a street railway will run from the Piazza Carlo Felice to the principal entrance of the building. The motive power will be supplied by electric accumulators invented by Signor Nigra. The Nigra secondary batteries differ from those devised by M. Faure in having the lead arranged in hanks or festoons of wire and not in plates. At a trial with a Schuckert dynamo-electric machine with 30 accumulators weighing 22 pounds each M. Nigra was able to run a four-wheeled car carrying three persons at a speed of 12½ miles an hour.

Under the church of St. Swithin, at Lincoln, England, was lately found a small stone altar, evidently belonging to a temple which had occupied the same site. Prof. Hubner, of Berlin, assigns the relic to the end of the second or beginning of the third century. The inscriptions on the altar are peculiarly interesting for the reason that they reveal the existence, in the days of the Roman occupation of England, of a religious official concerning whom there is no other information—the *curator ediculae*, or temple-warden. The altar was presented to the temple by C. Antistius Frontinus, a soldier who had thrice held that office.

A somewhat curious decision, involving the responsibility for blunders in telegraphing, was recently rendered in Frankfurt, Germany. A merchant wrote a dispatch ordering his printer to stop work upon a lot of circulars until receipt of a letter. The operator sent the dispatch, but omitted the name of the sender, and the printer, without making inquiry, stopped the wrong job. The court held that the operator, not the company, was responsible, and condemned him to pay the damages; and this, too, notwithstanding the fact that the printer had chosen to act blindly when he might easily have ascertained from whom the dispatch came.

Since its establishment in Paris in 1871, the Association d'Alsace Lorraine has collected about \$350,000, most of which has been distributed in temporary relief and in other ways assisting natives of the two severed provinces to find employment in France. Nearly 40,000 heads of families, represent a population of 100,000 persons, have thus been enabled to migrate to the mother country, and 800 young men have been aided to complete their studies. The removal of families from Alsace-Lorraine to Paris still continues on a large scale; but the reserve fund of the society has been reduced to less than \$50,000, and an urgent appeal for subscriptions has been issued.

A Bombay telegram says: The long-continued drought and the great heat of the weather are beginning seriously to affect the prospects of the crops in the planting districts. With the exception of two or three light and local showers, there has been no rain in Bengal and Behar since Christmas. In Behar the fierce, hot winds are rapidly burning up the indigo crop. A worse district is Chupra, where the indigo will turn out very badly should the present weather continue for a week longer. Things are not quite so bad in the tea and jute districts; but in these, too, rain is much wanted. At Simla the water supply has fallen so short that work on the new government offices has been suspended, and five thousand workmen have been sent to their homes. From all parts of the Bengal presidency there is a cry for rain.

A Japanese Barometer Stone. A curious reminiscence of Japan as it was thirty years ago is incidentally furnished in the story of the Zeniya Gohei, a merchant, who, in the days of the Bukufu government, was guilty of the heinous crime of engaging in unlicensed commerce with foreigners. Zeniya, for this offence, underwent a term of imprisonment, and on his release disposed of any property that remained to him to procure the means of a livelihood. This, however, is not the episode in his career which recently made him a subject of interest to the vernacular press, but the fact that among his belongings was a celebrated chattel called the "barometer stone" (See-i-Seki). This piece of rock is naturally of a pinkish white color, but it has a chameleonlike property of altering its hue whenever a change of weather is imminent. Should rain be overhead, it begins to look green as much as two days beforehand, and should a storm be brewing it assumes a dark aspect. So far as we are aware, no mineral recorded in Occidental catalogues exhibits this wonderful sensibility to atmospheric influences, and if Mr. Zeniya's stone be a veritable affair, it is indeed a curiosity. The *Yomiuri-Shimbun*, from which we quote these details, says that after Zeniya's mishap the stone came into the House of Mayeda (in Joshin), and that it is to be presented to His Majesty the Emperor on the completion of the imperial palace.

### A CURIOUS STORY.

#### How Napoleon III. Saved a Murderer From Justice.

Edward King writes from Paris to the *Boston Journal*: The memoirs and souvenirs of the imperial regime continue to flood the market. The latest of these productions is from the pen of one of the great ladies of the court who was a familiar at Compiègne, and who gives us many piquant sketches of the brilliant life led there by Napoleon III. and his numerous favorites. Among other stories told by this gossiping lady is one which so well illustrates the corruption of the second empire that I will repeat it here.

It appears that at Compiègne there was for years a mysterious personage who came and went among the guests like one of them, and who seemed to be on a footing of perfect equality with them, yet concerning whom no one knew anything definite. If his name were asked by someone newly introduced at the imperial court, the answer was, "Oh, that is M. Funt;" and that was all. Who was M. Funt? No one except the emperor and his private agents appeared to know, and they met all appeals for knowledge on the subject with impenetrable silence. Funt was accounted by many as a police agent who took note of everything that they said, and reported it to the emperor. So visitors at Compiègne and at the Tuileries gradually became afraid of M. Funt, and gave him a wide berth when they could do so without fear of wounding his susceptibilities. After the emperor's death the truth came out, and this lady, authoress of the memoirs, has now published it to the world. It appears that when Napoleon took refuge in Switzerland, in the castle of Arenenberg, in company with his mother, he received many favors at the hands of the president of the confederation. Napoleon, as is well known, never forgot a friend, nor an enemy either, for that matter. And when he ascended the French throne he did everything in his power to further the interests of the Swiss—president, who meantime, like all good republicans, had come down to be a simple citizen. In short, Napoleon told his old friend that he would grant him any favor that he asked.

One day a murder was committed at Boulogne-sur-Mer. A lover shot dead the wife who, after having for a long time been unfaithful to her husband, repented, and announced her intention of severing the unholy liaison, and returning to him. The lover, as soon as he had committed the crime, went into hiding in a miserable fishing village on the coast. The imperial police were put on his track and he was soon found. As they were about to deliver him up to justice the police were greatly surprised to receive an order, "at the instance of superior authority," to quash all proceedings—not to let the public know that the criminal had been discovered, and to announce to the murderer that he was free. Much mystified the agents did as they were bid. The wretched lover, who was no other than the Monsieur Funt, who in later years so excited the curiosity of the ladies of the court at Compiègne, soon discovered that his head had been spared because he was a near relative of the ex-president of the Swiss confederation, who had befriended Napoleon. It was enough that the official had mildly expressed his horror at the prospect of having a criminal affair even remotely connected with his family record. Napoleon silenced the whole affair at once.

M. Funt went to the Tuileries and threw himself at the emperor's feet, asking to be allowed to devote the remainder of his life to the imperial service. His request was favorably received, and, as we have seen, Napoleon faithfully kept the wretched man's secret to the last. But how general must have been the corruption of an epoch when a defeat of justice was possible merely that a friend might be obliged.

That is the way the tale is told; I give it for what it is worth.

### Modern Algiers.

A traveler arriving at Algiers by rail naturally feels a sense of disappointment, as if he were come upon a modern French town with its streets, large warehouses, colonnades, and gay shop windows. This is modern Algiers; and it lies along the borders of the sea for a distance of two miles or more, and on the rising hillside, three or four blocks upward. High above the French buildings, and directly back of them, rises what is left of the old Arab city. The houses, white as an advanced knowledge of the art of whitewashing can make them, are irregularly piled together, like a huge mass of rock candy. A flight of five hundred steps leads to the Kasha, or port, that surmounts the height; and many other streets and lanes, dark, narrow and circuitous, lead to the same point, giving the old town a triangular shape. Scattered over the hills on either side of the city one sees a large number of villas, those belonging to the French and the rich Hebrews are more to the left of the town, while to the right live a large number of English, who occupy a tract of land extending three or four miles beyond Algiers. The impression of the place is much grander when one approaches it by water; its fine harbor, with the forts, lighthouse, and arsenal, the rising mass of buildings of dazzling whiteness, terminating in the grand old fort on the summit, and the Moorish villas which surround the bay, half concealed by the luxuriance of the foliage, make Algiers one of the most beautiful cities. The climate is absolute perfection. Neither hot nor cold, but allowing one always to sit with open windows. The seasons are not marked by the budding of trees and the putting forth of flowers, for this is going on throughout the year.

### Historical Titles to Spare.

The report that Prince Albert Victor of Wales is to be raised to the peerage as duke of Dublin certainly requires confirmation, his royal highness' father being already earl of Dublin, by creation of her present majesty in 1850. Not, of course, that such creation is an absolute bar to a similar one. Indeed, substantially identical titles have before now been conferred on different persons; the grant of the existing earldom of Leicester in 1837, before that of 1784 had become extinct, being a case in point. As a matter of fact, the number of historical titles at the disposal of the sovereign just now is not excessive; especially if the choice be restricted, as it has been in later times, to titles which have already been borne by princes of the blood. Still, there are enough and to spare for the sons of the heir-apparent to the throne—the more that any bestowed on Prince Albert Victor must ultimately merge in the crown. At present there is no duke of York on Garter's roll; no duke of Gloucester or of Aumerle. A few weeks will decide the question as to whether the dukedom of Albany and the earldom of Clarence be dormant or extinct. It need hardly be observed, by the way, that Prince Leopold was the first who ever bore the title of earl of Clarence. William, duke of Cumberland—the victor of Culloden—was also marquis of Berkhampstead, earl of Kinnington, Viscount Trematon, and baron of Alderney—honors which expired with him. A prince more famous in war (John, duke of Bedford, the brother of Henry V.) was earl of Kendal. Unfortunately, history knows something of a duchess of Kendal, in the early Georgian period, who scarcely lent lustre to the title.—*St. James's Gazette*.

The editor of a scientific monthly asks for correct drawings of a "Tornado at Work." A man who went home the other night and found his wife reading a letter signed "Your own Julia," which she found in his inside coat pocket, has made a sketch of the "subsequent proceedings," which he will send to the scientific editor.

Better is a half loaf than a whole loaf.  
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## THE REPORTER, FARMERSVILLE, WEDNESDAY, June 4.

### LOCAL ITEMS.

Mrs. S. A. Taplin is reported to be very low.

Rev. Geo. Burnfield, of Brockville, was in town on Monday.

The annual meeting of the Liberal Conservative association for South Leeds meets at Lyndhurst to-day, June 4th.

The first installment of the Municipal Council minutes for 1884 appear in our columns to-day. They will be continued weekly until all the copy on file is set.

The lessee of the Carson City skating rink has decided to tear down the whole block and enclose all the available ground under a water and snow-proof roof, and make it into one of the best and most popular amusement centres in the county.

The editor of the Brockville Times, Mr. Colcott, and lady were in town on Sunday last and attended the Friends meeting. During their stay in the village they were the guests of Friend Arza Wiltse. They left for home about 3 p. m., expressing themselves highly pleased with the looks of our little town.

Mr. Thos. Berney, the local agent for the Massey Manufacturing Co., received a consignment of over thirty-five reapers and mowers, three cord binders and one dozen Sharp rakes on Friday last. We understand that Mr. Berney has orders for nearly all on hand. Tom is a good reliable agent, and the company he represents one of the best in the Dominion.

"Reid" thinks his name ought not to have been mentioned in connection with the fast driving a few nights ago as he was not in the "racket," but gives the ladies of this place great credit for watching horses approaching crossings, but thinks there is a disposition on the part of some of the "younger class" of girls to think that both sides of the road and the middle belong to them, and the "nags" can take what is left.

It is feared that a large amount of damage has been done to the hay and grain crop by the frost of Wednesday and Thursday nights. Farmers report that in some places the clover and barley is badly damaged. It is impossible as yet to say what effect the frost had on the apple and small fruit crop, but it is feared that they have also suffered severely by the cold wave that passed over nearly the whole of the middle and western states and Canada.

The "Chief" has been off duty for some days and the small boy who has been installed as deputy is making it lively for the bovines. The "Chief" has laid aside the "billy" and now sports a cane ordered expressly for him in New Orleans, by the renowned southern traveler. The cane is made of Orange wood and is surmounted with the native bird, being carved thereon. We understand that the presentation was accompanied by a lengthy address, of which we are unable to give the most interesting points. All persons wishing to view the southern present will find it mostly at "Harry's," but sometimes at "Bob's."

### FARMERSVILLE BOOT & SHOE STORE.

We Buy the Best and Sell the Cheapest. All parties desirous of supplying themselves with Boot-Ware of the

**Latest Styles,**  
can do well by calling on

**J. H. McLAUGHLIN,**  
—as he has the—

Best Selected Stocks in This Town, consisting of all sorts and sizes of

GENTS', YOUTH'S and BOYS, LADY'S, MISSES, & CHILDREN'S Boots, Shoes & Slippers.

*Fine Goods a Specialty.*

**A FAIR REDUCTION FOR CASH.**  
**J. H. McLaughlin.**

### J. THOMPSON,

MAIN ST., FARMERSVILLE.

Dealer in **New and Cheap GROCERIES &c.,** Including Sugars, Canned Goods of all kinds, Tobaccos, and Soaps.

**Flour & Tea a Specialty,** Hyson, Uncolored and Basket Fired Japan Teas. Fresh Oranges and Lemons constantly in stock. Our Groceries will be found Good and Cheap.

In connection with the above

**Mrs. J. Thompson,** Has a large assortment of Millinery, Feathers, Flowers, & Ribbons, With the Latest Styles in

**TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED HATS.** 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.

### H. H. ARNOLD,

GENERAL MERCHANT,  
MAIN STREET, FARMERSVILLE.

Has a Large and Carefully selected stock to which he invites

The inspection of Intending Purchasers, Particularly at this time as he is now offering unprecedented

**Bargains in all Lines,** His assortment of Scotch, English, and Canadian Tweeds and worsted

Coatings are pronounced by all **SUPERIOR IN STYLE AND QUALITY** to any shown in town.

Call and see us, we will be pleased to show our goods and you will be more than pleased with the value we offer.

**H. H. ARNOLD.**

### READ THIS!

### 3 GREATEST REMEDIES OF THE DAY. 3

**LAMB'S LUBRICATING LINIMENT,** For Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Headache, Sprains, Bruises, Kidney Disease, Lame Back, Neuralgia, Wind Colic and many complaints not here enumerated. Always take L. L. L. when requiring a good liniment and you will be sure to get the worth of your money.

### HUNT'S COUGH SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY AND TAR,

Is steadily gaining in popularity, because it is a good reliable remedy, and cures when others fail. In view of the prevalence of Coughs and colds at this season, it is well to have within reach a medicine that can be depended upon and pleasant to take. Children like it, and it only costs 25 cents per bottle. No family should be without it.

### LAMB'S HORSE POWDER,

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Distemper, &c., just now so prevalent. We do not claim it a condition powder and cure all, but as the disease is removed the appetite increases and nature will then assist in its work and your horse show a marked improvement in a short time. We have many certificates of wonderful cures effected by using these preparations, which I will publish soon, that others similarly effected may know where to find relief.

I also take this opportunity to thank my customers for patronage given me, and hope by keeping my stock supplied with all necessaries in a well-kept drug store, to still merit a continuance of the same. Wishing you all a prosperous year, I am yours respectfully

J. P. LAMB.

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.

### A. C. BARNETT,

BOOT MANUFACTURER

We make the best. We use the best material. We always make a fit. We warrant our work. Mens sewed work in the Latest Styles

—of—  
**SHOES AND BOOTS A SPECIALTY.** Repairing neatly executed for the Cash.

*My business will be found in connection with McLaughlin's BOOT and SHOE STORE.*

### New Tailor Shop!

The undersigned begs to announce to the inhabitants of Farmersville and the public generally, that he has opened a Tailor Shop in the rooms over

**G. W. Beach's Store,**

Where he is prepared to execute all orders entrusted to his care with neatness and dispatch. Satisfaction and fit guaranteed. Shirts cut or made to order.

**Alf. C. PYE.**

Tailor and General Jobber. Farmersville, May 21.

### Established 1846.

### A. Parish & Son,

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

FARMERSVILLE, — Main Street, AND DELTA, — Opposite Central Hotel.

To those with whom we have not yet had the pleasure of doing business we would say

### "GIVE US A TRIAL"

—and if—

"Carefulness", "Attention", **RIGHT GOODS at RIGHT PRICES** will hold your trade

IT WILL STAY WITH US.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS

We would extend our

### Hearty Thanks,

For all past favors, and assure them of our continued efforts to merit a continuance of their confidence,

**A. PARISH & SON.**



### R. D. JUDSON,

has on hand one of the best selected stocks of

### FURNITURE

to be found in the county.

Having a **SPLENDID HEARSE** and a full supply of **COFFINS, CASKETS and SHROUDS,** we can fill orders promptly.

**THE BEST CASKET LINING IN THE COUNTY.** Picture framing a Specialty.

Our old established Grocery Store is as usual supplied with a full line of **GOOD AND CHEAP GROCERIES.** A Call Solicited.

**R. D. JUDSON.**